

ORDER • TEMPERANCE • HUMILITY • INDUSTRY
RUGALITY • SINGULARITY • RESOLUTION • CLEAN
MODERATION • JUSTICE • SILENCE • TRANQUILITY
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MODERATION • JUSTICE • SILENCE • TRANQUIL
DER • TEMPERANCE • HUMILITY • INDUSTRY

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER



PRACTICE

Civic Virtue

our story
CONTINUES 250

2026-2027 CIVIC CALENDAR





*our
story*
CONTINUES 250

PRACTICE *Civic Virtue*

This past July, communities across the country came together to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, reflecting on the people, principles, and movements that shaped the American experiment in self-government. That historic anniversary was not simply a moment to look back. It marked the beginning of an extraordinary opportunity.

The years leading to the 250th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution in 2037 and the Bill of Rights in 2041 offer a once-in-a-generation chance to strengthen the civic knowledge, character, institutions, and culture that will sustain our constitutional democracy for generations to come. At the National Constitution Center, we call this the Civic Decade. It is an invitation for all of us to strengthen the habits of citizenship, deepen our understanding of our constitutional tradition, and recommit ourselves to the work of building a stronger civic future together.

We believe self-government depends not only on the Constitution, laws, and institutions, but also on the character and actions of the people who bring them to life. Throughout American history, individuals from every walk of life have demonstrated civic virtues such as justice, resolution, moderation, sincerity, industry, and humility as they strengthened their communities and expanded the promise of liberty.

JUSTICE

SILENCE

INDUSTRY

ORDER

FRUGALITY

TEMPERANCE

SINCERITY

HUMILITY

By learning from those who came before us, we can better understand how civic virtues have shaped our nation's past and how they can guide our own contributions today. These themes will also inform new middle and high school courses on civic virtue that the National Constitution Center plans to launch in 2027, helping students examine the enduring relationship between character, constitutional ideals, and civic life.

Whether you use this calendar in a classroom, around the family dinner table, or with neighbors and friends, I hope it inspires meaningful conversations throughout the year. Every generation has the opportunity and the responsibility to strengthen our constitutional democracy for the generations that follow. My hope is that this calendar serves as a reminder that each of us has a role to play in that ongoing work and that, together, we can help shape the next chapter of the American story.

Sincerely,

Julie Silverbrook

Julie Silverbrook
Chief Content and Learning Officer
National Constitution Center

MODERATION

RESOLUTION

CLEANLINES

TRANQUILITY



Order

Order means **organizing our time, responsibilities, and priorities** so we can **focus on what matters and how best to contribute to our communities.**

Throughout American history, people have relied on organization, discipline, and careful planning to build institutions, solve problems, and work toward shared goals. From drafting the Constitution to organizing civic movements, the habit of order helps turn ideas into action.

BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN

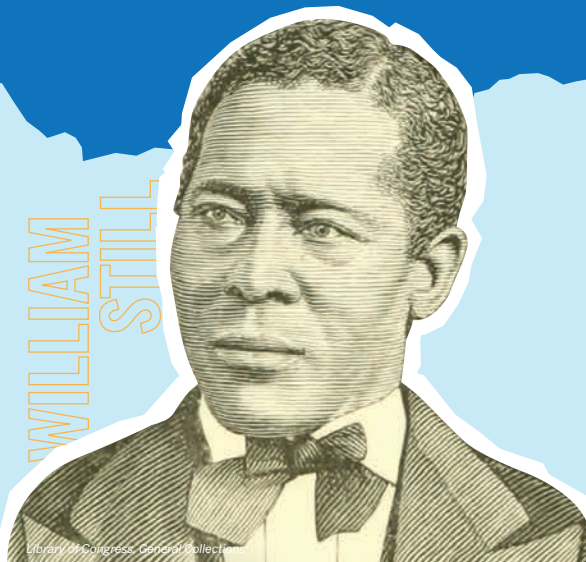


Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Friedsam Collection,
Bequest of Michael Friedsam, 1931

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin believed strong communities depended on organization, discipline, and civic responsibility. He tracked his progress as part of his lifelong effort toward self-improvement, recording virtues like order in a daily chart. He also helped establish libraries, fire companies, and civic organizations that shared resources with his community and brought structure to public life.

WILLIAM
STILL

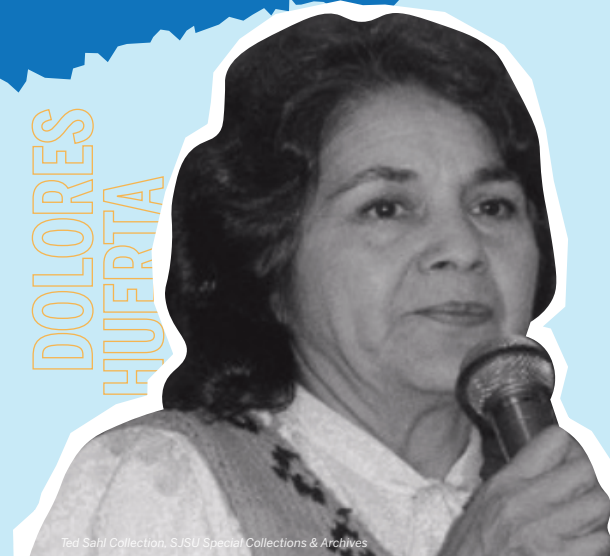


Library of Congress, General Collection

WILLIAM STILL

William Still carefully documented the stories and journeys of freedom seekers traveling through the Underground Railroad. His organized records helped reunite families and preserve important historical accounts of resistance and survival. Through careful planning and coordination, he helped support one of the most important freedom movements in American history.

DOLORES
HUERTA



Ted Sahl Collection, SJSU Special Collections & Archives

DOLORES HUERTA

Dolores Huerta organized farmworkers to advocate for fair wages, safer working conditions, and labor rights. She believed meaningful change required discipline, coordination, and collective action. Her work demonstrates how order and organization can help communities build power and create social change.

AUGUST

SUN

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TUE

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FRI

SAT



CIVIL DIALOGUE TOOLKIT

Civil dialogue is essential to a healthy constitutional democracy. Use this toolkit to help you start meaningful conversations, listen across differences, and engage thoughtfully with the issues that shape our communities and country.

constitutioncenter.org/civildialogue



1

Colorado is admitted as the 38th state to the Union (1876)

2

3

Birthday of **Nicholas Gilman**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1755)

4

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

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Birthday of **Thomas Lynch Jr.**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1749)

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The Committee of Detail presents its preliminary draft of the Constitution to the Constitutional Convention (1787)

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Missouri is admitted as the 24th state to the Union (1821)

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

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Hawaii is admitted as the 50th state to the Union (1959)

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CIVIC CHALLENGE: ORDER IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Where do you see order helping people work together at school, home, or in your community? Think about a moment in history when planning and preparation helped people achieve a goal.

Act: Create a simple plan for your day or week. Think about including a small project or activity where you can work with others to accomplish a goal.

Reflect: How did practicing order help you accomplish something? How can practicing organizational skills help you contribute to your community?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **order** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

Temperance

Temperance means **practicing self-control, balance, and discipline, especially during moments of conflict or challenge.** Throughout American history, individuals have practiced restraint and perseverance while working toward social change. Temperance reminds us that self-control can strengthen communities and help people respond thoughtfully during difficult moments.

ABIGAIL
ADAMS



Courtesy of National Gallery of Art,
Gift of Mrs. Robert Horans

ABIGAIL ADAMS

Abigail Adams encouraged thoughtful leadership, self-discipline, and personal responsibility during the nation's founding. Through her letters, she often advised leaders to act carefully and thoughtfully rather than impulsively. Her emphasis on restraint and character connects closely to the virtue of temperance.

FRANCES
WILLARD

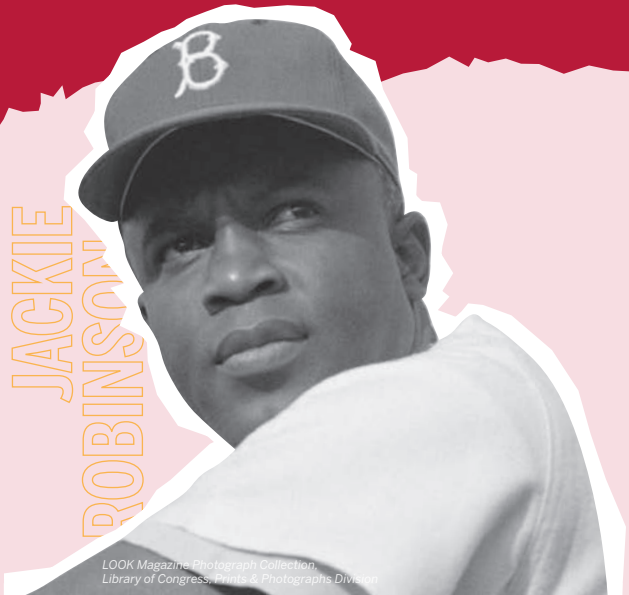


Library of Congress, Manuscript Division

FRANCES WILLARD

Frances Willard became one of the most influential leaders of the temperance movement in the United States. As president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she argued that alcohol abuse harmed families and communities and believed that self-control, education, and civic reform were essential to public well-being. Willard also connected temperance to broader movements for women's rights and social change, reflecting national debates about morality, citizenship, and civic responsibility.

JACKIE
ROBINSON



LOOK Magazine Photograph Collection,
Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division

JACKIE ROBINSON

Jackie Robinson demonstrated extraordinary discipline and self-control as he broke Major League Baseball's color barrier. Facing discrimination and hostility, he remained focused on his goal of opening opportunities for future generations of athletes. His ability to act with purpose under pressure helped transform American sports and advance the broader fight for civil rights.

SEPTEMBER



our story
CONTINUES 250

SUN

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The Treaty of Paris ends the Revolutionary War (1783)

First Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia (1774)

6

7

LABOR DAY

8

Battle of Eutaw Springs (1781)

9

California is admitted as the 31st state to the Union (1850)

10

Birthday of **Carter Braxton**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1736)

11

Battle of Brandywine (1777)

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The Battle of Fort Mifflin inspires **Francis Scott Key** to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" (1814)

Birthday of **James Wilson**, signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (1742)

15

16

Battle of Harlem Heights (1776)

17

CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION
Museum Open With Free Admission

The U.S. Constitution is signed (1787)
Birthday of **John Rutledge, Jr.**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1739)

18

U.S. Air Force established (1947)

Birthday of **George Read**, signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (1733)

19

Birthday of **Charles Carroll**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1737)

First Battle of Saratoga (1777)

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Benedict Arnold meets with British Major John André to betray West Point (1780)

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Birthday of **Samuel Adams**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1722)

28

Siege of Yorktown begins (1781)

29

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PLAN YOUR YEAR OF PROFESSIONAL LEARNING

The National Constitution Center offers a range of professional learning opportunities designed to help educators deepen students' understanding of the Constitution and American history and foster civil dialogue in their classrooms. Explore programs, resources, and experiences that deepen content knowledge, strengthen inquiry-based teaching, and equip students to engage with primary sources and a range of diverse perspectives.



constitutioncenter.org/teacherprograms

CIVIC CHALLENGE: TEMPERANCE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Notice a moment when someone stays calm or thoughtful during a difficult situation. Where do you see self-discipline helping people succeed?

Act: Is there a bad habit that you are trying to stop? Think about the steps you might take to reduce that habit and implement them this month.

Reflect: How can self-control help people create positive change? When is restraint more powerful than reacting immediately?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **temperance** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

HUMILITY

Humility

Humility means **recognizing the limits of our own knowledge, listening to others, and remaining open to learning and changing our minds.** Throughout American history, humility has helped sustain democratic self-government by encouraging citizens and leaders to consider different perspectives, acknowledge mistakes, and put the common good ahead of personal recognition. Practicing humility can strengthen our relationships, communities, and civic life.



Clark Art Institute. Acquired by Sterling and Francine Clark before 1955

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington is remembered for voluntarily relinquishing power at two pivotal moments: first, when he resigned as commander in chief of the Continental Army after the Revolutionary War, and again when he chose not to seek a third term as president. His willingness to step away from positions of extraordinary authority helped establish important precedents for civilian government and the peaceful transfer of power. By placing service to the nation above the pursuit of personal power, Washington demonstrated the civic virtue of humility.



Library of Congress. Prints and Photographs Division

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Eleanor Roosevelt used her public platform to draw attention to the experiences and concerns of others. She traveled widely, met with Americans from many backgrounds, and advocated for civil rights, economic opportunity, and human rights at home and abroad. Her willingness to listen, learn from others, and use her influence in service of broader causes reflected humility as a civic virtue.



National Archives

JIMMY CARTER

Jimmy Carter was known for his lifelong dedication to humanitarian work and public service after leaving the presidency. He worked on election monitoring, affordable housing projects, and health initiatives around the world. His commitment to continued service demonstrated humility through a willingness to use his experience and influence in the service of others.

OCTOBER

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FAMILY CIVIC LEARNING

Civic learning often starts at home, and we offer a wide range of family resources designed to spark curiosity and conversation across generations—from games and podcasts to events, activities, and more for families to explore together.

constitutioncenter.org/family



1

Birthday of **Richard Stockton**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1730)

2

Birthday of **Francis Hopkinson**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1737)

3

4

Battle of Germantown (1777)

5

12

11

Battle of Valcour Island (1776)

Birthday of **Thomas Fitzsimons**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1741)

COLUMBUS DAY

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY

6

7

Second Battle of Saratoga, British General John Burgoyne surrenders (1777)
Battle of King's Mountain (1780)
Birthday of **Caesar Rodney**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1728)
Birthday of **William Samuel Johnson**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1727)

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Birthday of **Francis Lightfoot Lee**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1732)

15

16

Birthday of **Jonathan Dayton**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1760)

17

Birthday of **Jacob Broom**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1752)

18

19

Battle of Yorktown ends, British General Charles Cornwallis surrenders (1781)

20

Continental Association is adopted to enforce boycott of British goods (1774)

21

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Birthday of **Jared Ingersoll**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1749)

25

26

Birthday of **Charles Pinckney**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1757)

27

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

28

Battle of White Plains (1776)

29

30

Birthday of **John Adams**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1735)

31

Birthday of **William Paca**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1740)
Nevada is admitted as the 36th state to the Union (1864)
New Hampshire's state constitution ratified (1783)

CIVIC CHALLENGE: HUMILITY IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Pay attention to someone who leads by listening or helping others.

Act: Thank someone whose work often goes unnoticed. Write a quick thank-you note, share something on social media, or take a moment out of your day to thank them face-to-face.

Reflect: Think of a time when you admitted you were wrong. What did you learn?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

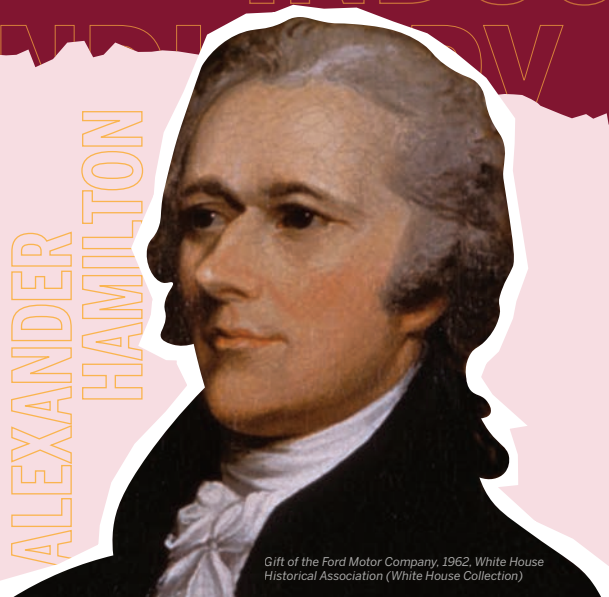
How have you practiced **humility** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

INDUSTRY

Industry

Industry is the **willingness to work hard, stay committed, and contribute your effort and talents to the common good.** Throughout American history, citizens, reformers, and public servants have demonstrated how sustained effort can strengthen communities and advance positive change. As a civic virtue, industry reminds us that self-government depends on people willing to do the work it requires.



Gift of the Ford Motor Company, 1962, White House Historical Association (White House Collection)

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Alexander Hamilton was known for his extraordinary productivity and determination during the nation's founding. Through prolific writing and public service, he advocated for the Constitution's ratification and, as the nation's first secretary of the treasury, helped establish the country's financial system. His persistence, discipline, and sustained commitment to public work exemplify the civic virtue of industry.



National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

LUCY STONE

Lucy Stone dedicated decades of her life to advocating for the abolition of slavery and women's rights, including women's suffrage. She traveled widely to give speeches, organize supporters, and push for social reform despite significant opposition. Her persistence and dedication reflect the virtue of industry through sustained civic effort.



National Archives

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

Martin Luther King Jr. worked tirelessly to organize nonviolent protests, deliver speeches, and build coalitions during the Civil Rights Movement. His leadership required constant travel, planning, and collaboration with communities across the country. His commitment to justice and equal rights demonstrates how industry can help create meaningful change.

NOVEMBER



our story
CONTINUES 250

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

1	2 North Dakota is admitted as the 39th state to the Union (1889) South Dakota is admitted as the 40th state to the Union (1889)	3 ELECTION DAY	4	5	6	7
8 Montana is admitted as the 41st state to the Union (1889)	9	10 U.S. Marine Corps established (1775)	11 VETERANS DAY Washington is admitted as the 42nd state to the Union (1889)	12	13 Birthday of John Dickinson , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1732)	14 Lord Dunmore's Proclamation is published, offering freedom to enslaved people if they fought for the British (1775)
15	16 Battle of Fort Washington (1776) Oklahoma is admitted as the 46th state to the Union (1907) Birthday of James McHenry , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1753)	17	18	19	20 Battle of Fort Lee (1776) Birthday of Oliver Wolcott , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1726)	21 Birthday of Josiah Bartlett , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1729) North Carolina ratifies the Constitution, becoming the 12th state to join the Union (1789)
22 Birthday of Abraham Baldwin , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1754)	23 Birthday of Edward Rutledge , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1749)	24	25 British troops evacuate New York City (Evacuation Day) (1783)	26 THANKSGIVING DAY	27	28
29	30 Birthday of William Livingston , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1723)	 ELECTIONS AND THE CONSTITUTION Explore the constitutional foundations of elections with free, nonpartisan resources from the National Constitution Center. Discover primary sources, short videos, virtual programs, and exhibit resources designed to deepen understanding of the electoral process and support meaningful classroom discussion. constitutioncenter.org/election 				

CIVIC CHALLENGE: INDUSTRY IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Notice examples of hard work and persistence in your community. Who helps others through steady effort and dedication?

Act: Choose a personal or community goal and take one step toward it each day. What can consistent effort help you accomplish?

Reflect: Why does meaningful change often require sustained effort? How can persistence help individuals and communities achieve shared goals?

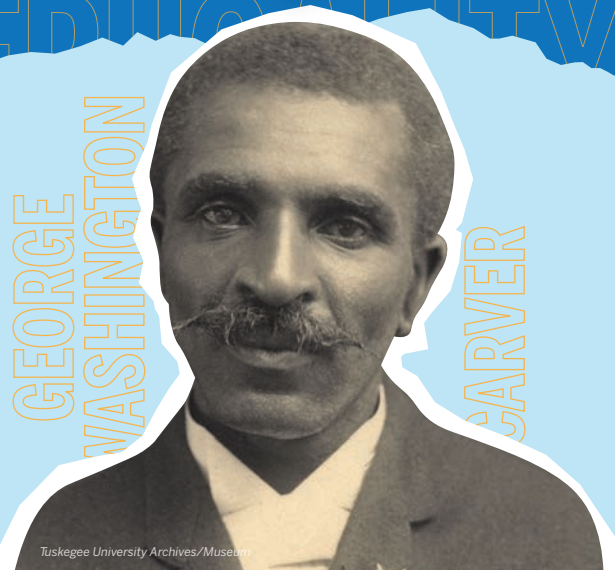
SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **industry** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

Frugality

Frugality means **using resources wisely, avoiding waste, and thinking carefully about long-term stewardship and responsibility.** Americans throughout history have practiced frugality by conserving resources, budgeting carefully, and thinking about the needs of future generations. Frugality encourages thoughtful stewardship of both personal and shared resources.



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

George Washington Carver promoted frugality through resourcefulness and careful use of natural resources. As an agricultural scientist, he encouraged farmers to improve soil health through crop rotation and to find new uses for crops like peanuts and sweet potatoes. His resourcefulness and commitment to conservation showed how using resources wisely can serve both people and communities.



LYDIA MARIA CHILD

Lydia Maria Child was an influential writer, abolitionist, and advocate for women's rights whose work helped shape major reform movements of the 19th century. In her popular 1829 book *The Frugal Housewife*, she offered practical advice on saving money, avoiding waste, and making careful use of household resources. Her guidance encouraged resourcefulness and thoughtful choices, especially for families of limited means.



WILMA MANKILLER

Wilma Mankiller was the first woman elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. Before becoming chief, she helped lead a community effort in Bell, Oklahoma, where residents contributed their own labor to build a waterline for local families. Her community-based approach showed how people can make purposeful use of the resources, skills, and talents they already have to meet shared needs.

DECEMBER

SUN

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		1	2	3 Illinois is admitted as the 21st state to the Union (1818)	4	5 Birthday of Hugh Williamson , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1735) 21st Amendment ratified— repeals Prohibition (1933)
6 13th Amendment ratified— abolishes slavery (1865)	7 Delaware ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 30-0, becoming the first state in the Union (1787)	8	9	10 Mississippi is admitted as the 20th state to the Union (1817)	11 Indiana is admitted as the 19th state to the Union (1816)	12 Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution, becoming the second state in the Union (1787)
13	14 Alabama is admitted as the 22nd state to the Union (1819)	15 BILL OF RIGHTS DAY	16 Boston Tea Party (1773)	17 Birthday of William Floyd , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1734)	18 New Jersey ratifies the Constitution, becoming the third state in the Union (1787)	19 Washington's army enters winter quarters at Valley Forge (1777)
20	21	22 Birthday of William Ellery , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1727)	23	24 Birthday of William Patterson , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1745)	25 General George Washington and his troops successfully cross the Delaware River, surprising the British and Hessian forces at Trenton, New Jersey (1776)	26 Battle of Trenton (1776) Birthday of Thomas Nelson Jr. , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1738)
27 Iowa is admitted as the 29th state to the Union (1846)	28	29 Texas is admitted as the 28th state to the Union (1845)	30	31 Failed American assault on Quebec (1775)	VISIT AMERICA'S CONSTITUTIONAL HOME Visit the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia to explore America's constitutional story through immersive galleries, rare artifacts, and interactive experiences. Discover the ideas and debates that shaped the nation's founding, explore how the Constitution structures our government, and examine pivotal moments, from the Civil War and Reconstruction to the fight for women's suffrage, that continue to shape our constitutional democracy.  youtube.com/atthemuseum	

CIVIC CHALLENGE: FRUGALITY IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: What examples do you see of people conserving or carefully using resources?

Act: Create a simple weekly budget. Think about ways that you can repurpose, reduce, or reuse things to help your community or support someone in need.

Reflect: What habits help people become more thoughtful about resources? How can caring for shared resources strengthen communities?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **frugality** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

Sincerity

Sincerity means **speaking honestly, acting with integrity, and communicating with others without deception.** Throughout American history, honest expression and principled conduct have helped build trust, encourage dialogue, and strengthen civic life. Sincerity asks us to communicate truthfully and thoughtfully and to strive for consistency between the principles we profess and the way we act.

PHILLIS
WHEATLEY



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
The Elisha Whittelsey Collection, The Elisha Whittelsey Fund, 1949

PHILLIS WHEATLEY

Phillis Wheatley was an acclaimed poet who wrote about faith, virtue, and liberty during the Revolutionary era. Born in West Africa and enslaved as a child, she became the first African American woman to publish a book of poetry. Through her poetry and letters, Wheatley affirmed the ideals of freedom and human equality while exposing the contradiction between Americans' claims of liberty and the continued practice of slavery. Her example reminds us that sincerity requires aligning our actions with the principles we profess.

PATSY
MINK



Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

PATSY MINK

Patsy Mink was the first woman of color elected to Congress and a lifelong advocate for equal opportunity. Drawing on her own experiences with discrimination, she worked to expand access to education and helped shape and defend Title IX, which prohibits sex discrimination in federally funded education programs. Her public service demonstrated a commitment to putting her principles of equality and fairness into action.

HARVEY
MILK



California Museum, Courtesy of Dan F. Nicoletta

HARVEY MILK

Harvey Milk was a civil rights leader and one of the first openly gay elected officials in the United States. Elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in 1977, he urged gay and lesbian people to live openly and worked to protect them from discrimination. Milk believed that honest, open expression could counter misconceptions and prejudice by helping people better understand the lives and experiences of others.

JANUARY



our story
CONTINUES 250

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JOIN AMERICA'S TOWN HALL

Join the conversation through *America's Town Hall*, podcasts, and thought leadership programs that bring together scholars and voices from across perspectives to explore constitutional questions, current issues, and the ongoing story of American democracy.



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2

Georgia ratifies the Constitution, becoming the fourth state in the Union (1788)

3

Battle of Princeton (1777)

Alaska is admitted as the 49th state to the Union (1959)

4

Birthday of **Dr. Benjamin Rush**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1746)

Utah is admitted as the 45th state to the Union (1896)

5

6

New Mexico is admitted as the 47th state to the Union (1912)

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Connecticut ratifies the Constitution, becoming the fifth state in the Union (1788)

10

Thomas Paine's Common Sense is published (1776)

Birthday of **Thomas Mifflin**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1744)

11

Birthday of **Alexander Hamilton**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1755 or 1757)

12

Birthday of **John Hancock**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1737)

13

14

Birthday of **William Whipple**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1730)

15

Birthday of **Philip Livingston**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1716)

16

18th Amendment ratified—prohibits manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors (1919)

17

Birthday of **Benjamin Franklin**, signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (1706)

Battle of Cowpens (1781)

18

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY

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23

20th Amendment ratified—presidential inauguration moves from March to January (1933)

24th Amendment ratified—abolishes poll tax in national elections (1964)

24

Birthday of **Robert Morris**, signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (1734)

31

Birthday of **Gouverneur Morris**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1752)

25

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Michigan is admitted as the 26th state to the Union (1837)

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Kansas is admitted as the 34th state to the Union (1861)

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CIVIC CHALLENGE: SINCERITY IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Think about a moment in history when truthful expression made a difference. Where do you see honesty helping build trust in civic life?

Act: Identify an issue you care about and practice expressing your views clearly, truthfully, and respectfully. How can honest communication help others understand your perspective?

Reflect: Why can it be difficult to speak honestly, especially when people disagree? How can sincerity strengthen trust, dialogue, and civic life?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **sincerity** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

Resolution

Resolution means **deciding what you should do and committing to follow through**. Throughout American history, people have shown resolution by pursuing important goals even when they faced obstacles or setbacks. Resolution reminds us that making a difference requires more than good intentions. It requires commitment, perseverance, and action.

MERCY OTIS
WARREN



Painting by John Singleton Copley,
Bequest of Winslow Warren, Museum of Fine Arts Boston

MERCY OTIS WARREN

Mercy Otis Warren used plays, political satire, essays, and history to engage in the major political debates of the Revolutionary era and early republic. At a time when women had few formal opportunities to participate in politics, she committed herself to using her writing to address questions of liberty and government. Over decades, she followed through on that commitment despite obstacles and opposition, demonstrating the determination at the heart of resolution.

HARRIET &
DRED SCOTT

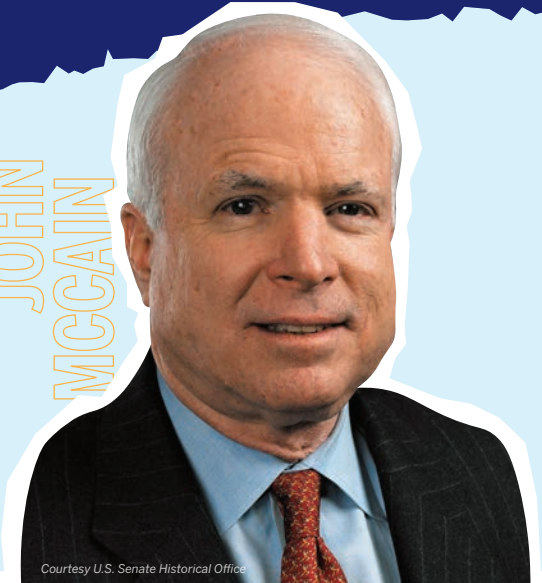


Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

HARRIET & DRED SCOTT

Harriet and Dred Scott began an 11-year legal fight for their family's freedom when they filed separate freedom suits in 1846. They continued pursuing their case through multiple trials and appeals, eventually taking their fight to the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled against them in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* in 1857. For more than a decade, they stayed committed to securing freedom for themselves and their daughters despite repeated setbacks.

JOHN
MCCAIN



Courtesy U.S. Senate Historical Office

JOHN McCain

John McCain demonstrated perseverance through decades of military and public service. A Navy pilot during the Vietnam War, he spent more than five years as a prisoner of war before returning home and continuing his military career. In the U.S. Senate, where he served for more than 30 years, he pursued causes over many years, including a seven-year effort to enact campaign finance reform. His career showed a willingness to stay committed to a course of action even when success took time.

FEBRUARY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

1

2

3

15th Amendment ratified—
voting rights cannot be denied
on account of race (1870)

16th Amendment ratified—
grants Congress power
to establish a federal
income tax (1913)

4

5

Birthday of **John
Witherspoon**, signer
of the Declaration of
Independence (1723)

6

France signs Treaty
of Alliance with the
United States (1778)

Massachusetts ratifies the
Constitution, becoming the
sixth state in the Union (1788)

7

11th Amendment ratified—
affirms states' sovereign
immunity (1795)

8

15

PRESIDENTS DAY

9

14

Oregon is admitted as
the 33rd state to the
Union (1859)

Arizona is admitted as
the 48th state to the
Union (1912)

Birthday of **Abraham Clark**,
signer of the Declaration
of Independence (1726)

16

17

25th Amendment ratified—
establishes succession
process and issues of
presidential disability (1967)

The Treaty of Paris ends
the Seven Years' War
(French and Indian War) (1763)

18

19

20

21

The Confederation Congress
passes a resolution leading
to the Constitutional
Convention (1787)

22

Birthday of **George
Washington**, signer of the
U.S. Constitution (1732)

23

Baron von Steuben arrives
at Valley Forge and begins
training the Continental
Army (1778)

24

25

Birthday of **Charles
Cotesworth Pinckney**,
signer of the U.S.
Constitution (1746)

26

27

22nd Amendment ratified—
sets a two-term limit on the
office of the president (1951)

28



FREE VIRTUAL STUDENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO ENGAGE

Our free virtual student programs bring constitutional learning to classrooms nationwide through close readings of primary sources, conversations with constitutional scholars and legal experts, and interactive explorations of artifacts and key constitutional questions. Programs are offered at a variety of times to fit classroom schedules.

constitutioncenter.org/liveclasses



CIVIC CHALLENGE: RESOLUTION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Look for someone in history or someone you know who committed to an important goal and followed through. What helped them stay committed?

Act: Identify something you can do to help at school, with friends, or at home. Choose one action and commit to following through.

Reflect: Why does following through on our commitments matter? How can it build trust and help us achieve shared goals?

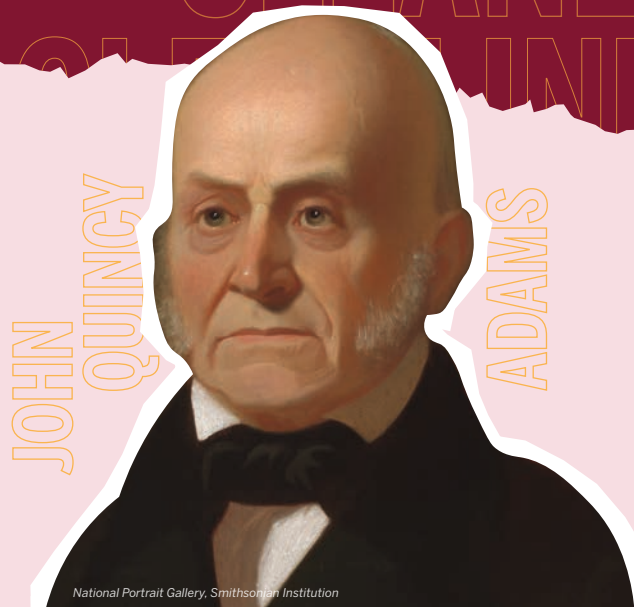
SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **resolution** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

Cleanliness

Cleanliness means **caring for our bodies, our belongings, and the spaces where we live and work.** These habits of care and order can also encourage self-discipline and greater composure in our daily lives. Cleanliness reminds us that practicing care and discipline, both outwardly and inwardly, can help us become more thoughtful and responsible members of our communities.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

John Quincy Adams practiced remarkable self-discipline throughout his long career as a diplomat, president, and member of Congress. In a diary he kept for nearly 70 years, he regularly examined his habits, emotions, and conduct and worked to strengthen his self-control. That inner discipline helped sustain him in public life, including during his years-long fight in Congress against a rule that prevented consideration of antislavery petitions. His example shows how self-command can provide the composure and independence needed to stand by one's principles.



JANE ADDAMS

Jane Addams worked to improve sanitation, housing, and living conditions in crowded urban neighborhoods. Through Hull House, she advocated for healthier and cleaner environments for immigrant and working-class families. Her reform efforts connected cleanliness with dignity, public health, and community well-being.



UPTON SINCLAIR

Upton Sinclair exposed dangerous working conditions and unsanitary practices in Chicago's meatpacking industry through his 1906 novel *The Jungle*. Public reaction to his descriptions helped spur federal action, including new laws regulating meat inspection and food safety. His work showed why habits and standards of care, order, and responsibility matter not only in our own lives, but also in the environments we share with others.

MARCH



our story
CONTINUES 250

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

	1 The Articles of Confederation are approved (1781) Ohio is admitted as the 17th state to the Union (1803) Nebraska is admitted as the 37th state to the Union (1867)	2	3 Florida is admitted as the 27th state to the Union (1845)	4 Vermont is admitted as the 14th state to the Union (1791)	5 Boston Massacre (1770)	6
7 Birthday of Stephen Hopkins , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1707)	8 International Women's Day	9	10	11 Birthday of Robert Treat Paine , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1731)	12	13
14	15 Battle of Guilford Courthouse (1781) Maine is admitted as the 23rd state to the Union (1820)	16 Birthday of James Madison , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1751) Birthday of George Clymer , signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (1739)	17	18	19 Birthday of Thomas McKean , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1735)	20
21 Birthday of Francis Lewis , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1713)	22 Passage of the Stamp Act (1765)	23	24 Birthday of Rufus King , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1755)	25 Birthday of Richard Dobbs Spaight , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1758)	26	27
28	29 23rd Amendment ratified—grants electoral votes to Washington, D.C., in presidential elections (1961)	30	31 Abigail Adams writes "Remember the Ladies" letter to John Adams (1776)	CONSTITUTIONAL CURRICULUM Explore courses and resources that help learners of all ages deepen their understanding of the Constitution and American history through primary sources, constitutional inquiry, and civil dialogue. Discover engaging lessons, activities, and teaching tools designed for classrooms and communities. constitutioncenter.org/curriculum		

CIVIC CHALLENGE: CLEANLINESS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Pay attention to how shared spaces are cared for in your community. How does cleanliness affect public health and well-being?

Act: Help improve a shared space at home, school, or in your neighborhood. This can include tidying up a shared space, organizing a space that is cluttered, or participating in a community clean-up effort.

Reflect: Why is cleanliness important for healthy communities? How do public spaces shape people's experiences?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **cleanliness** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

MODERATION

Moderation

MODERATION

MODERATION

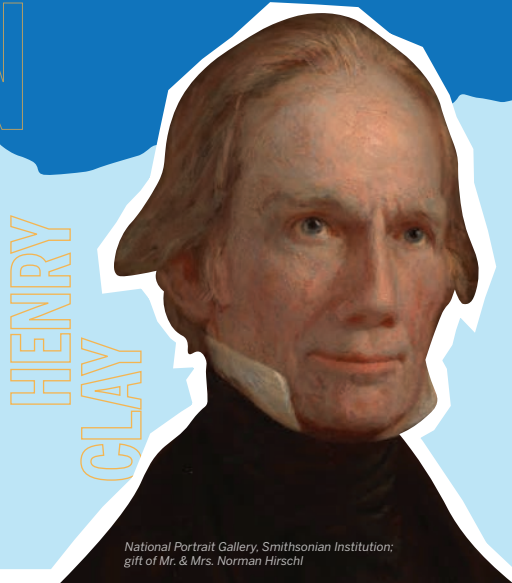
Moderation means **avoiding extremes, practicing self-restraint, and responding thoughtfully when we disagree with others.** In civic life, moderation can help us manage strong emotions, listen to different perspectives, and find opportunities for compromise without abandoning our principles. These habits can help us navigate disagreement and work with others toward the common good.



National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; gift from the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art (Gift of Frederic Edwin Church)

JAMES MADISON

James Madison understood that a republic would include people with different interests and strongly held views. He helped design a constitutional system that divided power among different branches and levels of government, requiring people and institutions to negotiate, build coalitions, and work across differences. By preventing any one group from easily dominating, this structure encourages restraint, compromise, and moderation in public life.



National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; gift of Mr. & Mrs. Norman Hirsch

HENRY CLAY

Henry Clay became known as the Great Compromiser for negotiating major political compromises over the expansion of slavery and the growing divide between North and South. He believed discussion and negotiation were necessary to preserve the Union, though some of the compromises he supported delayed efforts to address slavery and proved unable to prevent the Civil War.



Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR

Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court, was known for a careful, case-by-case approach to constitutional questions. She often paid close attention to the specific facts and practical effects of the Court's decisions rather than relying on one rule for every situation. Her approach demonstrates how restraint, practical judgment, and careful consideration can guide consequential decisions.

APRIL

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YOU'RE INVITED TO BOOK CLUB

Read. Think. Discuss. The Center's Book Club series invites Americans of all ages to engage with works by leading scholars and thinkers exploring the Constitution, American history, and the ideas that shape our constitutional democracy.

constitutioncenter.org/bookclub



1

2

Birthday of **Richard Bassett**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1745)

3

4

5

Sugar Act passed by British Parliament (1764)

6

Birthday of **William Blount**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1749)

7

Birthday of **Benjamin Harrison**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1726)

8

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

Birthday of **Lewis Morris**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1726)

9

10

11

12

Birthday of **Lyman Hall**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1724)

13

Birthday of **Thomas Jefferson**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1743)

Birthday of **Gunning Bedford Jr.**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1747)

14

15

Tax Day

16

17

Birthday of **Samuel Chase**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1741)

Birthday of **John Blair Jr.**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1732)

18

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride begins (1775)

Birthday of **William Williams**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1731)

19

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

Birthday of **Roger Sherman**, signer of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution (1721)

20

21

22

Earth Day

23

24

25

26

Sybil Ludington's midnight ride to rally militia (1777)

27

28

Maryland ratifies the Constitution, becoming the seventh state in the Union (1788)

29

30

George Washington is inaugurated as the first president of the United States (1789)

Department of the Navy established (1798)

Louisiana is admitted as the 18th state to the Union (1812)

CIVIC CHALLENGE: MODERATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Where do you see people finding common ground despite disagreement? Notice examples of compromise in your daily life.

Act: Practice listening respectfully during a disagreement. Try to identify shared goals during the conversation to come to a mutual consensus.

Reflect: Why can compromise be difficult? How does moderation strengthen democracy?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

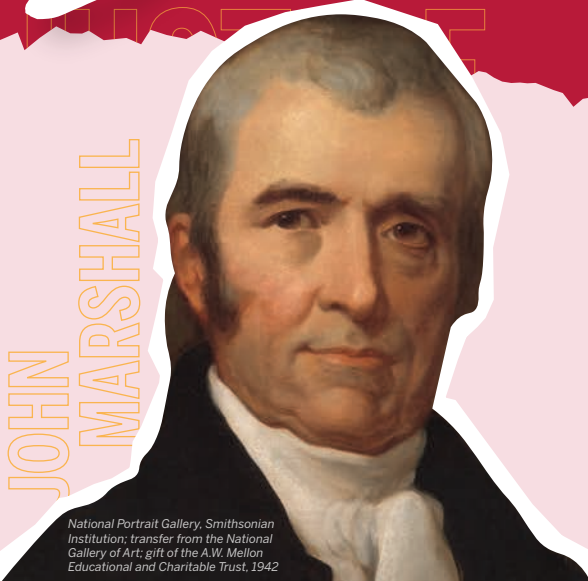
How have you practiced **moderation** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

JUSTICE

Justice

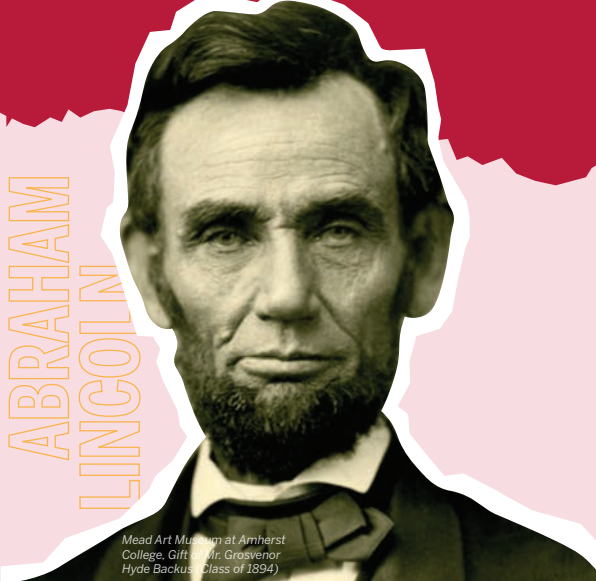
Justice means **treating others fairly, avoiding harm, and fulfilling our responsibilities to others.** Throughout American history, people have worked to challenge injustice, expand rights, and ensure that the nation lives up to its principles. Justice reminds us that we have a responsibility not only to avoid harming others, but also to uphold what is right and fulfill our duties to one another.



National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; transfer from the National Gallery of Art; gift of the A.W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, 1942

JOHN MARSHALL

John Marshall served as chief justice of the United States for more than 34 years and helped define the Supreme Court's role in our constitutional system. In *Marbury v. Madison*, he affirmed the principle of judicial review, reinforcing the Court's authority to determine whether laws are consistent with the Constitution. His work helped shape the Court as a guardian of the rule of law and, over time, as an institution that protects individual rights and helps ensure that the government acts within the limits of its constitutional authority.



Mead Art Museum at Amherst College, Gift of Mr. Grosvenor Hyde Backus, Class of 1894

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln led the nation through the Civil War as the struggle to preserve the Union became a fight against slavery. Through the Emancipation Proclamation and his support for the 13th Amendment, he helped move the nation toward ending slavery. His leadership demonstrated that confronting injustice requires recognizing the rights of others and acting to protect them.



Collection of the U.S. House of Representatives

JOHN LEWIS

John Lewis dedicated his life to advancing civil rights and expanding access to the ballot. As a leader of the Civil Rights Movement, he challenged segregation through nonviolent protest and helped lead the 1965 Selma campaign for voting rights. He later served more than 30 years in Congress, continuing to advocate for civil and voting rights. His life showed that justice requires both confronting injustice and working to protect the rights of others.

MAY

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CARRY THE CONSTITUTION WITH YOU

The National Constitution Center offers free pocket Constitutions to learners nationwide, featuring the full text of the U.S. Constitution along with the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Request your copy and explore the ideas, rights, and principles at the heart of our constitutional democracy.

constitutioncenter.org/pocketconstitution

1

LAW DAY

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK					
		Teacher Appreciation Day		Birthday of John Penn , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1740)	27th Amendment ratified— sets limits on congressional pay raises (1992)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mother's Day	Capture of Fort Ticonderoga (1775) Birthday of George Ross , signer of the Declaration of Independence (1730)	Minnesota is admitted as the 32nd state to the Union (1858)	British forces capture Charleston, South Carolina (1780)			Virginia instructs its delegates in Congress to call for American independence (1776)
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
South Carolina ratifies the Constitution, becoming the eighth state in the Union (1788)	31 MEMORIAL DAY	The Constitutional Convention opens (1787)		Birthday of Nathaniel Gorham , signer of the U.S. Constitution (1738)		Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution, becoming the 13th state to join the Union (1790) Wisconsin is admitted as the 30th state to the Union (1848)
30						

CIVIC CHALLENGE: JUSTICE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Look for an example of justice or injustice in history or current events. How did people respond, and what responsibilities did they have toward others?

Act: Identify one way you can help someone at home, at school, or in your community. Take one action to address a need, support someone's rights, or fulfill a responsibility you have to others.

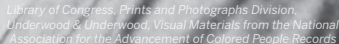
Reflect: What do we owe to one another? How does justice require both avoiding harm and taking responsibility for how we treat others?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **justice** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

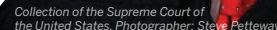
Silence means **listening carefully, reflecting before speaking, and choosing words with purpose**. Knowing when to speak and when to listen can help us understand others, consider different perspectives, and communicate more thoughtfully. In civic life, silence reminds us that meaningful dialogue depends not only on what we say, but also on our willingness to listen and reflect.



James Weldon Johnson and other members of the NAACP helped organize the 1917 Silent Parade in New York City to protest racial violence and lynching against African Americans. Participants marched in silence to draw attention to injustice and demand equality. Their deliberate choice not to speak showed how silence itself can sometimes communicate a powerful message.



Alice Paul and the Silent Sentinels began protesting outside the White House in 1917 for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote. For more than two years, they stood quietly with banners carrying carefully chosen messages for President Woodrow Wilson and the public. Their disciplined restraint and purposeful use of words showed how thoughtful communication can command attention and advance change.



Chief Justice John Roberts has emphasized restraint in how and when the Supreme Court speaks, generally allowing the Court's reasoned decisions and written opinions to speak for the institution while remaining measured in his own public comments. His approach reflects the value of careful deliberation and choosing when and how to speak with purpose.

JUNE

NATIONAL
CONSTITUTION
CENTER

our
story
CONTINUES 250

SUN

MON

TUE

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1

Kentucky is admitted as the 15th state to the Union (1792)
Tennessee is admitted as the 16th state to the Union (1796)

2

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7

Lee Resolution introduced in the Second Continental Congress (1776)

8

Birthday of **William Few**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1748)

9

10

11

Birthday of **David Brearley**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1745)

12

13

14

FLAG DAY

15

12th Amendment Ratified (1804)- Changes the Electoral College process by requiring electors to cast separate ballots for president and vice president
Arkansas is admitted as the 25th state to the Union (1836)

16

17

Birthday of **William Hooper**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1742)
Battle of Bunker Hill (1775)

18

19

JUNETEENTH

The annual commemoration of the end of slavery in America

20

West Virginia is admitted as the 35th state to the Union (1863)
Father's Day

21

New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify the Constitution, meeting the requirement for establishing the Constitution under Article VII

22

23

24

25

Virginia ratifies the Constitution, becoming the 10th state to join the Union (1788)

26

Birthday of **Arthur Middleton**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1742)
Birthday of **John Langdon**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1741)

27

28

Battle of Sullivan's Island (1776)
Battle of Monmouth (1778)

29

30

SPEND YOUR SUMMER WITH US

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constitutioncenter.org/planvisit



CIVIC CHALLENGE: SILENCE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Look for a moment when silence or careful listening changed a conversation. When can quiet reflection be powerful?

Act: Spend 10 minutes in silence observing your surroundings. Consider how this silence impacted your mood, outlook, and actions throughout the day.

Reflect: How much power does silence have? When can listening be more important than speaking?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **silence** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

Selected submissions may be featured by the NCC.

Tranquility

Tranquility means **maintaining perspective and composure when facing frustrations, setbacks, or circumstances beyond our control**. Throughout American history, people have drawn on patience and self-control to remain steady during moments of uncertainty and change. Tranquility reminds us that while we cannot always control what happens, we can learn to manage our reactions and respond with patience, resilience, and good judgment.

BENJAMIN
RUSH



National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

BENJAMIN RUSH

Benjamin Rush was a physician, reformer, and signer of the Declaration of Independence who valued reconciliation in public and private life. After years of political conflict ended the friendship between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Rush encouraged the two to reconnect. Their renewed correspondence lasted for the rest of their lives, showing how moving beyond resentment can restore relationships and bring greater tranquility.

CHIEF
JOSEPH



National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

CHIEF JOSEPH

Chief Joseph was a Nez Perce leader who sought to protect his people and their homeland amid conflict with the U.S. government. After the Nez Perce War of 1877 ended in surrender and forced exile, he continued advocating for his people through diplomacy, speeches, and meetings with federal government leaders. Through years of loss and uncertainty, he remained focused on his people's rights, showing how composure and steadiness can guide our response to even profound challenges.

ROSA
PARKS



Records of the United States Information Agency, National Archives

ROSA PARKS

Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat on a segregated Montgomery, Alabama bus became a defining moment in the Civil Rights Movement. A longtime civil rights activist, Parks made a deliberate choice to resist an unjust law and maintained her composure as she was arrested. Her calm, self-possessed response helped give her act of resistance its power, demonstrating how self-command can bring clarity and purpose to moments of intense pressure.

JULY



our story
CONTINUES 250

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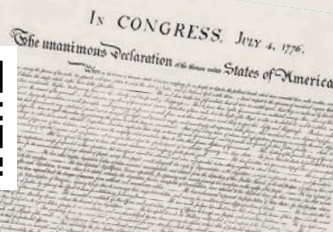
FRI

SAT

DIVE INTO THE DECLARATION

Explore our *Interactive Declaration of Independence* and discover the ideals that helped shape the American experiment in self-government.

constitutioncenter.org/interactive-declaration



4

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776)

11

Birthday of **Pierce Butler**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1744)

18

25

5

Olive Branch Petition adopted by Congress (1775)

12

19

26

Birthday of **Daniel Carroll**, signer of the U.S. Constitution (1730)

United States Post Office was founded by Second Continental Congress (1775)

New York ratifies the Constitution, becoming the 11th state to join the Union (1788)

6

13

20

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28

Birthday of **Thomas Heyward Jr.**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1746)

1

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

8

15

22

29

2

The Second Continental Congress votes for independence (1776)

9

14th Amendment ratified—writing the promises of freedom and equality of the Declaration of Independence into the Constitution (1868)

Birthday of **Joseph Hewes**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1730)

16

23

30

3

Birthday of **Samuel Huntington**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1731)

Idaho is admitted as the 43rd state to the Union (1890)

10

Wyoming is admitted as the 44th state to the Union (1890)

17

Birthday of **Elbridge Gerry**, signer of the Declaration of Independence (1744)

24

The Constitutional Convention establishes the Committee of Detail to write the first full draft of the Constitution (1787)

31

CIVIC CHALLENGE: TRANQUILITY IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Observe: Notice how people respond when plans change or something goes wrong. What helps someone keep a setback in perspective?

Act: The next time something small frustrates you, pause before reacting. Take a moment to consider how best to respond.

Reflect: How can we tell the difference between problems that require action and frustrations we should let go? How can staying calm and focusing on what matters most help us make better decisions?

SHARE YOUR CIVIC VIRTUE STORY

How have you practiced **tranquility** in your own life? Share a photo, story, or video and tag @ConstitutionCtr using **#MyCivicVirtueStory**.

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our
story
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