

Teacher Guide & Lesson Plans For

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution

For grade 7 - College

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MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- *Suggested Instructional Notes*
- *Student Learning Goals*
- *Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.*
- *Timeline of Events*
- *Gallery of Constitutional Images*

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Lesson Plans, Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the **Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc.** and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

A DVD History of the U.S. Constitution is a new approach to presenting in an exciting way Constitutional history and historical figures. The series is designed to present Constitutional History in a way that promotes successful student learning. The series begins with the first English colonists to arrive in North America at the beginning of the 17th century and examines their achievements in developing forms of representative government that led to the writing of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. It then presents the constitutional controversies, landmark decisions and 17 Amendments that have affected the Constitution and the Bill of Rights to the beginning of the 21st century.

For over 200 years, the United States Constitution has ruled supreme. Written before any government was enacted, it was the document that laid out not only the structure of America's representative democracy, but it also incorporated the philosophical underpinnings of government found in three simple, and yet dramatic and powerful, themes that have come to define the American form of constitutional government. First, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights came before any form of government, showing that the government arose not from King or Parliament but from a divine creator and the people. Second, the Constitution recognized that the United States was a nation of conflicting interests that have to be accommodated. Government was a process of people giving up a bit of their personal liberty in order to secure a common good. Third, the Framers well understood Lord Acton's warning – "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely," and

they made certain that government could not become all powerful and overreaching. The Constitution restricted the power of government through a system of checks and balances and through rights guaranteed to the people.

As a result of the Framers far reaching vision, the Constitution has empowered the American people to excel and aspire to greatness – great art, great literature, excellence and leadership in science and technology.

In producing this series, the above three themes were emphasized. The eight programs are laid out so they can be viewed in their entirety or by selecting individual turning points, which can be viewed individually. The segments show how these Constitutional themes, as well as men and women have affected the fabric of American history. Most importantly these Constitutional themes and figures are clearly presented using state of the art visuals. In following this series, teachers are advised to keep in mind these themes.

Below is a list of the programs and their segments. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

Program One: The Seeds of the Constitution

1. 1619 - Virginia Colonists Create the First Legislative Assembly
2. 1733 - Parliament Restricts Free Trade Through the Molasses Act
3. 1735 - The Peter Zenger Trial Lays the Seed for Freedom of the Press
4. 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina Foreshadows Constitutional Crisis
5. 1739 - The Great Awakening and the Separation of Church and State

Program Two: Founding the Constitution

1. 1750 - Iron Act Restricts American Business
2. 1754 - The Albany Plan of Union Sets out the Foundation for the U.S. Constitution
3. 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
4. 1765 - The Stamp Act and Taxation Without Representation
5. 1774 - The Quartering Act Leads to the Third Amendment
6. 1774 - Massachusetts Creates the Minutemen Militia

Program Three: Writing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights

1. 1774 - First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
2. 1776 - Declaration of Independence
3. 1786 - Shays' Rebellion Shows the Need for a New Constitution
4. 1787 - The United States Constitution is Written
5. 1788 - Congress Sends 12 Amendments to the States
6. 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
7. 1791 - States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights

Program Four: Testing the Constitution

1. 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
2. 1794 - Congress Passes the 11th Amendment Protecting States Rights

3. 1794 - Freedom to Protest is Tested in the Whiskey Rebellion
4. 1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-party System and is Responsible for the 12th Amendment
5. 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom
6. 1803 - John Marshall Establishes a Strong Supreme Court Through Marbury v. Madison

Program Five: The Constitution Survives

1. 1810 - Marshall Establishes the Sanctity of Contracts
2. 1828 - Jacksonian Democracy and the Constitution
3. 1848 - Mexican American War and Manifest Destiny Set up America's Greatest Constitutional Crisis
4. 1861 - Southern States Secede and Force Constitutional Crisis

Program Six: The Constitution is Expanded

1. 1865 - 70 - 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments: The Anti Slavery Amendments
2. 1872 - Susan B. Anthony Fights For Women's Right to Vote
3. 1887 - The Interstate Commerce Act Opens the Door for Increased Federal Power
4. 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Establishes "Separate but Equal" for Black America
5. 1913 - 16th Amendment Creates the Income Tax
6. 1913 - 17th Amendment Allows for the Popular Election of Senators
7. 1918 - Prohibition and the 18th Amendment

Program Seven: The Constitution in a Changing World

1. 1919 - The Supreme Court Limits Free Speech and Freedom of the Press in Schenck v. U.S.
2. 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote Through the 19th Amendment
3. 1933 - 20th and 21st New Deal Amendments Herald a Change in American Life
4. 1951 - Americans Limit a President to Two Terms with the 22nd Amendment
5. 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education Ends "Separate but Equal" for Black America
6. 1961 - Citizens of Washington D.C. Gain the Right to Vote with the 23rd Amendment

Program Eight: Constitutional Reform and Controversy

1. 1961 - Supreme Court Prevents Illegal Search and Seizure with Mapp v. Ohio
2. 1964 - Warren Court Strengthens "Innocent Until Proven Guilty" Through Miranda
3. 1964 - 24th Amendment Prohibits Poll Taxes in Federal Elections
4. 1967 - 1992 - The 25th, 26th and 27th Amendments Reform America's Political Landscape
5. 1973 - Roe v. Wade Extends Constitutional Right of Privacy
6. 2000 - America Contests a Presidential Election

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation-Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 -

(#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

LESSON PLANS FOR PRINCIPLE THEMES OF A DVD HISTORY OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Below is a list of the lesson plans for the Constitutional history Series. Using the segments listed for each lesson plan, teachers can cover the specific issue, themes and historical figures involved.

America's Unique Government and Constitution

Bill of Rights

Constitutional Amendments

Constitution and Criminal Rights

Constitution and Its Connection to Property, Business and Contracts

Constitution and Slavery

Principle Constitutional Figures

1st Amendment

America's Unique Government and Constitution Lesson Plan

In America's Unique Government and Constitution Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the origins of America's representative government, colonial prototypes, the creation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the establishment of the system of checks and balances that defines the unique system of American government

- 1619 - Virginia Colonists Create the First Legislative Assembly
- 1739 - The Great Awakening and the Separation of Church and State
- 1754 - The Albany Plan of Union Sets out the Foundation for the U.S. Constitution
- 1774 - First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia
- 1776 - Declaration of Independence
- 1786 - Shays' Rebellion Shows the Need for a New Constitution
- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Written
- 1788 - Congress Sends 12 Amendments to the States
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 1791 - States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights
- 1803 - John Marshall Establishes a Strong Supreme Court Through Marbury v. Madison
- 1828 - Jacksonian Democracy and the Constitution
- 1861 - Southern States Secede and Force Constitutional Crisis
- 2000 - America Contests a Presidential Election

Bill of Rights Lesson Plan

In the Bill of Rights lesson plan if you use these segments, you will cover the foundation of natural law and the rights of the people, the origins of the Bill of Rights, what those rights are and the important cases that have tested those rights since the states ratified the Bill of Rights in 1791.

- 1735 - The Peter Zenger Trial Lays the Seed for Freedom of the Press
- 1739 - The Great Awakening and the Separation of Church and State
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1774 - The Quartering Act Leads to the Third Amendment
- 1774 - Massachusetts Creates the Minutemen Militia
- 1776 - Declaration of Independence
- 1788 - Congress sends 12 Amendments to the States

- 1791 - States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights
- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom
- 1919 - The Supreme Court Limits Free Speech and Freedom of the Press in Schenck v. U.S.
- 1961 - Supreme Court Prevents Illegal Search and Seizure With Mapp v. Ohio
- 1964 - Warren Court Strengthens "Innocent Until Proven Guilty" Through Miranda
- 1973 - Roe v. Wade Extends Constitutional Right of Privacy

Constitutional Amendments Lesson Plan

In the Constitutional Amendments Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the 17 Amendments that have modified the Constitution since its ratification and how the Constitution has evolved in a changing world.

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Written
- 1788 - Congress Sends 12 Amendments to the States
- 1791 - The States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights
- 1794 - Congress Passes the 11th Amendment Protecting States Rights
- 1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-party System and is Responsible for the 12th Amendment
- 1865 - 70 - 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments: The Anti Slavery Amendments
- 1913 - 16th Amendment Creates the Income Tax
- 1913 - 17th Amendment Allows for the Popular Election of Senators
- 1918 - Prohibition and the 18th Amendment
- 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote Through the 19th Amendment
- 1933 - 20th and 21st New Deal Amendments Herald a Change in American Life
- 1951 - Americans Limit a President to Two Terms with the 22nd Amendment
- 1961 - Citizens of Washington D.C. Gain the Right to Vote with the 23rd Amendment
- 1964 - 24th Amendment Prohibits Poll Taxes in Federal Elections
- 1967 - 1992 - The 25th, 26th and 27th Amendments Reform America's Political Landscape

Constitution and Criminal Rights Lesson Plan

In the Constitution and Criminal Rights Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the Bill of Rights and how those rights have been strengthened to protect the underlying principle of criminal law 'Innocent Until Proven Guilty.'

- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes 1776 - Declaration of Independence
- 1788 - Congress sends 12 Amendments to the States
- 1791 - States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights
- 1961 - Supreme Court Prevents Illegal Search and Seizure With Mapp v. Ohio
- 1964 - Warren Court Strengthens "Innocent Until Proven Guilty" Through Miranda

Constitution and Property, Business and Contracts Lesson Plan

In the Constitution and Property Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the Constitution's connection to protecting, property rights, promoting business and safeguarding contracts for all Americans.

- 1619 - Virginia Colonists Create the First Legislative Assembly
- 1733 - Parliament Restricts Free Trade Through the Molasses Act
- 1750 - Iron Act Restricts American Business

- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1810 - Marshall Establishes the Sanctity of Contracts
- 1828 - Jacksonian Democracy and the Constitution
- 1887 - The Interstate Commerce Act Opens the Door for Increased Federal Power
- 1933 - 20th and 21st New Deal Amendments Herald a Change in American Life

The Constitution and Slavery Lesson Plan

In the Constitution and Slavery Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the origins of slavery, the Constitution's connection to slavery, the end of slavery, the rise of Jim Crow laws and segregation, and the fight for civil rights.

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina Foreshadows Constitutional Crisis
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1848 - Mexican American War and Manifest Destiny Set up America's Greatest Constitutional Crisis
- 1861 - Southern States Secede and Force Constitutional Crisis
- 1865 - 70 - 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments: The Anti Slavery Amendments
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Establishes "Separate but Equal" for Black America
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education Ends "Separate but Equal" for Black America
- 1964 - 24th Amendment Prohibits Poll Taxes in Federal Elections

Principle Constitutional Figures Lesson Plan

In the Principle Constitutional Figures Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the principle historical figures and what they did which helped shape America's government and Constitution.

- 1735 - The Peter Zenger Trial Lays the Seed for Freedom of the Press
- 1739 - The Great Awakening and the Separation of Church and State
- 1754 - The Albany Plan of Union Sets out the Foundation for the U.S. Constitution
- 1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes
- 1776 - Declaration of Independence
- 1788 - Congress Sends 12 Amendments to the States
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
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- 1861 - Southern States Secede and Force Constitutional Crisis
- 1872 - Susan B. Anthony Fights For Women's Right to Vote
- 1933 - 20th and 21st New Deal Amendments Herald a Change in American Life
- 1951 - Americans Limit a President to Two Terms with the 22nd Amendment
- 1964 - Warren Court Strengthens "Innocent Until Proven Guilty" Through Miranda

1st Amendment Lesson Plan

In the 1st Amendment Lesson Plan, if you use these segments, you will cover the origins of the 1st Amendment and the cases that have defined it since it was first written into the Bill of Rights.

- 1735 - The Peter Zenger Trial Lays the Seed for Freedom of the Press
- 1739 - The Great Awakening and the Separation of Church and State
- 1776 - Declaration of Independence
- 1788 - Congress Sends 12 Amendments to the States
- 1791 - States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights
- 1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom
- 1919 - The Supreme Court Limits Free Speech and Freedom of the Press in Schenck v. U.S.

SUMMARY OF SERIES PROGRAMS

Program One: The Seeds of the Constitution

The first program follows the first attempts at representative government in the colonies and examines those issues that would later become the core of the U.S. Constitution.

Starting with Virginia, segment one follows the English settlers as they established colonies in North America, learned to survive, sought different ways to govern themselves and established legal systems that would evolve into the U.S. Constitution.

Segment two shows how British interference with American trade would become a key, not only to American independence, but non government interference in the economy.

Through the trial of Peter Zenger, segment three explores the origins behind freedom of the press.

Segment four shows the foundation for the Constitution's greatest crisis and tragedy.

The origin of separation of church and state are shown in segment five.

1619 - Virginia Colonists Create the First Legislative Assembly

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Private land ownership would become the cornerstone of American democracy.
- The first colonial legislature was Virginia's house of Burgesses in 1619.
- England sent settlers with diverse religious backgrounds.
- Puritan beliefs and practices would help shape the American character.
- England's neglect would foster American independence and lead to American ideas of self government..

1733 - Parliament Restricts Free Trade Through the Molasses Act

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Sugar and tobacco were the British colonies greatest exports.
- Britain's Molasses Act showed American colonists that Britain was not interested in their economic wellbeing.

- New England merchants traded with French sugar growers, giving Americans a greater sense of independence.

1735 - The Peter Zenger Trial Lays the Seed for Freedom of the Press

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Peter Zenger's trial was one of many American trials that have helped shape the American mind.
- Zenger was arrested for libel after printing a newspaper unflattering to New York's governor.
- Philadelphia lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, argued that English libel laws should not be American libel laws.
- Hamilton's plea for freedom of the press was accepted by the American jury who found Zenger not guilty.
- Zenger's acquittal is the foundation for the Constitution's First Amendment right of freedom of the press.

1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina Foreshadows Constitutional Crisis

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The first black slaves arrived in Jamestown in 1619.
- Black opposition to slavery was a way of life.
- The Stono rebellion would cement for all time southern fears of blacks and set the stage for America's greatest crisis.

1739 - The Great Awakening and the Separation of Church and State

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- George Whitefield would bring the Great Awakening to the Colonies, transforming American Protestantism.
- America's religions splintered into numerous denominations.
- The Great Awakening promoted education, individualism and voluntary organizations.
- American society now moved toward the separation of church and state.

Answers to Blackline Master 1A Quiz

1-a; 2-c; 3-a; 4-d; 5-b; 6-c; 7-d; 8-a; 9-a; 10-c

Program Two: Founding the Constitution

Program two follows the issues that drove the colonies toward revolution.

Segment one follows the development of America's iron industry, which become a major focal point of its economic independence.

Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of Union is set out in segment two.

In Segment three the right to protection against unwarranted government intrusion is set out.

Segment four explores the colonists' demands for no taxation.

In segment's five and six, the origins of America's military and its separation from the people is laid out.

1750 - Iron Act Restricts American Business

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Every colony north of Virginia had many small ironworks.
- From the beginning, colonies created their own industries.
- Britain did not want her colonies manufacturing iron into useful products.
- Britain's Iron Act forbade construction of new iron forges and alienated colonists.

1754 - The Albany Plan of Union Sets out the Foundation for the U.S. Constitution

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Benjamin Franklin created the first plan for a colonial union in 1754.
- Franklin recognized that the colonists were no longer British, they were becoming something else. - American
- In 1754 American colonies were not yet ready to form a union on their own.

1760 - James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- James Otis argued against Britain's use of general warrants to search colonist's homes and seize property.
- Otis was the first lawyer to argue for the doctrine of natural law, the underlying principle which would form the basis for the Bill of Rights.
- Otis's arguments would be the basis for the 4th Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure.

1765 - The Stamp Act and Taxation Without Representation

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The Stamp Act of 1765 would start the American Revolution.
- Britain wanted to tax the colonies through the Stamp Act in order to help pay for the French and Indian War.
- Every colony repudiated the tax called for in the Stamp Act.
- Nine colonies sent representatives to a Stamp Act Congress in New York.
- Britain repealed the Stamp Act and lost her colonies because the colonists knew they could work together.

1774 - The Quartering Act Leads to the Third Amendment

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Some British troops were quartered in colonial homes after the French and Indian War ended in 1763.

- In response to the Boston Tea Party of 1773, Britain passed the Intolerable Acts to punish Boston.
- The most inflammatory measure was the Quartering Act, which affected all the colonies.
- The forced housing of British troops in colonial homes was a major cause of the Revolutionary War.
- The Quartering Act would lead directly to the Constitution's Third Amendment.
- The text of the 3rd Amendment.

1774 - Massachusetts Creates the Minutemen Militia

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Colonial militia arose when the colonists first arrived to protect them from Indian raids and to go to war against Indians when necessary.
- By the 18th century, militia were raised to help Britain attack French and Spanish, North American colonies.
- When Britain and the colonies headed irrevocably toward war, Massachusetts created the Minutemen Militia.
- The Minutemen responded at Lexington and Concord.
- America's citizen soldiers fought in every battle between the colonies and Britain.
- Today, the 2nd Amendment has led to controversy over gun control.
- The text of the Second Amendment.

Answers to Blackline Master 2A Quiz

1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-c; 5-b; 6-c; 7-d; 8-a; 9-b; 10-b

Program Three: Writing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights

Program three follows the creation of the country, its government and its most sacred documents.

In segment one, the First Continental Congress convenes to discuss preparations for the oncoming conflict with Britain.

The writing of the Declaration of Independence is examined in segment two.

Segment three shows how Shays Rebellion would lead to a stronger national government.

The writing of the Constitution and its ratification are shown in segments four and five.

Alexander Hamilton's influence on America's economy is outlined in segment six.

Segment seven examines the Bill of Rights.

1774 - First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia.
- Colonists are now thinking as Americans.
- The American colonies acted as a single nation for the first time.
- The Congress passed resolutions demanding colonial rights.

1776 - Declaration of Independence

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- America's Independence Day celebrates an intellectual document.
- A committee of five men, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Ben Franklin, Robert Livingston and Roger Sherman were responsible for writing the Declaration of Independence.
- On July 4th the Declaration of Independence passed the Congress with no negative votes cast against it.

1786 - Shays' Rebellion Shows the Need for a New Constitution

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Shays Rebellion was led by angry farmers who thought Massachusetts' new leaders were behaving like the British.
- Shays Rebellion dramatized the need for a strong central government, the need for a new Constitution and the need to spell out the rights of all citizens.

1787 - The United States Constitution is Written

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Most people recognized that the Articles of Confederation were too weak and the national government had no power.
- In 1787, Congress voted for a Constitutional Convention.
- The central feature of the new Constitution was a system of checks and balances.
- What each Article of the Constitution does.
- After the Constitution was written, the states in their own conventions debated it.
- New Hampshire was the 9th state to ratify it on June 21, 1788.

1788 - Congress Sends 12 Amendments to the States

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- At the Constitutional Convention, the Founding Fathers debated how strong the central government should be and how could they preserve the government and the peoples' rights to successive generations.
- Federalists supported the Constitution and Anti-Federalists opposed it.
- Anti-Federalists wanted the guarantee of rights set down in natural law as talked about in the Declaration of Independence.
- Many of the fundamental rights Americans demanded stemmed from abuses suffered by colonists under British rule.
- With the proposed Bill of Rights, most Anti-Federalists were satisfied that the peoples' rights would be protected.

1789 - Alexander Hamilton Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- As the 18th century ended, America faced a decision - What economic structure would the new nation embrace?
- As Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington, Alexander Hamilton defined the country's economic policies and created its financial institutions.
- Hamilton created the Bank of the United States, fought for a Patent and Copyright law to protect American inventors and set the foundation for government support for creating a national infrastructure,
- Hamilton's vision was for the United States to become a manufacturing powerhouse.

1791 - States Ratify Madison's Bill of Rights

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- James Madison drafted the Bill of Rights.
- The Bill of Rights were ratified by the states by 1791.
- A summary of each of the Bill of Rights ten Amendments.

Answers to Blackline Master 3A Quiz

1-c; 2-b; 3-d; 4-a; 5-c; 6-b; 7-d; 8-a; 9-c; 10-d

Program Four: Testing the Constitution

Program Four focuses on the first fifteen years of the new nation and how it faced the first crises that tested the leaders, the nation and its new Constitution.

Segment one discusses Congress's controversial passage of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Congress's decision to strengthen states rights and weaken the Federal judiciary is shown in segment two.

In segment three, America's toleration toward dissent, even violent dissent, is examined.

Segment four follows the creation of political parties, which espoused radically different views.

Segment five discusses America's first assault on her citizen's 1st Amendment rights.

Chief Justice John Marshall's fight to establish the Supreme Court's right of judicial review is examined in segment six.

1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The greatest failure of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights is that they did not end slavery.
- During the Constitutional Convention, southerners feared the north would become a safe haven for runaway slaves.
- As a result, southerners demanded a special clause in the Constitution allowing them to retrieve slaves.
- The Fugitive Slave Act was the mechanism for carrying out the law of the Constitution.

1794 - Congress Passes the 11th Amendment Protecting States Rights

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Once independent from Britain, the thirteen states acted as thirteen sovereign countries.
- Article Three of the new Constitution set up the Federal judiciary which acted as an arbiter to resolve disputes between the states.
- The Constitution was vague, so the Congress passed the 1789 Judiciary Act to establish the Federal Court system.
- The Court's first controversial ruling in *Chisholm v. Georgia* was so opposed by the states that the 11th Amendment was proposed and passed quickly by the Congress and later ratified by the states.
- While the 11th Amendment gave sovereign immunity to the states, it failed to answer the greater question: Who was sovereign, the states or the national government?
- The text of the 11th Amendment.

1794 - Freedom to Protest is Tested in the Whiskey Rebellion

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay a 25% Excise Tax on whiskey.
- The protest turned violent against the tax collectors.
- George Washington led a 12,000 man army against the protesters.
- The Whiskey Rebellion collapsed and accommodations were made with the ringleaders.
- Over the course of the nation's history, protests and rebellions did not tear the nation apart but made it stronger.

1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-party System and is Responsible for the 12th Amendment

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- When George Washington refused to run for a third term, many Americans feared the new nation would be torn apart.
- Thomas Jefferson, a Republican, believed in states rights, and John Adams, a Federalist, believed in a strong national government.
- Partisan politics came to a head in the election of 1796 when Adams was elected president and Jefferson became vice-president, but the country held together and a two party system emerged.
- The text of the 12th Amendment.

1798 - Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The Constitution's Framers explicitly provided for the open criticism of government through the 1st Amendment.
- In 1798, the Federalists under John Adams ran the U.S. government and passed the Alien and Sedition Acts to restrict criticism of their policies favoring Britain.
- Americans so thoroughly despised these acts that in 1800 they turned the Federalists out of office and elected Jefferson president.
- In the centuries that have followed, citizens have had to remain vigilant as Congresses and the President have made attempts to restrict individual freedom.

1803 - John Marshall Establishes a Strong Supreme Court Through Marbury v. Madison

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- John Marshall is an important Founding Father of the United States.
- Marshall's monument is the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Marshall supported a strong national government.
- In Marbury v. Madison, Marshall established the right of judicial review, making the Supreme Court the umpire of the Constitution.

Answers to Blackline Master 4A Quiz

1-b; 2-a; 3-b; 4-d; 5-c; 6-a; 7-b; 8-c; 9-c; 10-d; 11-a

Program Five: The Constitution Survives

Program Five follows the government and the Constitution as the nation acquires more land and faces its ultimate test - a Civil war to decide the issues of slavery and states rights versus a strong national government.

Segment one shows how the Marshall Supreme Court laid the basis of for the American entrepreneurial spirit by upholding the sanctity of contracts.

The rise of the common man in politics is discussed segment two.

Segment three examines the causes of the Civil War that result from the American spirit of manifest destiny and the drive west for new territory.

Segment four follows the United States' greatest Constitutional crisis and triumph in its Civil War.

1810 - Marshall Establishes the Sanctity of Contracts

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The body of law surrounding contracts began with the founding of the United States.
- John Marshall is responsible for the sanctity of contracts, beginning with Fletcher v. Peck.
- Dartmouth College v. Woodward applied the binding principle of contracts to states and well as

corporations and individuals.

- American obsession with suing in civil court to recoup damages from broken contracts.

1828 - Jacksonian Democracy and the Constitution

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Andrew Jackson was the champion of the common man in American society.
- The founding fathers had been part of a political, social and economic elite that gave stability to a struggling new nation.
- The election of Andrew Jackson was about broadening the base of American politics and bringing in the common man.

1848 - Mexican American War and Manifest Destiny Set up America's Greatest Constitutional Crisis

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Americans had been trickling westward since before the Revolutionary War.
- By 1848, the new nation stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
- The greatest issue facing Americans in the new territories was the expansion of slavery.
- The 1820 Missouri Compromise temporarily settled debate over free and slave territories.
- The Mexican American War brought in new lands and a new compromise was needed - the Compromise of 1850.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 and the Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision in 1857 set the nation on a course toward Civil War.

1861 - Southern States Secede and Force Constitutional Crisis

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- America's Civil War was a moral and a political war.
- Tensions between southern slave states and northern free states came to a head when Lincoln became president.
- The Civil War did not go well for the Union at first.
- For Lincoln the war was about the Constitution but he needed the support of the abolitionists to win the fight.
- After Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, the south's defeat was assured.
- How Reconstruction gave the country the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.
- The two most important Constitutional questions were laid to rest - slavery was abolished and the national government was supreme.

Answers to Blackline Master 5A Quiz

1-b; 2-c; 3-d; 4-d; 5-d; 6-a; 7-a; 8-d; 9-b; 10-b; 11-a; 12-a

Program Six: The Constitution is Expanded

Program six examines the expansion of citizens' civil and political rights in the six decades following the Civil War.

Segment one shows how three new Constitutional amendments further defined American citizens and their rights.

Segment two traces the drive for American women to gain the right to vote.

The rise of government regulation of business is shown in segment three.

Segment four shows how the concept of 'separate but equal' became law in the United States.

The origin of the income tax is depicted in segment five.

Segment six shows how the direct election of senators came about.

America's social experiment, Prohibition, is outlined in segment seven.

1865 - 70 - 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments: The Anti Slavery Amendments

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- How the rights of all American citizens are natural rights first proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.
- How these Amendments ended slavery and gave black males the right to vote.
- The text of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

1872 - Susan B. Anthony Fights For Women's Right to Vote

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were the leaders of the women's suffrage movement.
- Fifty years before women were allowed to vote, Anthony was arrested for trying execute her natural right to vote as an American citizen.

1887 - The Interstate Commerce Act Opens the Door for Increased Federal Power

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Using the 'commerce clause' from Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution, Congress passed the 1887 Interstate Commerce Act to give relief to small farmers.
- The Interstate Commerce Act set up America's first regulatory commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- The Interstate Commerce Act gave Congress the right to regulate private corporations involved in interstate commerce.
- The ICC became the model for every regulatory agency in the Federal government.

1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Establishes “Separate but Equal” for Black America

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- After federal troops pulled out of the south, southern whites quickly found ways to deprive blacks of their civil rights through Jim Crow laws.
- The U.S. Supreme Court rubber stamped these Jim Crow laws and established separate but equal through its ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson.

1913 - 16th Amendment Creates the Income Tax

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The Constitution was ambiguous about a direct tax, so an income tax amendment had to be passed.
- Texas senator, Joseph Bailey sponsored the Amendment to embarrass Republicans.
- The Amendment passed easily as state after state ratified it to the slogan “soak the rich.”
- The text of the 16th Amendment.

1913 - 17th Amendment Allows for the Popular Election of Senators

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The Constitution’s framers mistrusted the common people, so they provided for indirect election of the president and senators.
- By the end of the 19th century, Americans felt there was need for a change.
- Presidential primaries emerged and by 1912, thirteen states had some form of primary elections.
- Direct election of Senators followed next, allowing for maverick senators such as Margaret Chase Smith and William Proxmire to be elected.
- The text of the 17th Amendment.

1918 - Prohibition and the 18th Amendment

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Prohibition was part of three great reform movements from the 19th century.
- Prohibition was America’s first attempt at using the Constitution for social engineering.
- Instead of producing a ‘heaven on earth,’ prohibition gave rise to gang violence and illegal crime.
- Prohibition was repealed in 1933.
- The text of the 18th Amendment.

Answers to Blackline Master 6A Quiz

1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-c; 5-c; 6-b; 7-a; 8-d; 9-c; 10-a

Program Seven: The Constitution in a Changing World

Program Seven shows how the Constitution adapts to a world changing through war, depression and civil rights.

Segment one examines how First Amendment freedoms are no longer absolute.

In segment two women gain the right to vote.

Segment three examines how two amendments at the outset of FDR's New Deal herald a change in American life.

Why a presidential term limit was established is shown in segment four.

The end of the 'separate but equal' era is depicted in segment five.

Segment six shows how Washington D.C. citizens gain the right to vote.

1919 - The Supreme Court Limits Free Speech and Freedom of the Press in Schenck v. U.S.

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The Declaration of Independence holds that Americans' rights are sacred and inalienable.
- The Constitution and the Bill of Rights are based upon this foundation.
- In Schenck v. U.S. the Supreme Court would weigh the sanctity of these inalienable rights against the country's security in time of war.
- Speaking for the Court, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes declared these rights were conditional and established the 'Clear and Present Danger' doctrine of free speech and press.
- The Vietnam Era's 'Pentagon Papers' produced an opposite position that the press must be free to publish news whatever the source without censorship.

1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote Through the 19th Amendment

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The right to vote is the most basic right of all American citizens, yet it was denied to women for 150 years.
- Women's suffrage campaign began in 1848 as part of the first women's movement.
- It was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
- The right to vote Amendment was first introduced in 1878.
- Women gained the right to vote in 1920.
- The text of the 19th Amendment.
- A second women's movement asking for economic, educational and political equality began in the 1960's.

1933 - 20th and 21st New Deal Amendments Herald a Change in American Life

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- When FDR took office, the country faced its worst economic depression ever.
- The 20th Amendment acknowledged that population growth and technology had fundamentally changed

the U.S.

- The 21st Amendment repealed Prohibition, a failed social experiment.
- FDR's New Deal marked the nation's greatest adventure in social engineering.
- The text of the 20th and 21st Amendments.

1951 - Americans Limit a President to Two Terms with the 22nd Amendment

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- In 1933, Depression gripped America and the country was only a few steps away from anarchy.
- 18 years later, the country had beaten back economic adversity and become the world's major super power.
- FDR was elected president four times during this time, guiding the nation to greatness.
- The people feared the abuse of power by ambition like FDR's and voted to limit the president to two terms in the 22nd Amendment.
- The text of the 22nd Amendment.

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education Ends "Separate but Equal" for Black America

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- In the first half of the 20th century, blacks did not have equal opportunity in education, work, politics and housing.
- Truman's Executive order desegregating the armed forces started a shift toward equality.
- In Brown v. Board of Education, the Warren Court struck down the separate but equal ruling, paving the way for equality in education.
- Future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall won the case for the plaintiff.

1961 - Citizens of Washington D.C. Gain the Right to Vote with the 23rd Amendment

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- With the creation of the nation's capital, Washington D.C., its citizens were not given the right to vote in presidential elections.
- In 1961, Washington D.C. had more citizens than Alaska, Wyoming and Nevada.
- The 23rd Amendment gave them the right to vote, with three electors equal to the senators and representative from the nation's least populous state, Alaska.

Answers to Blackline Master 7A Quiz

1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-d; 5-d; 6-b; 7-b; 8-a; 9-a; 10-c; 11-d

Program Eight: Constitutional Reform and Controversy

Program eight follows the growth of the Supreme Court's power in the last half of the 20th century through the expansion of rights for suspects, the controversy over abortion and the 2000 presidential election. At the same time, the government itself undergoes a shakeup because of Watergate and the Constitution itself experiences still more reform.

Segment one shows the extension of Fourth Amendment protections to the states.

The end of the Poll tax is handled in segment two.

In segment three, citizens' rights when under investigation are examined.

Three more reforms to the Constitution are shown in segment four.

The right to abortions is depicted in segment five.

Segment six gives an overview of the issues and crises which have tested the Constitution since its ratification.

1961 - Supreme Court Prevents Illegal Search and Seizure With Mapp v. Ohio

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The 4th Amendment protects against illegal search and seizure by the police.
- Defense against state government trespass was not protected by the Constitution until 1961.
- Mapp v. Ohio was responsible for the exclusionary rule - excluding from trial any illegally obtained evidence.
- The text of the 4th Amendment.

1964 - Warren Court Strengthens “Innocent Until Proven Guilty” Through Miranda

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Who Earl Warren was.
- The Warren Court was the most liberal court in the nation's history.
- Protecting the rights of the accused was the Warren Court's most important and lasting legacy.
- The Miranda warning.
- The three cases that form the basis of the Miranda warnings used by police.

1964 - 24th Amendment Prohibits Poll Taxes in Federal Elections

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Blacks began to win their civil rights through court cases and civil actions in the 1950's.
- About blacks' civil rights actions.
- The two great achievements that gave blacks their full rights as citizens: The Civil Rights Act of 1965 and the 24th Amendment ending poll taxes.
- The text of the 24th Amendment.

1967 - 1992 - The 25th, 26th and 27th Amendments Reform America's Political Landscape

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- The impact of television on the American political landscape.
- Why the 25th, 26th and 27th Amendments happened.

- The 25th Amendment clarifies the succession of the presidency.
- The 26th Amendment lowers the voting age to 18.
- The 27th Amendment stops automatic congressional payraises.
- The text of the 25th, 26th and 27th Amendments.

1973 - Roe v. Wade Extends Constitutional Right of Privacy

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- Abortions were illegal.
- The history behind the Roe v. Wade case.
- The Supreme Court extended the Constitutional right of privacy to a woman's body.
- Because of Roe v. Wade a woman can choose what to do with her body within limits.

2000 - America Contests a Presidential Election

Student Goals - In this Constitutional History segment the students will learn:

- How the Constitution has survived test after test since its ratification.
- The Constitution is based on the twin ideas of restricting governmental power and accommodating conflicting interests.
- Many of the different tests that the Constitution has faced.
- The facts behind the 2000 presidential election controversy.
- The nation's first Constitutional issues included states rights versus federal power, separation of church and state and the regulation of business.
- In the 21st century Constitutional issues now encompass gay rights, pro-choice versus right to life and judicial activism.

Answers to Blackline Master 8A Quiz

1-c; 2-a; 3-d; 4-c; 5-a; 6-b; 7-d; 8-c; 9-a; 10-b