September 17

It's Constitution Day!

Hoticle 11.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be wested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, smeather with the Vice-President, choose for the same Term he elected as influent

Each State shall appoint, in such Humber of the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Reputantatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person bolding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed in Elector.

The Eleviene shall were in when respective between words produced to the produced of the produ

No person except a natural hom Citizan, or a Citizan of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been features Years a Resident

h. Gare of the Removal of the Persident from Office, and his Donals, Resignation, on Inshifty to discharge the Powers and Dates of the acid Office, the most held described on the Vice Persident, and the Congress may be an possible print Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or lashifty, back of the Persident and Vice Persident, declaring what Officer shall she are an President, and two Officer shall not accordingly, small she which for Persident which he secret.

The Friends 1801, it stilled Times, receive by his fermions. Compensation, which shall within he increased and doministed demy the Period by the Friends 1801, it stilled Times, receive by his fermions. On the Distribution of the Clinical States, and any of them.

Before he were on the Receival on 1810 (1910, he had the last he first by the Distribution from the Clinical States, and the Clinica

in inglational these Powers, by one with the Advice and Contract of the Sentence, to make Tractice, provided tour-stroke of the Sentence powers and the Administration of the Sentence powers and the Sentence and Contract of the Sentence and Sentenc

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Sensie, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time que to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to have Consideration and helicaters and whall judge accessing and appelence the copy, on extending Operations, converse the Houses, or white of Houses, and there of Houses are the stated in the Constant of the Operation of Houses and Houses Annual Houses A

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Imprachment for, and Conviction Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdenessors.

SECTION 1. The Judicial Pawer of the United States, shell be vested in one signed Cause, and in such suferior Courts as the Congress may from time at time and an analysis. The Judgers, both of the superer and infrance Courts, shall field their Siffers during good Belauseur, and shall, at shall times, every far that strategies as Comparison and shall, at shall times.

So, who cares?

Bill Chapman

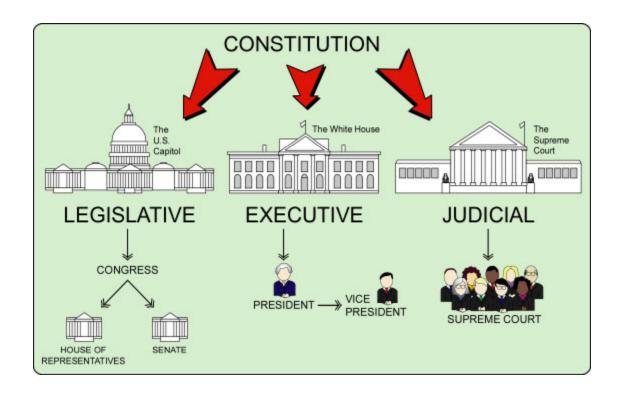
from the League of Women Voters Berkeley, Albany, Emeryville http://lwvbae.org/civics.htm

says it should be you

What is the Constitution?

What is the Constitution?

The document that set up the government under which laws (rules) are made and enforced in the United States.



Do you ever think about the Constitution as you go about your daily life, or as you plan for your future?

If not, maybe you should. Virtually every aspect of your life is touched by constitutional government in action.

 This school is here because it was built, paid for and is operated by government employees. You are here because many generations of elected officials and voters determined that you and they would be better off if you had educational opportunities. Do you know of any proof of the benefits for young people from those decisions?

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Full Time Workers in the U.S. age 25 and older, 2007

Number of workers:

100.343.000.000

100,0-10,000,000					
Highest Education Attained		Median Income			% of Professional
less than 9th grade	2.96%	\$21,694			21.69%
Grades 9-12, no diploma	5.08%	25,802	\$4,108	\$4,108	25.80%
High School graduate	28.57%	32,464	6,662	9,089	32.46%
Some college, no degree	17.72%	38,728	6,264	15,353	38.73%
Associate degree (AA)	10.10%	41,837	3,109	18,462	41.84%
Bachelor's degree (BA)	22.81%	53,141	11,304	29,766	53.14%
Master's degree (MA)	9.16%	62,920	9,779	39,545	62.92%
Doctorate (Ph.D.)	1.60%	85,837	22,917	62,462	85.84%
Professional degree (Dr., lawyer, dentist, etc.)	1.99%	100,000	14,163	76,625	100.00%

Average annual expenditures per household (2006): \$48,398

- This school is here because it was built, paid for and is operated by government employees. You are here because many generations of elected officials and voters determined that you and they would be better off if you had educational opportunities.
- Most of the food you eat, the fluids you drink, and the medicines you take are inspected by government agents, and are approved for sale only when shown to be safe. The federal Food and Drug Administration was created by an act of Congress in 1906 (112 years ago). What have been the effects of that decision?

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Expectation of Life (in years) at birth, U.S.

	1900	47.3	3
	1910	50.0)
	1920	54.2	1
	1930	59.7	7
	1940	62.9	9
	1950	68.2	2
	1960	69.7	7
	1970	70.9	9
	1980	73.7	7
	1990	75.4	1
	2000	77.0)
	2004	77.8	3
2010 (projecti	78.5	5	
2015 (projection)			2

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- Most of the food you eat, the fluids you drink, and the medicines you take are inspected by government agents, and are approved for sale only when shown to be safe.
- The streets on which you travel were built and paid for, and are maintained by people working for constitutionally elected officials. Suppose roads were privately owned, and you had to stop every mile or two to pay a toll to a different owner in order to use that stretch of roadway? Or, what if police and fire services were all private, and would only appear when you needed them if you could pay what they asked? Suppose your neighbor's house was burning and s/he couldn't afford to pay for fire protection?

Government has the power to make life and death decisions



Washington Post, April 29, 2005

• In 2002, the United States government took us to war in Afghanistan. In 2003, it took us to war in Iraq. To date, 4,187 U.S. soldiers have returned from Iraq in flag draped coffins on flights like the one pictured above; while 622 have come back that way from Afghanistan.

Government has the power to make life and death decisions



• Those decisions effect others besides U.S. citizens.

Government has the power to make life and death decisions



New York Times, September 11, 2007

Those decisions effect other species too.

Government has the power to make life changing decisions



Photo by Nina Berman

• Ty Zeigel and Renee Kline prior to Ty's deployment to Iraq in 2003.

Government has the power to make life changing decisions



Photos by Nina Berman



 Marine Sgt. Ty Zeigel and Renee Kline on their wedding day in late 2006.

In 2004, Ty's tour was cut short when a suicide bomber blew up near his truck during a routine patrol. The searing heat melted most of the skin off his body and left him blind in one eye. His skull was so badly shattered that doctors had to replace it with plastic. Ty was taken to Brooke Army Medical Center, where he underwent 19 surgeries.

What can you do about any of this?

• The Constitution establishes a system of representative government that depends on the informed participation of citizens if it is to work as intended.

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- The Constitution establishes a system of representative government that depends on the informed participation of citizens if it is to work as intended.
- If citizens do not understand how the government is supposed to work, or do not care enough to stay informed, discuss issues facing the community, vote thoughtfully and keep an eye on what their representatives are doing; then the government designed by the framers will not function in the interests of the citizens.

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- After the Constitution was finished, and as he was leaving Independence Hall, Benjamin Franklin is reported to have been asked, "Well, Doctor, what have we got—a Republic or a Monarchy?" His reply, "A Republic, if you can keep it."

 Do Americans lack basic knowledge about the Constitution?

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- Do you?
- We will spend the next few minutes in an attempt to find out.

What is wrong with this?



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What is wrong with this?



- 1. Thomas Jefferson wrote, "All men are created equal", not "All men are cremated equal."
- 2. Jefferson wrote, "All men are created equal" as part of the Declaration of Independence (1776). That phrase does not appear in the Bill of Rights.

Hey, KIDS...WHAT'S The FIRST AMENDMENT?











MATHAND WINANGROOM

EDITORS NOTE:

We tried to stop
this cartoonist
from making you
look uninformed...
But that's his First
Amendment right.

Let's start with Hey kids ... what's an amendment?

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In Article V, the framers provided for two ways to change (amend) the Constitution

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

They had the foresight to know that for the system of government they were creating to survive, it had to be able to adapt as the nation grew and changed. But they didn't make it easy for that to happen.

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8 made changes to the mechanics of government and Constitutional procedures.

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That leaves 10. They are the most famous. Amendments 1-10 (**The Bill of Rights**) were submitted to the states by the first Congress, ratified quickly, and became effective

in 1791.

The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article I

Compress shall make make who have near containing an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, are alrudging the freedom of speed, and of the press, or the right of the prople peaceably to assumble, and to perform the Government for a rodress of greenwise.

Article II

A we'l regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free Searc, the right of the people to keep and hear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

Ro Soldier shall, in time of peace be quarrered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a marrier to be prescribed by law.

Article 1V

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and segures, shall not be violated, and no Watran's shall issue, but upon proviable cause, sepported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons of chings to be seized.

Article V

As preson shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise inflamous crime, unless in a presentment of indicament of a Grand Jury, except in cases ariving in the land or nawa forces or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice pur tajeopardy of life or finds accished be compelled in any Criminal Case in the a witness against himself, mor he deprived of life, libercy, or property, without due process of laws murshall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

An all criminal prosecutions, the accuract shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by as imparrial jury of the Store and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been committed, which district shall have been proviously assertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cones of the accusations; to be confronted with the winceses against him, to have compulsary process for informing Wirnesses in his favour, and to have the Assistance of Connect for his defence.

Article VII

In Suits a common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed toward sinlars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury stall be otherwise reasonable in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Execssive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unosual punishment inflicted.

Article (1)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to dony or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers one de'egated to the United States by the Constitution, not probablical by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The 1st Amendment, considered by many to be the most important of all, has been the source of endless controversy; the basis of lawsuit after lawsuit after lawsuit. In many ways, it touches each of our lives everyday. So, ...



Hey, KIDS...WHAT'S The FIRST AMENDMENT?

- It protects several fundamental rights.
- How many of them can you name?

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1. Freedom of Speech

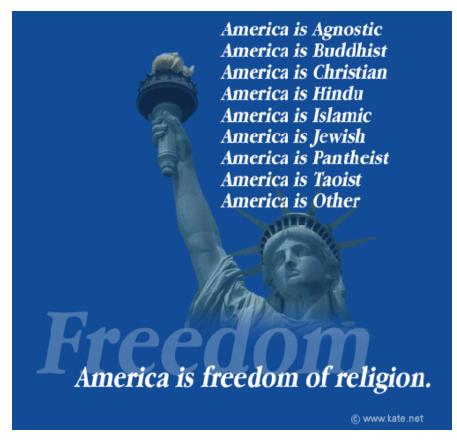


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- 1. Freedom of Speech
- 2. Freedom of Religious Expression



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- 1. Freedom of Speech
- 2. Freedom of Religious Expression
- 3. Freedom to Assemble Peacefully



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- 1. Freedom of Speech
- 2. Freedom of Religious Expression
- 3. Freedom to Assemble Peacefully
- 4. Freedom to Petition for Redress of Grievances

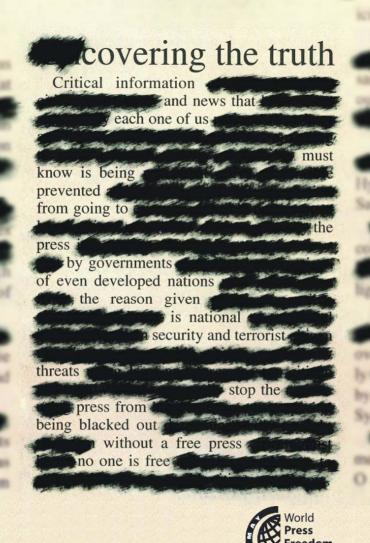


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How many of them can you name?

- 1. Freedom of Speech
- 2. Freedom of Religious
- Freedom to Assemble
- 4. Freedom to Petition for
- 5. Freedom of the Press



WARNING: THIS AD IS NOT JUST ABOUT CENSORSHIP.

www.worldpressfreedomday.org

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- 3. Freedom to Assemble Peacefully
- 4. Freedom to Petition for Redress of Grievances
- 5. Freedom of the Press

Amendment I

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.

 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Musicians should be allowed to sing songs with lyrics that some people might find offensive.

Agree ____ Disagree ____ Don't Know ____

 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Musicians should be allowed to sing songs with lyrics that some people might find offensive.

Agree 47% Disagree 51% Don't Know 3%

 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

The nation's Founders intended the United States to be a Christian nation.

Agree _____ Disagree ____ Don't Know ____

 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

The nation's Founders intended the United States to be a Christian nation.

Agree 65% Disagree 31% Don't Know 4%

 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

School officials should be allowed to discipline students who, while off-campus, post entries on social networking sites like "MySpace.com" that may be disruptive to school classes.

Agree _____ Disagree ____ Don't Know ____

 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

School officials should be allowed to discipline students who, while off-campus, post entries on social networking sites like "MySpace.com" that may be disruptive to school classes.

Agree 50% Disagree 46% Don't Know 5%

 If an amendment prohibiting burning or desecrating the American flag were approved, it would be the first time any of the freedoms in the First Amendment have been amended in over 200 years. Knowing this, would you still support an amendment to prohibit burning or desecrating the flag?

Yes No Don't Kn	OW
-----------------	----

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Yes <u>83%</u> No <u>15%</u> Don't Know <u>2%</u>

• You're 16, You're Beautiful and You're a Voter

- You're 16, You're Beautiful and You're a Voter
- Undocumented Students' College Aid in Jeopardy

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- Download A Song-Lose Your Loan

Happy Constitution Day! Why not celebrate everyday?

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquisity, provide for the common Befence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain
and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies bappen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which be shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.