



FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

SCHOLAR EXCHANGE

WEEK OF DECEMBER 7

Students will examine the form of government and key ideas established by the Constitution—including natural rights, the rule of law, and popular sovereignty.

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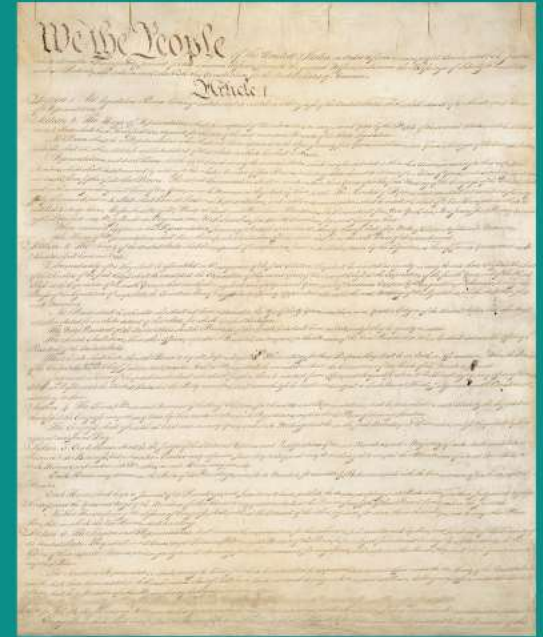


INTERACTIVE

CONSTITUTION

KEY TERMS CENTRAL TO THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

1. Natural Rights
2. Popular Sovereignty
3. The Rule of Law



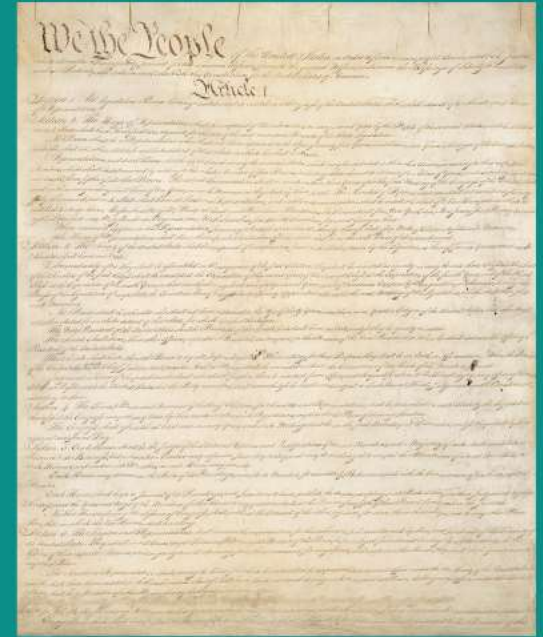
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NATURAL RIGHTS

Natural rights are rights that are given by God or by nature and thus come not from any law passed by the government but rather are inherent to all individual human beings from birth.



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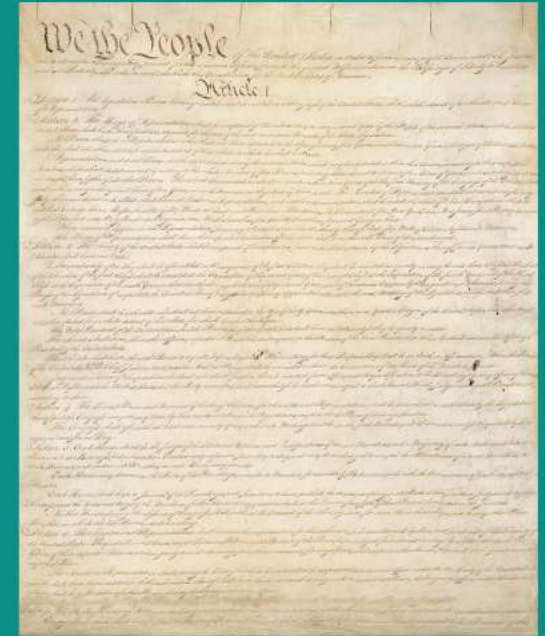
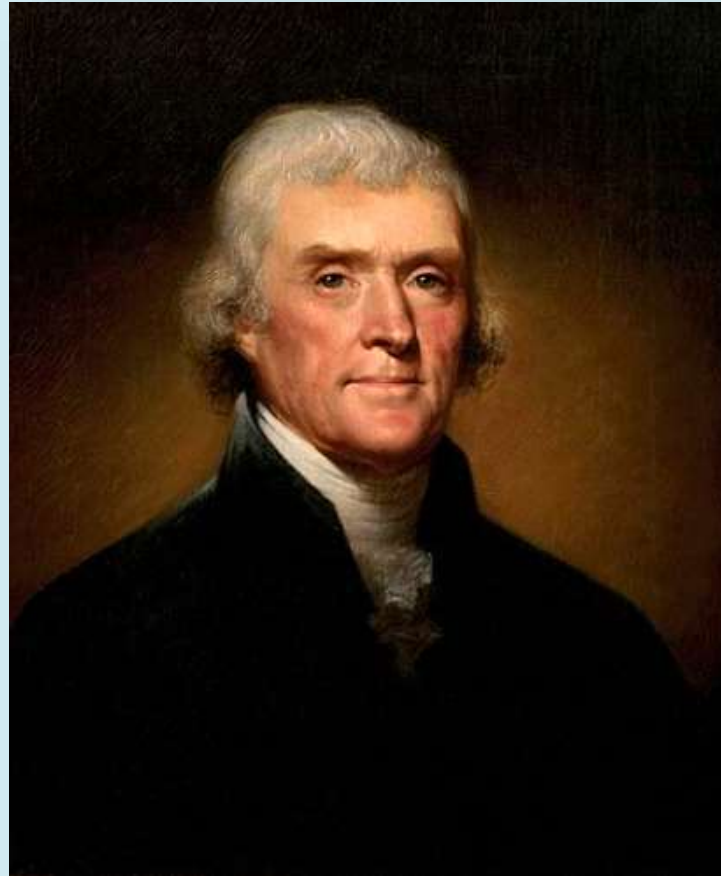


NATURAL RIGHTS

JOHN LOCKE



THOMAS JEFFERSON



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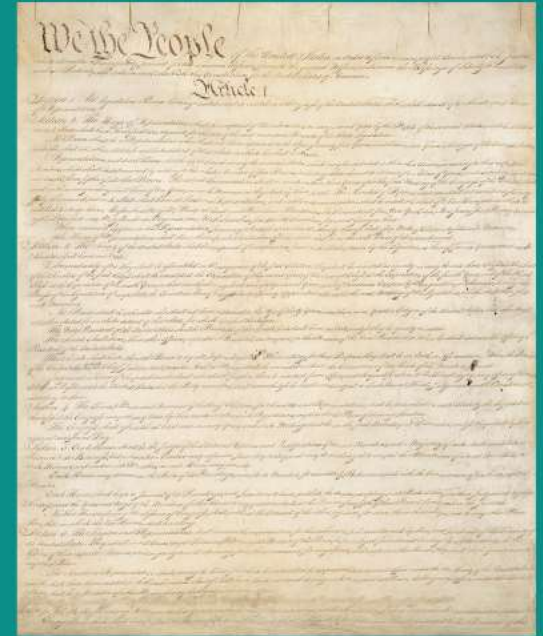


NATURAL RIGHTS



THOMAS JEFFERSON

Jefferson used
natural rights
to justify
independence

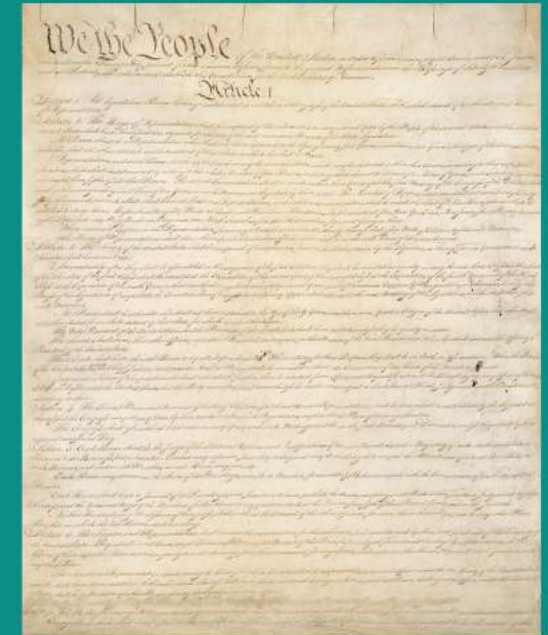
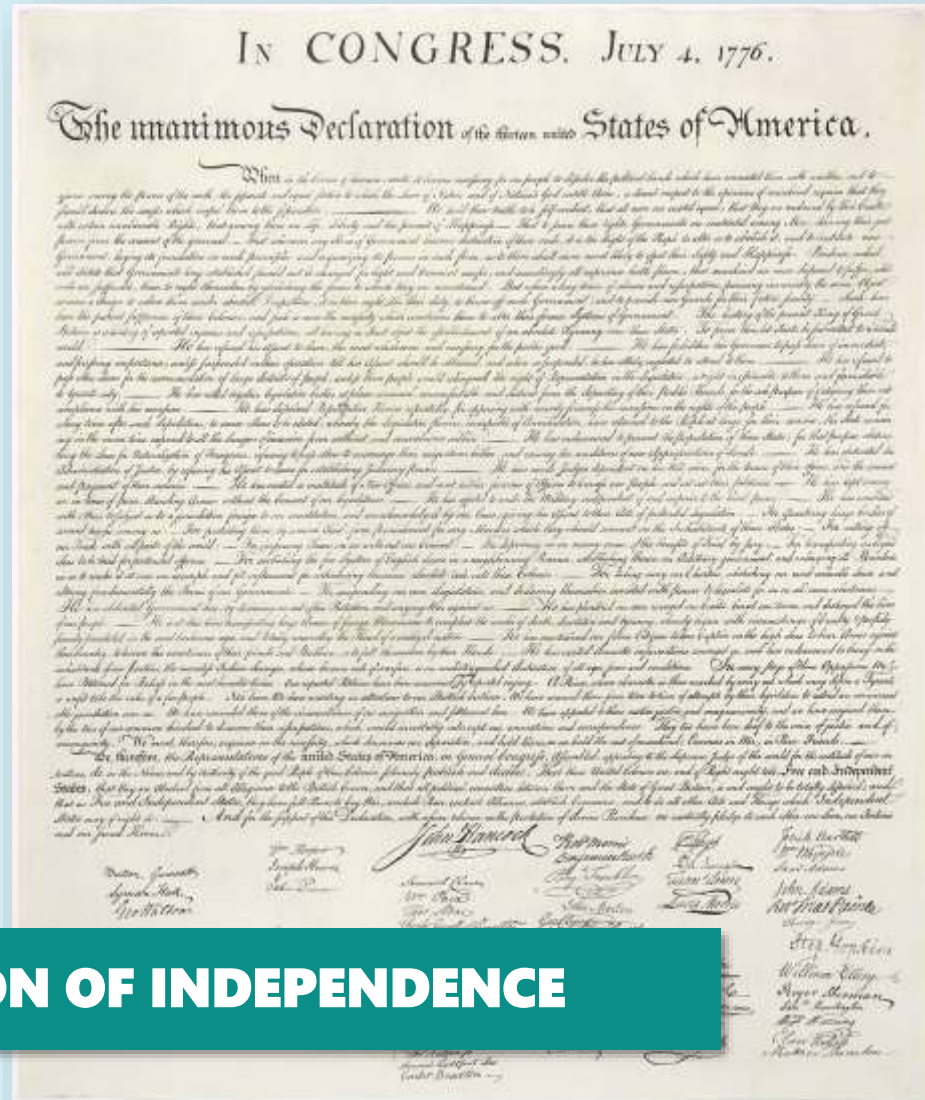


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NATURAL RIGHTS



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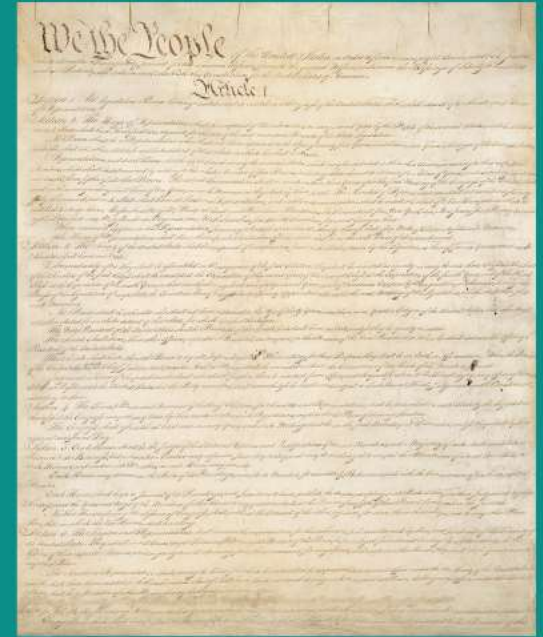
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

NATURAL RIGHTS

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

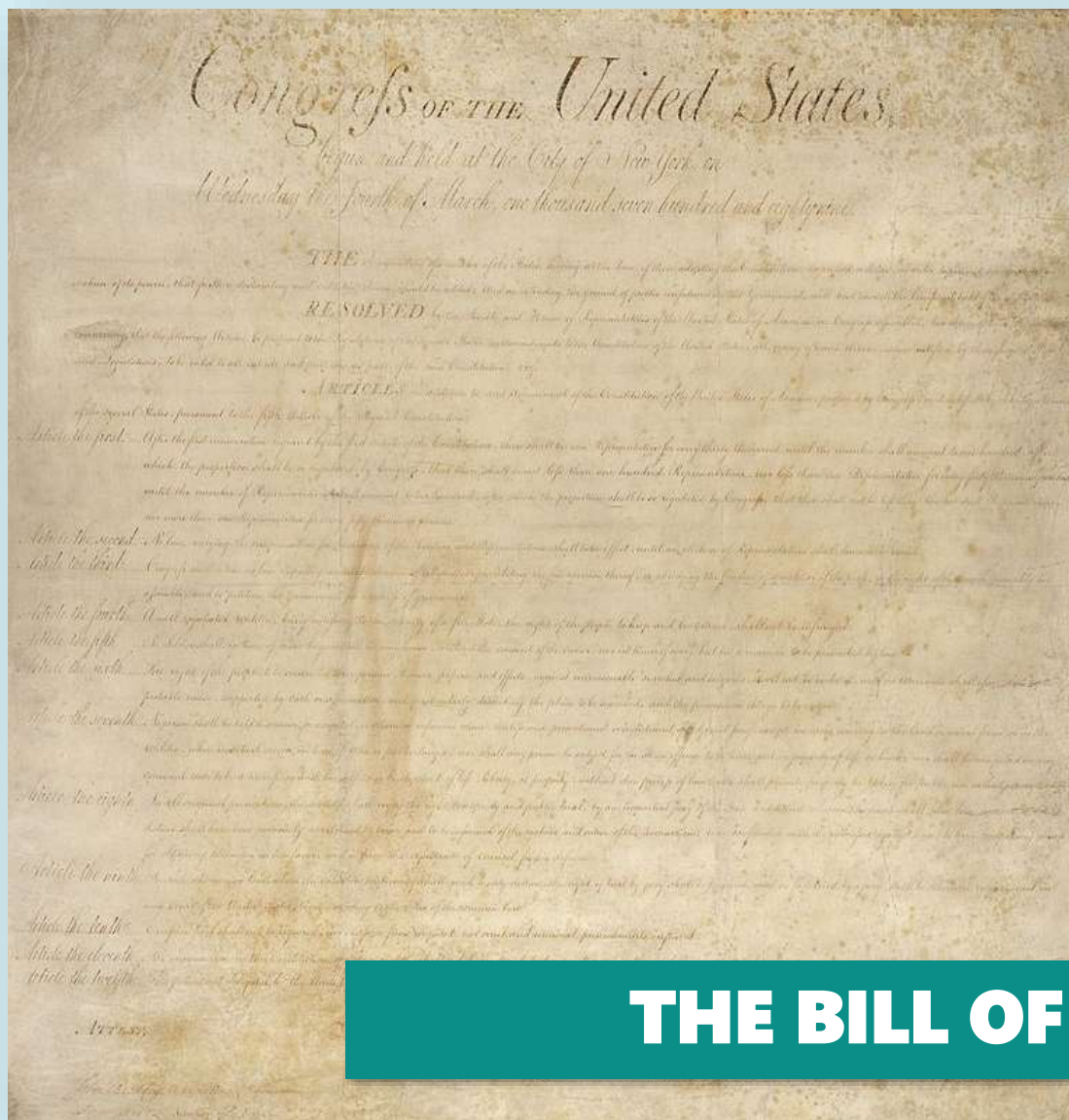


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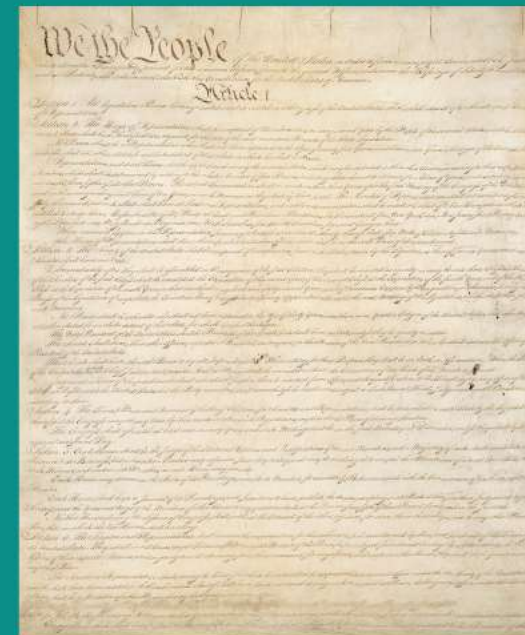
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NATURAL RIGHTS



THE BILL OF RIGHTS



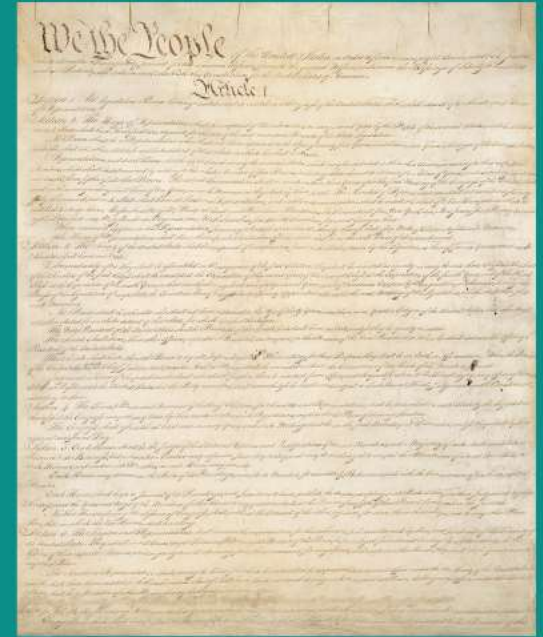
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POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

Beginning with the words “We the People,” the Constitution establishes a government that’s driven by us—not a monarch and not an aristocracy—but by us, the American people.



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POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

We the People of the
insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution

Article I

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 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 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 choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York seven, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland one, Virginia three, North Carolina five, South Carolina three, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose 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.

We the People
Article I

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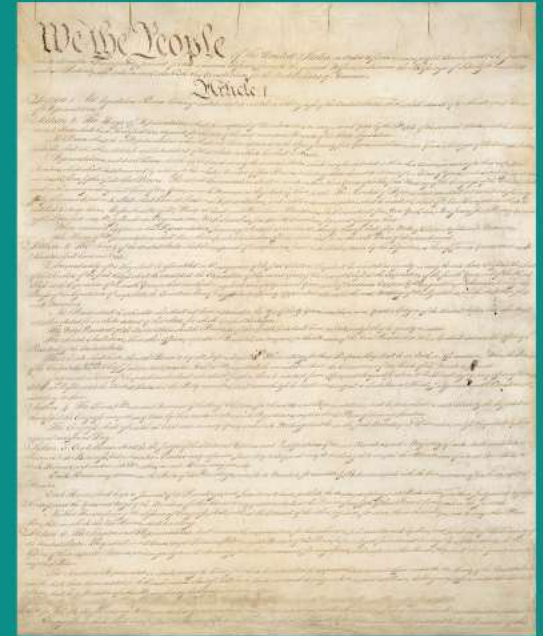


POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY



“A constitution is not the act of a government, but of a people constituting a government, and a government without a constitution is power without right.”

THOMAS PAINE

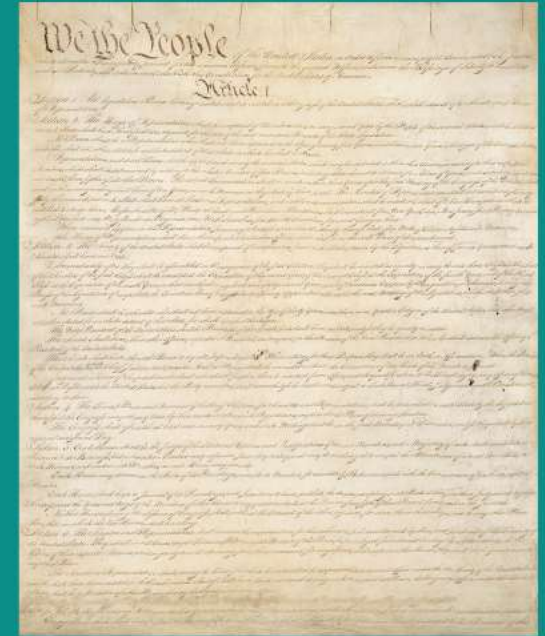
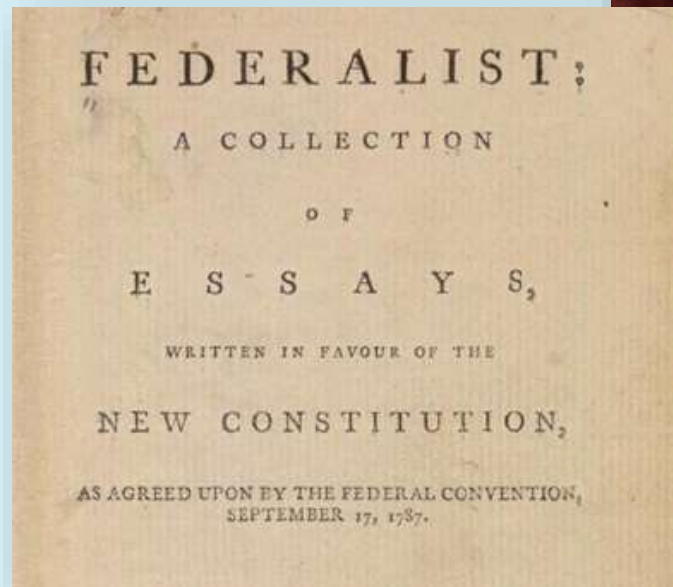


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POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY



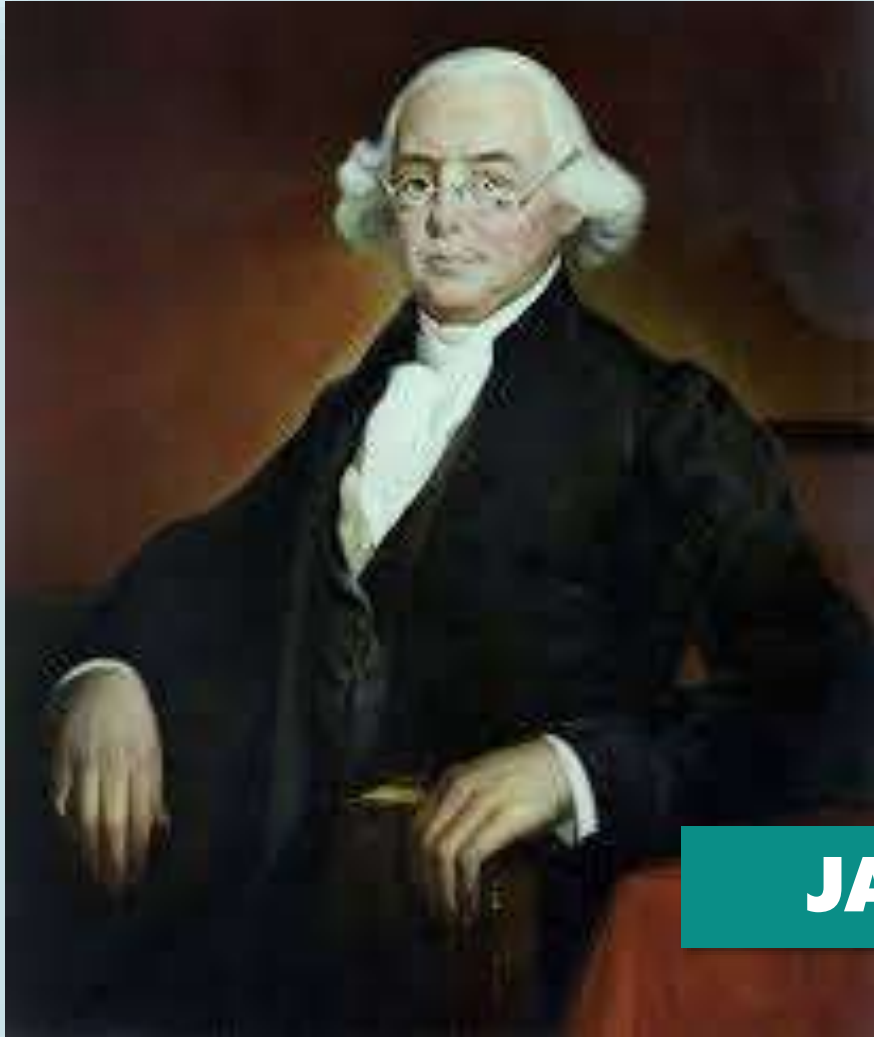
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JAMES MADISON AND *THE FEDERALIST PAPERS*

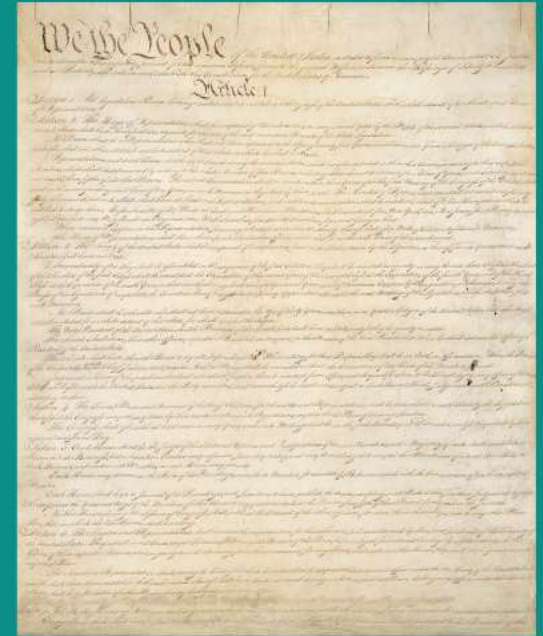
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JAMES WILSON

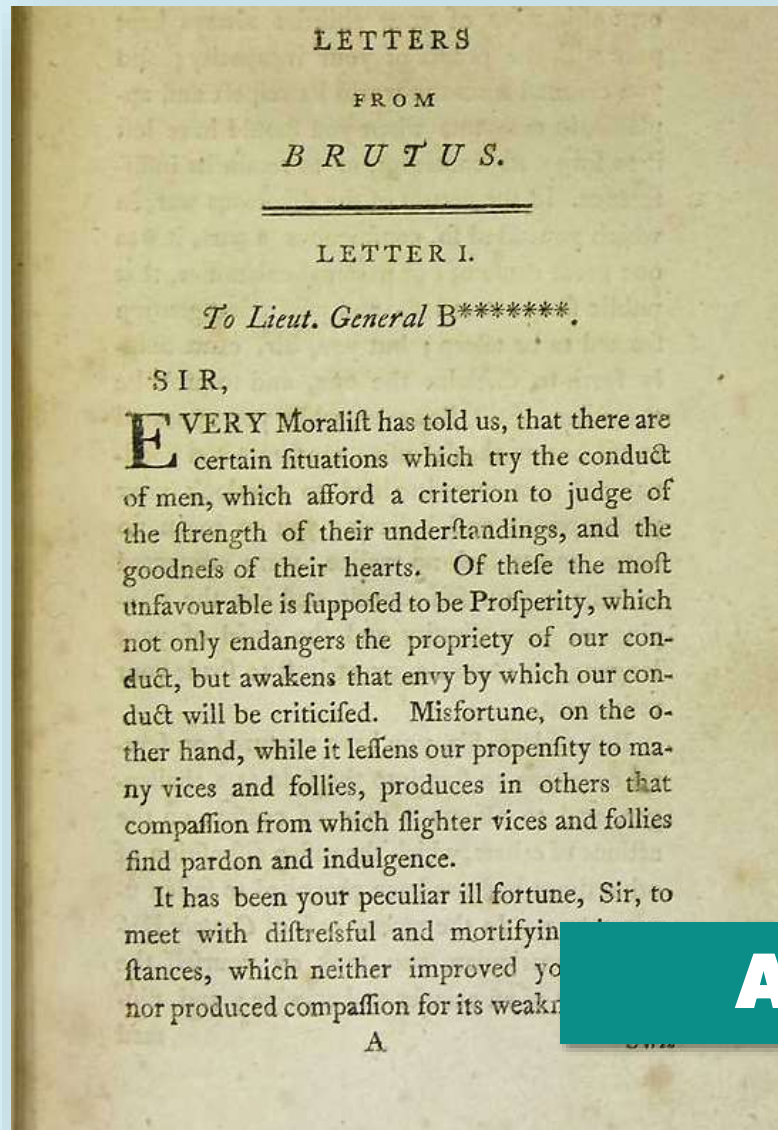


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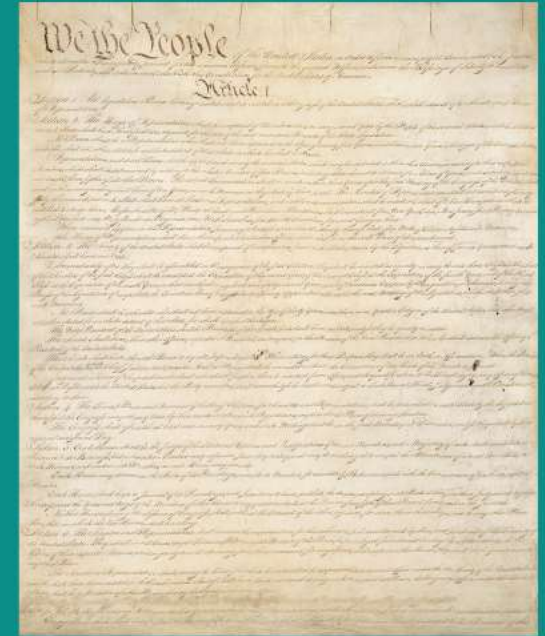
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ANTI-FEDERALISTS



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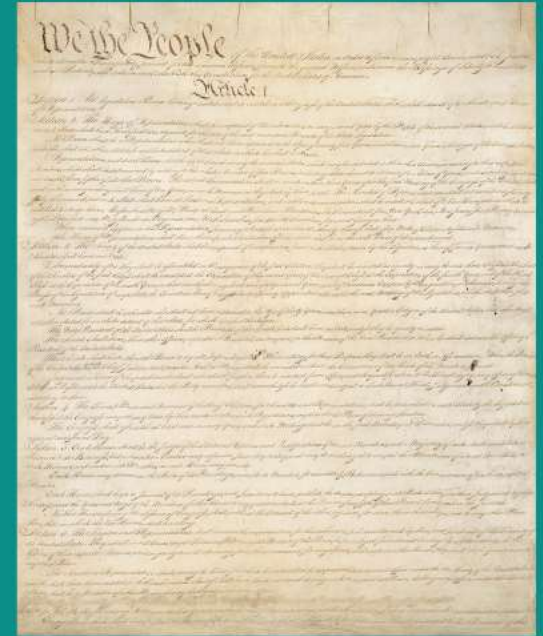
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN



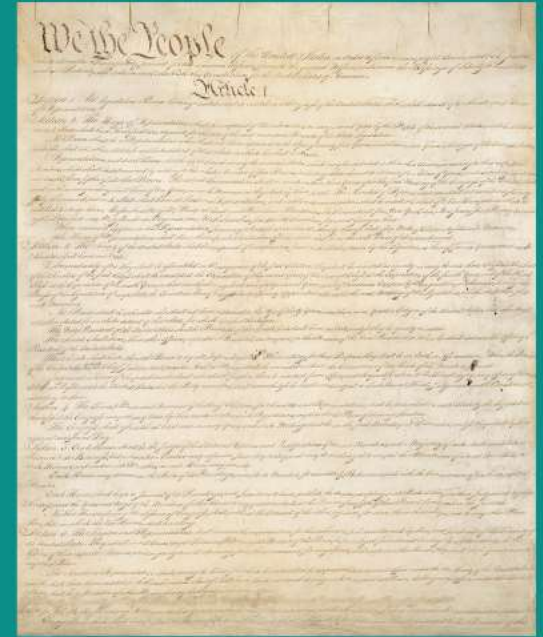
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RULE OF LAW

The rule of law is the basic idea that we have a government of laws, not a government by man or by arbitrary rule. In other words, no one is above the law.



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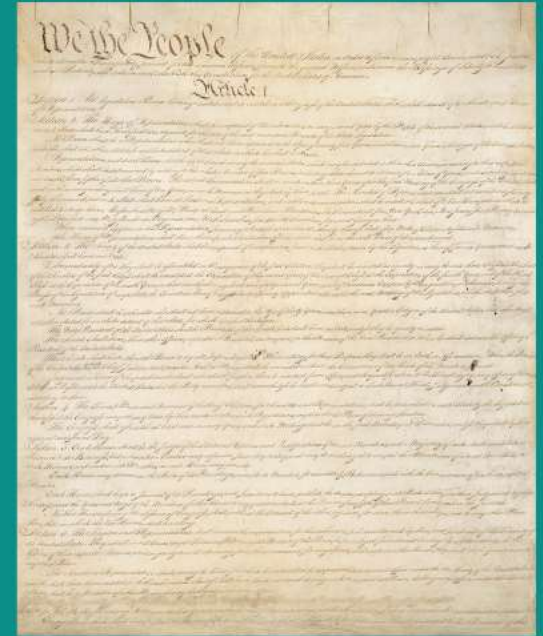
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RULE OF LAW



CALIGULA

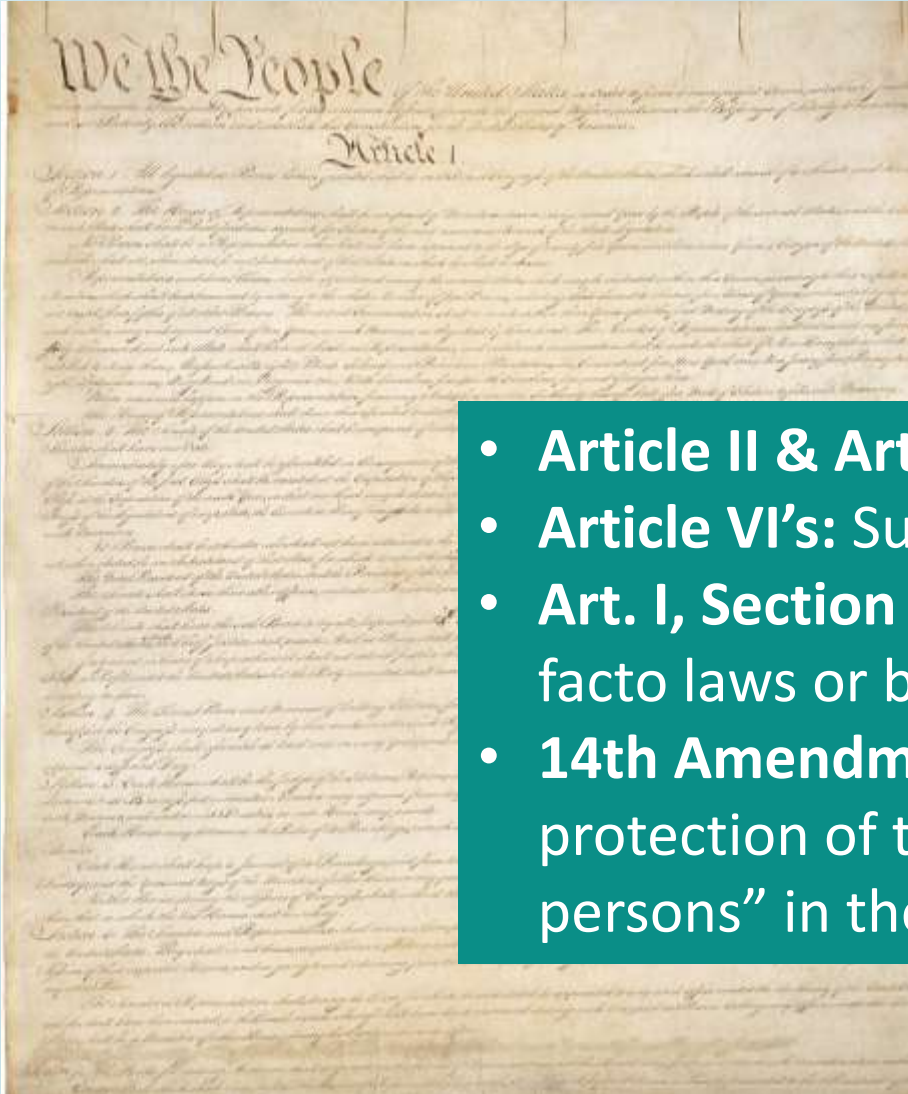


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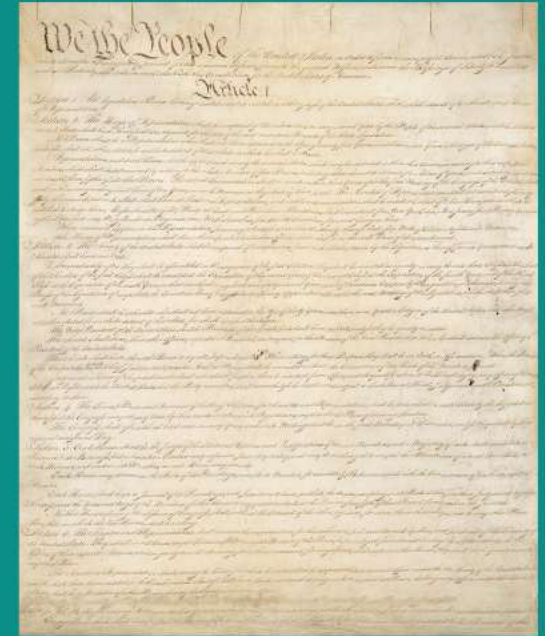
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RULE OF LAW



- **Article II & Article VI:** Oaths of Office
- **Article VI's:** Supremacy Clause
- **Art. I, Section IX & X:** Banned ex post facto laws or bills of attainder
- **14th Amendment:** Promised “equal protection of the laws” for “all persons” in the United States



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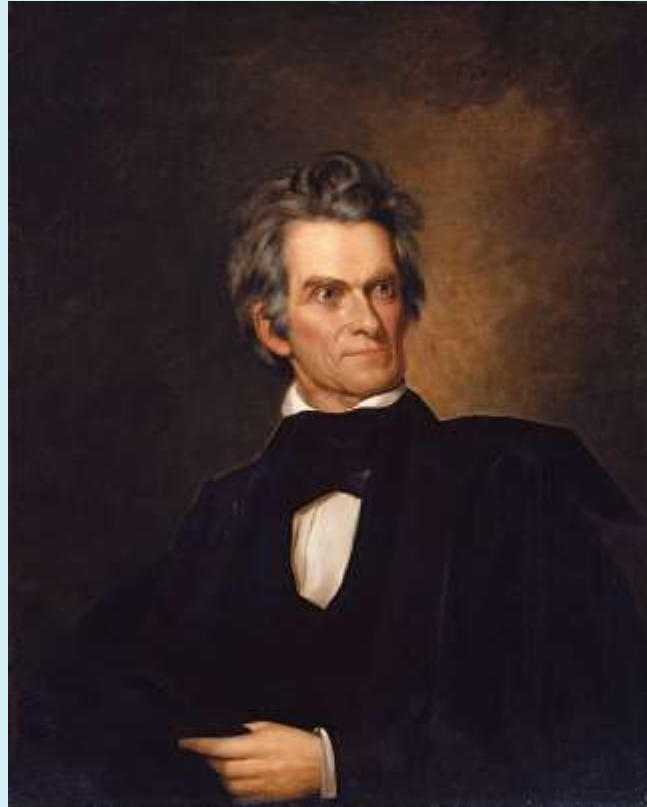


RULE OF LAW

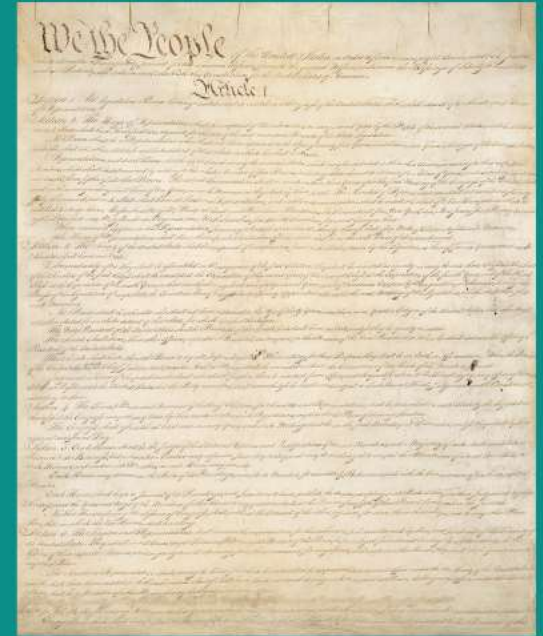
ANDREW JACKSON



JOHN C. CALHOUN



THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS

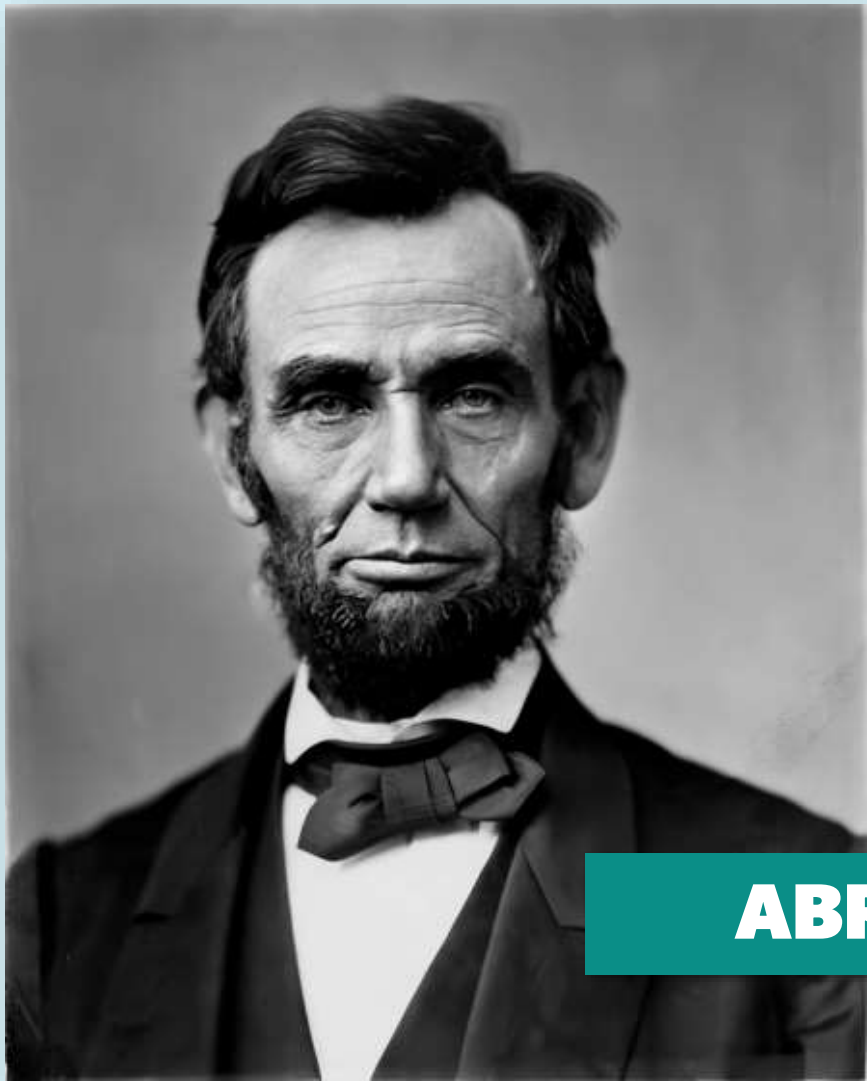


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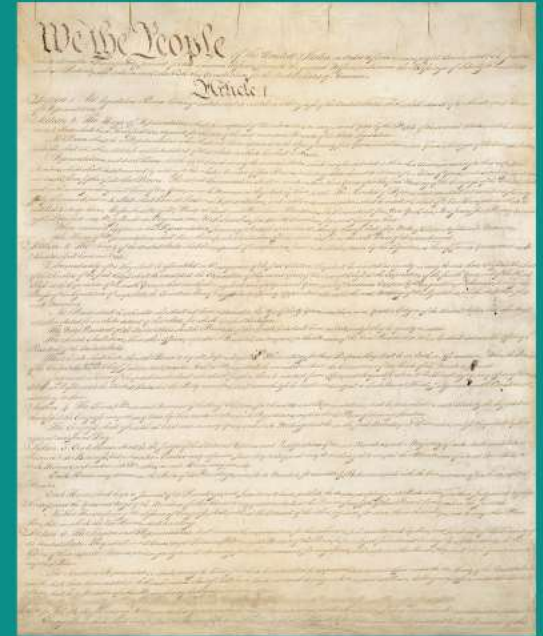
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RULE OF LAW



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