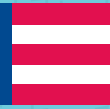


NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER



2022/2023 ACADEMIC

CIVIC CALENDAR

27 AMENDMENTS

IN 12 MONTHS



Congress of the United States,
began and held at the City of New York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

THE

RESOLVED

ARTICLES

WELCOME

Welcome to the National Constitution Center's 2022/2023 Civic Calendar. This year we are exploring the 27 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.


With the Constitution, the Founding generation created the greatest charter of freedom in the history of the world. However, they also left future generations a procedure for continuing to improve it — the amendment process laid out in Article V. Over time, the American people have used this amendment process to transform the Constitution by adding a Bill of Rights, abolishing slavery, promising freedom and equality for all, extending the right to vote, and more. All told, we have ratified 27 constitutional amendments across American history.

Together, we'll explore all 27 amendments — over the next 12 months!



SEPTEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

	<p>ON VIEW <i>Signers' Hall</i></p> <p>See our iconic life-sized statues of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, including George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and more!</p> <p>Visit in person or book a LIVE virtual tour!</p>	1	2	3	<p>The Treaty of Paris ends the Revolutionary War (1783)</p>	
4	<p>5</p> <p>LABOR DAY Museum Closed</p>	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	<p>16</p> <p>CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION FREE Museum Admission</p>	<p>17</p> <p>The U.S. Constitution is signed (1787)</p>
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<p>U.S. Air Force established (1947)</p>	25	26	27	28	29	<p>30</p> <p>All programs and resources featured throughout the calendar can be found at constitutioncenter.org</p>
<p>U.S. Air Force established (1947)</p>						

CIVIC HOLIDAY

CONSTITUTION DAY

OBSERVED ON
SEPTEMBER 16 & 17

Join us for the best **CONSTITUTION DAY** celebration in the country! You can visit us at the Center, or join us live online for all of our Constitution Day events, including our Preamble reading, Town Hall discussions with special guests, tours of our signature exhibits, and more!

Or head to our website for great resources — perfect for teaching the Constitution in September and all year round — including:

- **CONSTITUTION 101**, our NEW 15-unit course, is the perfect guide to understanding the U.S. Constitution whether you are an educator implementing a semester-long curriculum, or a lifelong learner exploring the self-guided course.
- **LIVE ONLINE CLASSES** are part lecture, part lively conversation on constitutional topics taught by top scholars.

Plus, our *Interactive Constitution*, educational videos, primary sources, teaching tools, and more are all available for free on our website, constitutioncenter.org.

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

FOLLOW US!





ARTICLE V AND THE AMENDMENT PROCESS

So, how do we amend the Constitution? The Article V amendment process has two steps:

PROPOSAL PHASE

Congress can propose an amendment if reformers secure two-thirds of the vote in *both* houses of Congress. (This has been the pathway for every amendment to the Constitution—so far!)

OR

If Congress refuses to act on proposals for constitutional reform, state legislatures have the power to force Congress to “**call a Convention for proposing Amendments**” whenever “**the Legislatures of two thirds of the Several States**” apply for one.

RATIFICATION PHASE

Article V sets out two pathways for ratifying a new amendment—with Congress having the power to choose which pathway to use. Congress’s choices: by the states’ legislatures or by specially elected state ratifying conventions.

Ratification requires approval of three-quarters of the states.

Throughout this calendar, we’re going to cover **four different periods of constitutional reform** — saying a little bit about every amendment to the U.S. Constitution — all 27 of them!

OCTOBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



NEW CONSTITUTION 101

Constitution 101, our NEW 15-unit course, is the perfect guide to understanding the U.S. Constitution and is available in different formats, making it ideal for any audience. Teachers can implement the semester-long curriculum or pick and choose from videos, primary sources, reading activities, quizzes, and other classroom-ready resources. A lighter "crash course" offers lifelong learners a chance to brush up on their constitutional knowledge.

<div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;"> 1 GIRL SCOUT PROGRAMS Birthday of President Jimmy Carter (1924) </div>						
2	3	4 Birthday of President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822)	5 Birthday of President Chester A. Arthur (1829)	6	7	8
9	10 Indigenous Peoples' Day	11	12	13 U.S. Navy established (1775)	14 Birthday of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890)	15 CUB SCOUTS AND SCOUT BSA PROGRAMS National Hispanic Heritage Month ends
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27 First copy of the <i>Federalist Papers</i> is published in support of the newly signed Constitution (1787) Birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt (1858)	28	29
30 Birthday of President John Adams (1735)	31					

JOIN US FOR SCOUT PROGRAMS

The National Constitution Center offers special programs for Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Scouts BSA, including museum tours, panel discussions, trivia games, and more, all specifically designed for Scouts and customized to help them achieve select badge requirements. Join us in person for a Scout Day at the museum!

To book, contact groupsales@constitutioncenter.org.

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

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#NCCed



THE BILL OF RIGHTS

PART ONE

The Founding generation used the new Constitution's amendment power almost immediately — adding **12 amendments** in less than two decades!

The first 10 amendments — authored primarily by James Madison — were proposed by the First Congress and ratified shortly thereafter. Of course, this is our Bill of Rights. These amendments protect some of our most cherished rights.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT is its own bundle of rights, connecting broadly to our freedom of conscience. It protects religious liberty, free speech, a free press, the right to assemble, and the right to petition our government for a redress of grievances.

THE SECOND AMENDMENT went to early concerns about standing armies and the value of rooting the community's (and nation's) safety in a "well-regulated," citizen-led (and -filled) militia. The Supreme Court has also held that it grants an individual right to keep and bear arms.

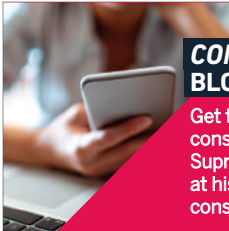

THE THIRD AMENDMENT protects us from being forced by the government to house soldiers in our homes in times of peace.

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT can be broken down into a few parts: What is protected? Persons, houses, papers, and effects. Against what? Unreasonable searches and seizures by government officials. The bottom line is that before the government can search your home or seize your property, it needs a good reason.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT The Takings Clause protects private property from being taken by the government for public use without just compensation.

NOVEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

 <p>CONSTITUTION DAILY BLOG Get the latest coverage of constitutional issues at the Supreme Court and a lookback at historical moments in constitutional history.</p>		<p>1</p> <p>John Adams becomes the first president to move into the White House (1800)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Birthday of President Warren G. Harding (1865) Birthday of President James K. Polk (1795)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>8</p> <p>ELECTION DAY</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p> <p>U.S. Marine Corps established (1775)</p>	<p>11</p> <p>VETERANS DAY</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>President Abraham Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address (1863) Birthday of President James Garfield (1831)</p>
<p>20</p> <p>Birthday of President Joseph Biden (1942)</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>22</p> <p>President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas (1963)</p>	<p>23</p> <p>Birthday of President Franklin Pierce (1804)</p>	<p>24</p> <p>THANKSGIVING DAY Museum Closed Birthday of President Zachary Taylor (1784)</p>	<p>THANKSGIVING PROGRAMS</p>	
<p>THANKSGIVING PROGRAMS</p>		<p>27</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>29</p>	 <p>WE THE PEOPLE WITH JEFFREY ROSEN A weekly podcast of constitutional debate, hosted by the Center's President and CEO Jeffrey Rosen, where listeners can hear the best arguments on all sides of the constitutional issues at the center of American life.</p>	
<p>30</p>						

CIVIC HOLIDAYS

**NATIONAL
NATIVE AMERICAN
HERITAGE MONTH**

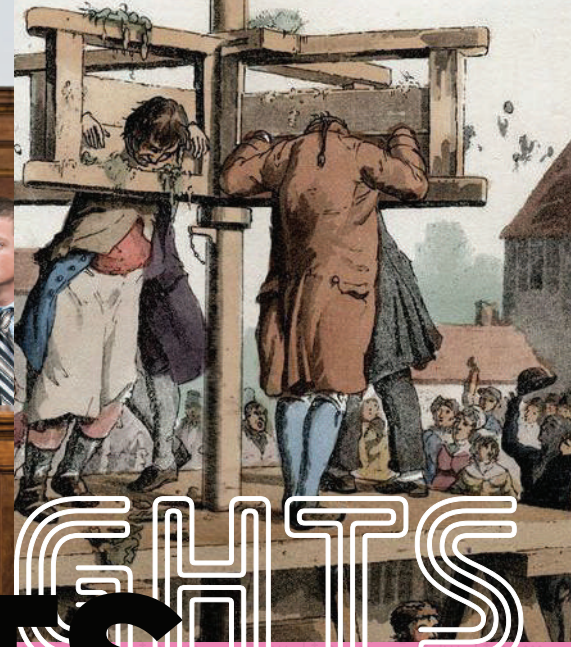
ELECTION DAY
NOVEMBER 8

VETERANS DAY
NOVEMBER 11

THANKSGIVING
NOVEMBER 24

ELECTION DAY is a great time to explore the history of voting rights in America. Our free, online learning materials explore questions like: Does the Constitution protect the right to vote? What role did the amendment process play in shaping voting rights? And what has the Supreme Court said about the right to vote over time?

More great resources for November include events at the museum and online resources commemorating **VETERANS DAY** and exploring the history of **THANKSGIVING**.



THE BILL OF RIGHTS

PART TWO

According to constitutional scholar Akhil Reed Amar, it's possible to bundle the rest of the Fifth Amendment, the Sixth Amendment, the Seventh Amendment, and the Eighth Amendment into concerns about **“Fair Process, Jury Rights, and the Rights of the Accused.”**

Amar also bundles the Ninth Amendment and 10th Amendment together as **“Popular-Sovereignty Amendments.”**

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT grants certain rights to criminal defendants like the right against self-incrimination. It also establishes a right to the due process of law — a fair process — before the government may deprive anyone of life, liberty, or property.

THE SIXTH AMENDMENT grants even more rights to criminal defendants, including a right to a jury trial in criminal cases, a right to counsel, the “right to be informed” of what crime the government is charging against you, and the right to cross-examine witnesses against you.

THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT protects the right to a jury trial in civil (so, non-criminal) cases.

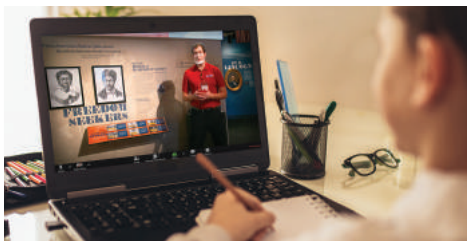
THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT protects the right against cruel and unusual punishment, excessive bail, and excessive fines.

THE NINTH AMENDMENT says that the American people have even more rights than are written into the Constitution itself.

THE 10TH AMENDMENT reflects the Constitution’s commitment to federalism — the traditional balance of power between the national government and the states. It was meant to protect the “reserved powers” of the states, while also reminding those in government that power originates with the American people.

DECEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



VIRTUAL EXHIBIT TOURS

Virtual tours provide learners the opportunity to get a behind-the-scenes experience. One of the Center's museum educators will walk your group through our exhibits live, allowing your group to interact with them directly to ask questions or engage with other groups on tour!

NEW THIS YEAR
BOOK OUR FIRST AMENDMENT VIRTUAL TOUR

				1 Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, AL (1955)	2	3
4	5 Birthday of President Martin Van Buren (1782) 21st Amendment ratified— repeals the prohibition of alcohol (1933)	6 13th Amendment ratified— abolishes slavery (1865)	7 Delaware ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 30-0, becoming the first state in the Union (1787)	8 The U.S. Congress declares war on Japan, and the United States enters World War II following the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 BILL OF RIGHTS DAY The Bill of Rights is ratified (1791)	16 Boston Tea Party (1773)	17
18 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	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 General George Washington and his troops successfully cross the Delaware River, surprising the British and Hessian forces at Trenton, New Jersey (1776) Museum Closed	26	27	28 Birthday of President Woodrow Wilson (1856)	29 Birthday of President Andrew Johnson (1808)	30	31

CIVIC HOLIDAY

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

DECEMBER 15

This **BILL OF RIGHTS DAY** we're celebrating the First Amendment! Visitors can view the newly installed First Amendment Tablet, or take a special tour of our exhibits. Onsite and online programs will highlight at how Americans throughout history — including the dissenters at the Constitutional Convention — have been able to use the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and petition as tools to help them in the fight to expand constitutional rights. More online resources include our First Amendment plan of study, individual learning modules, videos, lesson plans, and more — all featured on our newly redesigned website!

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

FOLLOW US!





FOUNDING PERIOD

AMENDMENTS



The Founding generation would add two additional amendments to the Constitution, both responding to recent events.

THE 11TH AMENDMENT bans the national courts from hearing certain lawsuits against states, protecting the states' "sovereign immunity."

In 1793, the Supreme Court decided a case called *Chisholm v. Georgia* — which allowed a citizen of South Carolina to sue the state of Georgia in federal court. The *Chisholm* decision proved quite controversial, and the 11th Amendment was proposed and ratified shortly thereafter — as a way of reversing the Supreme Court's decision!


THE 12TH AMENDMENT ironed out some bugs in the Electoral College system. Under the original Constitution, electors cast *two* votes for president. Following this new amendment, electors then cast one vote for president and the other for vice president.

This amendment was added after two controversial elections: The Election of 1796, which left us with a president and vice president from different parties — Federalist John Adams, and Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson; and the election of 1800, in which Thomas Jefferson tied for the presidency with his own vice-presidential running mate, Aaron Burr.



JANUARY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

1 President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) Museum Closed	2	3	4	5	6	7 Birthday of President Millard Fillmore (1800)
8	9 Birthday of President Richard Nixon (1913) Harvey Milk becomes the first openly gay man to hold elected office in the United States (1978)	10	11 Birthday of Alexander Hamilton (1757)	12	13 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	14
15 Birthday 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	16 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY Museum Open with FREE Admission 18th Amendment ratified—prohibits manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors (1919)	17 Birthday of Benjamin Franklin (1706)	18	19	20	21
22	23 20th Amendment ratified—presidential inauguration moves from March to January (1933) 24th Amendment ratified—abolishes poll tax in national elections (1964)	24	25	26	27	28
29 Birthday of President William McKinley (1843)	30 Birthday of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882)	31	 <p>ALL TOGETHER NOW A CELEBRATION OF EQUALITY SERIES</p> <p>Visit the National Constitution Center this winter for our All Together Now: A Celebration of Equality series and enjoy discounted admission to the museum from January through March!</p>			

CIVIC HOLIDAY

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY

JANUARY 16

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY kicks off our annual series **ALL TOGETHER NOW: A CELEBRATION OF EQUALITY**, which features discounted and free admission days along with programs and events that explore freedom and equality in America.

On **MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY** we will offer FREE museum admission, plus programs at the museum and online that will explore how Dr. King used the First Amendment to communicate his message—celebrating the 60th anniversaries of both the *Letter from Birmingham Jail* and the “I Have a Dream” speech. Additional programs will include scholar talks, family concerts, dramatic readings, and more. More resources include materials exploring the civil rights movement. Find videos featuring Professor Hasan Kwame Jeffries and the late Congressman John Lewis, plus Center scholars, exploring the civil rights movement and landmark laws—all available for free on our website!



RECONSTRUCTION

AMENDMENTS

For the next constitutional amendments, let's fast-forward sixty years to the period after the Civil War known as Reconstruction. Following the Civil War, we ratified a series of three amendments that transformed the Constitution forever.

THE 13TH AMENDMENT (1865) abolished slavery.

THE 14TH AMENDMENT (1868) wrote the Declaration of Independence's promise of freedom and equality into the Constitution.

THE 15TH AMENDMENT (1870) promised to end racial discrimination in voting.

Recall where the Constitution stood before this critical period. Of course, it didn't mention the word "slavery." However, various constitutional provisions—including the Three-Fifths Clause and the Fugitive Slave Clause—had increased the political power of the slaveholding states throughout the pre-Civil War period. The Constitution was silent on the Declaration of Independence's promise of equality and on the issue of African American voting rights.

So, while the American people rightly revere the framers, it's important to remember that it took the heroic efforts of Abraham Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, John Bingham, Frances Harper, and many others to create the "more perfect Union" that we live in today. It's little wonder that many scholars refer to these transformational amendments as our nation's "Second Founding."

FEBRUARY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

 <p>LIVE ONLINE CLASSES</p> <p>Part lecture and part lively conversation, these virtual classes allow students to join discussions on core constitutional topics taught by top scholars. Introductory and advanced classes are available, plus we offer special all-ages sessions featuring distinguished guests.</p>			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<p>15th Amendment ratified — voting rights cannot be denied on account of race (1870)</p> <p>16th Amendment ratified — grants Congress power to establish a federal income tax (1913)</p>	<p>11th Amendment ratified — affirms states' sovereign immunity (1795)</p>		<p>25th Amendment ratified — establishes succession process and issues of presidential disability (1967)</p>	<p>Birthday of Rosa Parks, civil rights activist (1913)</p>	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<p>Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln (1809)</p> <p>NAACP founded in New York City (1909)</p>	<p>Birthday of President Ronald Reagan (1911)</p>	<p>Observed birthday of Frederick Douglass, abolitionist leader (1818)</p>				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	<p>PRESIDENTS DAY Museum Open with FREE Admission</p>	<p>The Confederation Congress passes a resolution leading to the Constitutional Convention (1787)</p>	<p>Birthday of President George Washington (1732)</p>		<p>In <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, the Supreme Court affirms the power of judicial review — the authority to rule on the constitutionality of laws passed (and actions taken) by the elected branches (1803)</p> <p>In <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i>, the Supreme Court confirms the First Amendment rights of students at school (1969)</p> <p>President Andrew Johnson is the first president to be impeached (1868). The Senate did not convict Johnson, and he was not removed from office.</p>	<p>Hiram Rhodes Revels of Mississippi is sworn in as the first African American senator (1870)</p>
26	27	28	<p>ON VIEW</p> <p><i>Civil War and Reconstruction</i></p> <p>Experience America's first exhibit devoted to exploring how constitutional clashes over slavery set the stage for the Civil War, and how the nation transformed the Constitution after the war to more fully embrace the Declaration of Independence's promise of liberty and equality. Visit in person or book a LIVE virtual tour!</p> 			
	<p>22nd Amendment ratified — sets a two-term limit on the office of the president (1951)</p>					

CIVIC HOLIDAYS

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

PRESIDENTS DAY

FEBRUARY 20

We continue our **ALL TOGETHER NOW: A CELEBRATION OF EQUALITY**

series with onsite and virtual programs and events throughout **BLACK HISTORY MONTH**. Join us for scholar talks, museum tours, special programs, and more, highlighting how figures from the abolitionists to civil rights leaders have used their First Amendment rights to fight for equality across the board.

February programs also include **FREE ADMISSION** and special events on **PRESIDENTS DAY** with celebrations such as a special *Kids Town Hall* with presidential reenactors available to watch both at the museum and online!





PROGRESSIVE ERA

AMENDMENTS

Let's fast-forward yet again, this time 40 years to the Progressive Era, for the next set of constitutional amendments. This was one of the most active eras of constitutional reform in American history.

Between 1913 and 1920, the American people amended the Constitution *four* times.

THE 16TH AMENDMENT (1913) gave Congress the power to pass an income tax.

THE 17TH AMENDMENT (1913) provided for the popular election of senators.

The Progressive Era reformers pursued amendments that unified *two* key ideas: an expanded role for the government in public life *and* a commitment to institutional reforms often with a vision of improving American democracy.

Over the next two months, we'll take a deeper dive in the final two Progressive Era amendments — so stay tuned!

THE 18TH AMENDMENT (1919)—often called the “Prohibition Amendment” —banned “the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.”

THE 19TH AMENDMENT (1920) protected the right to vote free of sex discrimination.

MARCH

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



ON VIEW

The 19th Amendment: How Women Won the Vote

Now open, our newest exhibit traces the triumphs and struggles that led to the ratification of the 19th Amendment, and allows visitors to better understand the long fight for women's suffrage. **Visit in person or book a LIVE virtual tour!**

			1	2	3	4
5	6 In <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> , the Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the National Bank (1819) In <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> , the Supreme Court rules that people of African descent are not U.S. citizens (1857)	7 The "Bloody Sunday" march from Selma to Montgomery, pushing for voting rights for all Americans, takes place (1965)	8 International Women's Day	9	10	11
12	13	14	15 Birthday of President Andrew Jackson (1767)	16 Birthday of President James Madison (1751)	17	18 Birthday of President Grover Cleveland (1837) In <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> , the Supreme Court rules that states must provide an attorney for those who cannot afford one (1963)
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26 Birthday of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor , first woman to serve on the Supreme Court (1930)	27	28	29 Birthday of President John Tyler (1790) 23rd Amendment ratified—grants electoral votes to Washington, D.C., in presidential elections (1961)	30	31	

CIVIC HOLIDAY

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

The **ALL TOGETHER NOW: A CELEBRATION OF EQUALITY** series continues through March as we celebrate **WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH** and the suffragists who worked to enshrine women's voting rights in the Constitution with the 19th Amendment. Throughout the month, special in-person and virtual programs, including live classes, tours, and scholar talks, will highlight women who have worked for freedom and equality.

Plus, find videos featuring Professor Martha S. Jones and Center scholars exploring how women fought for suffrage. Additional resources include an interactive map showing the expansion of women's voting rights, primary sources exploring historic debates around suffrage, video highlights from inside our newest exhibit *The 19th Amendment: How Women Won the Vote*, and more!

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

FOLLOW US!



PROHIBITION AND REPEAL



While it's easy to criticize Prohibition in retrospect, it grew out of decades of social movement activism and what many identified as a genuine problem. The problem? Americans drank a lot of alcohol. Our nation's experience with Prohibition reminds us that even constitutional reformers sometimes make mistakes.

A combination of five (sometimes overlapping) groups — progressives, suffragists, populists, nativists, and white Southerners — worked for decades to push for Prohibition, culminating in the ratification of the 18th Amendment. Prohibition did succeed in lowering alcohol consumption in the United States; however, it also had many costs. It was easy to defy and difficult to enforce. There was a massive black market for alcohol. This spurred the rise of organized crime and law enforcement did little to stop it.

As these problems arose, many Americans began to have second thoughts about Prohibition.

THE 18TH AMENDMENT (1919)—often called the “Prohibition Amendment” — banned “the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.”

THE 21ST AMENDMENT (1933) repealed the 18th Amendment. This is the only time “We the People” repealed a previous amendment in its entirety.

REPEAL

APRIL

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



PEER-TO-PEER EXCHANGES

Teachers can schedule their class to join these semi-private exchanges, allowing students to review constitutional topics with scholars in a smaller group, while also connecting with other students from across the country. The goals are to promote deeper understanding of the Constitution and to enhance opportunities for civil discourse and discussion.

						1
2 Jeannette Rankin takes her seat as the first female member of Congress (1917)	3 William Henry Harrison is the first president to die in office (1841)	4	5	6	7	8 17th Amendment ratified—establishes direct election of U.S. senators (1913)
9 Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia, leading to the end of the Civil War (1865)	10	11	12	13 Birthday of President Thomas Jefferson (1743)	14 President Abraham Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre and dies the next day (1865)	15 GIRL SCOUT PROGRAMS
16	17	18	19 Revolutionary War begins with the Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)	20	21	22 Earth Day
23 Birthday of President James Buchanan (1791)	24	25	26	27 Birthday of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822)	28 Birthday of President James Monroe (1758)	29 CUB SCOUTS AND SCOUT BSA PROGRAMS
30 George Washington is inaugurated as the first president of the United States (1789)						

JOIN US TO

PREP FOR THE AP EXAM

This April, the Center helps students prepare for the **ADVANCED PLACEMENT GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS EXAM** with special video lessons taught by our top constitutional scholars, including a review of America's founding documents, the 27 amendments, and the top 15 Supreme Court cases included in a typical course of study for an AP Government class.

Not taking AP GoPo? You can still join these sessions—they are a great preview for students thinking about taking the course in the future; or a great complement to the Civic Calendar for learners of all ages!



THE 19TH AMENDMENT

Remember: The original Constitution left voting issues largely to the states. But over time, we have added a series of constitutional amendments that extended voting rights protections to new groups. The 19th Amendment is a key part of that story — extending voting rights protections based on sex.

With the 19th Amendment, women won the right to vote.


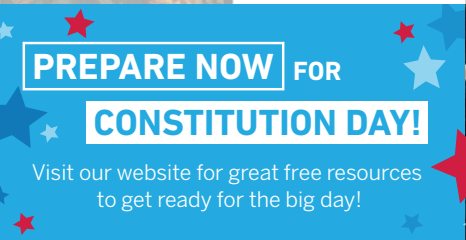

THE 19TH AMENDMENT (1920) protected the right to vote free of sex discrimination.

This amendment grew out of decades of advocacy by the suffragists and their allies. Women's suffrage began out West in the late 1800s and eventually spread to the rest of the nation — culminating in the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

So, the amendment itself followed decades of widespread experimentation in the states — with many states extending the vote to women before the ratification of the 19th Amendment.

Even so, it would take many more years — and the hard work of the civil rights movement — to extend voting rights, in practice, to *all* women, including women of color.

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK					
	LAW DAY Museum Closed	National Teacher Appreciation Day				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27th Amendment ratified — sets limits on congressional pay raises (1992)	Birthday of President Harry Truman (1884)					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, is established (1607)			In <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , the Supreme Court rules that segregation of public schools is unconstitutional (1954)	In <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , the Supreme Court rules that states can impose racial segregation (1896). The Supreme Court later overturns the <i>Plessy</i> decision in <i>Brown v. Board</i> .		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				 The Constitutional Convention opens (1787)	MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS	
28	29	30	31			
MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS	MEMORIAL DAY Museum Closed Birthday of President John F. Kennedy (1917)					

CIVIC HOLIDAYS

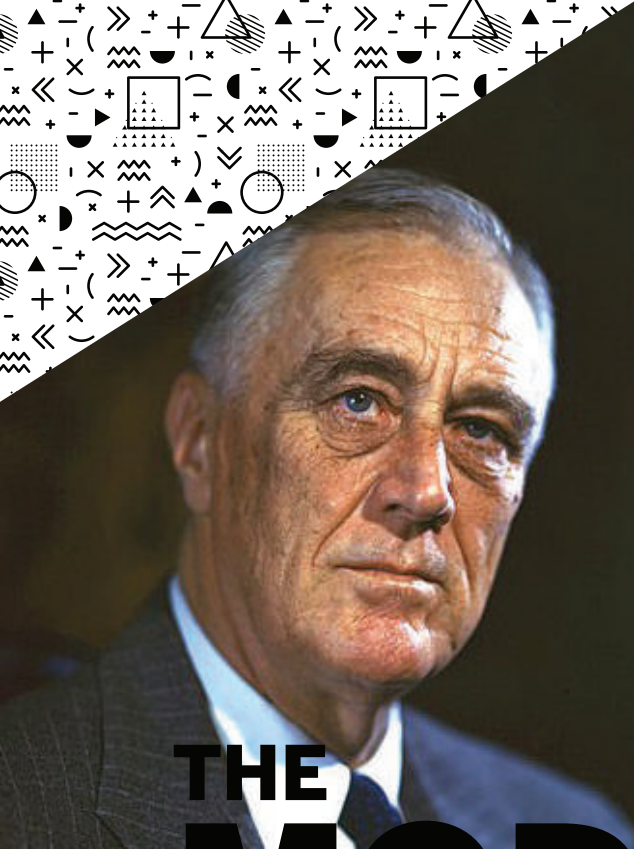
LAW DAY

MAY 1

MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 29

For **LAW DAY**, we continue our celebration of the First Amendment with programs and events, onsite and online, that will look at some of the big Supreme Court decisions, that have touched on the First Amendment, especially in the modern era, and the individuals behind those cases. And in honor of **MEMORIAL DAY**, check out videos featuring our education staff as we bring you inside the museum to explore fascinating facts about the history of the American military and the Memorial Day holiday.



THE MODERN ERA

AMENDMENTS

In the Modern Era, the American people added the remaining eight amendments — little by little, between 1933 and 1992. Many of these amendments were added to the Constitution in response to key events, like Franklin D. Roosevelt's unprecedented election to four presidential terms, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and the Vietnam war.

THE 20TH AMENDMENT (1933) reduced the length of time between the most recent set of national elections and when a new Congress and President take office.

THE 22ND AMENDMENT (1951) limited a president to two terms in office.

THE 23RD AMENDMENT (1961) granted the District of Columbia three electoral votes — adding their voters' voices to the presidential selection process.

THE 24TH AMENDMENT (1964) banned poll taxes in national elections.

THE 25TH AMENDMENT (1967) covers the issue of presidential succession and incapacity.

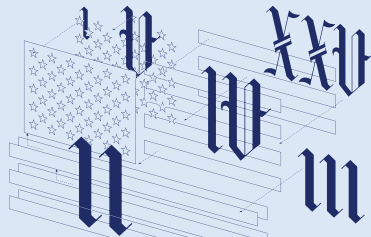
THE 26TH AMENDMENT (1971) prevents states from discriminating against voters based on age if they are 18 years of age and older.

JUNE

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

**PROFESSIONAL LEARNING AND
NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES
FOR EDUCATORS**

From hourlong online workshops to weeklong summer institutes, the National Constitution Center provides a wide variety of professional development opportunities for teachers. Visit our website to see an upcoming schedule of events.



<p>4</p> <p><i>In Olmstead v. United States</i>, the Supreme Court rules that private phone conversations may be wiretapped by police and used as evidence (1928). However, Justice Brandeis's powerful dissenting opinion would become the foundation for later rulings.</p>		<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>Allied forces invade Normandy on D-Day during World War II (1944)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>12</p> <p>Birthday of President George H.W. Bush (1924)</p> <p><i>In Loving v. Virginia</i>, the Supreme Court invalidates state laws that forbid interracial marriages (1967)</p>	<p>13</p> <p><i>In Miranda v. Arizona</i>, the Supreme Court rules that police must inform defendants of their constitutional rights (1966)</p>	<p>14</p> <p>FLAG DAY</p> <p>Birthday of President Donald Trump (1946)</p>	<p>15</p> <p>12th Amendment ratified — amends the Electoral College by combining a party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates onto one ticket (1804)</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>18</p>	<p>19</p> <p>JUNETEENTH Museum Open with FREE Admission</p> <p>The annual commemoration of the end of slavery in America</p> <p>Word of the Emancipation Proclamation reached enslaved people in Galveston, TX (1865)</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>21</p> <p>The U.S. Constitution is adopted after New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify it, satisfying the ratification requirement listed in Article VII (1788)</p> <p><i>In Texas v. Johnson</i>, the Supreme Court rules that burning the U.S. flag is protected speech (1989)</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>24</p> <p><i>In Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization</i>, the Supreme Court overturned <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, which held that women have the constitutional right to seek pre-viability abortions (2022)</p>
<p>25</p>	<p>26</p> <p><i>In Obergefell v. Hodges</i> the Supreme Court ruled the right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples (2015)</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>28</p> <p>Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated, sparking World War I (1914)</p> <p><i>In Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, the Supreme Court rules that racial quotas may not be used in college admissions (1978)</p>	<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>		

CIVIC HOLIDAYS

FLAG DAY

JUNE 14

JUNETEENTH

JUNE 19

June kicks off our annual **RED, WHITE, AND YOU SUMMER!** With our engaging offerings, visitors can explore what YOU can do with freedom to build a more perfect union. A combination of in-person and online experiences, means that visitors can join us in Philadelphia or across the country.

- Observe **FLAG DAY** through a constitutional lens with free resources that explore the freedom of speech, the history of protests in the U.S., and the role that the American flag has played in these conversations.
- We also offer a number of ways to recognize **JUNETEENTH** — the annual commemoration of the end of slavery in America in 1865 — including **FREE ADMISSION** to the Museum!
- All month long we also explore the rights of **LGBTQ+ people under the Constitution.**

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

FOLLOW US!



27TH AMENDMENT

THE 27TH AMENDMENT



Finally, there's the 27th Amendment — our *final* amendment — which was written by James Madison and taken to the finish line *over two hundred years later!*

The amendment was first written in 1789, proposed as part of the original Bill of Rights. The First Congress approved it with a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress, and it was sent to the states for ratification. However, unlike the 10 amendments that became the Bill of Rights, this proposal was not ratified by the required number of states, and therefore it did *not* become part of the Constitution.

Let's fast forward to 1982, when Gregory Watson — a sophomore at the University of Texas — wrote a paper arguing that since neither Article V nor the amendment itself set any deadlines, this forgotten amendment could still be ratified — nearly 200 years later!

Watson got a "C" on his paper, but he believed his argument had merit, and decided to appeal to his fellow citizens! He wrote letters to legislators across the country, pushing to ratify the amendment, and his efforts soon gained momentum. In 1992, over two centuries after the First Congress proposed the Amendment to the states, three-quarters of the states (38 of 50) ratified it. The 27th Amendment became part of the Constitution. It only took a little over 200 years to get it done!

THE 27TH AMENDMENT (1992) prevents members of Congress from raising their own salaries until there has been a new election.

JULY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



FOUNDERS' LIBRARY

We've gathered the leading documents and landmark cases shaping the American constitutional tradition—from the philosophical texts that influenced the Founding generation to the most important writings, speeches, Supreme Court cases, and other influential documents spanning American history—all available to view in our new online documents library!

1

Battle of Gettysburg begins; the battle ends three days later (1863)

26th Amendment ratified—protects the right to vote of those 18 and older (1971)

CIVIC HOLIDAY

INDEPENDENCE DAY

JULY 4

Our **RED, WHITE, AND YOU SUMMER** continues with The Center's **INDEPENDENCE DAY** programs, including **FREE ADMISSION** to the museum on July 4, plus programs happening at the museum and virtually that will touch on the meaning of equality and freedom through the lens of the American Revolution. Audiences can also attend the interactive Independence Day show and American Flag History and Etiquette workshops, and experience the museum's Revolutionary War encampment.

2	3	4 INDEPENDENCE DAY Museum Open with FREE Admission	5	6	7	8
The Second Continental Congress votes for independence (1776)		The National Constitution Center opened its doors on July 4, 2003! Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776) Birthday of President Calvin Coolidge (1872)		Birthday of President George W. Bush (1946)		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14th Amendment ratified—guarantees birthright citizenship and protects freedom and equality, writing the promises of the Declaration of Independence into the Constitution (1868)		Birthday of President John Quincy Adams (1767) Alexander Hamilton is fatally wounded in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr (1804)			Birthday of President Gerald Ford (1913)	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Beginning of the Seneca Falls Convention, which supported, among other things, women's suffrage and produced the Declaration of Sentiments (1848)			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	The Constitutional Convention establishes the Committee of Detail to write the first full draft the Constitution (1787) In <i>United States v. Nixon</i> , the Supreme Court defines limits on the power of the executive branch (1974)		President George H.W. Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)			
30		31				

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

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WHAT'S NEXT?

So that's it! The 27 Amendments to the Constitution in 12 months!

Which amendment is your favorite?



Which do you think was the most important?

IF WE WERE TO ADD A 28TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, WHAT DO YOU THINK IT SHOULD BE?



AUGUST

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

 <p>CONSTITUTION DAY is just around the corner — Visit us at the museum for FREE ADMISSION <i>Observed September 17 & 18, 2023</i></p>		1	2	3	4 The Revenue Cutter Service, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard, was founded (1790) Birthday of President Barack Obama (1961)	5
6 The Committee of Detail presents its preliminary draft of the Constitution to the Constitutional Convention (1787) President Lyndon Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965	7	8 Richard Nixon announces his resignation as president (1974)	9	10 Birthday of President Herbert Hoover (1874)	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18 19th Amendment ratified — voting rights cannot be denied on account of sex (1920)	19 Birthday of President William J. Clinton (1946)
20 Birthday of President Benjamin Harrison (1833)	21	22	23	24	25	26
27 Birthday of President Lyndon B. Johnson (1908)	28 Martin Luther King Jr. , delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963)	29	30 Thurgood Marshall is confirmed as the first African American Supreme Court justice (1967)	31	 <p>CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY FROM ANYWHERE! Stream our programs live on September 18, or explore our extensive collection of online resources!</p>	

BACK TO SCHOOL TIME

The National Constitution Center is thrilled to support teachers, students, and parents by offering free, live classes on the Constitution and nonpartisan online education materials — no matter where learning takes place.

Or head to our website for great resources — perfect for teaching the Constitution in September and all year round — including:

- **CONSTITUTION 101**, our NEW 15-unit course, is the perfect guide to understanding the U.S. Constitution whether you are an educator implementing a semester-long curriculum, or a lifelong learner exploring the self-guided course.
- **LIVE ONLINE CLASSES** are part lecture, part lively conversation on constitutional topics taught by top scholars.

Plus, our *Interactive Constitution*, educational videos, primary sources, teaching tools, and more are all available for free on our website, [constitutioncenter.org](https://www.constitutioncenter.org).

Visit [constitutioncenter.org/education](https://www.constitutioncenter.org/education) for these resources and more!

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NEW

CONSTITUTION 101

Our NEW 15-unit course is the perfect guide to understanding the U.S. Constitution!

The semester-long complete curriculum is everything teachers need to implement in their classrooms, and a self-guided "crash course" offers lifelong learners a chance to brush up on their constitutional knowledge. Each unit contains videos, primary sources, reading activities, and more.



**BOOK
YOUR VISIT
TODAY!**

VISIT THE MUSUEM

CALL 215.409.6800 | EMAIL GROUPSALES@CONSTITUTIONCENTER.ORG

MAIN EXHIBITS

Visitors to the National Constitution Center will have the opportunity to explore ALL of our signature exhibits, including *The Story of We the People*, *Signers' Hall*, *American Treasures*, *Constituting Liberty*, *Civil War and Reconstruction: The Battle for Freedom and Equality*, and our newest exhibit *The 19th Amendment: How Women Won the Vote*. Visitors can also view live performances of *Freedom Rising* in the Sidney Kimmel Theater and check our new First Amendment Tablet.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMBASSADORS PROGRAM

More than just a field trip, the Constitutional Ambassadors program is an intellectual, social, and skills-based educational experience in which middle and high school students learn the basic principles of the U. S. Constitution, see rare historical documents, priceless artifacts, interactive exhibits, and live theater that bring contemporary discussions about the Constitution to life. The program begins in the classroom, continues with a daylong experience at the Center, and follows students back to their classrooms, where they can have real-time conversations on constitutional issues with other classrooms across America. Scholarships are available — inquire today!



LIVE ONLINE LEARNING

LIVE CLASSES

Part lecture and part lively conversation, these classes are accessible to the public so that students, teachers, and parents can join in a discussion with scholars on constitutional core topics.

PEER-TO-PEER EXCHANGES

Teachers can schedule their class to join peer-to-peer scholar exchanges, allowing students to review the materials with scholars in a smaller group to improve constitutional understanding and enhance opportunities for civil discourse and discussion.

VIRTUAL EXHIBIT TOURS

Virtual tours provide learners the opportunity to get a behind-the-scenes experience hearing the personal stories and historic context that bring the Constitution to life in our exhibits. One of the Center's museum educators will walk your group through our exhibits live, which will allow your group to ask questions in real time or engage with other groups on tour!

For more information about these programs and more, visit constitutioncenter.org.

EDUCATOR COMMUNITY

The National Constitution Center's community of educators, including the Teacher Advisory Board and the Teacher Advisory Council, support the Center's education team and fellow educators nationwide.

Join our #NCCed Community! The National Constitution Center is looking for members of the classroom education field to join our **Teacher Advisory Council**. The council is open to educators who teach fifth grade to college level students from all types of school environments and locations.

Members of the advisory council have a voice in shaping our free online classes, and will receive a yearly stipend for their valuable time and professional advice. They can also join in our professional development opportunities that include prominent scholars and judges throughout the year.



Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!

FOLLOW US!





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The National Constitution Center relies on the generous annual support of individuals, foundations, and corporations to carry out its crucial mission. We are enormously grateful to the following partners who sponsored our Civic Holiday Programs and Free Admission Days last academic year.



For a full listing of the Center's supporters, visit constitutioncenter.org/about/annual-reports.
To learn more about supporting the Center, visit constitutioncenter.org/support-join.

