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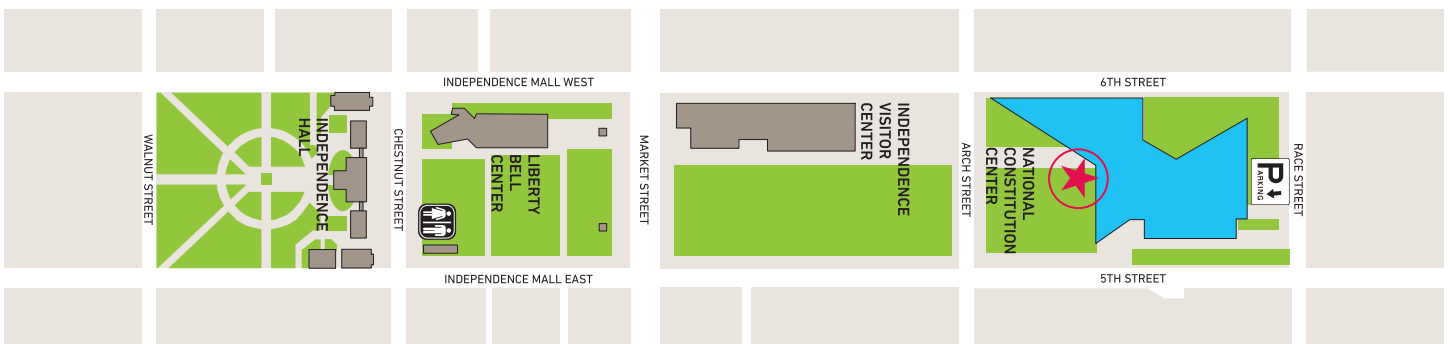
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TD Bank






FIRST



2019 CIVIC CALENDAR

MENT

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of **religion**, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of **speech**, or of the **press**; or the right of the people peaceably to **assemble**, and to **petition** the government for a redress of grievances.”



The New York Times.

WARBURG IS WON, HITCHCOCK THINKS
 Charles Warburg has won the first prize in the annual contest for the best story written by a high school senior in the United States. The winning story is "The Secret Conference Here," by Charles Warburg, of the "Secret Conference Here" club, of the "Secret Conference Here" club, of the "Secret Conference Here" club.

SECRET CONFERENCE HERE
 Charles Warburg has won the first prize in the annual contest for the best story written by a high school senior in the United States. The winning story is "The Secret Conference Here," by Charles Warburg, of the "Secret Conference Here" club, of the "Secret Conference Here" club, of the "Secret Conference Here" club.

SEWAN VESSELS SEIZED
 The fighting between the Austrians and the Serbians has been going on for some time. The Austrians have seized several Serb vessels in the Adriatic Sea.

UNDERSTANDING THE

FIRST

AMENDMENT

The National Constitution Center is pleased to introduce this year's Civic Calendar, exploring the rights and freedoms protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Over the course of the year, we will examine the history of each clause of this crucial constitutional provision and how the First Amendment is understood today. The calendar coincides with the National Constitution Center's latest initiative to expand understanding of the First Amendment. Interested in joining the conversation? The Center has new lesson plans, educational videos, and more learning material for you on constitutioncenter.org/learn.

These resources are free and will support classroom learning and instruction as you take an in-depth look at the topics introduced in this calendar. We suggest starting off with the *Interactive Constitution* to fully explore the First Amendment. This online platform features essays written by top scholars from across the ideological spectrum. Visit constitutioncenter.org/constitution.



JANUARY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<p>6</p> <p>In <i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i> (1988), the Supreme Court rules that school administrators may censor student newspapers to protect the school's academic mission</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Birthdays of President Millard Fillmore (1800)</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Birthdays of President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) Museum Closed</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Birthdays of President Richard Nixon (1913) Harvey Milk becomes the first openly gay man to hold elected office in the U.S. (1978)</p>	<p>10</p> <p>CLASSROOM EXCHANGES</p>	<p>11</p> <p>Birthdays of Constitutional Convention delegate and first Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton (1757)</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>15</p> <p>Birthdays of Martin Luther King Jr. (1929) In <i>New Jersey v. T.L.O.</i> (1985) the Supreme Court allows school administrators to search students' belongings if they have a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity</p>	<p>16</p> <p>18th Amendment ratified—prohibits manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors (1919)</p>	<p>17</p> <p>Birthdays of Constitutional Convention delegate Benjamin Franklin (1706)</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>21</p> <p>MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY</p> <p>\$5 ADMISSION</p>	<p>22</p> <p>Birthdays of President William McKinley (1843)</p>	<p>23</p> <p>20th Amendment ratified—presidential inaugurations move to January (1933) 24th Amendment ratified—abolishes poll tax (1964)</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p> <p>Birthdays of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882)</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>FEBRUARY</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p> <p>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</p> <p>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p> <p>31</p>	<p>MARCH</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>10 11 12 13 14 15 16</p> <p>17 18 19 20 21 22 23</p> <p>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p> <p>31</p>

CIVIC HOLIDAY MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY OF SERVICE

AT THE MUSEUM

- Celebrate the life of Martin Luther King Jr. with a moving reading of King's "I Have a Dream" speech, family concerts, educational programs, and craft activities.

- Help out local schools and shelters by lending a hand with our service projects.

- Enjoy \$5 admission on

Martin Luther King Jr. Day.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Give students a "hall pass" to travel through American history! Tune into **Constitution Hall Pass** online video lessons and live chats. This month watch our episode on Martin Luther King Jr.

constitutioncenter.org/hallpass

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY

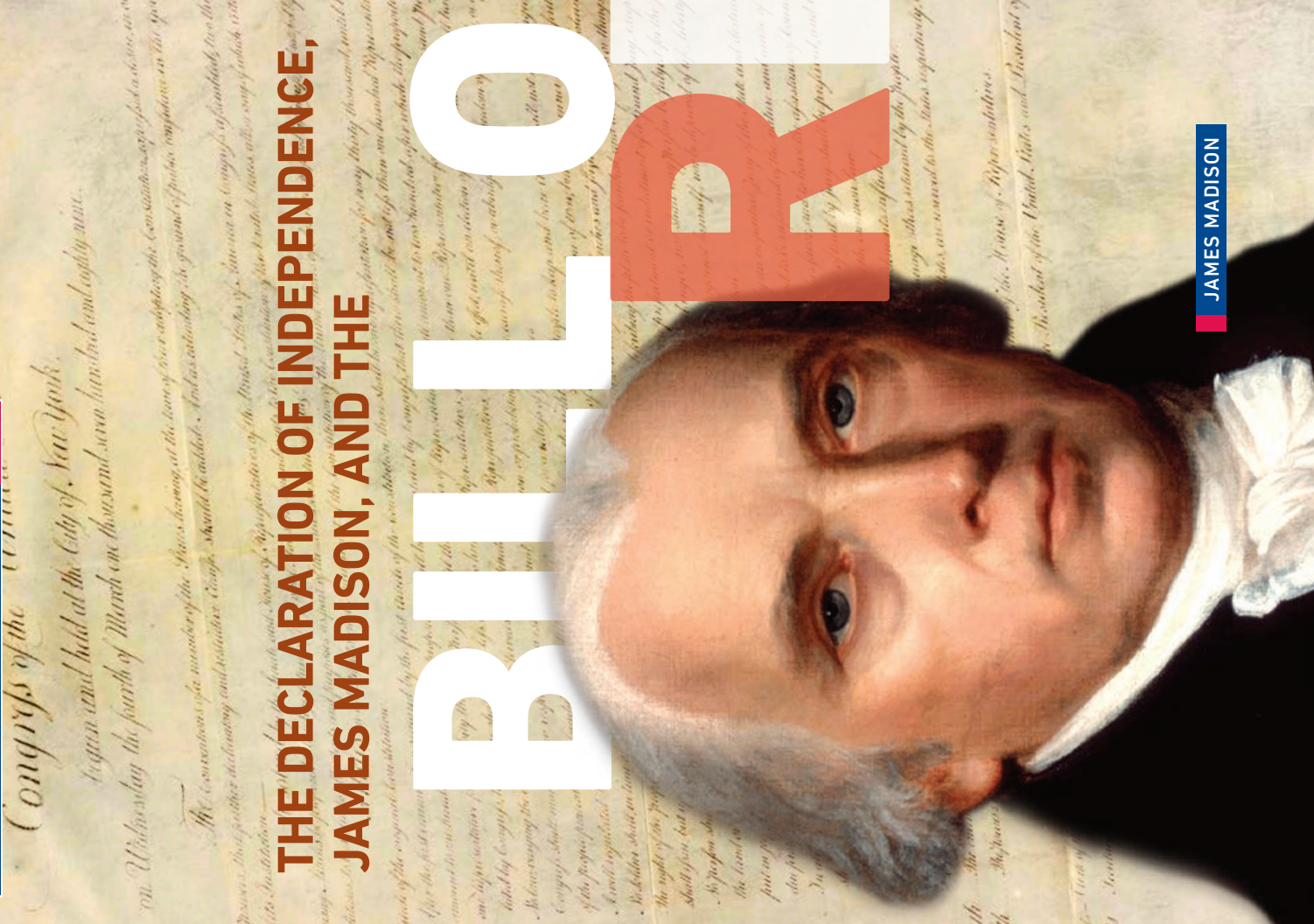
WHAT IS THE

FIRST AMENDMENT?

Let's begin with the First Amendment text:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of **religion**, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of **speech**, or of the **press**; or the right of the people peaceably to **assemble**, and to **petition** the government for a redress of grievances.”

The First Amendment outlines many of the freedoms that Americans hold most dear, but where did these ideas come from? What ties them all together? And how do they shape American democracy? The United States founders believed our opinions were the product of reason—the power of the mind to think, understand, and form opinions and judgments—and that this process should NOT be controlled by the government. Instead, we must have the right to think, believe, argue, and worship freely and, in turn, to express our beliefs to our fellow citizens and to our government as freely as possible. That idea—freedom of conscience—is the core of the First Amendment.



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, JAMES MADISON, AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Amendment's freedoms were among the "self-evident" truths and "unalienable rights" that Thomas Jefferson enshrined in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. But the Declaration of Independence was just that—a declaration—not enforceable law. Prior to the U.S. Constitution, many individual rights were protected in state constitutions and through legislation. For example, both the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 had provisions protecting religious liberties and free speech. However, the newly established U.S. Constitution listed few individual rights. The United States Founding generation added the Bill of Rights—and, with it, the First Amendment—ratified in 1791. Anti-Federalists strongly criticized the new Constitution because it lacked a Bill of Rights. James Madison set out to answer these critics as a member

of the First Congress, crafting proposals for a Bill of Rights that was built, in large part, on the rights enshrined in state constitutions. The First Amendment emerged from this process. It was designed to protect freedom of conscience, keep communications open and free, and protect our freedoms to think, associate, believe, worship, organize, and speak freely. This amendment ensures that every citizen has a right to speak, to think, to form opinions, and to express judgments about his or her government.

JAMES MADISON

The First Amendment protects Freedom of Religion. This freedom actually comes in two parts (or two clauses): The Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause. These freedoms are at the core of our freedom of conscience, which is the right to believe what we wish freely.

“CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF..”

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

To understand why this was an essential freedom for the Founding generation, we must remember the early history of the nation. Many early American colonists faced religious oppression in Europe and braved the journey across the Atlantic in hopes of exercising their religious beliefs freely. Support for religious liberty was always very popular among the colonists. By the time the colonists declared independence and, later, the creation of the Constitution, freedom of religion was among the most widely recognized “unalienable rights,” and many states’ bills of rights and judicial decisions protected it in some way.



APRIL

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<p>MAY</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>5 6 7 8 9 10 11</p> <p>12 13 14 15 16 17 18</p> <p>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</p> <p>26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>1</p> <p>17th Amendment ratified—establishes direct election of U.S. senators (1913)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>U.S. Mint is established by Congress (1792)</p> <p>Jeannette Rankin takes her seat as the first female member of Congress (1917)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p> <p>William Henry Harrison is the first president to die in office (1841)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>7</p> <p>President Abraham Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre and dies the next day (1865)</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p> <p>Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia, leading to the end of the Civil War (1865)</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>CLASSROOM EXCHANGES</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>15</p> <p>TAX DAY</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p> <p>Revolutionary War begins with the Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)</p>	<p>20</p> <p>Birthdays of President Thomas Jefferson (1743)</p> <p>Patriots' Day</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>22</p> <p>EARTH DAY</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Birthdays of President James Buchanan (1791)</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27</p>

JOIN US FOR SPRING BREAK WEEK FEATURING SPECIAL PROGRAMS

JOIN US FOR SPRING BREAK WEEK FEATURING SPECIAL PROGRAMS

BOOK NOW

FOR CONSTITUTION DAY | SEPTEMBER 17, 2019

Admission is FREE on September 17, but spots fill fast—call 215.409.6800 to reserve your spot!

CIVIC HOLIDAYS TAX DAY & EARTH DAY

AT THE MUSEUM

- Make your visit count this **Tax Day**. Tour the museum to learn more about the history of taxation in America, get familiar with the current system, and make piggy banks and other handy crafts.

Go green on **Earth Day**.

Interactive programs teach you how our Founding Fathers were going green in the 18th century, and our Earth Day Game Show lets you show off your own eco-savvy knowledge.

IN THE CLASSROOM

Tune in to **Constitution Hall Pass** for engaging online video lessons and live chats.

constitutioncenter.org/hallpass

•“Dollars and Sense: Tax Day”

Learn about the amendment that created the income tax.

•“Everything’s Gone Green: The Story of Earth Day”

Explore the history of the environmental movement.

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AT THE MUSEUM
IN THE CLASSROOM



The First Amendment protects religious liberty and prevents the government from establishing an official religion. While the Supreme Court's religion cases are often closely divided, the First Amendment does yield some easy—and important—answers that span the ideological spectrum. Congress cannot create an official, government-organized church in the United States. The government cannot stop people from believing freely in a certain religion. The government cannot force people to attend religious services. Government also cannot interfere with a religion's selection of its clergy or religious doctrine. The government is also prohibited from giving benefits to one religion rather than another unless it has a legitimate secular reason for doing so.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

However, many contested areas remain—questions that often divide citizens and Supreme Court justices alike—with strong arguments on both sides. When must a person's religious beliefs or practices yield to a law passed by the elected branches? When may the government display religious symbols, and when is it prohibited? And when may a business refuse service to a client on religious grounds? The First Amendment's Religion Clauses remain a source of inspiration and debate in America today.

TODAY



MAY

CIVIC HOLIDAYS LAW DAY & MEMORIAL DAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

**CIVIL WAR &
RECONSTRUCTION**
THE BATTLE FOR FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

OPENS MAY 9! FREE WITH MUSEUM ADMISSION

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 LAW DAY	2	3	4
5	6	7 27th Amendment ratified—delays implementation of congressional pay raises (1992) National Teacher Day	8 Birthday of President Harry Truman (1884)	9	10	11
12	13	14 Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, is established (1607)	15	16	17 In <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954), the Supreme Court rules that segregation of public schools is unconstitutional Massachusetts becomes the first state in the U.S. to allow same-sex marriage (2004)	18
19	20	21	22	23 CLASSROOM EXCHANGES	24	25 MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS
26	27 MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS	28 MEMORIAL DAY	29 Birthday of President John F. Kennedy (1917)	30	31	The Constitutional Convention opens (1787)

AT THE MUSEUM

- On **Law Day**, celebrate the Constitution and the supreme law of the land.
- Explore our newest exhibit on the Civil War and Reconstruction and discover how the holiday we now know as Memorial Day first began in the years after the Civil War.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- On **Memorial Day** explore the history of our military, join our special programs, including flag ceremonies and etiquette workshops, create memorial wreaths, and sing patriotic tunes.

- Head to our website for compelling lessons about soldier artists as well as craft activities to commemorate Memorial Day. constitutioncenter.org/learn

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AT THE MUSEUM
IN THE CLASSROOM



JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
						30



MATTHEW LYON



JOHN ADAMS



THOMAS JEFFERSON

FREESPEECH

“...OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH”

The next freedom listed in the First Amendment is Freedom of Speech. Let's begin with a story...The year is 1798, John Adams was president, and America was on the brink of war with France. The Federalist Congress believed they needed to quickly make the country more secure from foreign spies and domestic traitors, so they passed four new laws—the Alien and Sedition Acts. These acts made it a crime to criticize the government during time of war. If war was declared, it made it possible to arrest, detain, and deport all male citizens of an enemy nation, and it authorized the president to deport any non-citizen suspected of plotting against the government during war or peace. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison fought back. They worked with the Virginia and Kentucky state legislatures to write public resolutions—in other words, statements by each state arguing

that the Alien and Sedition Acts were unconstitutional. Matthew Lyon, a congressman from Vermont, was found guilty under the acts because he published a letter in a newspaper criticizing President Adams. Lyon was jailed for a year but still ran for reelection to Congress from his jail cell, and he won! Adams refused to pardon him. In 1800, Americans made their voice heard and elected Thomas Jefferson to be their next president. The verdict was clear: freedom to express opinions, especially opinions critical of the government, without the fear of punishment, was one of our most cherished rights.



MATTHEW LYON

a congressman from Vermont, was found guilty under the Alien and Sedition Acts because he published a letter in a newspaper criticizing President Adams. Lyon was jailed for a year but still ran for reelection to Congress from his jail cell, and he won!

JUNE

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

CIVIC HOLIDAYS FLAG DAY & U.S. ARMY BIRTHDAY

AT THE MUSEUM



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER
The Center offers specialized trainings and professional development opportunities for educators, as well as legal professionals and law enforcement officers.
Visit constitutioncenter.org/learn

1

Celebrate two American milestones at the **Stripes and Stars Festival!**

- We are teaming up with our neighboring historic sites to host a day filled with special ceremonies, military bands, a parade, and more.
- At the museum we are celebrating with our story corner, 18th-century games, and patriotic crafts.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our website for an informative documentary on the history of the American flag as well as great hands-on activities.
constitutioncenter.org/learn

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

In *Olmstead v. United States* (1928), the Supreme Court rules that private phone conversations may be wiretapped by police and used as evidence

CLASSROOM EXCHANGES

Birthdays of President **George H.W. Bush** (1924) and **John F. Kennedy** (1917). In *Loving v. Virginia* (1967), the Supreme Court invalidates state laws that forbid interracial marriages

In *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), the Supreme Court rules that police must inform defendants of their constitutional rights

STRIPES AND STARS FESTIVAL CELEBRATING FLAG DAY & U.S. ARMY BIRTHDAY
Birthdays of President **Donald Trump** (1946)

12th Amendment ratified—combines a party's presidential and vice presidential candidates onto one ticket (1804)

Juneteenth—the abolition of slavery is finally proclaimed in Galveston, Texas (1865)

The U.S. Constitution is adopted after New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify it (1788). In *Texas v. Johnson* (1989), the Supreme Court rules that burning the United States flag is protected speech

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated, sparking World War I (1914)

23
Sensory-Friendly
Sunday

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CIVIC
HOLIDAY

The First Amendment protects the people's freedom to speak out about their government without fear of repercussions. Therefore, the government cannot stop people from criticizing a war or arguing for tax cuts. But the First Amendment covers more than the spoken word. It also protects communications through printing, movies, broadcasting, and the internet. The First Amendment also applies to symbolic expressions, such as banners, flag-burning, and armbands. In public schools, as long as the communication is not disruptive, students can express their opinions through speech as well as things like clothing. However, if they are using a school-sponsored platform, such as the school newspaper, students' expression may be more restricted, and courts are more deferential to school officials'

FREES

decisions when related to a course or official curricular activities. Overall, we have the most robust free speech protections in the world, and the government cannot restrict speech unless it's likely to cause imminent violence.

This standard is known as the "Brandenburg" standard, named after the case *Brandenburg v. Ohio*. In that case, the Court reversed the conviction of Ku Klux Klan leader Clarence Brandenburg, who was charged with advocating violence during a speech. The Court ruled that the government can only place a restriction on speech when it is "directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless action" and "likely to incite or produce such action."



TODAY

JULY

CIVIC HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

AT THE MUSEUM

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<p>1</p> <p>AUGUST</p> <p>S M T W T F S</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p> <p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17</p> <p>18 19 20 21 22 23 24</p> <p>25 26 27 28 29 30 31</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Battle of Gettysburg begins (1863)</p> <p>26th Amendment ratified—lowers voting age to 18 (1971)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>The Second Continental Congress votes for independence (1776)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>INDEPENDENCE DAY</p> <p>Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776)</p> <p>Birthdays of President Calvin Coolidge (1872)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Birthdays of President George W. Bush (1946)</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>It's an All-American Celebration on Independence Mall! Spend America's birthday in America's birthplace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step back in time with our re-created Revolutionary War encampment. • Try your hand at colonial trades like printing, milling paper, or dipping candles. • Experience engaging programs including our <i>Independence Day Show</i> and join in scholarly discussions.
<p>7</p> <p>Birthdays of President Gerald Ford (1913)</p>	<p>8</p> <p>14th Amendment ratified—guarantees rights of citizenship and establishes due process (1868)</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Birthdays of President John Quincy Adams (1767)</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton is fatally wounded in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr (1804)</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p> <p>Beginning of the Seneca Falls Convention, the first women's rights convention (1848)</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24</p> <p>In <i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974), the Supreme Court defines limits on the power of the Executive Branch</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>26</p> <p>President George H.W. Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>Celebrate America's Birthday AT AMERICA'S BIRTHPLACE! Join us for an ALL-AMERICAN CELEBRATION on Independence Mall</p>		

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AT THE MUSEUM

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CIVIC
HOLIDAY



The third freedom addresses the Freedom of the Press. Today, “press” usually covers journalists and news outlets. The First Amendment protects the right of these entities to report on government leaders and activities. The United States founders believed that an independent press was essential for preventing corruption within the government. The founders remembered restrictions imposed on them while they were colonists like the Stamp Act—a tax on printed materials—placed on publications by the British government during the decades leading up to the American Revolution. They also remembered the trial of John Peter Zenger,

FREE PRESS

“...OR OF THE PRESS”

who was the printer of *The New York Weekly Journal*. In 1733, Zenger published articles critical of the Royal Governor of New York William Cosby. The paper reported on disputes over Cosby’s salary, and the subsequent replacement of a judge who ruled against Cosby. Governor Cosby fought back, issuing a proclamation condemning *The New York Weekly Journal*, and charging Zenger with libel. After months in jail, Zenger was acquitted, and his landmark case would help lay the groundwork for Freedom of Press in the United States.

THE ZENGER TRIAL



AUGUST

RESOURCES FOR BACK TO SCHOOL

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

CONSTITUTION DAY
IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER!
CELEBRATE WITH US AT THE CENTER OR IN YOUR CLASSROOM
Visit constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday for more information

AT THE MUSEUM

- See an inspiring **Freedom Rising** performance.
- Explore one-of-a-kind exhibitions like **The Story of We the People**, **Signers' Hall**, and **Civil War and Reconstruction**.

- Enhance your experience: book a **themed museum package** or guided museum tour.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Find out where our constitutional freedoms came from—and where they've gone—with our **Origins and Travel interactive activity!** Then explore the *Interactive Constitution*, the best nonpartisan online resource for the Constitution, featuring materials written by the top constitutional scholars from across the political spectrum—a must-have tool for every classroom!
- Give your students a “hall pass” to travel through American history—without leaving their classroom. View our **Constitution Hall Pass** online video lessons.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The Revenue Cutter Service, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard, is founded (1790) Birthday of President Barack Obama (1961)	The Committee of Detail presents its preliminary draft of the Constitutional Convention (1787) President Lyndon Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965			Richard Nixon announces his resignation as president (1974)		Birthday of President Herbert Hoover (1874)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19th Amendment ratified—voting rights cannot be denied on account of sex (1920)	Birthday of President William J. Clinton (1946)	Birthday of President Benjamin Harrison (1833)				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sensory-Friendly Sunday	Birthday of President Lyndon B. Johnson (1908)		Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his “I Have a Dream” speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963)			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					Thurgood Marshall is confirmed as the first African-American Supreme Court justice (1967)	

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC
HOLIDAY



ROBERT MCNAMARA



HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK



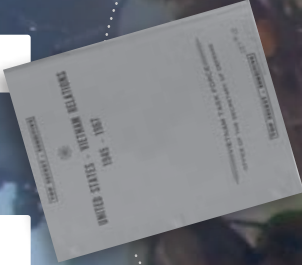
KATHARINE GRAHAM

Publisher of *The Washington Post*



PENTAGON PAPERS

The Pentagon Papers were reports on the Vietnam War compiled under the direction of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. The Nixon administration tried to stop newspapers—including *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*—from publishing stories about them.



Courts have not always offered robust protection for Freedom of the Press. Until the 1920s, the Supreme Court read the First Amendment narrowly, but it increased protections as the 20th century progressed, with that trend accelerating in the 1960s and 1970s. Perhaps the most famous case during this period was the Pentagon Papers case. The Pentagon Papers were a series of reports compiled in the late 1960s, under the direction of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. They assembled a full history of the Vietnam War. The reports contained evidence that government officials had misled the public about the scope of the war and U.S. actions in Vietnam. When the existence of the Pentagon Papers was


PRESS

eventually leaked, the Nixon administration tried to stop newspapers—including *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*—from publishing stories about them. The case—*New York Times Co. v. United States*—made it to the Supreme Court, and the Court sided with the news outlets. Justice Hugo Black explained, “Only a free and unrestrained press can effectively expose deception in government.” Today, the legal protection offered by the First Amendment is stronger than ever before in our history.

TODAY

SEPTEMBER

CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY SEPTEMBER 17

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2 LABOR DAY	3 The Treaty of Paris ends the Revolutionary War (1783)	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 CONSTITUTION DAY FREE ADMISSION CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	 <p>CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATE WITH US! SEPTEMBER 17 FREE ADMISSION & PROGRAMS</p>				

AT THE MUSEUM

- Enjoy **FREE ADMISSION** to the museum on September 17.
- Join in a **reading of the Preamble to the Constitution.**
- Engage in **interactive and educational programs** like the *Pass the Citizenship Test* quiz game and meet **special celebrity guests!**
- Sign our **giant Constitution** and celebrate with **cake and confetti.**

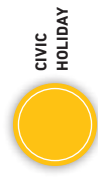
IN THE CLASSROOM

- Our scholarly, nonpartisan *Interactive Constitution* is a fantastic tool for every classroom.
- Tune in to view our special Constitution Day episodes of the fun and fascinating video lesson series *Constitution Hall Pass.*
- Our Constitution Day website has games, quizzes, lesson plans, and more! constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday

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AT THE MUSEUM
IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC
HOLIDAY

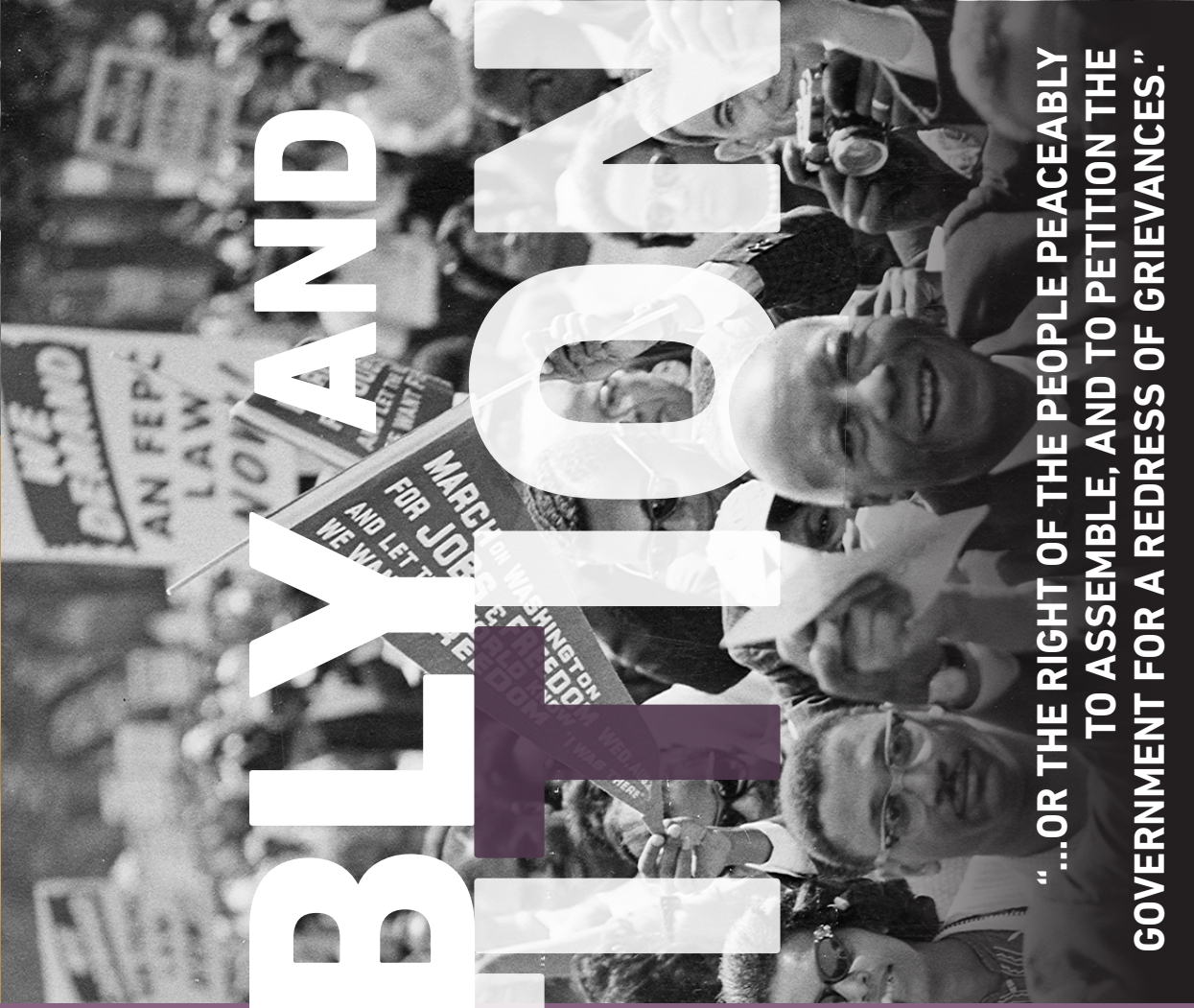
The final two freedoms of the First Amendment are the Rights of Assembly and Petition. Taken together, these rights are a core way of communicating one's beliefs and grievances to those in public office. These rights are among the oldest in the Anglo-American legal tradition. For instance, when the American colonists declared independence from Great Britain, they justified the split by referencing the years of ignored petitions by the colonists to King George III. Throughout history, assembly and petition rights have been especially crucial to groups challenging the status quo. Even when members of these groups couldn't vote or hold office,

they could petition their government and express their views. Think about abolitionists in their struggle against slavery, suffragists during

their decades-long battle for women's voting rights, to say nothing of countless other labor activists, religious minorities, and civil rights groups. Although the First Amendment rights of assembly and petition have been central to America's constitutional story since its founding, they are not often cited in recent Court decisions. Instead, today's Supreme Court treats both as subsumed within an expansive "speech" right, often called "freedom of expression."

ASSEMBLY AND

PETITION



"...OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES."

OCTOBER

JOIN US FOR
SCOUT DAYS

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

AT THE MUSEUM

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4	5
			Birthday of President Jimmy Carter (1924)			Birthday of President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822)	Birthday of President Chester A. Arthur (1829)
6	7		8	9	10	11	12
13	14		15	16	17	18	19
	Columbus Day Birthday of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890)		National Hispanic Heritage Month ends				
20	21		22	23	24	25	26
			CLASSROOM EXCHANGES				BOY SCOUT DAY
27	28		29	30	31		
First copy of <i>The Federalist Papers</i> is published in support of the newly signed Constitution (1787)	Birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt (1858)		Birthday of President John Adams (1735)				

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Girl Scouts can work towards their Citizen Legacy Badges, plus learn about inspiring figures and important events from women's history.
- Cub Scouts will have a great day meeting first responders and learning the ins-and-outs of flag etiquette.
- Boy Scouts can accomplish multiple requirements for three different Merit Badges: Law, American Heritage, and Citizenship in the Nation.
- All Scouts receive a National Constitution Center fun patch!
- The museum holds Scout Days in October, November, and March. Visit our website for more dates, rates, and a full list of requirements offered constitutioncenter.org/scouts

NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31				

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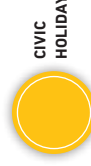
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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY

THE 14TH

AMENDMENT AND INCORPORATION

Now that we have examined the freedoms enshrined in the First Amendment, we need to take a look at another amendment to understand how broadly they are covered today. When America's founding generation ratified the Bill of Rights, its protections only applied to state abuses. That means that if your state—say, Pennsylvania—threw you in jail for criticizing its governor, you would not have had a claim under the U.S. Constitution. That is, until the ratification of the 14th Amendment after the Civil War.

With its ratification in 1868, the 14th Amendment extended many key Bill of Rights protections to state abuses. This process of applying the Bill of Rights to the states is known as “incorporation.” Justice Hugo Black studied the Reconstruction era closely and concluded that key Reconstruction framers like John Bingham, one of the principal authors of the 14th Amendment, sought to enforce Bill of Rights protections like free speech and religious liberty against the states. The Court eventually reached nearly the same conclusions, taking a selective, case-by-case approach, and deciding to incorporate each right individually during the 20th century.



RECONSTRUCTION ERA

Reconstruction framers like John Bingham, one of the principal authors of the 14th Amendment, sought to enforce Bill of Rights protections like free speech and religious liberty against the states.

NOVEMBER

CIVIC HOLIDAYS ELECTION DAY, VETERANS DAY, & THANKSGIVING

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

DECEMBER		JANUARY		TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31											
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
U.S. Marine Corps established (1775)		VETERANS DAY		CLASSROOM EXCHANGES									BOY SCOUT DAY
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		President Abraham Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address (1863)			President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas (1963)								
		Birthdays of President James Garfield (1831)											
24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
Birthdays of President Zachary Taylor (1784)				Museum Closed	THANKSGIVING DAY								

AT THE MUSEUM

- On **Veterans Day**, honor those who have served our country with a wreath-laying ceremony, veteran conversations, and musical performances.

- During **Thanksgiving weekend**, explore the history of the holiday and enjoy a cornucopia of fun fall activities.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Engage in state and local elections with your students by visiting our *Constitution Daily* blog this election season for insightful updates and commentary.
constitutioncenter.org/blog

- Download great "Thank-A-Vet" postcards.
constitutioncenter.org/learn

- Tune in to our online video lesson **Constitution Hall Pass: "The History of Thanksgiving"** to learn the real story of this American holiday.
constitutioncenter.org/hallpass

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AT THE MUSEUM
IN THE CLASSROOM



When it comes to the First Amendment's freedoms, no one said it better than Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis: The Founding generation "believed that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile; that with them, discussion

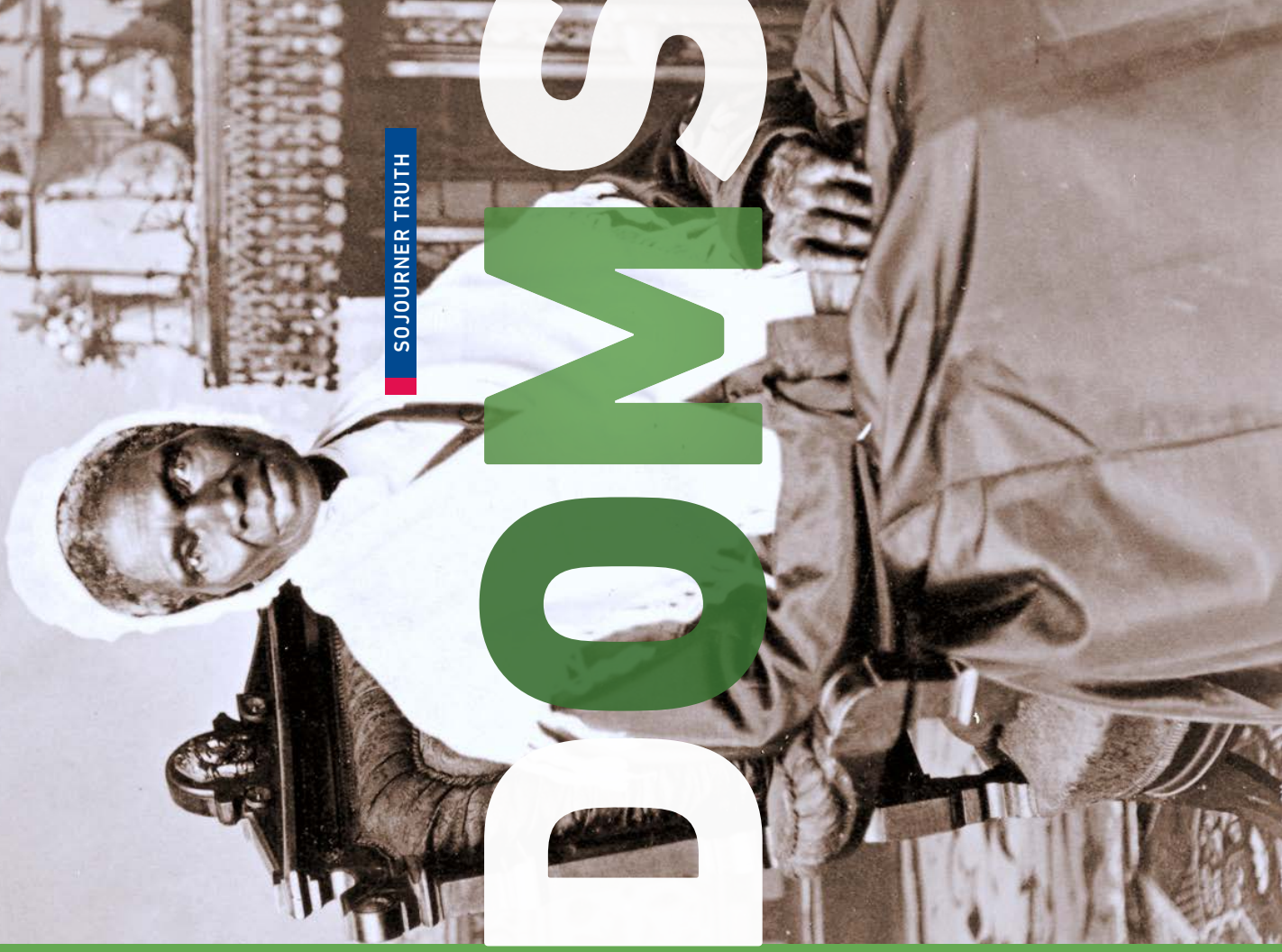
FIRST AMENDMENT

FREE

affords ordinarily adequate protection against the dissemination of noxious doctrine; that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people; that public discussion is a political duty; and that this should be a fundamental principle of the American government." Brandeis summed up not only why the Freedom of Expression was essential to the United States founders, but also why the First Amendment remains so dear to Americans today.

SOJOURNER TRUTH

DOMS



DECEMBER

CIVIC HOLIDAY BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

AT THE MUSEUM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THANKSGIVING WEEKEND PROGRAMS	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama (1955)			Birthdays of President Martin Van Buren (1782) 21st Amendment ratified— repeals the prohibition of alcohol (1933)	13th Amendment ratified— abolishes slavery (1865)	Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution (1787)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sensory-Friendly Sunday The U.S. Congress declares war on Japan and enters World War II following the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)		CLASSROOM EXCHANGES		Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 45-23, becoming the second state in the Union (1787)		Enhance your visit—book the Bill of Rights Themed Package!
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BILL OF RIGHTS DAY	The Bill of Rights is ratified (1791)	Boston Tea Party (1773)	In <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> (1944), the Supreme Court upholds Japanese American internment. In <i>Katz v. United States</i> (1967), the Supreme Court establishes an individual's "reasonable expectation of privacy" during phone conversations.			Visit our <i>Interactive Constitution</i> for bipartisan, in-depth explainers on the first 10 amendments. View our online video lesson, <i>Constitution Hall Pass: "The Bill of Rights"</i> to learn about how our first ten amendments took shape. constitutioncenter.org/halypass
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			General George Washington and his troops successfully cross the Delaware River, surprising the British and Hessian forces at Trenton, NJ (1776) Museum Closed			Bring the <i>Bill of Rights Show</i> to your school with our Traveling History and Civics Program.
29	30	31	JANUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	HAPPY NEW YEAR! Check the mail for your 2020 Civic Calendar!	
Birthdays of President Andrew Johnson (1808)						Birthdays of President Woodrow Wilson (1856)

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AT THE MUSEUM
IN THE CLASSROOM





ABOUT THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

- The first and only nonprofit, nonpartisan civic education center devoted to the U.S. Constitution and its legacy of freedom
- Located steps from Independence Hall in the Historic District of Philadelphia
- A must-see attraction with constitutionally-themed exhibits and programming, the Center also serves as a hub for constitutional education. Onsite and online, the Center provides a wealth of educational resources for learners of all ages and produces a wide range of public programs with thought leaders from across the ideological spectrum discussing and debating the most important constitutional issues of the day.

CIVIC HOLIDAYS ARE GREAT DAYS TO CELEBRATE AT THE MUSEUM OR IN YOUR CLASSROOM

SO WHAT IS A CIVIC HOLIDAY?

- Civic holidays are occasions to commemorate America's history and celebrate our rights and responsibilities as citizens.

INTERACTIVE Constitution

constitutioncenter.org/constitution

The *Interactive Constitution* is a **FREE**, online tool that delivers scholarship from top constitutional experts right to your classroom. It allows students to explore the history behind each article, section, and amendment of the U.S. Constitution up to the present day. For each part of the Constitution, a different pair of legal scholars reaches across the partisan divide to co-author a "Common Interpretation" essay explaining the things on which they agree—including historic origins and analysis of relevant Supreme Court opinions. Then, the same scholars write individual "Matters of Debate" essays outlining leading viewpoints across a range of perspectives on how that part of the Constitution can or should be interpreted. The *Interactive Constitution's* nonpartisan foundation and ideologically balanced opinions helps teachers and students to have informed, respectful, up-to-date discussion and debate about the U.S. Constitution.

The First Amendment Project

The National Constitution Center is proud to introduce this new classroom initiative asking students to think critically about the First Amendment and examine it through a non-partisan constitutional lens. The goal is to provide middle and high school classrooms with a two-week plan of study that is a one-stop shop for teachers to introduce each of the four clauses of the amendment, discuss the provisions in a modern context, and examine scholarly debates surrounding their interpretation.

The Center is collaborating with the College Board to create the *Interactive Constitution Classroom Edition: The First Amendment*, a set of online resources that will enable educators to teach the First Amendment to students in grades 6 through 12. Through this initiative, the two institutions are ensuring that all American high school students graduate with a knowledge of the basic principles of the First Amendment and the freedoms it protects.

ON-SITE &
CLASSROOM
WORKSHOPS
AVAILABLE

The *Interactive Constitution* was made possible
by a grant from the *John Templeton Foundation*
and under the advisement of the *American
Constitution Society* and *The Federalist Society*.



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FOUNDATION

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AMERICAN
CONSTITUTION
SOCIETY FOR
LAW AND POLICY



- The National Constitution Center provides the nation's best resources for celebrating civic holidays both at the museum and in your classroom.

CONSTITUTION HALL PASS

Give your students a "hall pass" to explore America's civic holidays and constitutional history! Created and produced by the National Constitution Center, *Constitution Hall Pass* is a free, fun, and fascinating webcast and live chat series. All you need is an internet connection to participate! Visit constitutioncenter.org/hallpass.

TOWN HALL PROGRAMS

The National Constitution Center's *America's Town Hall* programs bring together the best thinkers on the left, right, and center to explore the most important constitutional issues facing the country. Tune in online. Visit constitutioncenter.org/debate.

CONSTITUTION DAILY

Read our blog, *Constitution Daily*, for timely analysis and commentary of constitutional issues in the news. Visit constitutioncenter.org/blog.

WE THE PEOPLE PODCAST

National Constitution Center President and CEO Jeffrey Rosen hosts *We the People*, a weekly balanced conversation with leading scholars of all viewpoints on contemporary and historical topics about the U.S. Constitution. Visit constitutioncenter.org/podcasts.

VISIT • LEARN • DEBATE

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

VISIT THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

MAIN EXHIBITS

FREEDOM RISING

Set the stage for your museum experience in this state-of-the-art, live performance that tells the story of the United States Constitution and the American quest for freedom—presented in the Sidney Kimmel Theater. *Freedom Rising* is underwritten in part through a generous grant from the F. M. Kirby Foundation.

THE STORY OF WE THE PEOPLE

Travel through history and discover why the U.S. Constitution is as important today as it was in 1787. *The Story of We the People* is filled with hands-on, multimedia activities and a rotating collection of rare artifacts. Students will take the Oath of Office, weigh in on Supreme Court cases and discover for themselves the enduring relevance of the U.S. Constitution.

SIGNERS' HALL

In this iconic exhibit, students will step into the final day of the Constitutional Convention and sign the U.S. Constitution alongside 42 life-size, bronze statues of George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, and other Founding Fathers.

CONSTITUTING LIBERTY: FROM THE DECLARATION TO THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are the three most important documents in American history. They express the ideals that define "We the People of the United States" and inspire free people around the world. The National Constitution Center is proud to display a first edition **Stone Engraving of the Declaration of Independence**, a rare copy of the first public printing of the **U.S. Constitution**, and a reproduction of one of the 12 surviving copies of the **Bill of Rights** in the George H.W. Bush Gallery. The original Bill of Rights, which was exhibited at the Center between 2014 and 2017, was preserved as part of The New York Public Library's renowned research collection. It will be return to the National Constitution Center after 2020 and be displayed on a rotating basis to the public in both Pennsylvania and New York for the next 100 years.

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION EXHIBIT

In Spring 2019, the National Constitution Center will open the first gallery in America devoted to exploring the constitutional debates and key figures—from Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass to John Bingham and Harriet Tubman—central to the formation and ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. From the early American republic to the Civil War and Reconstruction, the exhibit will use personal stories, documents, and artifacts to engage visitors with themes of freedom, equality, and citizenship. The exhibit will include artifacts from collections around the region and across the country, including featured objects from the collection of the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on loan from the Gettysburg Foundation and the Union League of Philadelphia. While learning about these Reconstruction Amendments, visitors will discover the promises that were enshrined in the Constitution and their impact on all Americans. Visitors will also explore debates over the constitutional legacy of Reconstruction, which continue in America today.

HAMILTON: THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLASHES THAT SHAPED A NATION | Open through December 31, 2019

This feature exhibit highlights the conflicting ideas of Alexander Hamilton and his legendary rivals. Created by the National Constitution Center, the exhibit explores Hamilton's fraught relationships with James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Aaron Burr. Examining the personalities and constitutional rivalries that shaped America—including the scope of the national government, the establishment of a standing army, the creation of a federal banking system, and more—the exhibit provides unique insight into Alexander Hamilton's enduring role in the constitutional and political arguments that continue to create sparks to this day.

**BOOK
YOUR VISIT
TODAY!**

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