

# 2017 CIVIC CALENDAR

LANDMARK SUPREME COURT CASES

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER







# MARBURY V. MADISON

## MARBURY V. MADISON (1803)

After Thomas Jefferson defeated John Adams in the Election of 1800, Adams scrambled to appoint loyal Federalists—including John Marbury—to newly created judicial posts. But Marbury did not receive his signed commission papers before Adams left office; so he asked the Supreme Court to

compel Secretary of State James Madison to deliver them. The Supreme Court—in a famous opinion by Chief Justice John Marshall—concluded that Marbury was entitled to his commission. However, it also ruled that the federal law giving the Court authority to act in Marbury's case conflicted with

the U.S. Constitution. Marshall declared the law unconstitutional, and stated that it “is emphatically the province and duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is”—setting up the power of JUDICIAL REVIEW, which gives the Court the authority to strike down unconstitutional laws.



# JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<b>1</b>  <b>Museum Closed</b> <b>President Abraham Lincoln</b> issues the Emancipation Proclamation (1863)	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>  Birthday of <b>President Millard Fillmore</b> (1800)
<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>  Birthday of <b>President Richard Nixon</b> (1913)  <b>Harvey Milk</b> becomes the first openly gay man to hold elected office in the U.S. (1978)	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>  Birthday of Constitutional Convention delegate and first Secretary of the Treasury <b>Alexander Hamilton</b> (1757)	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>  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	<b>14</b>
<b>15</b>  Birthday of <b>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.</b> (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	<b>16</b> <b>MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY</b>  <b>CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT</b>  <b>MACY'S FAMILY DAY FEATURING \$5 ADMISSION</b>	<b>17</b>  Birthday of Constitutional Convention delegate <b>Benjamin Franklin</b> (1706)	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b> <b>INAUGURATION DAY</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>  20th Amendment ratified—presidential inaugurations move to January (1933)  24th Amendment ratified—abolishes poll tax (1964)	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>29</b>  Birthday of <b>President William McKinley</b> (1843)	<b>30</b>  Birthday of <b>President Franklin D. Roosevelt</b> (1882)	<b>31</b>				

## CIVIC HOLIDAYS MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY OF SERVICE & INAUGURATION DAY

### AT THE MUSEUM

- Celebrate the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at our Macy's Family Day, featuring a moving reading of the "I Have a Dream" speech, family concerts, educational programs, and craft activities
- Help out local schools and shelters by lending a hand at our service projects
- Enjoy \$5 admission on **Martin Luther King, Jr. Day**

Courtesy of:



- Join us for special **Inauguration Day** programs and watch as our new president takes the oath of office

### 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: "**Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Service in America**" [constitutioncenter.org/hallpass](http://constitutioncenter.org/hallpass)

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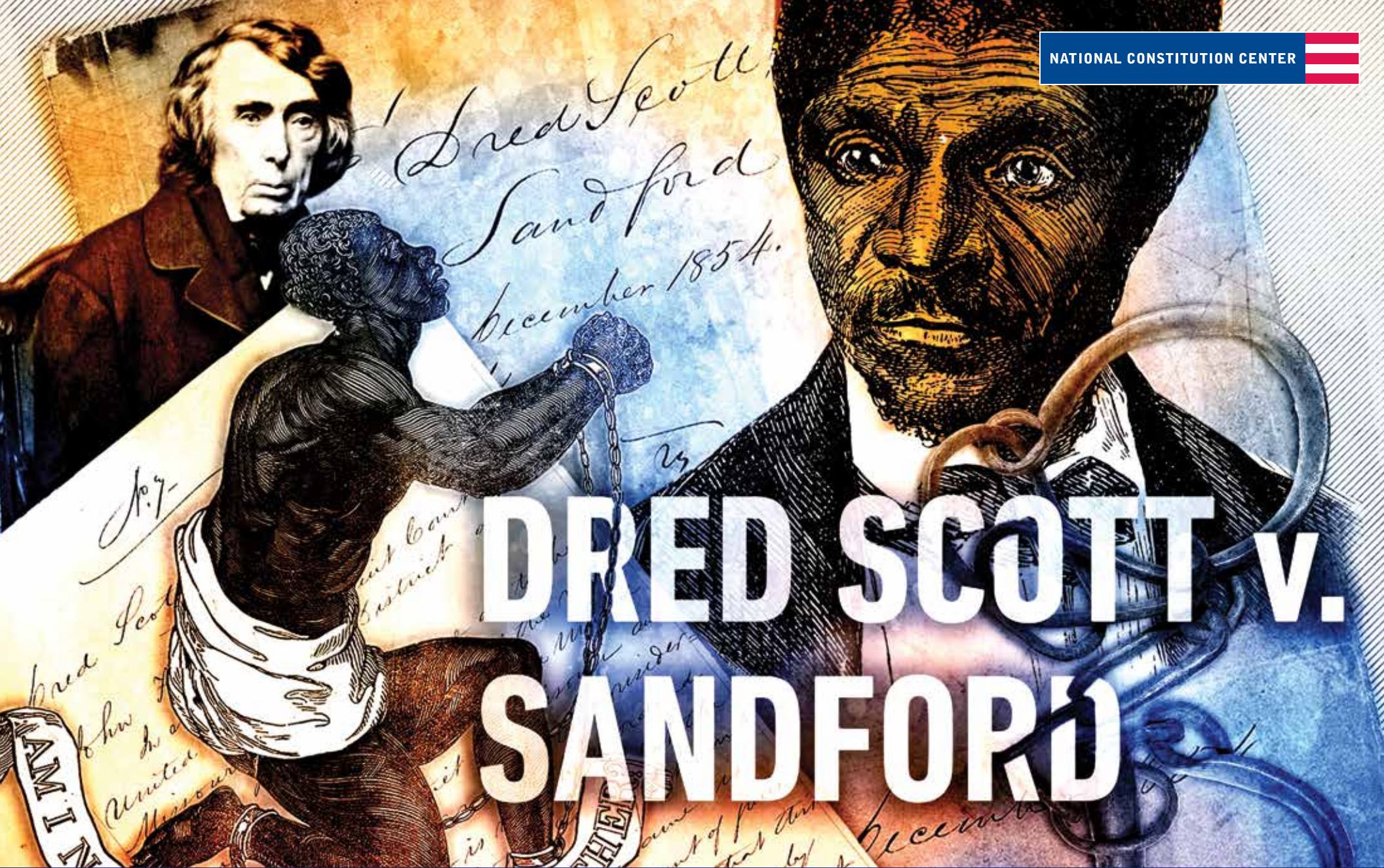
AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY





# DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD

## DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD (1857)

In 1836, an enslaved man named Dred Scott traveled from the “slave state” of Missouri to the “free state” of Illinois, where he lived for several years. Scott eventually sued for his freedom, arguing that his residence in the free territory had made him a free

man. His case went up to the Supreme Court. The Court ruled against Scott, with Chief Justice Roger Taney infamously concluding that African Americans had “no rights which the white man was bound to respect.” The Court also ruled that Congress could

not regulate slavery in the federal territories. This controversial decision incensed Northerners and escalated tensions between the North and South, but the ruling was overturned after the Civil War by the passage of the 13th and 14th Amendments.



# FEBRUARY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



**BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND**  
**AMERICAN SPIRITS:**  
**THE RISE AND FALL OF**  
**PROHIBITION**  
**SPRING 2017**  
**BOOK YOUR TICKETS NOW!**

			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> 15th Amendment ratified— voting rights cannot be denied on account of race (1870)  16th Amendment ratified— establishes a federal income tax (1913)	<b>4</b>  Birthday of <b>Rosa Parks</b> , civil rights pioneer (1913)
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>  Birthday of <b>President</b> <b>Ronald Reagan</b> (1911)	<b>7</b>  11th Amendment ratified— affirms states' sovereign immunity (1795)	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>  Birthday of <b>President</b> <b>William Henry Harrison</b> (1773)	<b>10</b>  25th Amendment ratified— establishes succession process during presidential disability (1967)	<b>11</b>
<b>12</b>  Birthday of <b>President</b> <b>Abraham Lincoln</b> (1809)  NAACP founded in New York City (1909)	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>  Observed birthday of <b>Frederick Douglass</b> , abolitionist leader (1818)	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>  <b>PRESIDENTS DAY</b> <b>WEEKEND PROGRAMS</b>
<b>19</b>  <b>PRESIDENTS DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS</b>	<b>20</b> <b>PRESIDENTS DAY</b>	<b>21</b>  The Confederation Congress passes a resolution in favor of a Constitutional Convention (1787)	<b>22</b>  Birthday of Constitutional Convention president and first president of the United States, <b>George</b> <b>Washington</b> (1732)	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>  In <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803), the Supreme Court establishes judicial review  In <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1969), the Supreme Court confirms the 1st Amendment rights of students at school  President <b>Andrew Johnson</b> is the first president to be impeached (1868)	<b>25</b>  <b>Hiram Rhodes Revels</b> is sworn in as the first African American senator (1870)
<b>26</b>  Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.	<b>27</b>  FREE ADMISSION COURTESY OF TD BANK	<b>28</b>	 <p>Discover the online resource hailed by USA Today as an "internet sensation," featuring a range of perspectives from leading constitutional scholars</p> <p>Made possible by the generosity of the  John Templeton Foundation</p>			
<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>  22nd Amendment ratified— sets a two-term limit on the office of the president (1951)	<b>1</b>				

## CIVIC HOLIDAYS AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH & PRESIDENTS DAY

### AT THE MUSEUM

- African American History Month and free admission on February 20, 2017 is generously sponsored by



- The *Breaking Barriers* program lets visitors "dress the part" as they explore the lives of African American heroes
- See our rare copy of the Emancipation Proclamation
- On **Presidents Day**, hang out with history's favorite presidents

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our website for resources on African American History and the Presidents, including videos, lessons, games and craft ideas
- Bring *Breaking Barriers* to your school with our **Traveling History and Civics Programs**

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AT THE MUSEUM

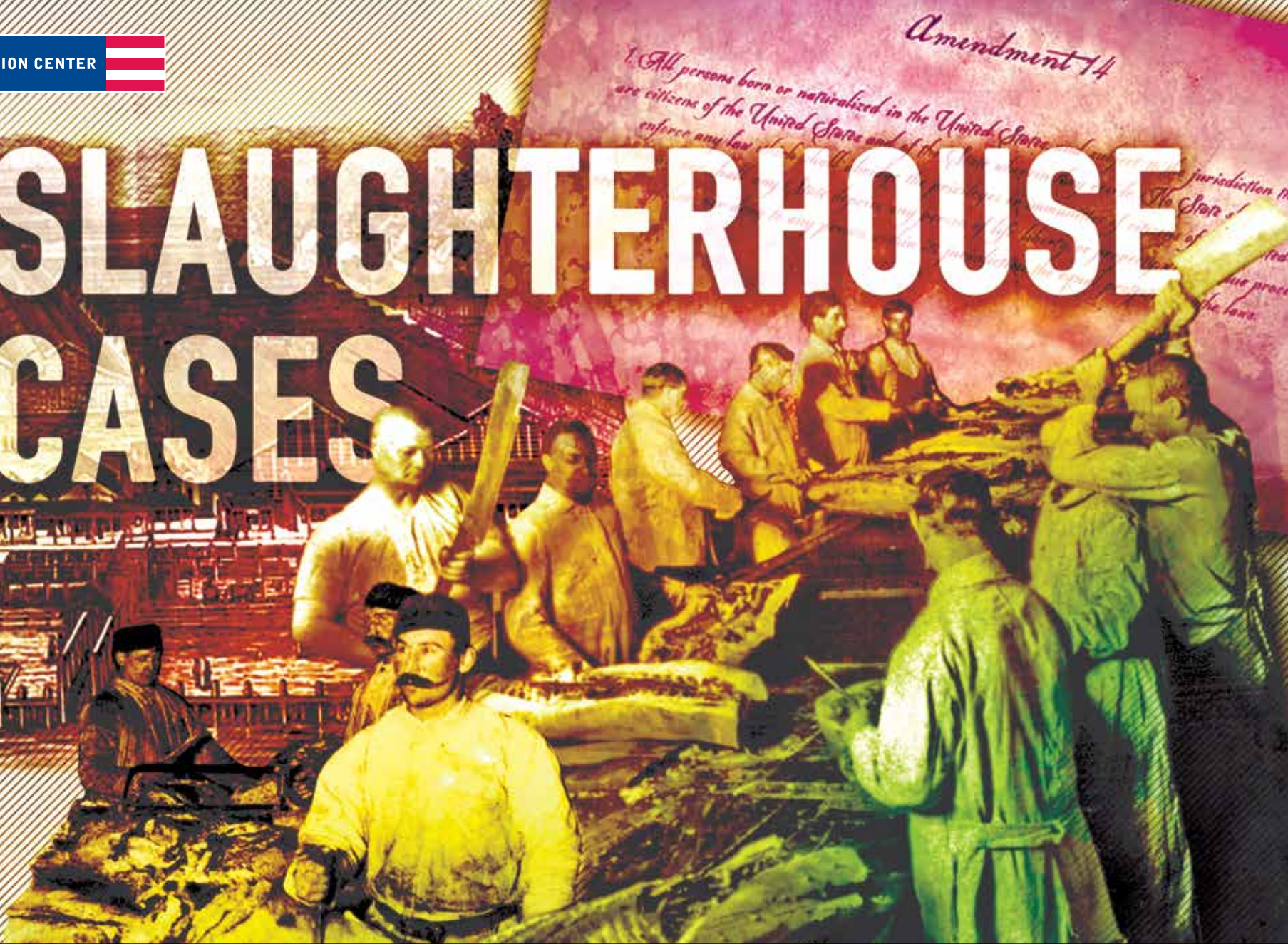
IN THE CLASSROOM







# SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASES



## THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE CASES (1873)

When Louisiana granted a slaughterhouse company a monopoly over the meat slaughtering business in New Orleans, local butchers sued. They argued that the monopoly violated their rights under the 14th Amendment's Privileges or Immunities Clause. In a

5-4 decision, the Supreme Court upheld the monopoly. While the dissenters argued that the 14th Amendment protected a robust set of individual rights against state abuses, the majority said the Amendment only protected a small number of rights associated with national

citizenship, like the right to travel between states. While the decision gutted the Privileges or Immunities Clause, the Court later reinterpreted the 14th Amendment to protect individuals against state abuses of fundamental rights like free speech and religious liberty.



# MARCH

## CIVIC HOLIDAY WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

**JOIN US FOR SCOUT DAYS**  
 Enjoy a fun-filled patriotic day designed to help scouts meet requirements!  
 Additional Dates this Fall!  
 For more information visit [constitutioncenter.org/scouts](http://constitutioncenter.org/scouts)

<b>5</b>		<b>6</b> In <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819), the Supreme Court confirms that Congress has additional, implied powers under the Constitution  In <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> (1857), the Supreme Court rules that people of African descent are not U.S. citizens	<b>7</b> The "Bloody Sunday" march from Selma to Montgomery takes place (1965)	<b>1</b> The Articles of Confederation are ratified (1781)	<b>2</b> In <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824), the Supreme Court rules that Congress may regulate interstate commerce	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Boston Massacre (1770)			<b>8</b> International Women's Day	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b> GIRL SCOUT DAY  Janet Reno is confirmed as the first female U.S. attorney general (1993)	
<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b> Birthday of President Andrew Jackson (1767)	<b>16</b> Birthday of President James Madison (1751)	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b> Birthday of President Grover Cleveland (1837)  In <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963), the Supreme Court rules that states must provide an attorney for those who cannot afford one	
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b> BOY SCOUT DAY	
<b>26</b> Birthday of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, first woman to serve on the Supreme Court (1930)	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b> Birthday of President John Tyler (1790)  23rd Amendment ratified—grants electoral votes to Washington, D.C. (1961)	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>VISIT OUR BLOG</b> CONSTITUTION DAILY FOR GREAT ARTICLES ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION <a href="http://blog.constitutioncenter.org">blog.constitutioncenter.org</a>	

### AT THE MUSEUM

- At our special workshop *Decoding the Lyrics: Bad Romance & Women's Suffrage* visitors will decode an educational music video — inspired by Lady Gaga!
- Our self-guided museum tour highlights rare artifacts, like Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's Supreme Court robe
- Enrich your experience by booking the *Women of Power* Themed Package and learn about the remarkable American women who fought for equality

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our website to find the *Bad Romance: Women's Suffrage* music video, plus discussion questions and other tips on how to use it in the classroom
- Bring *Women of Power* to your classroom! Book our *Traveling History and Civics Program*

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC  
HOLIDAY



# SCHENCK V. UNITED STATES



## SCHENCK V. UNITED STATES (1919)

During World War I, Charles Schenck, a Socialist Party leader in Philadelphia, distributed pamphlets encouraging young men to resist the draft. Schenck was convicted of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act of 1917. He appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court,

arguing that the First Amendment protected his actions. The Court unanimously upheld Schenck's conviction. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the opinion, famously asserting that the First Amendment does not "protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theatre" and

that a state may restrict speech that creates a "clear and present danger." The Court would eventually strengthen free speech protections, culminating in landmark decisions like *New York Times v. Sullivan* (1964) and *Brandenburg v. Ohio* (1969).



# APRIL

## CIVIC HOLIDAYS TAX DAY & EARTH DAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

 <p><b>LIVING NEWS THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES BRING TODAY'S HEADLINES TO LIFE</b> March 27 - June 2 October 16 - December 2 &amp; December 15</p> <p>Supported by </p>							<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>  U.S. Mint is established by Congress (1792) <b>Jeannette Rankin</b> takes her seat as the first female member of Congress (1917)	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>  <b>William Henry Harrison</b> is the first president to die in office (1841)	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>  17th Amendment ratified—establishes direct election of U.S. senators (1913)	
<b>9</b>  Confederate General <b>Robert E. Lee</b> surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia, leading to the end of the Civil War (1865)	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b> FREEDOM DAY	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b> ALEX'S LEMONADE DAY	
SPRING BREAK							
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b> TAX DAY	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b> Birthday of President <b>Thomas Jefferson</b> (1743)	<b>21</b> President <b>Abraham Lincoln</b> is shot at Ford's Theatre and dies the next day (1865)	<b>22</b> EARTH DAY	
SPRING BREAK				CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT EVERYTHING'S GONE GREEN: THE STORY OF EARTH DAY			
CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT DOLLARS AND SENSE: TAX DAY		Revolutionary War begins with the Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)		Patriots' Day			
<b>23</b> Birthday of President <b>James Buchanan</b> (1791)	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b> Birthday of President <b>Ulysses S. Grant</b> (1822)	<b>28</b> Birthday of President <b>James Monroe</b> (1758)	<b>29</b>	
<b>30</b>							

### AT THE MUSEUM

- Join us on **April 13** for Freedom Day, a celebration of the unique freedoms we have as Americans
- 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**: explore how our Founding Fathers were going green in the 18th century, and show off your own eco-savvy knowledge with our engaging programs and games

### IN THE CLASSROOM

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

• **"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



CIVIC HOLIDAY



# KOREMATSU V. UNITED STATES

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION  
ARTICLE CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION  
Residencia Francisco, 42  
INSTRUCTIONS  
TO ALL PERSONS OF  
JAPANESE  
ANCESTRY

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

## KOREMATSU V. UNITED STATES (1944)

Following the 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress ordered the relocation of Japanese Americans to internment camps for the duration of the war, citing security reasons. A Japanese American man named

Fred Korematsu refused to move, insisting that his constitutional rights were being violated. When the case reached the Supreme Court, the Court sided with Congress and the President. It concluded that the need to protect national security during circumstances of

“emergency and peril” outweighed Korematsu’s rights, and so Korematsu was sent to an internment camp in Utah. But his conviction was eventually overturned and President Clinton awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1998.



# MAY

## CIVIC HOLIDAYS LAW DAY & MEMORIAL DAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<b>Look out for your 2017-2018 FIELD TRIP PLANNER!</b>	<b>1</b> LAW DAY	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> National Teacher Day	<b>6</b>
	<b>7</b> 27th Amendment ratified—delays implementation of Congressional pay raises (1992)	<b>8</b> Birthday of President Harry Truman (1884)	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>14</b> Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, is established (1607)	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b> 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)	<b>18</b> In <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896), the Supreme Court rules that states and businesses can impose racial segregation	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b> The Constitutional Convention opens (1787)	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b> MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS
<b>28</b> MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS	<b>29</b> MEMORIAL DAY	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>CONSTITUTION DAY OBSERVANCE</b> SEPTEMBER 18, 2017 The National Constitution Center is the best place to turn to for Constitution Day resources! Celebrate with us at the museum or in your classrooms—visit <a href="http://constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday">constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday</a>		
	Birthday of President John F. Kennedy (1917)					

### AT THE MUSEUM

- Celebrate the Constitution, the supreme law of the land on **Law Day**
- On **Memorial Day** explore the history of our military and enjoy patriotic programs, including flag ceremonies and etiquette workshops, plus create memorial wreaths and sing patriotic tunes

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Learn more about Article I and Congress by watching *Constitution Hall Pass: "The Legislative Branch"* [constitutioncenter.org/hallpass](http://constitutioncenter.org/hallpass)
- Head to our website for compelling lessons about soldier artists, plus hands-on craft activities [constitutioncenter.org/learn](http://constitutioncenter.org/learn)

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY



## PLESSY V. FERGUSON (1896)

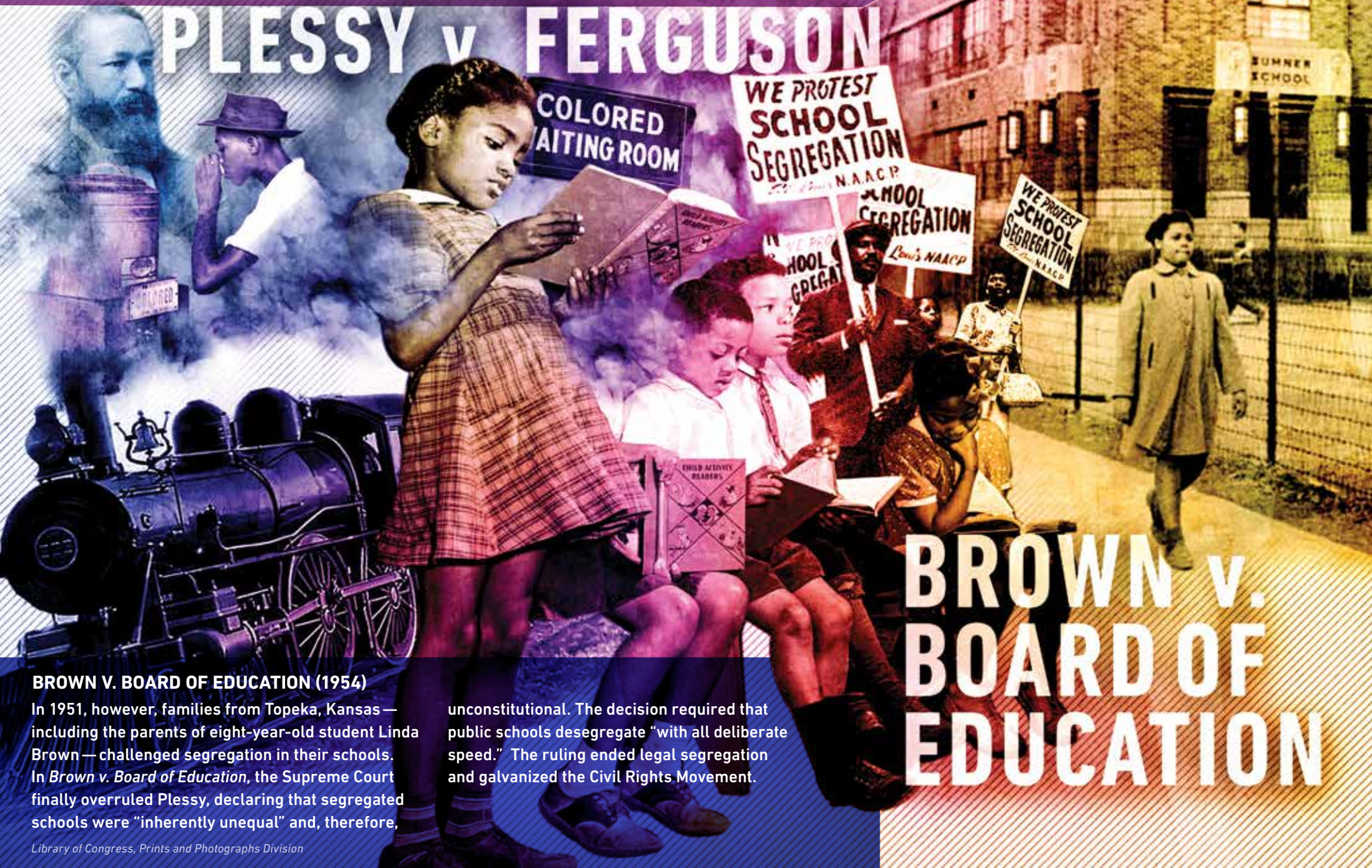
In 1892, New Orleans police arrested Homer Plessy for sitting in the “whites only” section of a train. Plessy appealed, arguing that the Louisiana law requiring separate railway cars for blacks and whites was unconstitutional. In a 7-to-1

decision, the Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* upheld the law, ruling that the 14th Amendment permitted separate facilities for different races, as long as those facilities were of equal quality (the “separate but equal” doctrine).

This infamous decision — over a powerful dissent by Justice John Marshall Harlan — permitted segregation in the South for the next several decades.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

# PLESSY v. FERGUSON



## BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION (1954)

In 1951, however, families from Topeka, Kansas — including the parents of eight-year-old student Linda Brown — challenged segregation in their schools. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court finally overruled *Plessy*, declaring that segregated schools were “inherently unequal” and, therefore,

unconstitutional. The decision required that public schools desegregate “with all deliberate speed.” The ruling ended legal segregation and galvanized the Civil Rights Movement.

# BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION



# JUNE

## CIVIC HOLIDAYS FLAG DAY & U.S. ARMY BIRTHDAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

**SUMMER PROGRAMMING FOR TEACHERS!**

Visit our website to learn more about our summer educator workshops, family days, Town Hall Programs, and more!

<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>3</b></p>						
<p><b>4</b></p> <p>In <i>Olmstead v. United States</i> (1928), the Supreme Court rules that private phone conversations may be wiretapped by police and used as evidence</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Allied forces invade Normandy on D-Day during World War II (1944)</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p>Birthday of <b>President George H.W. Bush</b> (1924). In <i>Loving v. Virginia</i> (1967), the Supreme Court invalidates state laws that forbid interracial marriages</p>	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>In <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966), the Supreme Court rules that police must inform defendants of their constitutional rights</p>	<p><b>14</b></p> <p><b>STRIPES AND STARS FESTIVAL CELEBRATING FLAG DAY &amp; U.S. ARMY BIRTHDAY</b></p> <p><b>FLAG DAY</b> <b>MACY'S FAMILY DAY</b> <b>FEATURING \$5 ADMISSION</b></p>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>12th Amendment ratified—combines a party's presidential and vice presidential candidates onto one ticket (1804)</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>18</b></p>	<p><b>19</b></p> <p>Juneteenth—the abolition of slavery in Texas via the Emancipation Proclamation is finally announced in Galveston (1865)</p>	<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><b>21</b></p> <p>The U.S. Constitution is adopted after New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify it (1788) In <i>Texas v. Johnson</i> (1989), the Supreme Court rules that burning the United States flag is protected speech</p>	<p><b>22</b></p>	<p><b>23</b></p> <p>The Constitutional Convention establishes the Committee of Detail to draft the Constitution (1787)</p>	<p><b>24</b></p>
<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p>In <i>Regents of the U. of California v. Bakke</i> (1978), the Supreme Court rules that racial quotas may not be used in college admissions</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p>Archduke <b>Franz Ferdinand</b> of Austria is assassinated, sparking World War I (1914)</p>	<p><b>29</b></p>	<p><b>30</b></p>	

### AT THE MUSEUM

- Celebrate two American milestones at the **Stripes and Stars Festival**:
- Visit Historic Philadelphia for a day filled with parades, special ceremonies, military bands, and more
  - At the museum we are celebrating with a special Macy's Family Day, featuring our story corner, 18th-century games, and patriotic crafts
  - Enjoy **\$5** admission on **Flag Day**

Courtesy of:



### 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](http://constitutioncenter.org/learn)

## WAWA HOAGIE DAY

Kick off the summer holidays with Wawa Hoagie Day featuring **FREE ADMISSION** to the museum!

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY

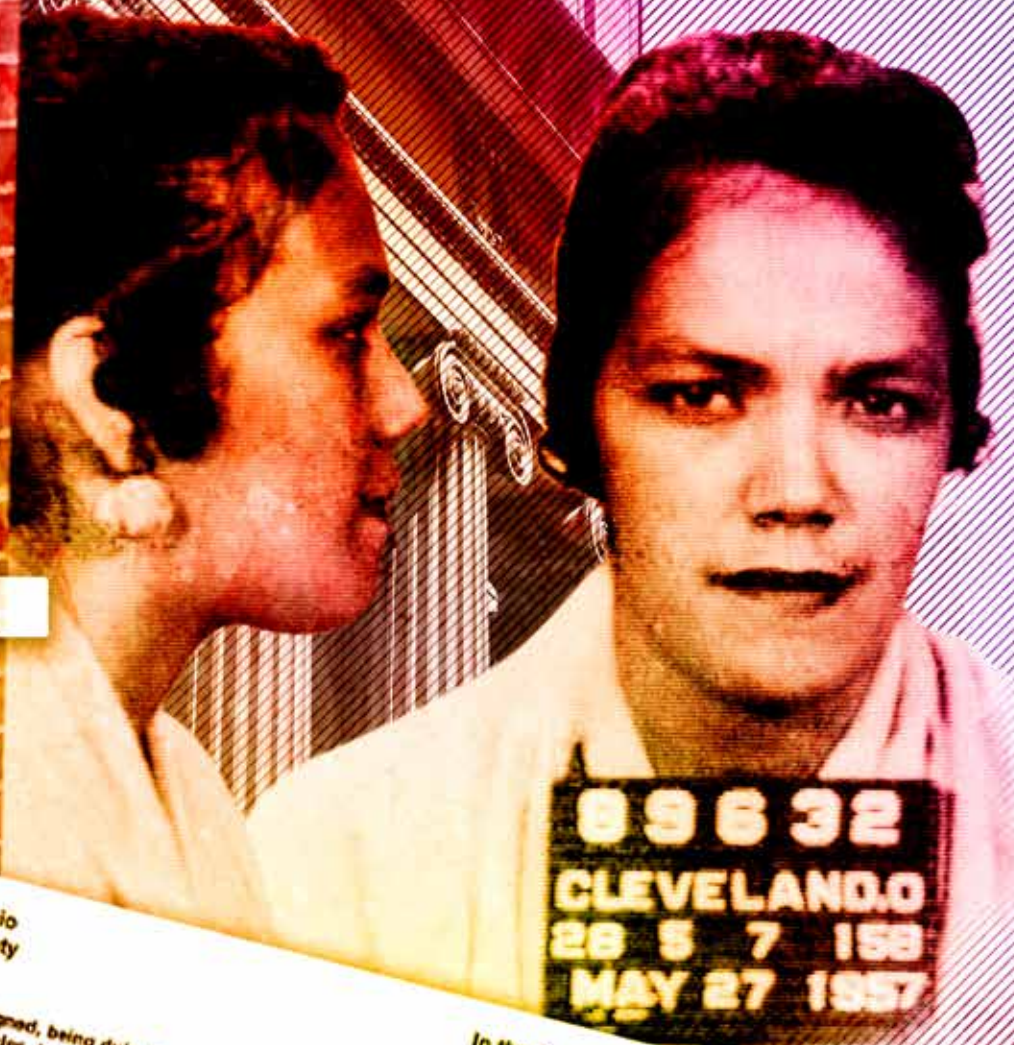




# MAPP V. OHIO



COME BACK WITH A WARRANT.



State of Ohio  
Butler County

*The undersigned, being duly sworn, says that he/she believes and has good cause to believe that certain articles, bodies, and/or substances, to wit:*

- \*Woman's clothing in the back black dress pants, black boots, grey sweaters, grey shoes, and a white bra.
- \*Men's clothing to include a black trench coat, black work boots, blue jeans, and a white bra.
- \*Scales evidence.
- \*Scales evidence.
- \*Red jeans, blackless, overalls.
- \*Ropes, handcuffs, shackles, and or any other evidence used to facilitate the offense of kidnaping.

FILED  
In the Common Pleas Court  
Affidavit for Search Warrant

are present upon the person and/or premises located in Butler County, Ohio, and described as follows:

County Common Pleas Court

## MAPP V. OHIO (1961)

While pursuing a bombing suspect and acting on an anonymous tip, Ohio police officers asked to enter the home of Dollree Mapp. She refused to allow them to enter without a search warrant, but they eventually forced their way in. During their search, they discovered “obscene materials” which were illegal in Ohio, and Mapp was arrested and convicted. The Supreme

Court ruled in Mapp’s favor, concluding that evidence obtained by searches and seizures that violated the Fourth Amendment — like the photographs taken from Mapp’s home — were inadmissible in state court. This is known as the “exclusionary rule.” By applying this rule to the states, *Mapp* expanded Fourth Amendment protections for criminal defendants.



# JULY

## CIVIC HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

### FINDING THE FOUNDERS | JULY 2

Join us at the museum and at neighboring sites throughout Historic Philadelphia for fascinating, family-friendly conversations with scholars, designed to expand understanding of Independence Day!

**1**  
ALL-AMERICAN CELEBRATION ON INDEPENDENCE MALL

Battle of Gettysburg begins (1863)  
26th Amendment ratified—lowers voting age to 18 (1971)  
Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 8 p.m.

<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> INDEPENDENCE DAY	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
AN ALL-AMERICAN CELEBRATION ON INDEPENDENCE MALL						
The Second Continental Congress votes for Independence (1776) Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 8 p.m.	Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 8 p.m.	FREE ADMISSION COURTESY OF THE JOHN TEMPLETON FOUNDATION Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776)		Birthday of President George W. Bush (1946)		
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
14th Amendment ratified—guarantees rights of citizenship and establishes due process (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)	
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>
			Beginning of the Seneca Falls Convention (1848)			
<b>23</b> In <i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974), the Supreme Court defines limits on the power of the Executive Branch	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	President George H.W. Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)				

### AT THE MUSEUM

It's an *All-American Celebration on Independence Mall!* Spend America's birthday in America's birthplace:

- 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 *Independence Day Show* and join in scholarly discussions
- Enjoy **FREE** admission on the **4th of July**

Courtesy of:  John Templeton Foundation

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Explore how Americans throughout history have celebrated on July 4; bring the educational *Independence Day Show* to your school or camp with our Traveling History and Civics Program

### BORN ON THE 4TH OF JULY!

- Birthday of President Calvin Coolidge: July 4, 1872

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Email: [groupsales@constitutioncenter.org](mailto:groupsales@constitutioncenter.org)

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY



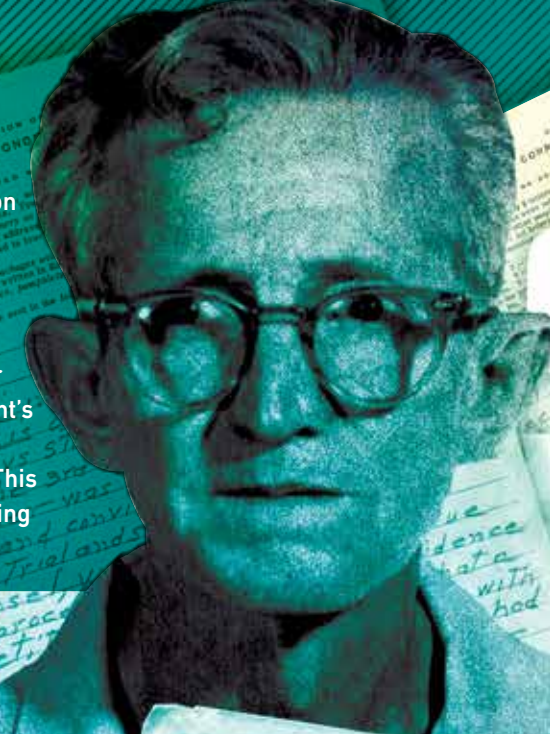
## GIDEON V. WAINWRIGHT (1963)

In 1961, police arrested a Florida man named Clarence Gideon on suspicion of breaking and entering. At trial, Gideon requested a lawyer, but the judge denied the request forcing Gideon to represent himself. He was found guilty. While serving his prison sentence, Gideon sent a handwritten request asking the Supreme Court to hear his case, which the Court granted. The Court then ruled in favor of Gideon, concluding that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of an attorney in criminal cases extended to felony defendants in state court. This decision helped to ensure that individuals facing serious charges would receive a fair trial.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER



# GIDEON V. WAINWRIGHT



## MIRANDA WARNING

1. You have the right to remain silent and refuse to answer any questions.  
*Usted tiene el derecho de no hablar y negar a contestar preguntas.*
  2. Anything you say may be used against you in a court of law.  
*Cualquier cosa que usted diga puede ser usada en contra de usted en una corte de ley.*
- You have the right to stop answering questions at any time and have him stop questioning you.  
*Usted tiene el derecho de detenerse en cualquier momento y tenerlo detenido.*
- You have the right to stop answering questions at any time and have him stop questioning you.  
*Usted tiene el derecho de detenerse en cualquier momento y tenerlo detenido.*

# MIRANDA V. ARIZONA



## MIRANDA V. ARIZONA (1966)

Another important criminal case involved an Arizona resident, Ernesto Miranda, who was arrested in 1963 on suspicion of kidnapping and rape. After two hours of police interrogation without an attorney present or being read his rights, Miranda signed a full confession; the confession was used against him in his trial and conviction. In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Miranda, concluding that once in custody and being interrogated, all criminal suspects must be informed of their Fifth Amendment rights.



# AUGUST

## RESOURCES FOR BACK TO SCHOOL

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

<p><b>CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY AT THE MUSEUM</b></p> <p>Our festival is great for all ages! Call group sales to book your trip today!</p>						
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
				The Revenue Cutter Service, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard, was founded (1790)		
				Birthdays of <b>President Barack Obama</b> (1961)		
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
The Committee of Detail presents its preliminary draft of the Constitution to the Constitutional Convention (1787)						
President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965		<b>Richard Nixon</b> announces his resignation as president (1974)		Birthdays of <b>President Herbert Hoover</b> (1874)		
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
					19th Amendment ratified—voting rights cannot be denied on account of sex (1920)	Birthdays of <b>President William J. Clinton</b> (1946)
<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
Birthdays of <b>President Benjamin Harrison</b> (1833)						
<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	 <p><b>CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY IN THE CLASSROOM</b></p> <p>Visit our website for the Interactive Constitution, episodes of Constitution Hall Pass, lesson plans, and more! <a href="http://constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday">constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday</a></p>	
Birthdays of <b>President Lyndon B. Johnson</b> (1908)	<b>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.</b> , delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963)		(1967) <b>Thurgood Marshall</b> is confirmed as the first African American Supreme Court justice			

### AT THE MUSEUM

- See an inspiring *Freedom Rising* performance
- Explore *The Story of We the People, Signers' Hall*, and *Constituting Liberty*
- Enhance your experience: book a **themed museum package** or guided museum tour

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Explore our scholarly, nonpartisan **Interactive Constitution** in the classroom
- Give your students a "hall pass" to travel through American history—without leaving their classroom. View our *Constitution Hall Pass* online video lessons  
[constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday](http://constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday)
- Bring our engaging programs to your school with our **Traveling History and Civics Program**

## CONSTITUTION DAY

IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER!  
CELEBRATE WITH US ON 9.18.2017

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Email: [groupsales@constitutioncenter.org](mailto:groupsales@constitutioncenter.org)

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Visit: [constitutioncenter.org/learn](http://constitutioncenter.org/learn)

AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC  
HOLIDAY





# LOVING V VIRGINIA

No. 420276  
**Marriage License**  
 To Reverend John L. Henry  
 authorized to celebrate marriages in the District of Columbia, GREETING:  
 You are hereby authorized to celebrate the rites of marriage between  
Richard Perry Loving, of Passing, Virginia  
 and Mildred Delores Jeter, of Passing, Virginia  
 AND  
 having done so, you are commanded to make public record of this marriage in the Court for the District of Columbia with

No. 420276  
 I, the undersigned, John L. Henry, who have been duly authorized with authority of license to correct the records of the District of Columbia, on this day certify that the above named persons, Richard Perry Loving and Mildred Delores Jeter, were lawfully married in the District of Columbia on the 11th day of September, 1958.

Supreme Court of the United States  
 No. 390, O. T. 1966  
 Appeal from the Supreme Court of the State of Virginia.  
 The appellants, Mildred Jeter Loving and Richard Perry Loving, were born in Virginia and were lawfully married in the District of Columbia on September 11, 1958. They were arrested in Virginia on August 14, 1958, and were convicted of violating the laws of Virginia which prohibit the marriage of a white person and a Negro. They were sentenced to a term of one year in prison, and their costs herein expended.  
 June 12, 1967  
 Clerk's costs \$ 176.88  
 Printing of record 154.50  
 Total \$ 331.38

## LOVING V. VIRGINIA (1967)

When Mildred Jeter and Richard Loving decided to marry, they had to travel to Washington, D.C., as interracial marriages were illegal in their home state of Virginia. After they returned home, they were arrested, convicted, and sentenced to a year in prison. In *Loving v. Virginia*, the Supreme Court declared bans on interracial marriage unconstitutional.





# SEPTEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

 <div style="position: absolute; top: 10%; left: 35%; background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px;"> <b>CONSTITUTION DAY</b>  <b>FREE ADMISSION &amp; PROGRAMS</b>  <b>SEPTEMBER 18</b> </div>							<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
LABOR DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS AND EVENTS			LABOR DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS AND EVENTS					
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>		
LABOR DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS AND EVENTS			LABOR DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS AND EVENTS					
LABOR DAY								
<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>		
CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHATS								
				The Battle of Fort McHenry inspires Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled-Banner" (1814)	National Hispanic Heritage Month begins Birthday of President William H. Taft (1857)			
<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>		
CONSTITUTION DAY	CONSTITUTION DAY FREE ADMISSION (observed)	CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT						
CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION		CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT						
The United States Constitution is signed (1787)	U.S. Air Force established (1947)	President George Washington publishes his farewell address (1796)	Don't Ask, Don't Tell (DADT) is formally repealed (2011)	Sandra Day O'Connor is confirmed as the first female Supreme Court Justice (1981)	Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation is issued (1862)			
<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>		

## CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY

SEPTEMBER 17 & 18

### AT THE MUSEUM

- Enjoy **FREE** admission to the museum on September 18
- Join in a **reading of the Constitution's Preamble**
- Engage in **interactive and educational programs** including the *Pass the Citizenship Test* quiz game
- Sign our **giant Constitution**
- Celebrate with **cake and confetti**

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Explore our scholarly, nonpartisan **Interactive Constitution**, 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**
- Visit **constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday** for educational videos, Constitution Day kits, interactive games, lesson plans and more!

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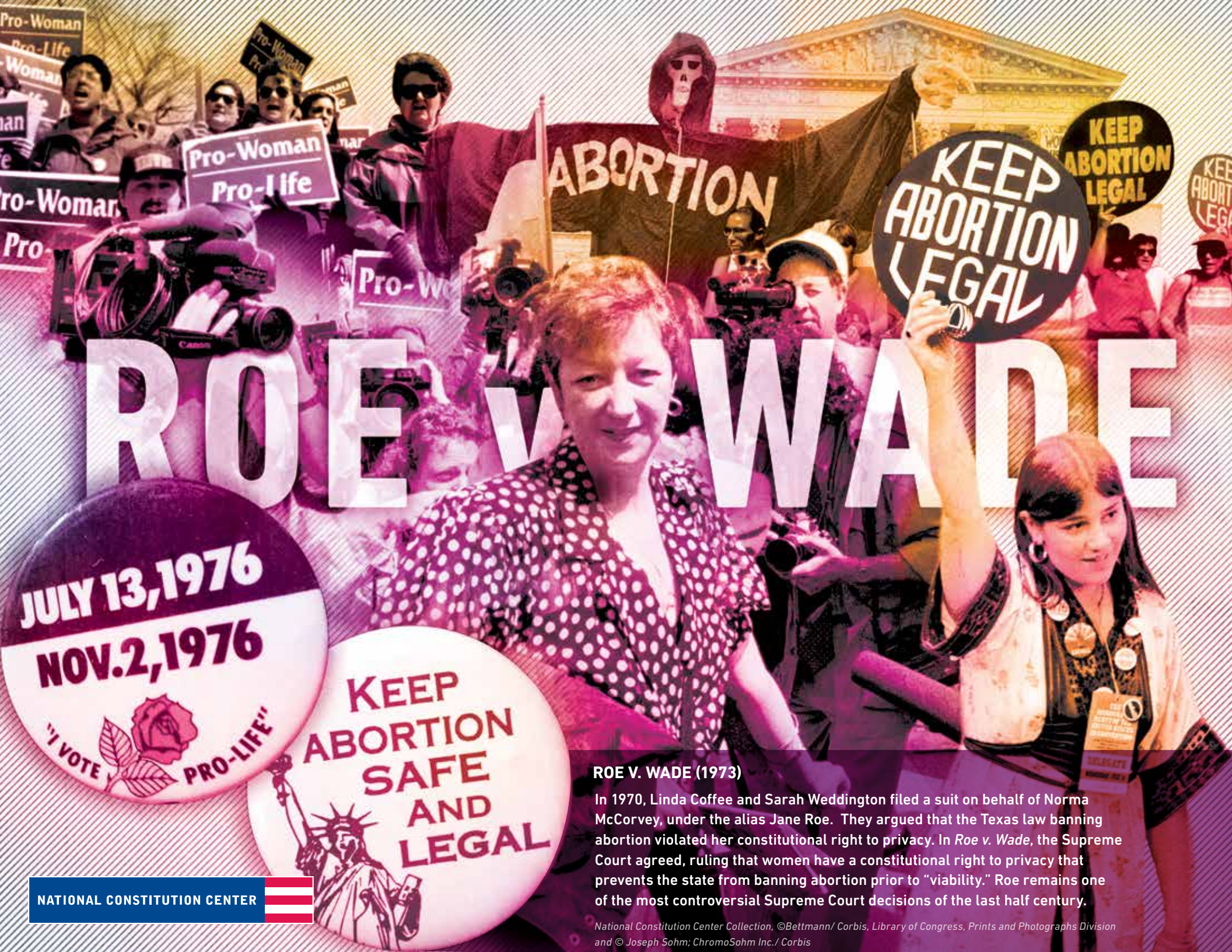
AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY





# ROE v WADE

JULY 13, 1976

NOV. 2, 1976

"I VOTE PRO-LIFE"

KEEP ABORTION SAFE AND LEGAL



## ROE V. WADE (1973)

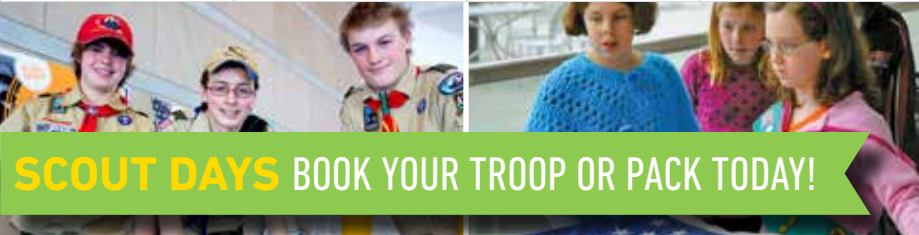
In 1970, Linda Coffee and Sarah Weddington filed a suit on behalf of Norma McCorvey, under the alias Jane Roe. They argued that the Texas law banning abortion violated her constitutional right to privacy. In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court agreed, ruling that women have a constitutional right to privacy that prevents the state from banning abortion prior to "viability." Roe remains one of the most controversial Supreme Court decisions of the last half century.



# OCTOBER

## JOIN US FOR SCOUT DAYS

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

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

### AT THE MUSEUM

- 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](http://constitutioncenter.org/scouts)

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Head to our website for fun, patriotic craft activities, complete with downloadable templates and step-by-step instructions — great activities for the classroom, and perfect for troop and pack meetings!

[constitutioncenter.org/learn](http://constitutioncenter.org/learn)

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM

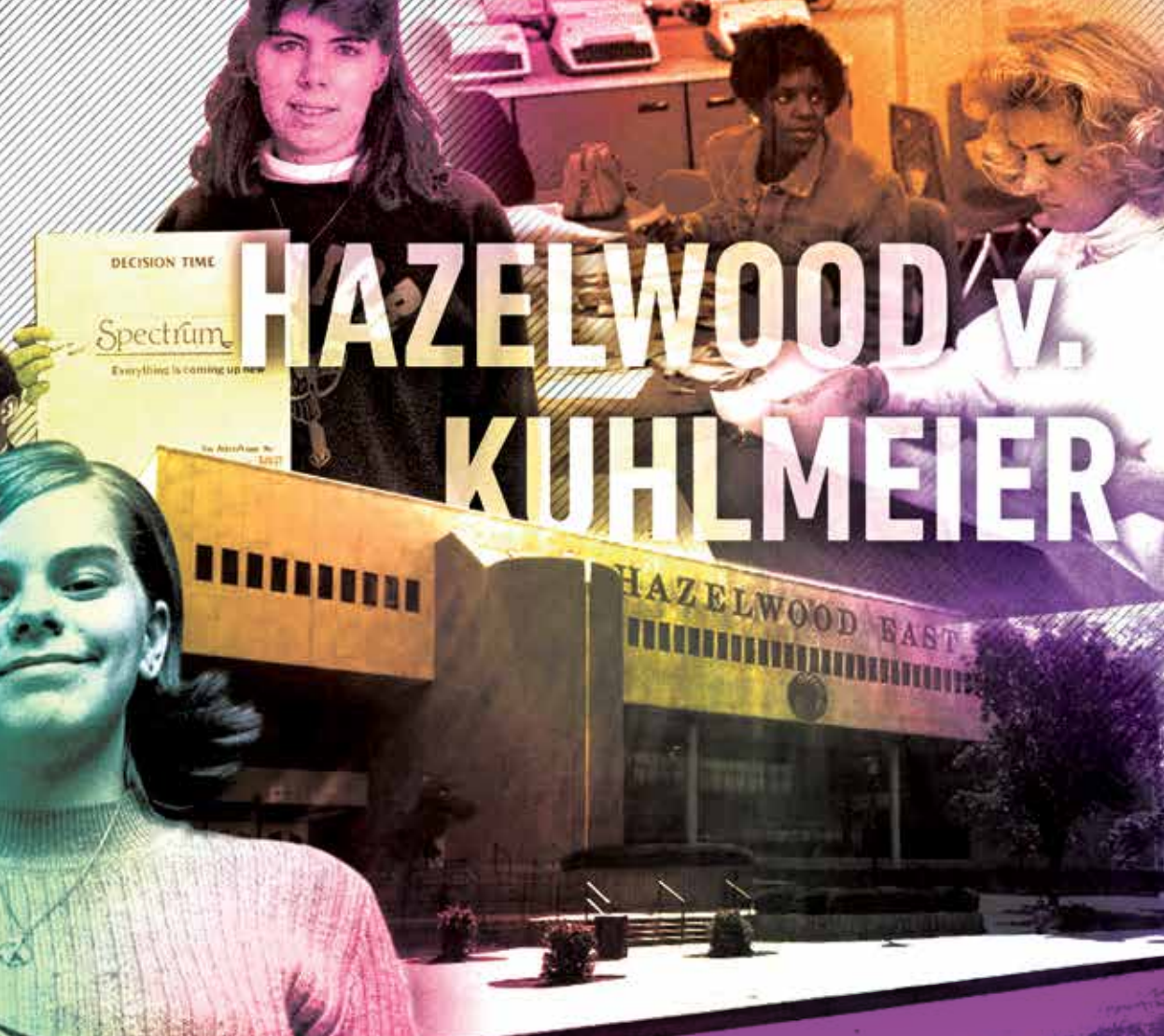
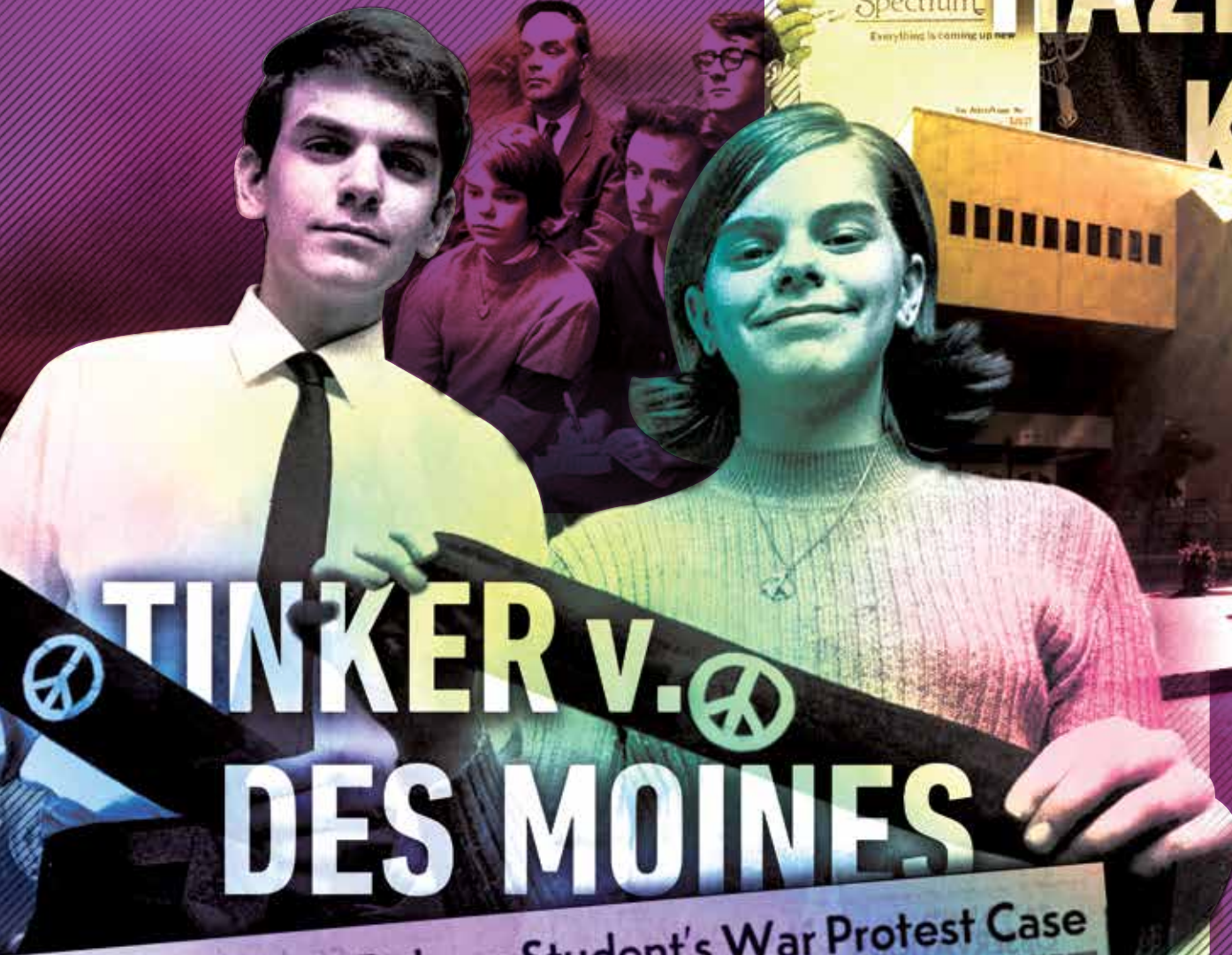


CIVIC HOLIDAY



## TINKER V. DES MOINES (1969)

In 1965, public school students and siblings Marybeth and John Tinker wore black armbands to school to protest U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, which got them suspended from school. The Supreme Court ruled that the Tinkers were exercising their constitutional right to free speech, and that this right must be protected in schools as long as it does not cause substantial disruptions. As Justice Abe Fortas wrote, "students" do not "shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate."



# HAZELWOOD V. KUHLMEIER

## HAZELWOOD V. KUHLMEIER (1988)

Almost twenty years later, another case involving school speech reached the Court. A school principal removed two controversial articles from the student newspaper before it was published. The student editors argued that this violated their First Amendment rights. But here the Court ruled in favor of the school, stating that the school-run newspaper was not a "forum for public expression" by students, and that the school can censor when it has a "reasonably related to legitimate pedagogical concerns." So the Court upheld Hazelwood's authority to exclude materials from the paper.

# Supreme Court to Rule on Student's War Protest Case

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER





# NOVEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

<p>HELP US HONOR OUR VETERANS</p> <p><b>VETERANS DAY</b></p> <p>NOVEMBER 11</p>		<p><b>1</b></p> <p>November is National Native American Heritage Month</p> <p>John Adams becomes the first president to move into the White House (1800)</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>Birthday of President Warren G. Harding (1865)</p> <p>Birthday of President James K. Polk (1795)</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>GIRL SCOUT DAY</p>
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>ELECTION DAY</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p> <p>U.S. Marine Corps established (1775)</p>
<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>15</b></p>	<p><b>16</b></p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>19</b></p> <p>President Abraham Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address (1863)</p> <p>Birthday of President James Garfield (1831)</p>	<p>CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHATS: THE HISTORY OF THANKSGIVING</p>		<p><b>22</b></p> <p>President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas (1963)</p>	<p><b>23</b></p> <p>THANKSGIVING DAY</p> <p>Museum Closed</p> <p>Birthday of President Franklin Pierce (1804)</p>	<p><b>24</b></p> <p>Birthday of President Zachary Taylor (1784)</p> <p>THANKSGIVING WEEKEND PROGRAMS</p> <p>Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 6 p.m.</p>
<p><b>26</b></p> <p>THANKSGIVING WEEKEND PROGRAMS</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>	<p><b>28</b></p>	<p><b>29</b></p>	<p><b>30</b></p>	<p><b>25</b></p> <p>BOY SCOUT DAY</p> <p><b>ENHANCE YOUR EXPERIENCE</b></p> <p>ASK ABOUT THEMED MUSEUM PACKAGES</p> <p>From hands-on artifact workshops, to quiz games, to mock trials, our special themed field trip packages give your students a unique way to learn about the Constitution!</p>

## CIVIC HOLIDAYS VETERANS DAY & THANKSGIVING

### AT THE MUSEUM

- On **Veterans Day**, honor those who have served our country with a wreath-laying ceremony, veteran interviews, and musical performances
- During **Thanksgiving weekend**, explore the history of the holiday and enjoy a cornucopia of fun fall activities

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Download great "Thank-A-Vet" postcards [constitutioncenter.org/learn](http://constitutioncenter.org/learn)
- Tune in to our online video lesson *Constitution Hall Pass: "The History of Thanksgiving"* to learn the real story of this all-American holiday [constitutioncenter.org/hallpass](http://constitutioncenter.org/hallpass)

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC  
HOLIDAY



# TEXAS v. JOHNSON



RESPECT!  
The Flag  
Deserves  
That And  
More  
HONOR!

## TEXAS V. JOHNSON (1989)

In 1984, Gregory Lee Johnson burned an American flag in protest outside of the Republican National Convention. Texas law made it illegal to desecrate venerated objects such as the flag, and Johnson was convicted. Johnson argued that this law violated the First

Amendment. The Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment protected Johnson's right to burn the flag as an expression of "symbolic speech." The Court maintained that free speech rights must be protected even when certain speech is perceived by many as offensive.





# DECEMBER

SUN

MON

TUE

WED

THU

FRI

SAT

 <b>HOLIDAY WEEK FESTIVAL</b> 'Tis the season to visit the museum! Learn more about the Bill of Rights and come away with merry memories to last the whole year.						
					<b>1</b> Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama (1955)	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> Birthday of <b>President Martin Van Buren</b> (1782) 21st Amendment ratified— repeals the prohibition of alcohol (1933)	<b>6</b> 13th Amendment ratified— abolishes slavery (1865)	<b>7</b> Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution (1787)	<b>8</b> The U.S. Congress declares war on Japan and enters World War II following the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)	<b>9</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b> Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 45–23, becoming the 2 <sup>nd</sup> state in the Union (1787)	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b> The Bill of Rights is ratified (1791) <b>BILL OF RIGHTS DAY</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT</b> THE BILL OF RIGHTS						
<b>17</b>	<b>18</b> 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 to privacy" during phone conversations	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b> Boston Tea Party (1773)
<b>24</b> Special Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.	<b>25</b> General <b>George Washington</b> and his troops successfully cross the Delaware River, surprising the British and Hessian forces at Trenton, NJ (1776)  Museum Closed	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>HOLIDAY WEEK FESTIVAL</b> 'TIS THE SEASON TO VISIT THE MUSEUM!						
<b>31</b> Special Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.				<b>31</b> Birthday of <b>President Woodrow Wilson</b> (1856)	<b>31</b> Birthday of <b>President Andrew Johnson</b> (1808)	

## CIVIC HOLIDAY BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

### AT THE MUSEUM

- Visit *Constituting Liberty: From the Declaration to the Bill of Rights* exhibit
- Take a tour of *Signers' Hall*, then play our **Who Wants to Be a Billionaire** game, or create crafts that help you match your rights with the correct amendments
- Enhance your visit— book the exciting **Bill of Rights Themed Package**

### IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our Interactive Constitution for bipartisan, in-depth explainers on the first ten amendments.
- View our online video lesson, **Constitution Hall Pass: "The Bill of Rights"** to learn about how our first 10 amendments took shape [constitutioncenter.org/hallpass](http://constitutioncenter.org/hallpass)
- Bring the **Bill of Rights Show** to your school with our Traveling History and Civics Program

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC  
HOLIDAY



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

**INTERACTIVE**  
*Constitution*

The Interactive Constitution is a new, **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 coauthor 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.

[constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution](http://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution)

Made possible by the generosity of the



John Templeton Foundation



# JANUARY 2018

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

# FEBRUARY 2018

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 PRESIDENTS DAY	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

## LANDMARK SUPREME COURT CASES

When the stories of We the People become cases before the United States Supreme Court, and when those cases result in the opinions of the Court, history turns. The ways we think about and live under the Constitution are reflected in the Court’s interpretations in both their historical contexts and their legacies. Some cases — and the Court’s opinions in them — so profoundly alter our constitutional understandings that they can only rightly be called Landmark Cases — markers of where we have traveled as a nation. Justice Louis Brandeis noted that, “the Court bows to the lessons of experiences and the force of better reasoning, recognizing that the process of trial and error, so fruitful in the physical sciences, is appropriate in the judicial function.” In this way, the Landmark Cases show us what we have tried, where we have been, and where we are — leaving We the People and future sessions of the Supreme Court to determine how we move forward towards a more perfect union.

The National Constitution Center and C-SPAN partnered to create a 12-part series illustrating the history, issues, and people involved in monumental Landmark Cases. Through the resulting online videos and other classroom resources — available at [landmarkcases.c-span.org](http://landmarkcases.c-span.org) — students and educators can carefully analyze some of the most famous — and infamous — cases representing “some of the tipping points in our nation’s story and in our evolving understanding of rights in America.”





## 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](http://constitutioncenter.org/hallpass).

## TOWN HALL PROGRAMS

The National Constitution Center’s Town Hall programs with Supreme Court justices, politicians, historians, and former presidents from across the political spectrum are available online.

Visit [constitutioncenter.org/debate](http://constitutioncenter.org/debate)

## CONSTITUTION DAILY

Read our blog, *Constitution Daily*, for timely constitutional commentary by politicians, scholars, and museum staff. Look for Teacher’s Corner call-outs for ideas on exploring current constitutional topics in the classroom.

Visit [blog.constitutioncenter.org](http://blog.constitutioncenter.org).

## TRAVELING HISTORY AND CIVICS PROGRAM

Using historical artifacts, costumes, and engaging activities, our expert education staff brings American history, government, and civics to life.

For information, visit [constitutioncenter.org/thcp](http://constitutioncenter.org/thcp).

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NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER



## ABOUT THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

- The first and only nonprofit, nonpartisan museum, civic education headquarters, and town hall devoted to the U.S. Constitution and its legacy of freedom
- Located steps from the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall in Historic Philadelphia
- A must-see attraction that has been visited by many world leaders, including Presidents Barack Obama, George H.W. Bush, and Bill Clinton

## VISIT THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

### MAIN EXHIBITS

#### FREEDOM RISING

IN THE ALL NEW SIDNEY KIMMEL THEATER

Set the stage for your museum experience in this state-of-the-art, live performance that tells the story of the U.S. Constitution and the American quest for freedom — now open 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

RICHARD AND HELEN DEVOS EXHIBIT HALL

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 *Signers’ Hall*, one of the National Constitution Center’s most iconic exhibits, 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 National Constitution Center is proud to display **one of 12 surviving, original copies of the Bill of Rights**. The Bill of Rights is displayed alongside a first edition **Stone Engraving of the Declaration of Independence** and a rare copy of the first public printing of the **U.S. Constitution**. In this exhibit, students will explore the relationships between these three founding documents, learn about major events from 1776 to 1791, and understand how, through the 14th Amendment, the Declaration’s promise of liberty and equality became integrated into the U.S. Constitution.

### FEATURE EXHIBIT



Call 215.409.6800 or email [groupsales@constitutioncenter.org](mailto:groupsales@constitutioncenter.org)