

O F F I C I A L

Freedom Bowl Competition Manual



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Introduction

Welcome! We hope you find enjoyment and satisfaction in your study of the founding of America! We are so very glad you decided to pay the price to be a part of this very exciting experience—the *Freedom Bowl*. You will be learning about the founding of America in an exciting format designed to help you retain this information all of your life.

At this bowl your skill and knowledge will be tested against your peers. Truly, everyone wins because of the knowledge you will gain and the love of your country you will feel will open your mind and your heart to the blessings of living in a truly free nation.

As you study for these bowls you will learn by using one of the oldest teaching methods ever invented—asking questions. This method of teaching is called a catechism, and it was used so extensively by the famous Greek philosopher, Socrates, that it is often referred to as the “Socratic method of teaching”—teaching by asking questions.

The first Catechism on the Constitution

Learning how to live in a free country where the people conduct their affairs by following certain rules of self-government is a new invention. At least, the United States was the first nation to successfully put it into operation on a large scale in modern times. Nevertheless, it is only effective if the people understand its principles and diligently follow its procedures. Obviously, that is impossible unless the people have been trained in those principles and the proper procedures explained. For that purpose, a famous little book was published back in 1828 by Arthur J. Stansbury, called the *Elementary Catechism of the Constitution of the United States*, and it contained 332 questions with basic answers every citizen should know.

Arthur J. Stansbury was born in New York City in 1781 (in the midst of the Revolutionary War), and died around 1845. He graduated from Columbia University in 1799. For 20 years he was the official reporter of the debates in Congress, and his reports were published in a 14-volume set entitled *Register of Debates*, (Washington, 1825-1837). Because of his anxiety to help the next generation appreciate the importance of America’s “great new experiment in self-government,” he wrote *The Elementary Catechism of the Constitution of the United States*. It was designed specifically for the schools but was also read widely by many adults who felt the need to know more about the mechanics of our system of self-government as designed for a free American society. He also prepared a number of illustrated books especially written for the training of children in good manners and character building.

This manual is a catechism on the history of the founding of America and the systems of government that have made America the freest nation in modern times. It contains many of the questions in Arthur Stansbury’s famous little book, but it also has many more questions that will indoctrinate the reader to the people, principles, and documents that have made America great!

Freedom Bowl General Information

Your team will prepare for the Freedom Bowl by quizzing fellow team members or by practicing competing with other teams. You should follow the bowl rules as you compete so you will be ready for the real competition!

As the competition draws near, you may want to consider some kind of team uniform--something that will make you feel more like a team. Many people dress in semi-formal attire as it is a nice evening and you will want to look your best!

When you come to the competition, you and your team will need to register at the registration table. If you are bringing a set of buzzers, one of your adult leaders will need to help set them up in one of the competition rooms. You will pick up a program and a competition agenda so you will know where, when, and with whom you compete.

Your team will need to supply at least one adult moderator or helper for the competition. This can be a parent, older sibling, or teacher. We will need to know who this person is well in advance so we can train him or her on his or her specific job for the evening. We suggest that you also have another adult that goes with your team to the competitions to help keep score and cheer for you!

The Freedom Bowl will begin with a patriotic opening ceremony where final instructions will be given and questions will be answered. Then all of the teams will leave and go to the classrooms for their first competition.

At the end of the evening, there will be a closing ceremony where recognition will be given. There may be a run-off round of competition if there is a tie for first, second, or third place. Pictures will be taken of all the teams on the stage directly after the closing ceremony.

By participating in this historic event, you will be richly rewarded by what you learn, what you feel, and the people you meet. You are being prepared to guide our nation through some pretty tough times, so pay attention and do your best! We hope you will remember this bowl your entire life. We hope it makes you feel proud to be an American!

Thank you for being a part of this event and GOOD LUCK!

Freedom Bowl Rules

1. Each team will consist of four players plus one alternate.

Substitution(s) of alternative players may only be done between rounds. One player will be designated the team captain for each round and will sit in the first buzzer position.

2. Teams will compete in one general division.

3. The functionality of bell or buzzer devices will be tested before each round begins. Should malfunctions occur during a round, the moderator will halt play until adjustments are made.

4. The moderator will not entertain comments from spectators - with one exception: one advisor per team may ask for clarification or lodge a protest between questions. Once play resumes, no further review of previous questions will be possible.

5. Any team receiving assistance from spectators or the advisor will forfeit the current question.

6. Each round consists of 10 sets of questions that includes a Toss-Up question and a Bonus question.

7. Competition procedures:

A. The moderator will read a Toss-up question (TQ). Any player on either team may activate the buzzer/bell, whereupon the moderator will call upon that player for the answer. A player need not wait until the entire TQ has been read, but the moderator will immediately stop reading the TQ when the buzzer/bell sounds.

B. The player will have seven seconds to begin answering the question and may not pause for more than seven seconds while answering. If the player correctly and completely answers the TQ, the moderator will award that team five points.

C. If the player does not correctly and completely answer the TQ, the same question will be read in its entirety to the opposing team. The team captain will designate a team member to give the answer. At this point the TQ will not be re-read, and no conferring will be allowed. The seven-second period begins immediately after the moderator reads the question.

D. If neither team correctly answers the TQ, then neither team will receive the five points, but one team will be selected to answer the Bonus Question (BQ) on a rotating basis. The first team to receive the BQ without answering the TQ will be decided by the toss of a coin. BQ's receive up to 15 points.

E. Normally, whichever team answers the TQ correctly and completely will receive the BQ. The BQ will be read in its entirety once, after which seven seconds will be given for the team to confer and to begin answering. The team captain will indicate which team member is to give the answer.

Should the respondent pause for more than seven seconds during the response, the moderator will declare a halt and will award points as merited.

F. If the player correctly and completely answers the BQ, the moderator will award that team 15 points. If the answer is moderated to be 50% to 99% correct and complete, the moderator will award ten points. If the answer is moderated to be 1% to 49% correct and complete, the moderator will award five points. Examples: If the answer includes four parts for a correct answer, and the player gives two or three parts, the team receives ten points. If the answer includes five parts and the player gives one or two parts, the team receives five points.

G. If no points can be awarded for the answer to the BQ, i.e. if the answer is 0% correct and complete, the opposing team will assume the question but the BQ WILL NOT be read again. If the second team receives no points for the BQ, the moderator will tell the correct answer and proceed to the next TQ.

I. To encourage team participation, the first four of the ten TQs in each round will be directed to four specific pairs of players. For example, the first TQ may be directed to the first player on each team, the second TQ to the second player on each team and so forth. For such questions, the designated player will be responsible for both the TQ and the BQ and may not receive assistance from team members.

8. The winner in each round is the team with the higher score. Ties occurring in the four rounds will not be broken.

9. One score keeper for each team will be responsible for making the score visible to players, moderators, and spectators during the round.

10. The champion will be the team with the best win-loss-tie record after four rounds. If two or more teams share the best win-loss-tie record, a tie-breaker round will be held in open forum to decide the overall division champion. A tie for third place will be decided based on the total points scored in all rounds.

After the four rounds are completed, the teams will immediately report to the auditorium for the awards ceremony. If the top two teams tie with their win/loss record, then a tie-breaker will be held at that time on the stage. The top three teams will receive medals. All teams will have their pictures taken on the stage.

Liberty Bowl Glossary and Questions

(Acts 1,2,3, and 6)

Anarchy: Lack of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they want to do with no fear of punishment; political confusion

Apathy: Absence of feeling; the negative state of emotion that has no feelings or passions

Articles: Clauses in a contract, treaty, or other writing

Citizen: In the United States it is a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising one's rights. It is also the qualification to enable a person to vote and to purchase and hold real estate.

Coercive: To restrain by force from acting, particularly by law or authority

Confederation: A compact for mutual support, particularly of princes, nations or states

Conscription:

Webster's 1828 Dictionary definition of *conscription*: A strictly voluntary enrolling or registering

Modern definition of *conscription*: Compulsory enrollment of persons especially for military¹ (This is the draft.)

Constitution: The established form of government in a state, kingdom or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation

Cue Bono (Kooee Bono): Latin for "Who does it benefit?" For example, England would not obey laws that they did not have to obey because it did not benefit them.

Draft:

Webster's 1828 Dictionary definition of *draft*: The act of drawing out men from a military band, army or post to serve in another position in the military

Modern definition of *draft*: A system for or act of selecting individuals from a group for compulsory military service²

Felicity: Great happiness³

Flag: An ensign or colors of cloth on which are usually certain symbolic figures to represent a country or a group of people such as a branch of a military or a scout troop

Haversacks: A soldier's knapsack

Ignorance: Absence of knowledge; the negative state of mind which has not been informed of facts

Impressment: The seizure of civilian property by soldiers⁴

Incentive: Something that incites or urges someone to determination or action.⁵

Intolerable: Something that cannot be endured

¹ "Conscription" available from www.m-w.com/dictionary/Conscription; accessed 1 July 2006.

² "Draft" available from www.m-w.com/dictionary/draft; accessed 1 July 2006.

³ Ibid.

⁴ E. Wayne Carp, *To Starve the Army at Pleasure: Continental Army Administration and American Political Culture, 1775-1783* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1984), 77.

⁵ "Incentive" available from www.m-w.com/dictionary/incentive; accessed 1 July 2006.

Martial Law: A situation in which the military becomes the supreme governing body of a society

Mestizo: A term of Spanish origin used to designate the people of mixed European and indigenous non-European ancestry; the term has traditionally been applied mostly to those of mixed European and indigenous Amerindian ancestry who inhabit the region spanning the Americas, from the Canadian prairies in the north to Argentina and Chile's Patagonia in the south.⁶

Muster: To assemble, to meet in one place

Naked: When used in regard to Continental soldiers, it does not mean they are totally without clothing; it means they were without necessary clothing to stay warm such as shoes and shirt. For instance, many soldiers used blankets over bare shoulders and rags on their feet to keep from freezing to death.

Natural Rights: Those rights that people are endowed with when they are born and which cannot be taken from them by any man. The most important natural rights we have are the rights to life, liberty and property (the pursuit of happiness).

Northwest Ordinance: After first providing for the survey of the land west of the Appalachian Mountains, the so-called Northwest Territory, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the single most important piece of legislation in the Confederation period. The ordinance provided the means by which new states would be created out of the western lands and then admitted into the Union. Governors and judges appointed by Congress would rule a territory until it contained 5,000 free male inhabitants of voting age; then the inhabitants would elect a territorial legislature, which would send a non-voting delegate to Congress. When the population reached 60,000, the legislature would submit a state constitution to Congress and, upon its approval, the state would enter the Union.

Penury: Extreme poverty

Proletarian: A term used to identify a lower social class; a member of such a class is proletarian. Originally it was identified as those people who had no wealth other than their sons; the term was initially used in a derogatory sense, until Karl Marx used it as a sociological term to refer to the working class.⁷

Proportional representation: The idea that delegates are assigned to a state based on population; small states wanted to be represented equally with the large states.

Ratification: To approve or confirm

Revolution (in politics): A material or entire change in the constitution of government.

Separation of Powers: The process of giving each branch of government separate and distinct powers to prevent any branch or the majority from having too much power

Symbol: The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things; thus, the lion is the symbol of courage; the lamb is the symbol of meekness. A symbol is a representation of something else.

Tyranny: A cruel government that is oppressive to the people

LIBERTY BOWL QUESTIONS, ACT 1 SCENE 1 TO ACT 1 SCENE 6

Round 1

1. Why did the Pilgrims suffer under King James?	<i>The Pilgrims or Separatists wanted religious freedom, and the king feared that if common people claimed they were equal in religious matters, they might claim equality in government too.</i>	1. Name three ways the Pilgrims suffered under King James.	<i>They were threatened, arrested, imprisoned, deprived of property, not allowed to leave England, etc.</i>
2. Provide two other names the Pilgrims were known by in England.	<i>a. Separatists b. Nonconformists</i>	2. Name three types of words the Pilgrims used that threatened the “divine right” of King James.	<i>a. freedom b. equality c. individuality d. liberty of conscience</i>
3. True or False: Did the Pilgrims’ English neighbors sympathized with them.	<i>FALSE</i>	3. Where did the Pilgrims live in England?	<i>Scrooby</i>
4. From where did King James believe he received his power and what is that called?	<i>From God; it is called “divine right.”</i>	4. What prohibited the Pilgrims from leaving England?	<i>They needed permission from the king.</i>
5. Where did the Pilgrims go when they first left England?	<i>Holland</i>	5. Why was religious freedom in Holland not satisfactory to the Pilgrims?	<i>Their children preferred the Dutch culture over their religion.</i>
6. How many Pilgrims decided to leave Holland and go to America?	<i>40 people</i>	6. Why did King James approve of their leaving?	<i>He wanted to get rid of them, and he wanted to establish a colony in America.</i>
7. What year did the Pilgrims arrive in Plymouth?	<i>The year 1620</i>	7. What is the name of the ship that carried them to America?	<i>Mayflower</i>
Toss-up Questions	<i>Answers</i>	Bonus Questions	<i>Answers</i>
8. What is meant by natural rights?	<i>Those rights that people are endowed with when they are born and which cannot be taken from them by any man</i>	8. What are our most important natural rights?	<i>The most important natural rights we have are the rights to life, liberty and property (the pursuit of happiness).</i>

9. In politics, what does revolution mean?	<i>A material or entire change in the constitution of government</i>	9. When is a revolution justified?	<i>When the natural rights of the people are being denied them</i>
10. True or False: The American Colonists were represented in British Parliament.	<i>FALSE</i>	10. Which prominent member of the House of Commons did not believe England had the right to tax the American Colonists?	<i>William Pitt</i>
11. How did William Pitt think the king should win back the colonists' trust?	<i>Through love and devotion</i>	11. What was William Pitt known as in England as well as America?	<i>The Great Commoner</i>
12. What did William Pitt want to do with the Intolerable Acts?	<i>Repeal them</i>	12. Name two reasons why the king opposed a repealing of the taxes	<i>a. England needed the money. b. He wanted to teach the colonists a lesson.</i>
13. What did the colonists do in response to an unfair tea tax?	<i>They dumped the tea in Boston Harbor.</i>	13. Name three things Parliament did in response to the Boston Tea Party? Hint: The Intolerable Acts	<i>a. England closed the Boston Harbor. b. Any officer who was arrested for murder could be sent to England for trial. c. Town councils were appointed by England, and town meetings could only be held with the governor's permission, except to elect officers. d. The colonists were required to quarter (feed and house) British soldiers.</i>
14. According to the preacher Moses Mathers, what should the colonists fear about Great Britain?	<i>The malignity, power and cunning of the British</i>	14. According to the preacher Moses Mathers, why should the colonists NOT fear Great Britain?	<i>The greatness of their numbers and resources, the justice of their cause, the unanimity of their hearts, and the desperateness of their spirits</i>
15. What crime did Great Britain ascribe to one involved with the Declaration of Independence?	<i>High treason</i>	15. What was the punishment for high treason?	<i>To be "hanged by the neck and then cut down alive, then he was disemboweled while yet living. His head was cut off and his body divided into four parts for disposition by the King."</i>
EXTRA QUESTION:			
1. Name two things the king did that prohibited the colonial governments from functioning.	<i>a) He dismissed legislatures who differed from his opinion. b) He blackmailed judges. c) He refused to pass necessary laws. d) He revoked their charters.</i>	1. Name two things the king did which controlled the colonists.	<i>a) He forced colonists to fight against their countrymen as British soldiers. b) He provoked the Indians against the colonists. c) He quartered soldiers in the homes of the colonists.</i>

LIBERTY BOWL QUESTIONS, ACT 1 SCENE 7 TO ACT 1 SCENE 10

Round 2

Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. When did the Founders formally sign the Declaration of Independence?	<i>August 2, 1776</i>	1. Why did they not sign it on the day we celebrate independence?	<i>It had to be engrossed first.</i>
2. How many men signed the Declaration of Independence on August 2, 1776 and how many men signed the Declaration of Independence later that same year?	<i>50 on August 2, 1776 and 5 later that year</i>	2. Which man never signed the engrossed Declaration before it was printed and distributed?	<i>Thomas McKean</i>
3. Why was the signed copy of the Declaration not printed until January 18, 1777?	<i>Congress wanted to protect the signers from British retaliation until the American cause looked more hopeful.</i>	3. Which two people signed the first copy of the Declaration of Independence called the broadside copy?	<i>John Hancock and Charles Thomson, the President and Secretary of Congress at the time.</i>
4. Signing the Declaration of Independence was like signing one's _____?	<i>Death warrant</i>	4. Under English law, if one was declared a traitor, which of their progenitors were also declared traitors?	<i>Their children and their grandchildren</i>
5. John Adams said that signing the Declaration may cost _____ and _____ but in the end it would be worth the cost and compensate for both.	<i>Treasure and blood</i>	5. Patrick Henry said that the Declaration would be a textbook for _____ for nations.	<i>Freedom</i>
6. Who named the Declaration of Independence?	<i>The American people</i>	6. What does John Bull stand for?	<i>Great Britain as a whole</i>

7. Who said the following and what was the occasion? “Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”	<i>President Abraham Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address</i>	7. What happened “four score and seven years” before Abraham Lincoln gave this speech on April 19, 1863?	<i>The Declaration of Independence was signed 87 years earlier in 1776.</i>
8. Who was the first nation to have a written declaration of independence?	<i>The United States of America</i>	8. What is the three-fold mission of the Declaration as stated by Jefferson?	<i>States and declares truths, states abuses of the king, states independence from Britain</i>
9. Why should unalienable rights such as our life, liberty, and property never be taken away from us?	<i>Because they were given to us by our Creator, not by man</i>	9. Why was it important to write these unalienable rights down on paper?	<i>To publicly declare our rights helps people remember them and defend them.</i>
10. America began when Colonists immigrated to escape religious, political, and economic persecution. (17th century) How was Russia founded?	<i>Russians merged several cities to begin their new nation. It gradually became an empire. (9th century)</i>	10. The ideas of the American Revolution were found in the hearts and minds of all the people. However, George Washington came to symbolize the Revolution. Who embodied the ideas of the Bolshevik Revolution?	<i>Lenin</i>
11. America had its Revolution about 100 years after the country’s beginning. How many years after Russia’s beginning did the Bolshevik Revolution occur?	<i>Russia had its Bolshevik Revolution about 1,000 years after its beginning.</i>	11. The Declaration of Independence is a clear list of the ideas America stood for. What was the result of the Bolshevik Revolution not being guided by a list of ideas?	<i>Lenin was the person in charge after the Bolshevik Revolution. He did not give the people of Russia a clear and consistent list of ideas. He later became a tyrant.</i>

12. After the American Revolution and the short period of strife, George Washington resigned his powerful position, and the American people got the Constitution of the United States which gave all power to the people in a peaceful and organized manner. The Bolshevik Revolution differed in what way?	<i>After the Bolshevik Revolution and a short period of strife, Lenin kept all power and did not keep his promise to the people for proletarian (working class) democracy, social equality or workers' self-management. He replaced these with communism, which owns all property and controls the rights of all people.</i>	12. The American government has remained strong for nearly 220 years and provided the American people the greatest freedom and economic prosperity ever known to man. What happened to the government Lennin created?	<i>After only 65 years the Communist Party collapsed after much suffering and deprivation, and an entirely new form of government took its place.</i>
13. Name two similarities of the American Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution.	<i>1) Both countries wanted to get rid of the oppressive power of a king (Russia's king was the Tzar; America's king was the King of England). 2) Both nations had a revolution of ideas and then a revolutionary war in which some agreed and some did not agree with the revolution. 3) After each country's victorious revolutionary war, both nations experienced internal strife and a conflict of ideas on how to run the new nation.</i>	13. Name one difference and one similarity of Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" speech and Lenin's speech that he gave to unite the Soviets on October 25, 1917.	<i>Similarity: Both encouraged the people to take action and advantage of the opportunity they were given for greater freedom. Differences: 1. Henry's speech appealed to divine intervention as well as Americans' own action while Lenin encouraged Russians to "Take all power into the hands of [the] Soviets." 2. Henry's speech focused on defending their freedoms from chains and slavery while Lenin focused on merging/taking property to be held in common ownership (socialism). 3. Henry ended by stating his personal position: "Give me liberty or give me death!" while Lenin ended by stating that gradually the peasants would consent and approve of his plan of socialism.</i>
14. For what was John Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, arrested?	<i>Sedition and treason</i>	14. Name three things that Stockton suffered for signing the Declaration of Independence.	<i>jail, illness, property taken away, couldn't see family, hunger, cold, prospect of hanging, etc.</i>
15. What was John Stockton's profession?	<i>Lawyer</i>	15. What did England think of John Stockton before the revolution and how did they show it?	<i>They esteemed him very highly; they wanted him to serve on the New Jersey Royal Supreme Court.</i>

EXTRA QUESTION:			
1. True or False: Stockton rejoiced in his miserable circumstances because he had taken part in signing a historic document.	TRUE	1. Why did Stockton put his family into hiding?	<i>The British were coming to arrest him and possibly harm his family because he had signed the Declaration of Independence.</i>

LIBERTY BOWL QUESTIONS, ACT 2 SCENE 1 TO ACT 2 SCENE 3

Round 3			
Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. True or False: Americans fought the French and Indian War after declaring independence.	FALSE	1. Who fought whom in the French and Indian War and why were they fighting?	<i>The French and some Indians were fighting the British, the colonists and some of the Indians. They were fighting for control of America.</i>
2. How old was George Washington when he was appointed major over four militias?	<i>19 years old</i>	2 How old was George Washington when he was appointed commander in chief of all Virginia forces?	<i>23 years old</i>
3. How did the French General Pierre react to Washington's message from English Governor Dinwiddie to vacate the Ohio area?	<i>Pierre told him "no" and said that he had orders to remove all Englishmen from the Ohio area.</i>	3. Who did the English appoint to remove the French from the Ohio area?	<i>General Braddock</i>
4. True or False: The Shawnee and Delaware Indians offered to help General Braddock and the British attack the French at Fort Duquesne.	TRUE	4. What was the response from General Braddock and George Washington concerning the Indians' offer to help them?	<i>General Braddock refused their help, but Washington encouraged Braddock to accept their help.</i>
5. What did General Braddock do to the soldiers who hid from the French and Indians when they were ambushed at Fort Duquesne?	<i>He beat them and made them fight in the open.</i>	5. How many men did the British lose compared to the French at the Battle of Fort Duquesne?	<i>714 English soldiers dead compared to 33 French soldiers</i>

6. How many horses were shot from under General Braddock in the battle at Fort Duquesne?	<i>Five horses</i>	6. How many horses were shot from under George Washington in the battle at Fort Duquesne?	<i>Two horses</i>
7. How many mounted officers were not wounded in the battle at Fort Duquesne?	<i>One officer</i>	7. What was that officer's name?	<i>George Washington</i>
8. How many bullet holes did Washington have in his cloak after the battle at Fort Duquesne?	<i>Four bullet holes</i>	8. What did the Indians believe about Washington's miraculous survival in the battle at Fort Duquesne?	<i>They believed that he was a skilled warrior protected by the Great Spirit, so they stopped shooting at him.</i>
9. Who was Patrick Henry?	<i>Famous Revolutionary War patriot and orator</i>	9. Name three reasons why Patrick Henry was important to the American Revolution.	<i>He delivered a famous liberty speech that ignited the revolution, pushed for independence from the tyrannous British Crown, favored American unity, advocated open rebellion against the British, served as governor of Virginia, pushed for a Bill of Rights. His speeches spread across the country and inspired many to join the cause of the Revolutionary War.</i>
10. True or False: Patrick Henry believed that passive rebellion was the best way to achieve independence.	<i>FALSE</i>	10. Patrick Henry said: "I'm not a _____ but an _____!"	<i>Virginian; American</i>
11. Where did Patrick Henry deliver his famous "Give me liberty, or give me death!" speech?	<i>St. John's Church in Virginia</i>	11. What was the feeling of the Virginia Representatives before Patrick Henry gave his famous speech and what was the feeling after he gave it?	<i>They were vacillating before but they were committed to revolution after they heard Patrick Henry.</i>
12. Which famous American was there the day Patrick Henry gave his famous speech on March 23, 1775?	<i>Thomas Jefferson</i>	12. What did Patrick Henry consider "peaceful rule" under Great Britain?	<i>To be in chains and slavery</i>
13. Lexington and Concord are located in which state(s)?	<i>Massachusetts</i>	13. When was the shot around the world heard?	<i>April 19, 1775</i>

14. Which specific individuals did Paul Revere's midnight riders warn to flee on April 18 and 19, 1775?	<i>Samuel Adams and John Hancock</i>	14. Who warned the colonists in Lexington about the coming British army?	<i>a. William Dawes b. Paul Revere</i>
15. How many colonists gathered under Captain John Parker at Lexington Green to stop the British regulars?	<i>77 colonists</i>	15. The confronting British regulars consisted of how many men?	<i>800 British regulars</i>
EXTRA QUESTION:			
1. What was the command to both British and Colonial soldiers on April 19, 1775 about firing the first shot?	<i>Both were commanded not to fire the first shot.</i>	1. Why were both commanded not to fire the first shot?	<i>Neither wanted to be responsible for starting the war.</i>

LIBERTY BOWL QUESTIONS, ACT 2 SCENE 3 TO ACT 2 SCENE 5

Round 4

Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Who fired the first shot in the battle at Lexington?	<i>No one knows</i>	1. Who won the battle at Lexington?	<i>The British</i>
2. Who yelled at the British, "I will not run!" in the battle at Lexington?	<i>Jonas Parker, cousin to Captain John Parker</i>	2. What happened to him?	<i>He was bayoneted many times before he died.</i>
3. What were the redcoats looking for in Concord?	<i>Guns and cannons</i>	3. Did the British find them? Why or why not	<i>No, the colonists had been warned they were coming and hid the guns and cannons.</i>
4. What happened to the redcoats as they left Concord and retreated back to Boston?	<i>The redcoats were attacked and nearly wiped out by the colonists.</i>	4. Why are the battles of Lexington and Concord important even though the colonists and minutemen suffered defeat?	<i>The event is remembered as a victory for the minutemen because after the British burned houses in Concord, they headed back to Boston and were nearly destroyed by the colonists. This boosted the morale of the colonists and gave them hope that they might be able to take a stand against the British. These battles also mark the beginning of the military action of the Revolutionary War.</i>
5. Were early military recruits for the Revolutionary War generally motivated by patriotism or pay?	<i>Pay</i>	5. Name three forms of pay men would receive by joining Washington's army?	<i>Clothing, provisions, \$12 at signing, \$60 a year</i>

6. Why would the soldiers need a belt knife?	<i>To cut grease patches for the guns</i>	6. What was unique about the boots Continental soldiers were issued?	<i>They fit on either foot.</i>
7. True or False: The soldiers in Washington's army were vaccinated (given shots) for smallpox.	<i>TRUE</i>	7. Death from smallpox went from ____ in 400 down to ____ in 400 after soldiers were vaccinated.	<i>60 in 400 down to 1 in 400</i>
8. True or False: New military recruits were required to take an oath of allegiance.	<i>TRUE</i>	8. What did new military recruits swear allegiance to and what did they renounce in the oath of allegiance?	<i>New recruits swore allegiance to the United States of America and they renounced King George III, King of England.</i>
9. What is a Hessian mercenary?	<i>A German soldier who fights in other countries for pay</i>	9. What did Hessian mercenaries usually do with American prisoners they took?	<i>Killed them</i>
10. Who did the British offer to pardon when they invaded New York?	<i>The colonists</i>	10. What was the pardon the British offered?	<i>To let former rebels go unpunished if they became loyal again to England</i>
11. What were colonists called who were loyal to England?	<i>Tories</i>	11. Why did some colonists accept the offer by General Howe to pardon them if they became loyal to England?	<i>Because they thought England was going to win the war</i>
12. What did Washington decide to do during the winter of 1776 after being routed by General Howe and chased all over the state of New Jersey?	<i>Attack the Hessians at Trenton</i>	12. What inspired General Washington to attack the Hessians during the winter of 1776?	<i>Thomas Paine's "American Crisis Paper number 1"</i>

13. True or False: The troops were in such bad condition on the banks of the Delaware before they attacked the Hessians that Charles Peale could not even recognize his own brother .	<i>TRUE</i>	13. What percentage of Washington's troops were too sick to fight at the time they attacked Trenton?	25%
14. True or False: Tom Paine was an officer in the army when he wrote "The American Crisis Number 1."	<i>False, he was an enlisted soldier</i>	14. Name three thoughts from Tom Paine's document that must have inspired George Washington to attack Trenton.	<i>a. "These are times that try men's souls."</i> <i>b. "The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."</i> <i>c. "What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly."</i> <i>d. "Tis dearthness only that gives every thing its value."</i>
15. True or False: Two soldiers died of heat exhaustion while attacking Trenton.	<i>False, they died from freezing.</i>	15. Name three things that the soldiers had to overcome in order to fight at Trenton.	<i>bad weather, freezing temperatures, starvation, no clothes, no shoes, bad morale, losing two of the three groups, the crossing took too long</i>
EXTRA QUESTION:			
1. What made the king a tyrant and did it justify war against him?	<i>The king denied the colonists their unalienable rights; this justifies war.</i>	1. Name three things that the Declaration of Independence gave the Americans power to do.	<i>Start wars, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, all other acts of independent states</i>

LIBERTY BOWL QUESTIONS, ACT 2 SCENE 6 TO ACT 2 SCENE 11

Round 5			
Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Of the three brigades intended to cross the Delaware, how many made it across and who was/were the general(s)?	<i>Only George Washington's brigade made it across the river.</i>	1. Name three dangers of crossing the Delaware River?	<i>a. Large chunks of ice that could capsize the boats</i> <i>b. Being detected as they crossed</i> <i>c. Animals panicking</i> <i>d. Not crossing on time</i>
2. What was the password phrase for the attack on Trenton?	<i>"Victory or Death"</i>	2. How long did the battle at Trenton last on December 26, 1776?	<i>It only lasted 45 minutes.</i>
3. How many Hessians did Washington take prisoner at Trenton?	<i>900 Hessians</i>	3. How many men did Washington lose in battle?	<i>None</i>

3. What were the effects of this battle on the morale of the army and the American people?	<i>It boosted the morale for the troops and the citizens, increased Washington's confidence, etc.</i>	3. Name three reasons why the victory at Trenton (and Princeton one week later) is called a turning point in the Revolutionary War.	<i>The Continental Army was on the verge of total defeat; soldiers became more confident; soldiers were able to take the Hessians' supplies; the American people better supported the soldiers and the revolution's cause; France eventually joined the war.</i>
4. Name three turning point battles in the Revolutionary War.	<i>Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown</i>	4. Of those three victories, which one did Lord Cornwallis say was the greatest battle?	<i>Trenton</i>
5. When did Washington reenlist the soldiers during the battles of Trenton and Princeton?	<i>After the battle at Trenton and before the battle at Princeton.</i>	5. Why did the soldiers decide to reenlist?	<i>Because they were inspired with Washington's compassion and the idea of protecting their country and families in a way they would not be able to do again.</i>
6. The moment when most of the soldiers actually reenlisted on December 30, 1776 was very tense. Why was it so tense?	<i>They had already refused to reenlist once just moments before and Washington knew the war would be over if they did not reenlist.</i>	6. What was the difference between Washington's first and second offer to the soldiers to reenlist?	<i>The first time he offered them money and sternly asked them to reenlist for their country. The second time he did not offer money but rather compassionately spoke of their suffering and appealed to their sense of honor.</i>
7. Who was America's ambassador to France charged to convince France to be our ally in the war for independence?	<i>Benjamin Franklin</i>	7. Why did France join America as an ally against England, and why did they delay until almost the end of the war?	<i>France joined as revenge against England for the French and Indian War. France postponed joining until they believed America had a good chance at winning the war. Victories at Trenton, Princeton, and Saratoga gave them this confidence.</i>
8. How long did it take the soldiers to go the 13 miles from Whitemarsh to Valley Forge in mid-December 1777?	<i>More than one week</i>	8. Name three reasons why it took them so long to travel such a short distance.	<i>1. They were very hungry and cold. 2. They were virtually shoeless, and the ice-hardened roads cut into their rag-bound feet. 3. Roads first were soggy, then frozen, then thawed again. 4. The weather was bad, it snowed and then they were hit by stinging rain. General Washington said that "you might have tracked the army...to Valley Forge by the blood of their feet."</i>
9. Who said, "you might have tracked the army...to Valley Forge by the blood of their feet."	<i>George Washington</i>	9. In Valley Forge where did most of the soldiers live at first?	<i>In huts with no windows</i>

10. What happened to the shoes that a few soldiers had at Valley Forge?	<i>The shoes cracked and split while the men tried to warm their feet by the fire.</i>	10. What did the soldiers who wore cloth foot wrappings have to worry about?	<i>Keeping the wrappings too close to the fire then having them dry out, catch fire, and scorch bruised and bleeding feet</i>
11. What were the dates the army was at Valley Forge?	<i>From December 19, 1777 to June 19, 1778</i>	11. How many troops were at Valley Forge?	<i>Approximately 11,000</i>
12. Approximately, how many soldiers died at Valley Forge?	<i>Approximately 2,500 soldiers</i>	12. What was the normal cause of death?	<i>Hunger and cold</i>
13. Name two reasons why the soldiers did not receive the supplies they needed at Valley Forge.	<i>a. Many of the wagon drivers were working for the British who paid more. b. The states would not send supplies. c. Government red-tape</i>	13. Name two examples of the poor supplies they received.	<i>a. Axes without heads b. Spoiled beef c. Sour flour</i>
14. True or False: Many soldiers at Valley Forge resorted to stealing and impressing (confiscating or taking) supplies from citizens.	<i>TRUE</i>	14. Why did Deputy Quartermaster, Udny Hay allow the army at Valley Forge to suffer instead of confiscating the supplies by force from private citizens?	<i>The use of force could destroy any chance of securing the future cooperation of the citizens.</i>
15. What position did Baron von Steuben hold in the army?	<i>Acting Inspector General</i>	15. What were Von Steuben's duties as Acting Inspector General of the army?	<i>He was responsible for the discipline of the troops and establishing one manual and uniform set of maneuvers.</i>
EXTRA QUESTION:			
10. Who sent the letter to Congress from France that helped get Baron von Steuben appointed to a high rank in the army in 1777?	<i>Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane</i>	10. What were the exaggerations that were in the letter sent to Congress that recommended Baron von Steuben.	<i>a. He was a lieutenant in a regiment and not a lieutenant general under Frederick the Great. b. He was unemployed at the time of the letter and not currently serving under Frederick the Great.</i>

Constitution Bowl Glossary and Questions

Acts 4 and 5

Anti-Federalists: Americans who opposed the Constitution. They thought that the Constitutional Convention was not supposed to create a whole new government, but just fix the Articles of Confederation. They also thought that the federal government was too strong and could become like the British monarchy. They believed that the state governments should have more power. In addition, they wanted the Constitution to guarantee individual rights in a document called a Bill of Rights. Famous Anti-Federalists included - George Mason, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry.

Checks and Balances: The process which allows one branch of government to challenge the powers of another.

Chimerical: Something that is merely imaginary and has no existence except in thought

Drys: People who supported Prohibition.

Enumerated powers: Those powers given specifically to parts of the federal government and prohibited from the states under the U.S. Constitution; for instance, the power to declare war

Faction: A group of people either in the minority or in the majority acting in opposition to the government on some point of common interest. Republics are known to have factions.¹

Federalism: A system in which power is balanced between the federal government and the states

Federalist Papers: Eighty-five essays written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay under the fake name Publius that tried to persuade people to accept the Constitution. These papers were printed in newspapers across the country. The Anti-Federalists wrote their own papers, though not as organized and with many more authors than the Federalists. This lack of organization contributed to their defeat.

Federalists: Americans who supported the Constitution. They believed a strong national government was needed to unite the nation and that the checks and balances would protect the country from a tyrannical government. Famous Federalists-James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin.

Judicial precedent: The idea that we should try to understand our founding documents in light of what judges have ruled.

Magna Charta: A document or piece of legislation that serves as a guarantee of basic rights.

Original intent: The idea that we should try to understand our founding documents by what the writers of the documents intended.

Prohibition: Law that made the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating alcohol illegal except for industrial, medicinal, and sacramental purposes

Speakeasy: An establishment that was used for selling and drinking alcoholic beverages during the period of United States history known as *Prohibition* (1920-1933, longer in some states), when selling or buying

¹ Noah Webster, American Dictionary of the English Language—First Edition, (San Francisco, CA: Foundation for Christian Education, 1995—reprinted from the 1828 edition).

alcohol was illegal. The term comes from a patron's manner of ordering alcohol without raising suspicion — a bartender would tell a patron to be quiet and “speakeasy.”¹

Wets: People who were against *Prohibition*

CONSTITUTION BOWL QUESTIONS, ARTICLE I, SECTIONS 1-5

Round 1			
Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Which branch of government determines whether a law is Constitutional?	<i>The Supreme Court</i>	1. What should an American citizen do who thinks a law is not Constitutional?	Work with his or her elected representatives to change the law.
2. Do the members of Congress (the House and the Senate) have to meet together in one room to make laws?	<i>No</i>	2. Do members of Congress (the House and the Senate) have to meet in the same building to make laws?	<i>Yes</i>
3. Who chooses the persons who shall be members of the House of Representatives?	<i>The people of the different states.</i>	3. What is the total number of House members allowed and how is the number determined for each state?	The total number is set at 435 with each state receiving its proportional share.
4. How many Senators are allowed from each state?	<i>Two</i>	4. Who elects senators today, and who used to elect senators?	The people elect senators through a popular vote today, but it used to be the state legislatures.
5. What is the term of office for a member of the House of Representatives?	<i>Two years</i>	5. What are the requirements for a member of the House of Representatives?	25 years old, U.S. citizen for seven years, a resident of the state he or she represents
6. Which elected officials must be a natural born citizen of the United States?	<i>The President of the United States and the Vice President (in case he is made President)</i>	What does it mean to be a naturalized citizen of the United States?	Citizen of another country who, after passing certain requirements and taking an oath of citizenship, becomes a citizen of the United States.
7. How long is a Senator's term of office?	<i>Six years</i>	7. What fraction of the senators are elected every two years?	<i>One-third</i>
8. Who presides over the House of Representatives?	<i>The Speaker of the House</i>	8. How is the Speaker of the House chosen?	Elected by the member of the House of Representatives
9. Who presides over the Senate?	<i>The Vice President</i>	9. How do the Vice President's duties differ from the Speaker of the House?	The Vice President does not preside over debates.
10. Do senators ever sit as judges?	<i>Yes</i>	10. When do senators sit as judges?	During the trial of an impeachment
11. Who brings an impeachment (formal charges) against a person?	<i>The House of Representatives.</i>	11. Who tries the impeachment and what can happen to someone who is convicted?	The Senate conducts the trial and, if convicted, the person can be removed from office, and all future governmental offices, permanently.
12. Can a person convicted of the impeachment charges be further prosecuted?	<i>Yes</i>	12. Who would further prosecute the convicted person?	A Court of Law.
13. Can someone be impeached but not convicted?	<i>Yes</i>	13. Name at least one President who has been impeached but not convicted.	Bill Clinton, Andrew Johnson

14. How often does Congress meet?	<i>At least once every year</i>	14. When does Congress meet?	The first Tuesday in January until they are finished with their congressional business (typically November or December)
15. What fraction of the members of Congress is needed to be present so they can meet?	<i>A majority or one more than half</i>	15. What does Congress do if they don't have at least half of their members present?	They may either compel the members to come or adjourn (wait) until more members come.
EXTRA QUESTIONS:			
1. Which entities are being regulated in Article IV of the Constitution?	<i>The states and the federal government</i>	1. Summarize two of the four sections of Article IV of the Constitution.	Section 1-Interstate relations, 2-Duties of states to one another, 3-New states and territories, 4-Federal duties to the states
2. Define an Anti-Federalist	<i>Americans who opposed the Constitution. They thought that the federal government was too strong and could become like the British monarchy. In addition, they wanted the Constitution to guarantee individual rights and fought for the Bill of Rights. Famous Anti-Federalists included - George Mason, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry.</i>	2. Define a Federalist	Americans who supported the Constitution. They believed a strong national government was needed to unite the nation and that the checks and balances would protect the country from a tyrannical government. Famous Federalists-James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin.

CONSTITUTION BOWL QUESTIONS, ARTICLE I, SECTIONS 6-8

Round 2			
Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Who decides how much the members of Congress are paid?	<i>Congress</i>	1. Why can this not be avoided?	Because Congress is the only one with authority to decide this
2. May members of Congress be arrested for debts they owe while they are in session?	<i>No</i>	2. In what instances may members of Congress be arrested while they are in session?	For treason, a felony, or breach of the peace
3. Does a member of Congress breach the peace if he or she says something offensive to another member of Congress in debate?	<i>No</i>	3. How does someone breach the peace?	By causing a disturbance to the peaceful living of others by resorting to threat and physical intimidation
4. What constitutes treason?	<i>Making war or helping others make war against the United States</i>	4. How has Congress chosen to punish treason?	Death
5. Which house in Congress can form a committee to propose a bill?	<i>Either house in Congress can propose a bill.</i>	5. What is the process of getting a bill sent to the President for approval?	Both houses must pass the bill by a majority.

6. How long does the President have to approve or veto a bill?	<i>10 days</i>	6. What happens if the President does not sign or veto a bill within 10 days (excluding Sundays)?	The bill becomes law.
7. What is a bill called that has become a law?	<i>An act</i>	7. What is a pocket veto?	When Congress adjourns before the President's 10 days to sign are up. (The bill is not law and must be resubmitted through Congress.)
8. Can a presidential veto be overridden by Congress?	<i>Yes</i>	8. How does Congress override a presidential veto?	With a two-thirds majority vote by both houses of Congress
9. Congress has the authority to lay and collect taxes, duties, excises, and imposts. What does lay and collect mean?	<i>Lay means to determine how much should be paid and collect means they can make people to pay it.</i>	9. Define tax, duty, excise and impost.	Tax: Payment to support the government. Duty: Tax on imports. Excise: Tax on certain articles. Impost: Harbor tax on ships.
10. Other than taxing, what else can Congress do to raise money?	<i>Borrow on the credit of the United States</i>	10. Who owes the money that is borrowed?	The people of the United States of America
11. May Congress control commerce between states and with foreign nations?	<i>Yes</i>	11. What does this mean?	To regulate the exchange of goods and services between foreign nations and between states
12. May Congress decide who may declare bankruptcy?	<i>Yes</i>	12. How is this done and what is bankruptcy?	By determining the rules of bankruptcy, which is when a person cannot pay their debts.
13. What does it mean that Congress can coin money?	<i>Congress can mint coins made of metal.</i>	Why could they not print money?	They did not trust paper money which can be manipulated so as to be worth nothing.
14. What was the first paper currency called that was issued by the United States?	<i>"Continental" because it was issued by the Continental Congress</i>	14. When and why was it stopped and when did the United States print money again?	It was stopped in 1780 because the states printed too much paper currency and it was not worth anything. The United States did not print money again until the Civil War.
15. What is paper currency to be redeemed for?	<i>Gold and silver</i>	15. Who prints our money today and what can it be redeemed for?	The Federal Reserve (a private entity) prints our money, and it cannot be redeemed for anything.
EXTRA QUESTIONS:			
1. Which entity is regulated in Article III of the Constitution?	<i>The judicial branch</i>	1. Describe two of the three sections of Article III.	Section 1: The Supreme Court and other federal courts, Section 2: Powers of the judiciary, Section 3: Treason
2. Define Checks and Balances	<i>The process which allows one branch of government to challenge the powers of another.</i>	2. Define enumerated powers	Those powers given specifically to parts of the federal government and prohibited from the states under the U.S. Constitution; for instance, the power to declare war.

CONSTITUTION BOWL QUESTIONS, ARTICLE I, SECTIONS 8-9

Round 3

Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Can mail be interstate commerce is Congress allowed to regulate it?	Yes	1. What are post offices and post roads?	Post offices are places where mail is taken in, and post roads are the roads on which they are carried.
2. Define a patent right versus a copyright.	<i>A patent right is rights to an article one has invented and a copyright is rights for a book or other written or drawn item someone has created.</i>	2. Why should Congress regulate patents and copyrights and should patents and copyrights be permanent or temporary? Justify your answer	Congress has the right to regulate copyrights and patents because it will most likely involve interstate commerce. Patents and copyrights should be temporary to encourage fair usage.
3. Who or what establishes the Supreme Court?	<i>The Constitution</i>	3. Who or what established the other federal courts and approximately how many federal judges are there today?	Congress, and there are about 1,000 federal judges today.
4. What is piracy?	<i>Crimes committed on the high seas (the oceans)</i>	4. Why does Congress punish those crimes?	Because it is outside the jurisdiction of the states.
5. What is another word for the law of nations?	<i>International law</i>	5. Why should nations agree on international laws and who should prosecute international crimes?	There must be international agreements to produce international peace. International criminals should be prosecuted in their own nations in agreement with the offended nation.
6. What is the law that states a person may not be held in court unless he or she is specifically charged?	<i>Habeas Corpus</i>	6. When is the right of Habeas Corpus temporarily suspended?	Only in times of rebellion by our own citizens or invasion by an enemy. As soon as the extreme danger is passed, Habeas Corpus must be restored.
7. May a law be passed to specifically punish a person?	No	7. What is this called and where should a person be punished for his or her crimes?	It is called a Bill of Attainder, and people should be punished only a court of law with a jury of their peers.
8. Can a law be passed and then a person be punished for something one did before the law was passed?	No	8. What is this called and why is it illegal?	It is called an ex-post-facto law, and it is illegal because someone cannot be punished for something one did not know was wrong.
9. Are citizens taxed for exporting any of their goods?	No	9. Why are they not taxed for what they export?	Because citizens should be encouraged to export. Economically speaking, it helps America.
10. Who has the authority to originate the idea to draw money out of the Treasury?	<i>The House of Representatives</i>	10. By what method is the money drawn out of the Treasury, and who must approve it?	By an act of law by which both house of Congress and the President must concur (unless overridden by a Congressional two-thirds majority).

11. Does the government give its citizens title of nobility?	No	11. What is a title of nobility?	A title that give someone privileges above another.
12. Can foreign governments give, and can private citizens accept, titles of nobility?	Yes	12. Can citizens who occupy positions of trust by the United States government accept titles of nobility or even gifts from foreign governments? Why or why not?	Not without the express consent of Congress. This could lead to bribing our citizens to do something not in harmony with their position of trust.
13. Were most of the Founding Fathers against slavery?	Yes	13. Did some Founding Fathers who opposed slavery also own slaves? If so, why did they continue to own slaves?	Yes. Slaves had to be freed over time to give them the best chance to remain free.
14. When was the importation of slaves to end?	1808	14. What three states threatened to not confederate if slavery was abolished?	North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia
15. Did the importation of slaves actually end in 1808?	Yes	15. When did slavery end and which amendment ended it?	Slave families were kept in involuntary servitude until the Civil War. The Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 ended slavery.
EXTRA QUESTION:			
1. Describe Article II of the Constitution.	<i>Organization, powers, and restraints of the executive branch</i>	1. Describe two of the four sections of Article II.	Section 1: The President and Vice President information, Section II: Powers of the President, Section III: Other presidential powers and duties, Section IV: Impeachment explained.
2. What is a faction?	<i>A group of people either in the minority or in the majority acting in opposition to the government on some point of common interest. Republics are known to have factions.</i>	Define federalism	A system in which power is balanced between the federal government and the states

CONSTITUTION BOWL QUESTIONS, ARTICLE I, SECTIONS 8 AND 10

Round 4			
Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Who may declare war on another country?	Congress	1. Why is this the case?	Because war is profoundly serious
2. May the President declare war?	No	2. May the President ever mobilize our military without the consent of Congress? If so, when may he do it?	Yes, the President may repel sudden attacks though no war is declared.
3. For how long may Congress fund a war by an act of law?	Two years	3. Why can Congress only fund a war for two years before they have to pass another act of Congress?	Because those who are members of the House of Representatives only serve for two years at a time.

4. Who is empowered to raise and support an army and a navy?	<i>Congress</i>	4. Why does the Constitution not mention an air force?	Because airplanes were not invented when the Constitution was written
5. Who do members of the National Guard represent?	<i>The citizens of the state in which they live</i>	5. Who normally calls the National Guard in to duty?	The governor of the respective state unless they are called in to the service of the United States by the President.
6. Can the National Guard enforce civilian law when serving states?	<i>Yes</i>	6. Can the National Guard enforce civilian law when serving the federal government? Why or why not?	No, the Posse Comitatus Act of 1874 makes it illegal for federal troops to enforce civilian law.
7. Does the federal government pay some of the expenses of the National Guard?	<i>Yes</i>	7. What is the difference between the National Guard and the Reserve?	The National Guard serves the states under the direction of the governor unless called up by the President. The Reserve only serves the federal government when called up by the President.
8. Can the National Guard help the governor clean-up natural disasters and put down riots?	<i>Yes</i>	8. According to the Constitution, what can the National Guard do to serve the nation under the President?	1. Execute the laws of the Union, 2. Suppress insurrections, and 3. Repel invasions
9. What is a standing army?	<i>An army employed even during times of peace</i>	9. Why do we have standing armies?	Lack of a standing army would invite a sneak attack from a foreign enemy.
10. Did states have more or less supremacy after the Constitution was ratified?	<i>Less</i>	10. Why were states willing to give up some of their powers in favor of the Constitution?	Because they received more protections and privileges from a strong federal government
11. Can states declare war or enter into a treaty or an alliance?	<i>No</i>	11. Why shouldn't states have these powers?	Because it could break up the Union and create large factions
12. Are states allowed to defend themselves against invasion?	<i>Yes</i>	12. Are states allowed to attack an offending foreign enemy? Why or why not?	No. This would be an act of war, and only Congress can declare war.
13. Can states do anything that the federal government is prohibited from doing?	<i>Yes, many things</i>	13. Provide at least three examples of powers states have that the federal government does not have.	How to punish crimes, enforcing civilian law, education, local and state taxation, zoning ordinances, marriage licenses, building codes, utilities, garbage removal, drivers licenses, traffic enforcement, etc., i.e. anything not reserved to the federal government or not prohibited by the Constitution.

14. Are there some things that states are strictly prohibited from doing?	Yes	14. Provide at least three examples.	Granting letters of marque and reprisal, coining money or emitting bills of credit, making anything but gold and silver for payment of debts, passing a bill of attainder, passing an ex post facto law, passing a law impairing obligations or existing contracts, granting a title of nobility, etc.
15. Are there some things that states can only do with the consent of Congress?	Yes	15. Provide at least three examples.	Laying duties on imports or exports or on a ships tonnage, keeping troops or ships in times of peace, entering into any agreement with another state or foreign power, engaging in war unless they are actually invaded or in imminent danger.
EXTRA QUESTION			
1. Does each state have a militia?	Yes	1. Who is the militia?	"All able-bodied males at least 17 years of age and under 45 years of age who are or have [made] a declaration of intent to become citizens." (Title 10, section 31 of the U.S. Code)
2. Define original intent	<i>The idea that we should try to understand our founding documents by what the writers of the documents intended.</i>	2. Define judicial precedent	The idea that we should try to understand our founding documents in light of what judges have ruled.

CONSTITUTION BOWL QUESTIONS, ARTICLE II, SECTION 1

Round 5			
Toss-up Questions	Answers	Bonus Questions	Answers
1. Who executes the laws which Congress has made?	<i>The President of the United States.</i>	1. How does Congress and the President check each others' power?	In the United States if the legislature makes oppressive laws, the President can refuse to execute them, and if the President acts tyrannical, the legislature may refuse or negate laws that may benefit him.
2. Who elects the President of the United States?	<i>The people using electors.</i>	2. Who are electors?	People appointed by the state legislature to vote for the President.

3. How many electors may each state have? Please provide an example.	<i>The total number of both houses. If the state had two Senators and five Congressmen, they could have seven electors.</i>	3. What are the qualifications to be an elector?	Honorable people who do not hold any office of trust or profit under the United States of America.
4. When do the electors vote?	<i>On a day fixed by Congress once every four years</i>	4. How do the electors vote?	Using ballots, voting for the President and Vice President as one
5. Must the President receive a majority vote of the electors to win?	<i>Yes</i>	5. What if he does not? Who chooses the President in that case and how is it done?	The House of Representatives chooses and each state only gets one vote.
6. Must the Vice President also receive a majority vote of the electors to win?	<i>Yes</i>	6. What if he does not? Who chooses the Vice President in that case and how is it done?	The Senate chooses and each Senator gets one vote.
7. Can a state's electoral vote be split between two candidates?	<i>No</i>	7. How is it decided who the electors vote for?	The electors choose one candidate by a majority vote of the electors and all of the electoral votes go to that candidate.
8. Must the President be born in the United States?	<i>Yes</i>	8. Must the Vice President be born in the United States? Why or why not.	Yes, because he or she may need to serve as the President.
9. How many terms of four years may the President serve?	<i>Two terms</i>	9. Which President served four terms and which amendments capped the maximum at two terms?	President Franklin D. Roosevelt served four terms but the Twenty-second Amendment changed it to two terms maximum that a president can serve.
10. What time, day, and month does the term of the President and Vice President begin?	<i>Noon on the twentieth day of January</i>	10. Which amendment established this?	The Twentieth
11. Who takes over as President if he dies, is put out of office, or resigns?	<i>The Vice President</i>	11. Who takes over if both President and Vice President either die, are put out of office or resign?	Congress must declare by law who shall perform the duties until another President is chosen, or until the President can assume office.
12. What is the annual salary for the President of the United States?	<i>\$400,000 as of 2007</i>	12. May he receive any other pay? Why or why not?	No, lest he set his heart on money above his service or is bribed for favoritism.
13. What is the annual salary for the Vice President of the United States?	<i>\$208,100</i>	13. May he receive any other pay? Why or why not.	No, lest he set his heart on money above his service or is bribed for favoritism.
14. Does the President take an oath before he can begin his duties?	<i>Yes</i>	14. Repeat, word-for-word, the oath he takes.	"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

15. What is an oath and how is it taken?	<i>It is a solemn act calling upon God to bear witness that what a man says is true. The oath-taker repeats the words of the oath with the left hand on the Bible and right arm raised to the square.</i>	15. Repeat, word-for-word, the oath members of Congress take.	“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.”
EXTRA QUESTION:			
1. Describe the powers expressed in Article I of the Constitution.	<i>Organization, powers, and restraints of the legislative branch.</i>	1. Describe five of the ten sections of Article I.	Section 1: Congress defined, Section 2: House of Representative, Section 3: The Senate, Section 4: Congressional elections and sessions, Section 5: Internal Operation of Congress, Section 6: Congressional privileges and restrictions, Section 7: The lawmaking process, Section 8: Powers of Congress, Section 9: Limitations of Congress, Section 10: Limitations of the States
1. Define government sponsored Prohibition	<i>Law that made the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating alcohol illegal except for industrial, medicinal, and sacramental purposes</i>	2. During Prohibition, what was a speakeasy?	An establishment that was used for selling and drinking alcoholic beverages during the period of United States history known as Prohibition (1920-1933, longer in some states), when selling or buying alcohol was illegal. The term comes from a patron's manner of ordering alcohol without raising suspicion — a bartender would tell a patron to be quiet and “speakeasy.”

The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

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

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.
 He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.
 He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and
 unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:
 For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:
 For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the
 Inhabitants of these States:
 For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:
 For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:
 For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:
 For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences
 For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an
 Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit
 instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:
 For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of
 our Governments:
 For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all
 cases whatsoever.
 He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
 He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.
 He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death,
 desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the
 most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.
 He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country,
 to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.
 He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our
 frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of
 all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our
 repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by
 every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time
 of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them
 of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice
 and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these
 usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been
 deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which
 denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace
 Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled,
 appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by
 Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies
 are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the
 British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought
 to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude
 Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent

States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The 56 signatures on the Declaration appear in the positions indicated:

Column 1

Georgia:

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

Column 2

North Carolina:

William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina:

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Column 3

Massachusetts:

John Hancock

Maryland:

Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Column 4

Pennsylvania:

Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware:

Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

Column 5

New York:

William Floyd
Philip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

New Jersey:

Richard Stockton
John Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

Column 6

New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple

Massachusetts:

Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:

Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut:

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New Hampshire:

Matthew Thornton

The Constitution of the United States

[Items that are underlined have since been amended or superseded.]

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

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

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he

shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;--And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass

any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and

Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:--"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;--to all Cases affecting

Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;--to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;--to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;--to Controversies between two or more States;-- between a State and Citizens of another State;--between Citizens of different States;--between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, “the,” being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, the Word “Thirty” being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words “is tried” being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word “the” being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

George Washington
Presidt and deputy
from Virginia

Delaware

Geo: Read
Gunning Bedford jun
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jaco: Broom

Maryland

James McHenry
Dan of St Thos.
Jenifer
Danl. Carroll

Virginia

John Blair
James Madison Jr.

North Carolina

Wm. Blount
Richd. Dobbs Spaight
Hu Williamson

South Carolina

J. Rutledge
Charles Cotesworth
Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few
Abr Baldwin

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

Wm. Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil: Livingston
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania

B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt. Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. FitzSimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris

The Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States

begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Note: The following text is a transcription of the first ten amendments to the Constitution in their original form. These amendments were ratified December 15, 1791, and form what is known as the “Bill of Rights.”

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Further Amendments

AMENDMENT XI

Passed by Congress March 4, 1794--Ratified February 7, 1795

Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 11.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII

Passed by Congress December 9, 1803--Ratified June 15, 1804

Note: A portion of Article II, section 1 of the Constitution was superseded by the 12th amendment.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; -- the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; -- The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. --]* The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

**Superseded by section 3 of the 20th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XIII

Passed by Congress January 31, 1865--Ratified December 6, 1865

Note: A portion of Article IV, section 2, of the Constitution was superseded by the 13th amendment.

Section 1

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV

Passed by Congress June 13, 1866--Ratified July 9, 1868

Note: Article I, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of the 14th amendment.

Section 1

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,* and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis

of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**Changed by section 1 of the 26th amendment.*

AMENDMENT XV

Passed by Congress February 26, 1869--Ratified February 3, 1870

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude--

Section 2

The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XVI

Passed by Congress July 2, 1909--Ratified February 3, 1913

Note: Article I, section 9, of the Constitution was modified by amendment 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT XVII

Passed by Congress May 13, 1912--Ratified April 8, 1913

Note: Article I, section 3, of the Constitution was modified by the 17th amendment.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT XVIII

Passed by Congress December 18, 1917-- Ratified January 16, 1919-- Repealed by amendment 21

Section 1

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XIX

Passed by Congress June 4, 1919--Ratified August 18, 1920

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XX

Passed by Congress March 2, 1932--Ratified January 23, 1933

Note: Article I, section 4, of the Constitution was modified by section 2 of this amendment. In addition, a portion of the 12th amendment was superseded by section 3.

Section 1

The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT XXI

Passed by Congress February 20, 1933--Ratified December 5, 1933

Section 1

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXII

Passed by Congress March 21, 1947--Ratified February 27, 1951

Section 1

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT XXIII

Passed by Congress June 16, 1960--Ratified March 29, 1961

Section 1

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXIV

Passed by Congress August 27, 1962--Ratified January 23, 1964

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXV

Passed by Congress July 6, 1965--Ratified February 10, 1967

Note: Article II, section 1, of the Constitution was affected by the 25th amendment.

Section 1

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President

shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

AMENDMENT XXVI

Passed by Congress March 23, 1971--Ratified July 1, 1971

Note: Amendment 14, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by section 1 of the 26th amendment.

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XXVII

Originally proposed Sept. 25, 1789--Ratified May 7, 1992

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

Welcome!



How the Original Founding of This Nation is the Most Important Lesson We Can Learn

OUR FLAG

The Freedom Bowl is one of the most fun and exciting ways you can learn vital information about the people, principles, and events that have made America great!

Here is what some students have said about the Freedom Bowl:

We had to study a lot, but it was worth it. I learned a lot about our country and how it was founded. It makes you feel like a better American. ~ A. Nielsen

Last year we took fourth place, and it was a little overwhelming to take first this year. I learned so much — like brain overload, so much. I'm coming back next year!

~ S. Durrant

I never thought I would have so much fun doing something like this. You know, I feel that we are going to need the information we gained from these bowls someday.

~ M. Jackson

It was a lot of fun studying with friends and teammates, and I learned a lot. Before, I only had ideas, but now I can spew stuff out. ~ J. Jenkins

I found out how much of an allegiance I owe to my country. I really didn't take too much interest in it before. It was something nice to know but not something I placed a priority on. It gave me a greater sense of gratitude.

~ E. Emery

Here is what a teacher said about Freedom Bowls:

It helps the students understand who they are and what they can become. These Freedom Bowls allowed the students to study things that normally we wouldn't study in depth and have that appreciation for their American citizenship.

~ J. Peterson

This book will provide one of the best and most concise ways for you to study about the people, principles and events that led to the founding of America. You will learn how good governments function, and you might be able to identify some areas in which America can improve.

This book is also the official manual for students to prepare for competing in Freedom Bowls. It has all of the questions you might be asked as well as the rules for the competition and how to prepare. You can study on your own or with a group using the question and answer format provided. After dedicated study, you will feel confident and self-assured as you compete with your peers. There are no trick questions; everyone has an equal chance at doing well. Teachers can hold Freedom Bowls in their classrooms, and students can choose to compete with other schools in exciting and inspirational competitions.