2022/2023 ACADEMIC CIVIC CALENDAR

27 AMENDMENTS IN 12 MONTHS
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

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<td>The Battle of Fort McHenry inspires Francis Scott Key to write the &quot;Star-Spangled Banner&quot; (1814)</td>
<td>National Hispanic Heritage Month begins</td>
<td>Constitution Day Celebration</td>
<td>The U.S. Constitution is signed (1787)</td>
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<td>U.S. Air Force established (1947)</td>
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<td>Sandra Day O'Connor is confirmed as the first female Supreme Court justice (1981)</td>
<td>Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation is issued, stating Lincoln’s intention to free enslaved people in the South (1862)</td>
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All programs and resources featured throughout the calendar can be found at constitutioncenter.org.

### 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!
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!
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.

Birthday of President Jimmy Carter (1924)

Birthday of President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822)

Birthday of President Chester A. Arthur (1829)

Birthday of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890)

Birthday of President John Adams (1735)

Birthday of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890)

National Hispanic Heritage Month ends

U.S. Navy established (1775)

National Hispanic Heritage Month ends

Indigenous Peoples’ Day

First copy of the Federalist Papers is published in support of the newly signed Constitution (1787)

Birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt (1858)

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Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!
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 BILL OF RIGHTS**

**PART ONE**

**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.
**CIVIC HOLIDAYS**

**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**.

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**CONSTITUTION DAILY BLOG**

Get the latest coverage of constitutional issues at the Supreme Court and a lookback at historical moments in constitutional history.

1

John Adams becomes the first president to move into the White House (1800)

2

Birthday of President Warren G. Harding (1865)

3

Birthday of President James K. Polk (1795)

4

U.S. Marine Corps established (1775)

5

Birthday of President Zachary Taylor (1804)

6

Birthday of President Franklin Pierce (1804)

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**THANKSGIVING PROGRAMS**

Birthday of President Warren G. Harding (1865)

Birthday of President James K. Polk (1795)

U.S. Marine Corps established (1775)

Birthday of President Zachary Taylor (1784)

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

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<td><strong>Rosa Parks</strong> refuses to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, AL (1955)</td>
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<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>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!</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Birthday of President Martin Van Buren</strong> (1782)</td>
<td><strong>21st Amendment ratified — repeals the prohibition of alcohol</strong> (1933)</td>
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<td><strong>13th Amendment ratified — abolishes slavery</strong> (1865)</td>
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<td><strong>Delaware ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 30-0, becoming the first state in the Union</strong> (1787)</td>
<td><strong>The U.S. Congress declares war on Japan, and the United States enters World War II following the attack on Pearl Harbor</strong> (1941)</td>
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<td><strong>In Korematsu v. United States</strong> (1944), the Supreme Court upholds Japanese American internment</td>
<td><strong>Birthday of President Woodrow Wilson</strong> (1856)</td>
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<td><strong>In Katz v. United States</strong> (1967), the Supreme Court establishes an individual’s “reasonable expectation of privacy” during phone conversations</td>
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<td><strong>Boston Tea Party</strong> (1773)</td>
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<td><strong>The Bill of Rights is ratified</strong> (1791)</td>
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<td><strong>General George Washington and his troops successfully cross the Delaware River, surprising the British and Hessian forces at Trenton, New Jersey</strong> (1776)</td>
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<td><strong>Birthday of President Andrew Johnson</strong> (1808)</td>
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<td><strong>Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Birthday of President Woodrow Wilson</strong> (1856)</td>
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Visit [constitutioncenter.org/education](http://constitutioncenter.org/education) for these resources and more!
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.
**In Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier (1988),** the Supreme Court rules that school administrators may censor student newspapers to protect the school's academic mission.

23rd Amendment ratified—enfranchises women to vote in national elections (1920)

In New Jersey v. T.L.O. (1985), the Supreme Court allows school administrators to search students' belongings if they have a reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

Museum Open with FREE Admission

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

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.
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<td>15th Amendment ratified — voting rights cannot be denied on account of race (1870)</td>
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<td>16th Amendment ratified — grants Congress power to establish a federal income tax (1913)</td>
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<td>11th Amendment ratified — affirms states’ sovereign immunity (1795)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President William Henry Harrison (1773)</td>
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<td>25th Amendment ratified — establishes succession process and issues of presidential disability (1967)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President Ronald Reagan (1911)</td>
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<td>Observed birthday of Frederick Douglass, abolitionist leader (1818)</td>
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<td>PRESIDENTS DAY</td>
<td>Museum Open with FREE Admission</td>
<td>The Confederation Congress passes a resolution leading to the Constitutional Convention (1787)</td>
<td>Birthday of President George Washington (1732)</td>
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<td>In Marbury v. Madison, the Supreme Court affirms the power of judicial review — the authority to rule on the constitutionality of laws passed (1803)</td>
<td>Hiram Rhodes Revels of Mississippi is sworn in as the first African American senator (1870)</td>
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<td>22nd Amendment ratified — sets a two-term limit on the office of the president (1951)</td>
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**Civil War and Reconstruction**

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!

**LIVE ONLINE CLASSES**

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.

**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!

Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!
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 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 16TH AMENDMENT** (1913) gave Congress the power to pass an income tax.

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

**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.
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<td>Boston Massacre (1770)</td>
<td>In McCulloch v. Maryland, the Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the National Bank (1819)</td>
<td>In Dred Scott v. Sandford, the Supreme Court rules that people of African descent are not U.S. citizens (1857)</td>
<td>The “Bloody Sunday” march from Selma to Montgomery, pushing for voting rights for all Americans, takes place (1965)</td>
<td>International Women's Day</td>
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<td>Birthday of President Andrew Jackson (1767)</td>
<td>Birthday of President James Madison (1751)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President Grover Cleveland (1837)</td>
<td>In Gideon v. Wainwright, the Supreme Court rules that states must provide an attorney for those who cannot afford one (1963)</td>
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<td>Birthday of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, first woman to serve on the Supreme Court (1930)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President John Tyler (1790)</td>
<td>23rd Amendment ratified—grants electoral votes to Washington, D.C., in presidential elections (1961)</td>
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**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!

**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](http://constitutioncenter.org/education) for these resources and more!
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.
APRIL

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

1

Birthday of President James Buchanan (1791)

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

17th Amendment ratified — establishes direct election of U.S. senators (1913)

5

Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia, leading to the end of the Civil War (1865)

6

Birthday of President Thomas Jefferson (1743)

7

President Abraham Lincoln is shot at Ford’s Theatre and dies the next day (1865)

8

GIRL SCOUT PROGRAMS

17th Amendment ratified — establishes direct election of U.S. senators (1913)

9

Earth Day

10

Birthday of President James Monroe (1758)

11

Birthday of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822)

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Birthday of President James Monroe (1758)

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Birthday of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822)

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Birthday of President James Monroe (1758)

15

CUB SCOUTS AND SCOUT BSA PROGRAMS

16

Revolutionary War begins with the Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)

17

Birthday of President James Buchanan (1791)

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Birthday of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822)

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Birthday of President James Monroe (1758)

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Birthday of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822)

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Birthday of President James Monroe (1758)

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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!

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

FOLLOW US!

@constitutionctr #NCCed
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.

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.
### MAY

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**Teacher Appreciation Week**

**LAW DAY**
- MAY 1
  - National Teacher Appreciation Day
  - Museum Closed

**MEMORIAL DAY**
- MAY 29
  - Visit our website for great free resources to get ready for the big day!
  - The Constitutional Convention opens (1787)

**CIVIC HOLIDAYS**

**LAW DAY**
- MAY 1
- Birthday of President Harry Truman (1884)

**MEMORIAL DAY**
- MAY 29
- Birthday of President John F. Kennedy (1917)

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.

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

**FOLLOW US!**

@constitutionctr
#NCCed
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.
### CIVIC HOLIDAYS

**JUNE 14**

**FLAG DAY**

**JUNE 19**

**JUNETEENTH**

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.**

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### JUNE

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<td>In Dismal v. United States, 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.</td>
<td>In Loving v. Virginia, the Supreme Court invalidates state laws that forbid interracial marriages (1967)</td>
<td>Allied forces invade Normandy on D-Day during World War II (1944)</td>
<td>In Miranda v. Arizona, the Supreme Court rules that police must inform defendants of their constitutional rights (1966)</td>
<td>Birthday of President Donald Trump (1946)</td>
<td>Birthday of President George H.W. Bush (1924)</td>
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<td>The annual commemoration of the end of slavery in America Word of the Emancipation Proclamation reached enslaved people in Galveston, TX (1865)</td>
<td><strong>19</strong> <strong>JUNETEENTH</strong> Museum Open with FREE Admission</td>
<td>In Miranda v. Arizona, the Supreme Court rules that police must inform defendants of their constitutional rights (1966)</td>
<td>12th Amendment ratified — amends the Electoral College by combining a party’s presidential and vice-presidential candidates onto one ticket (1804)</td>
<td>In Obergefell v. Hodges the Supreme Court ruled the right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples (2015)</td>
<td>In Dismal v. United States, 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.</td>
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<td>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)</td>
<td>In Texas v. Johnson, the Supreme Court rules that burning the U.S. flag is protected speech (1989)</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>In Obergefell v. Hodges the Supreme Court ruled the right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples (2015)</td>
<td>In Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization, the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, which held that women have the constitutional right to seek pre-viability abortions (2022)</td>
<td>Birthday of President George H.W. Bush (1924)</td>
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<td>In Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, the Supreme Court rules that racial quotas may not be used in college admissions (1978)</td>
<td>Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated, sparking World War I (1914)</td>
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<td>Visit our website to see an upcoming schedule of events.</td>
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**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.

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

*June 23, 2023*

#### Independence Day

**July 4**

- **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)**

#### Other Events

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<td>2</td>
<td>The Second Continental Congress votes for independence (1776)</td>
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<td>14th Amendment ratified—guarantees birthright citizenship and protects freedom and equality, writing the promises of the Declaration of Independence into the Constitution (1868)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President George W. Bush (1946)</td>
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<td>In United States v. Nixon, the Supreme Court defines limits on the power of the executive branch (1974)</td>
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<td>President George H.W. Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President Gerald Ford (1913)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President Calvin Coolidge (1872)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>The Second Continental Congress votes for independence (1776)</td>
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<td>Birthday of President John Quincy Adams (1767)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Alexander Hamilton is fatally wounded in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr (1804)</td>
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<td>Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>The National Constitution Center opened its doors on July 4, 2003!</td>
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<td>The Constitutional Convention establishes the Committee of Detail to write the first full draft of the Constitution (1787)</td>
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<td>Beginning of the Seneca Falls Convention, which supported, among other things, women's suffrage and produced the Declaration of Sentiments (1848)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The National Constitution Center opened its doors on July 4, 2003!</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Visit constitutioncenter.org/education for these resources and more!</td>
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<td>Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776)</td>
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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?
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.

Birthday of President Herbert Hoover (1874).

Birthday of President William J. Clinton (1946).

Birthday of President Lyndon B. Johnson (1908).

Martin Luther King Jr., delivers his “I Have a Dream” speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963).

Thurgood Marshall is confirmed as the first African American Supreme Court justice (1967).

The Revenue Cutter Service, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard, was founded (1790).

Birthday of President Barack Obama (1961).

Birthday of President Benjamin Harrison (1833).

19th Amendment ratified — voting rights cannot be denied on account of sex (1920).

Birthday of President William J. Clinton (1946).

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.
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.

VISIT THE MUSEUM
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!
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.