

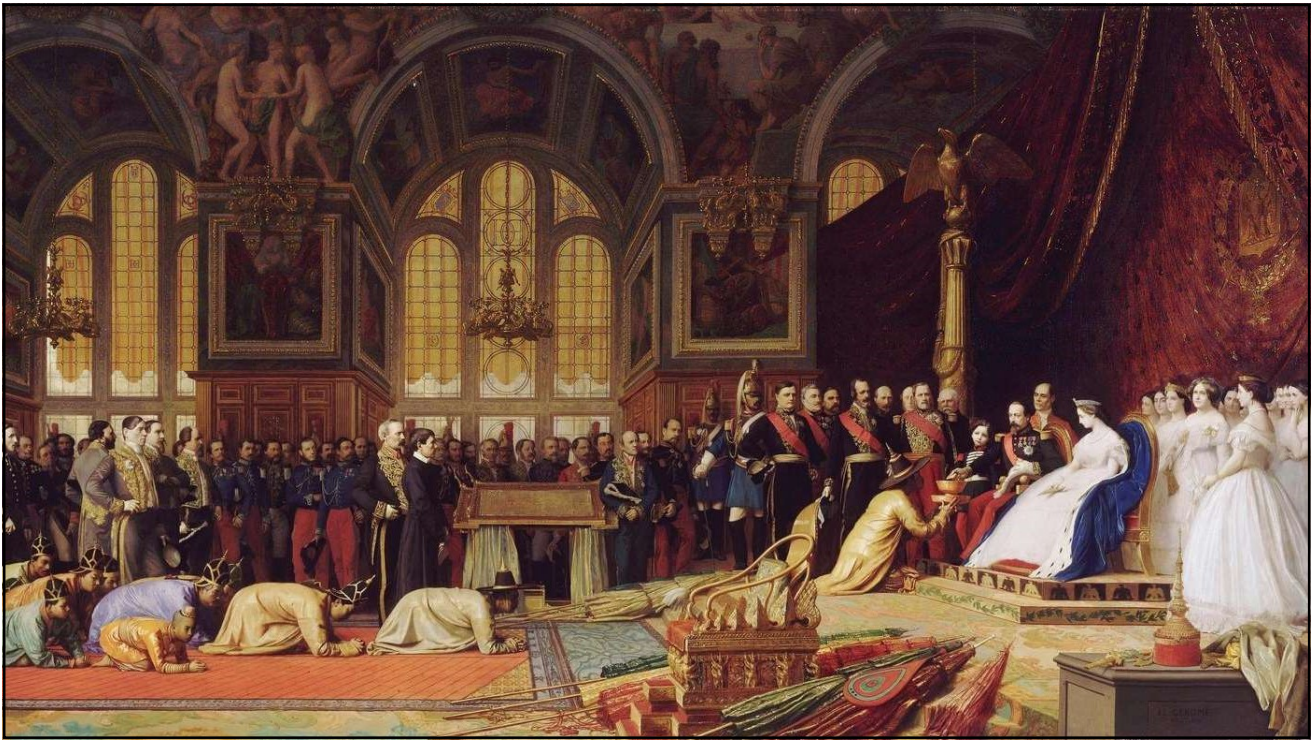


1

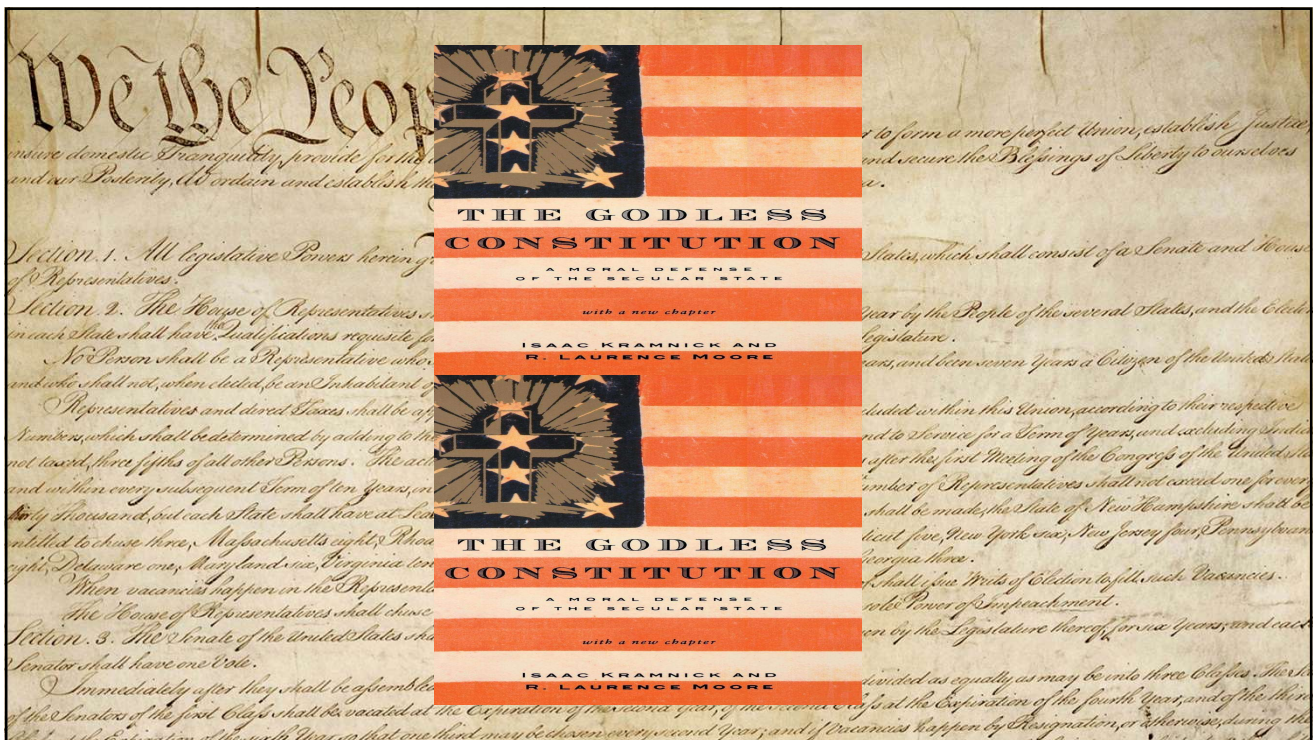


2





3

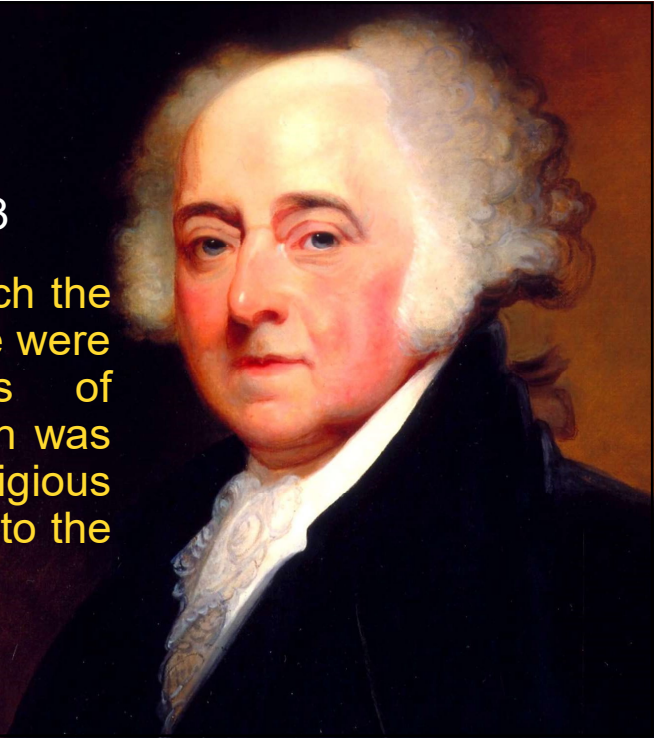


4



John Adams, 1798 & 1813

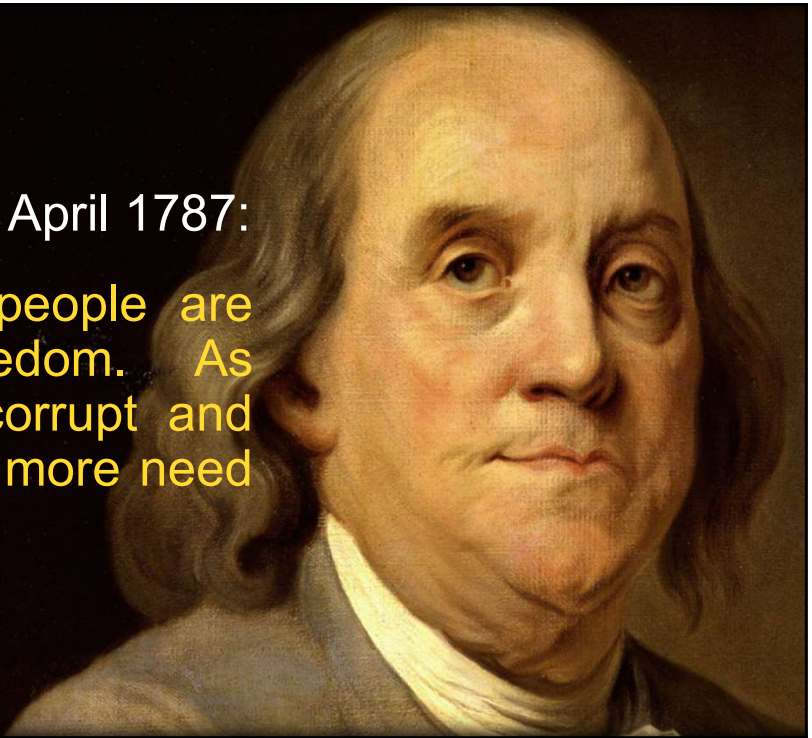
“The general principles on which the fathers achieved independence were ... the general principles of Christianity. ... Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other”



5

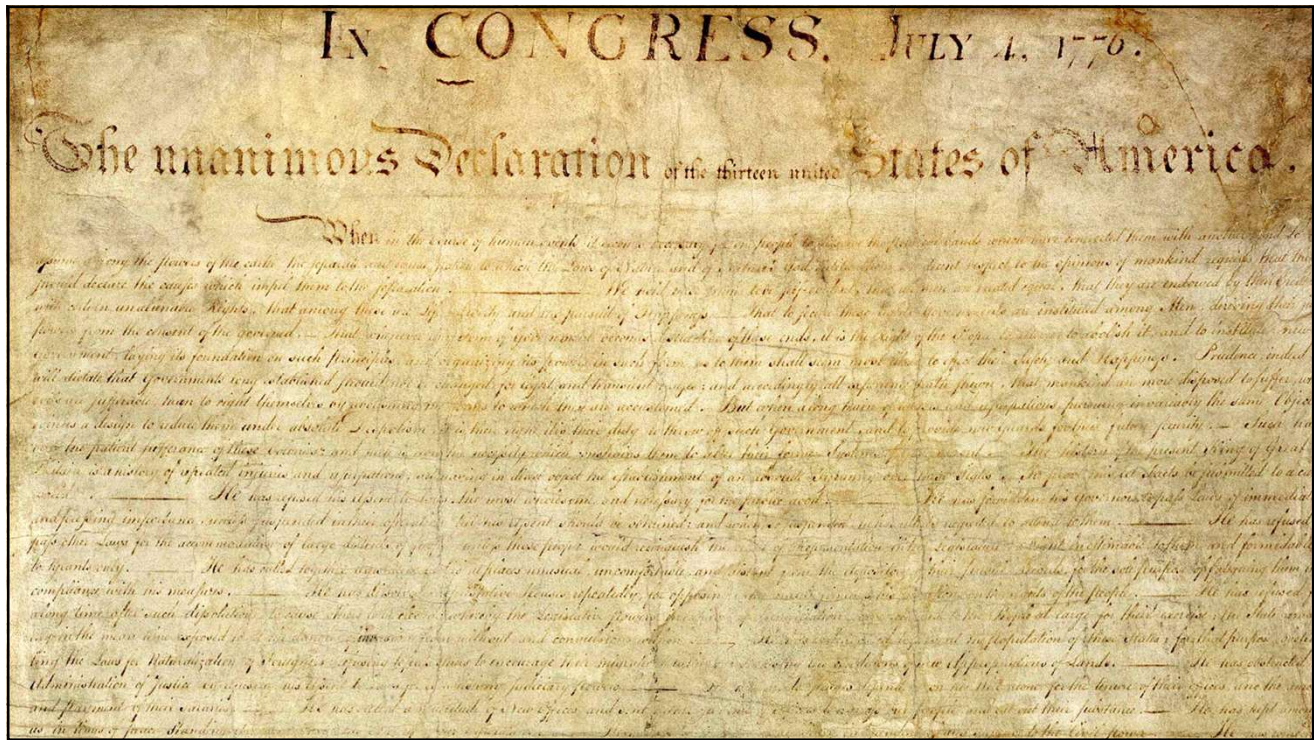
Benjamin Franklin, April 1787:

“Only a virtuous people are capable of freedom. As nations become corrupt and vicious, they have more need of masters.”

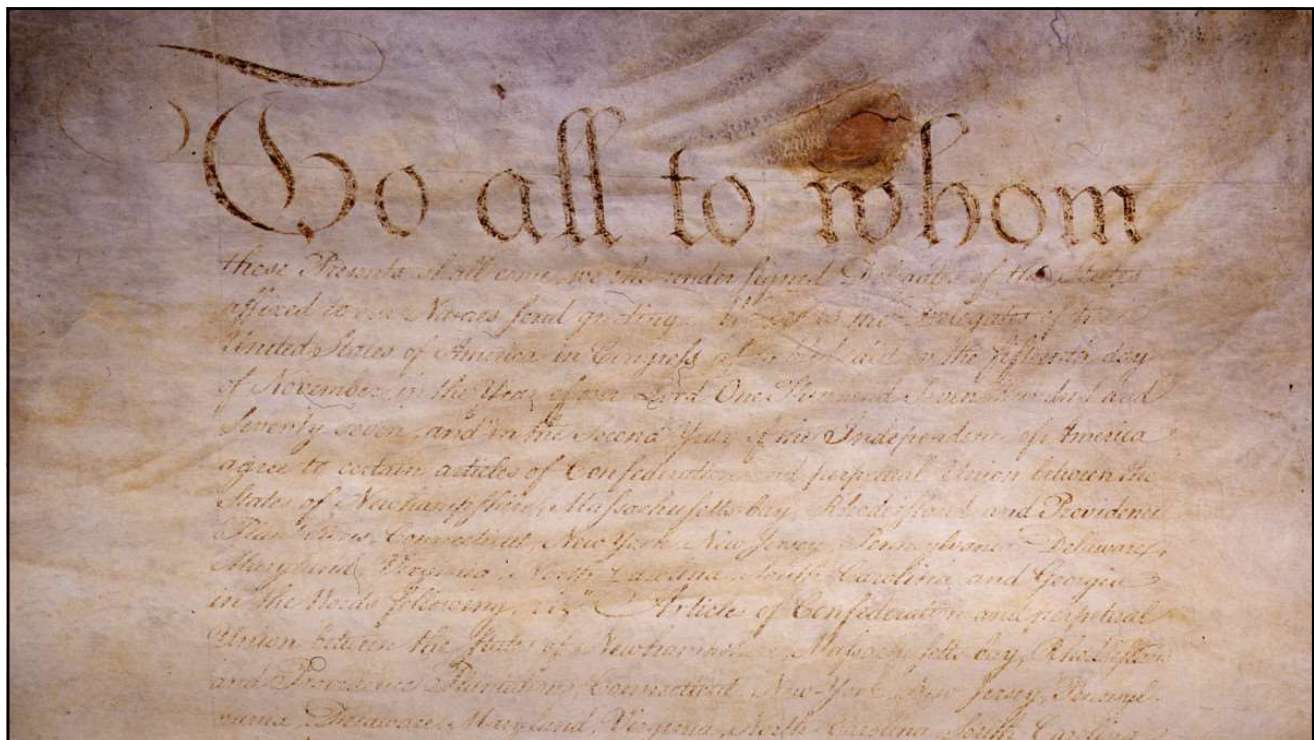


6





7



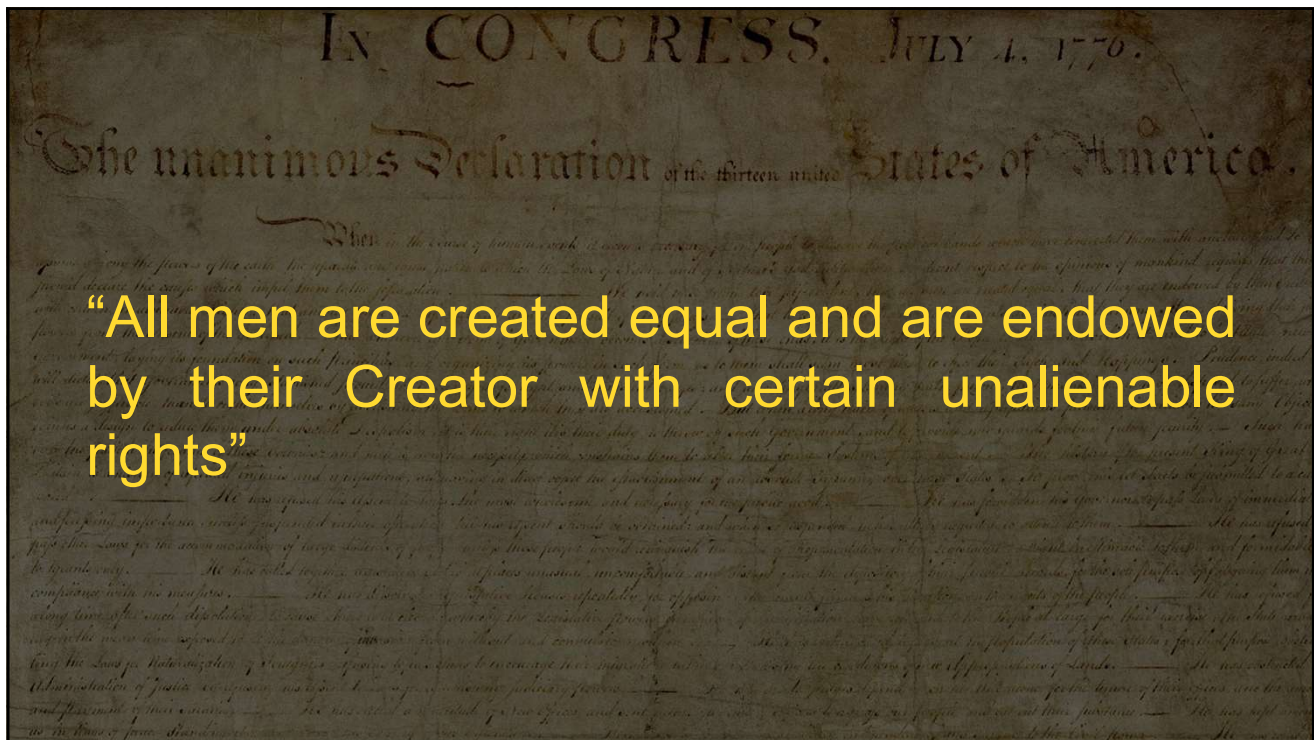
8





May 25 to September 17, 1787

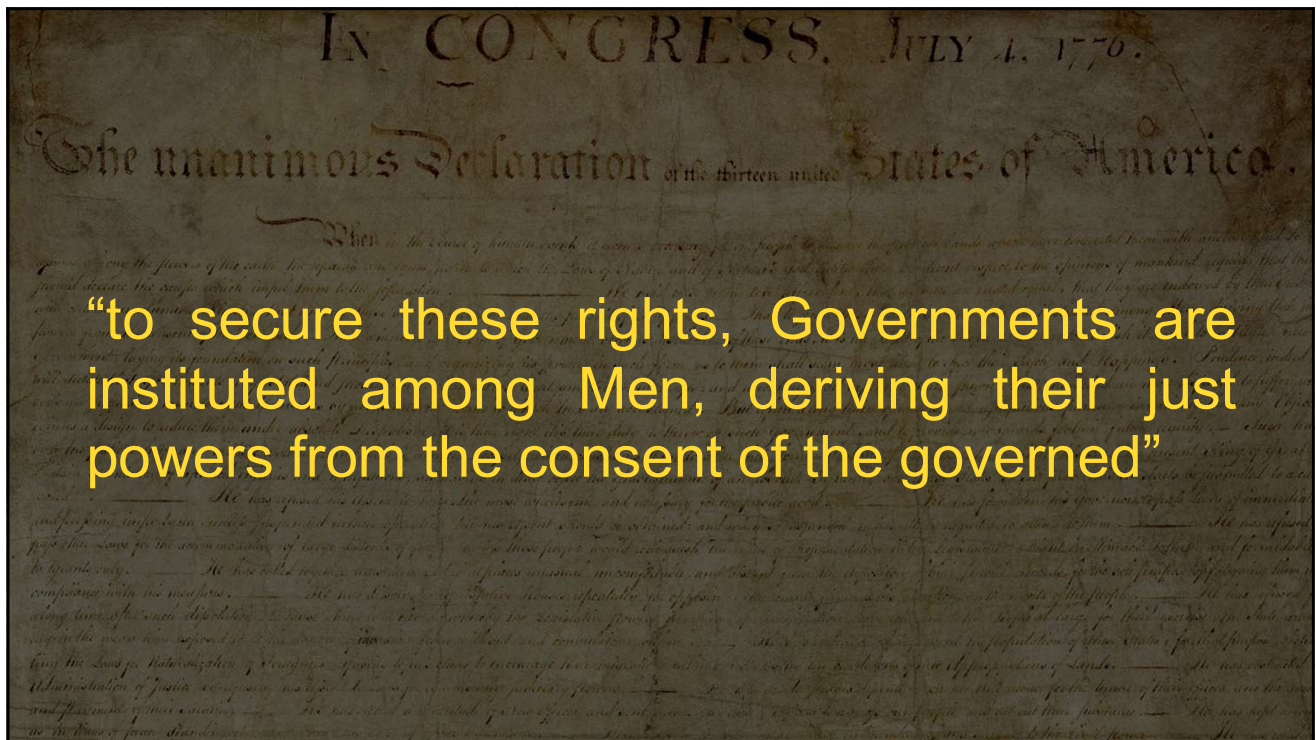
9



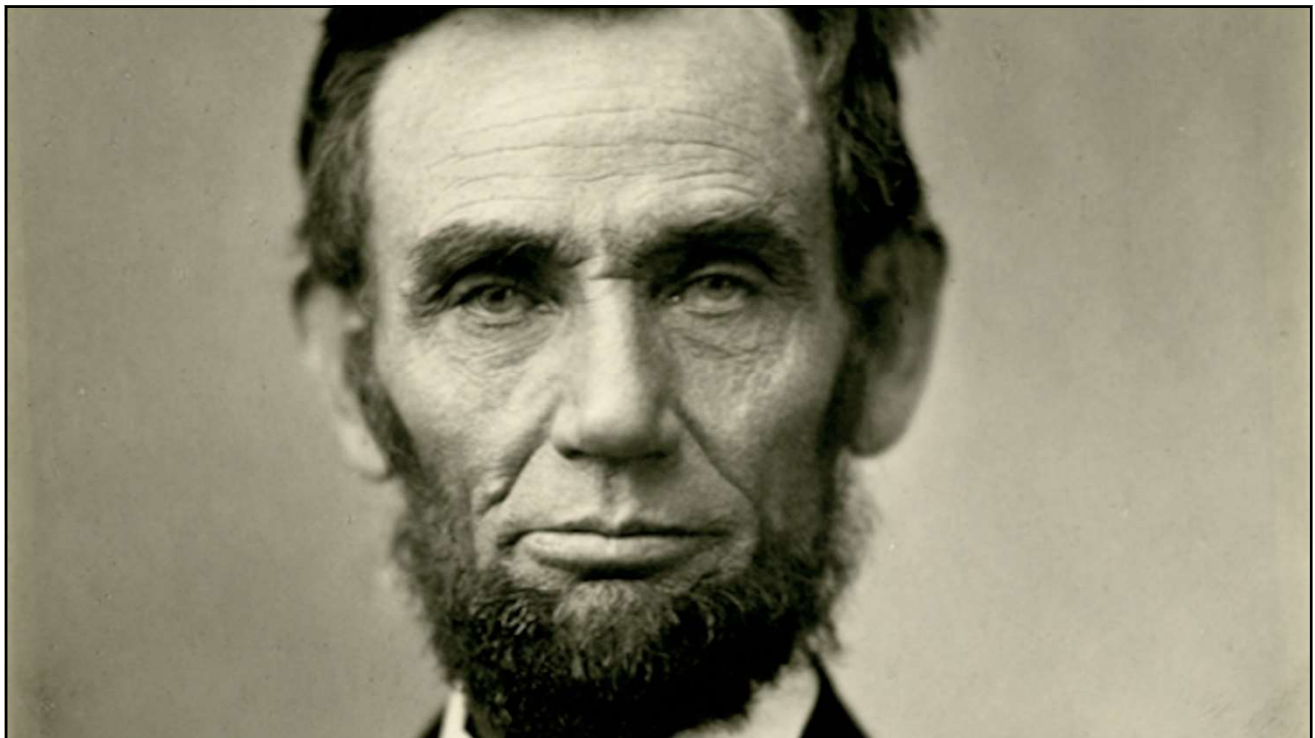
**"All men are created equal and are endowed  
by their Creator with certain unalienable  
rights"**

10





11

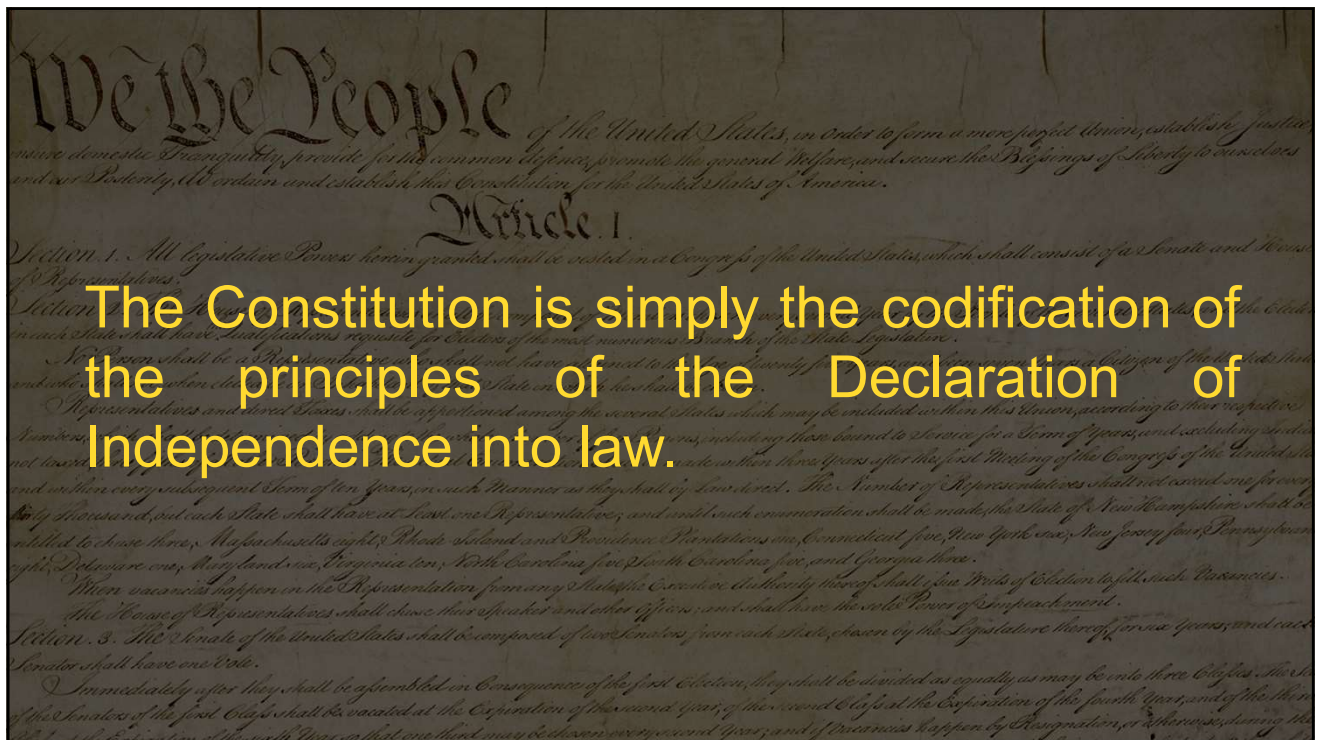


12

### A. Lincoln, "Fragment on the Constitution & the Union"

"The Declaration of Independence is an 'apple of gold' ... and the Union and the Constitution are the picture [frame] of silver framed around it. The picture [frame] was made, not to conceal, or destroy the apple; but to adorn, and preserve it. The picture was made for the apple – not the apple for the picture."

13



14





15

70 delegates were appointed to the Constitutional Convention with only 55 attending and with only 39 actually signing.

Of the 16 who did not sign, 10 refused to sign because:

- George Mason – VA, no bill of rights
- Elbridge Gerry – MA, no bill of rights
- Caleb Strong – MA, against electoral college, wanted legislature to elect president
- Edmund Randolph – VA, not enough checks and balances
- Luther Martin – MD, violated states rights
- John Mercer – MD, left in protest
- John Lansing – NY, opposed a strong national government
- Robert Yates – NY, opposed notion of a strong national government
- Patrick Henry – VA, endangered the rights of States and individual freedoms
- Richard Henry Lee – VA, no bill of rights

16



“A Defense of the Constitutions of  
Government of the United States of  
America”:

“To expect self-denial from men, when  
they have a majority in their favor, and  
consequently power to gratify  
themselves, is to disbelieve all history  
and universal experience; it is to  
disbelieve Revelation and the Word of  
God, which informs us, the heart is  
deceitful above all things, and  
desperately wicked. ...



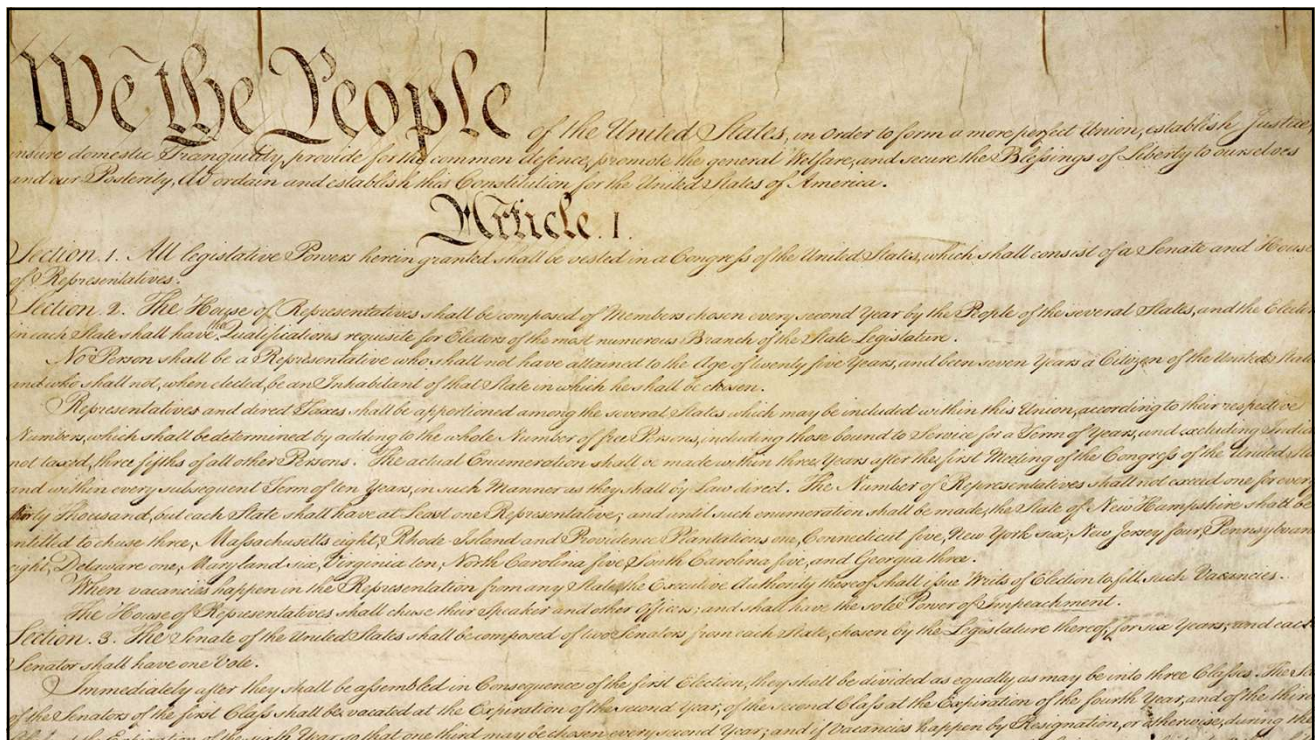
17

such exalted virtue never yet existed in  
any large body of men and lasted long;  
... There is no man so blind as not to  
see, that to talk of founding a  
government upon a supposition that  
nations and great bodies of men, left to  
themselves, will practice a course of  
self-denial, is either to babble like a  
new-born infant, or to deceive like an  
unprincipled impostor.”

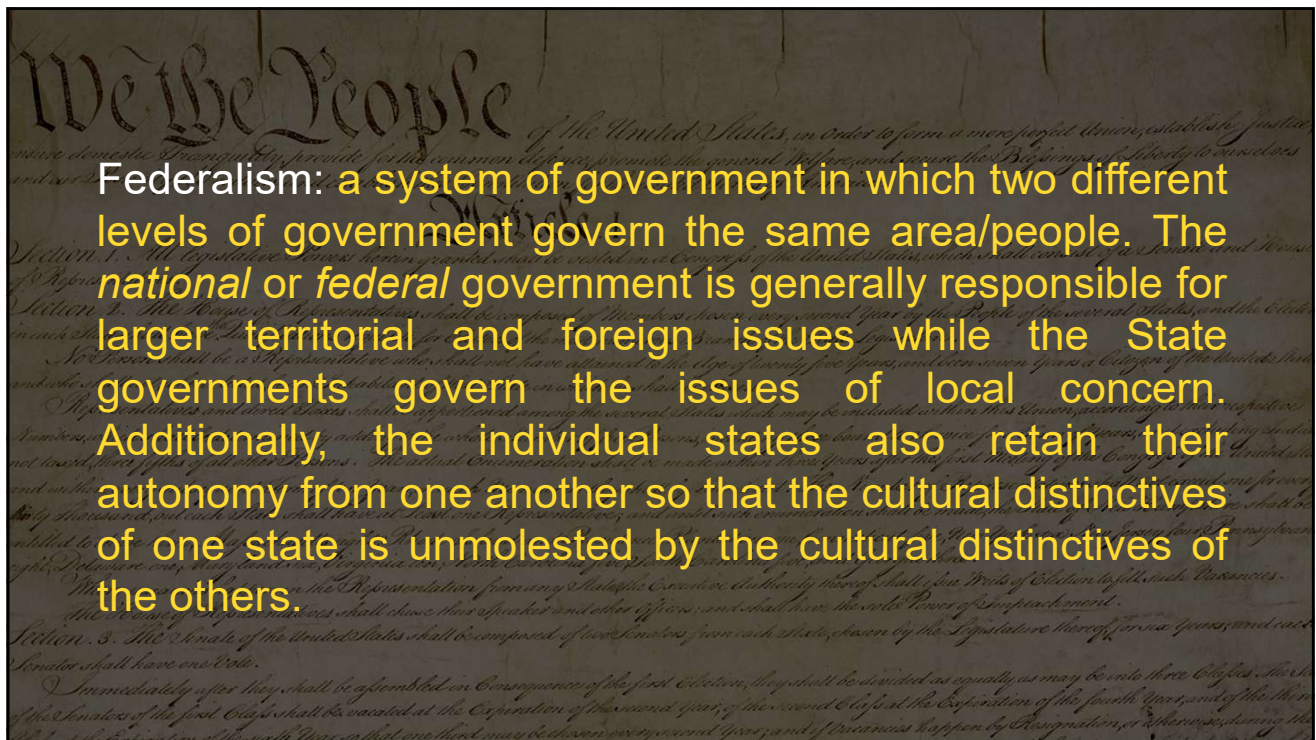


18



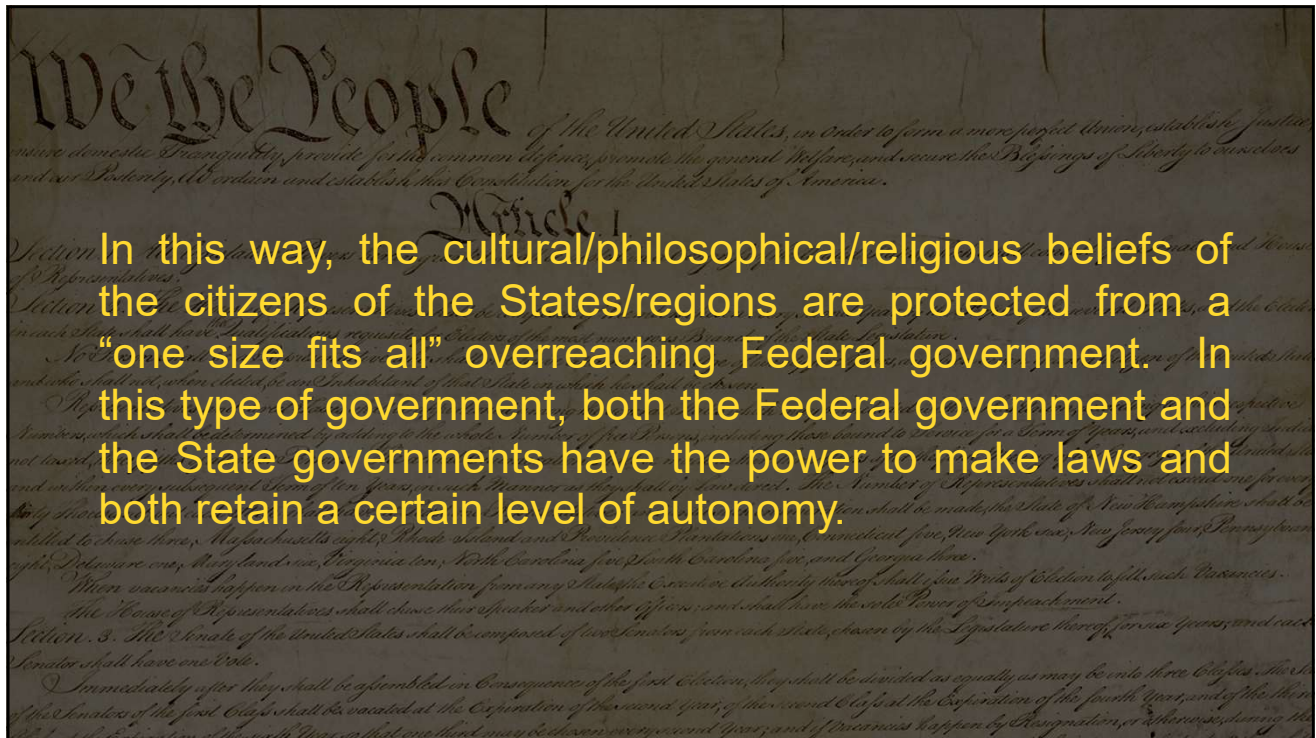


19

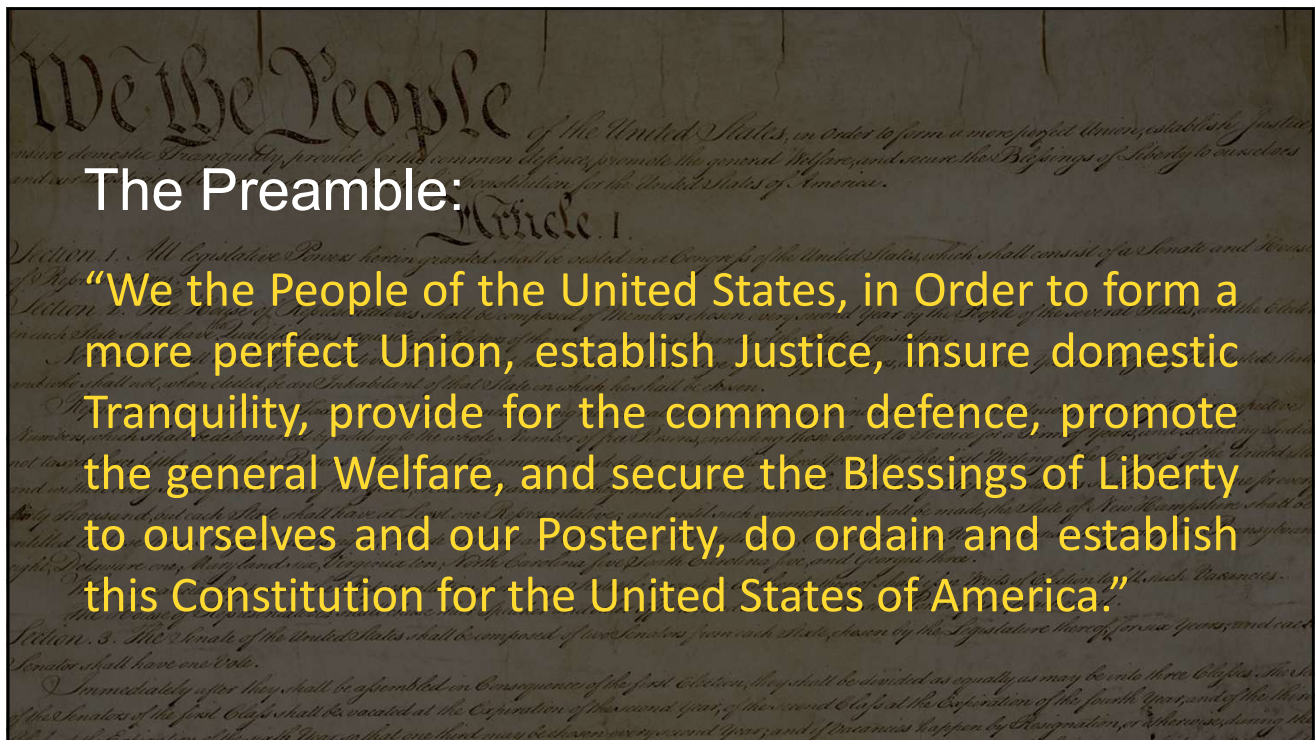


20



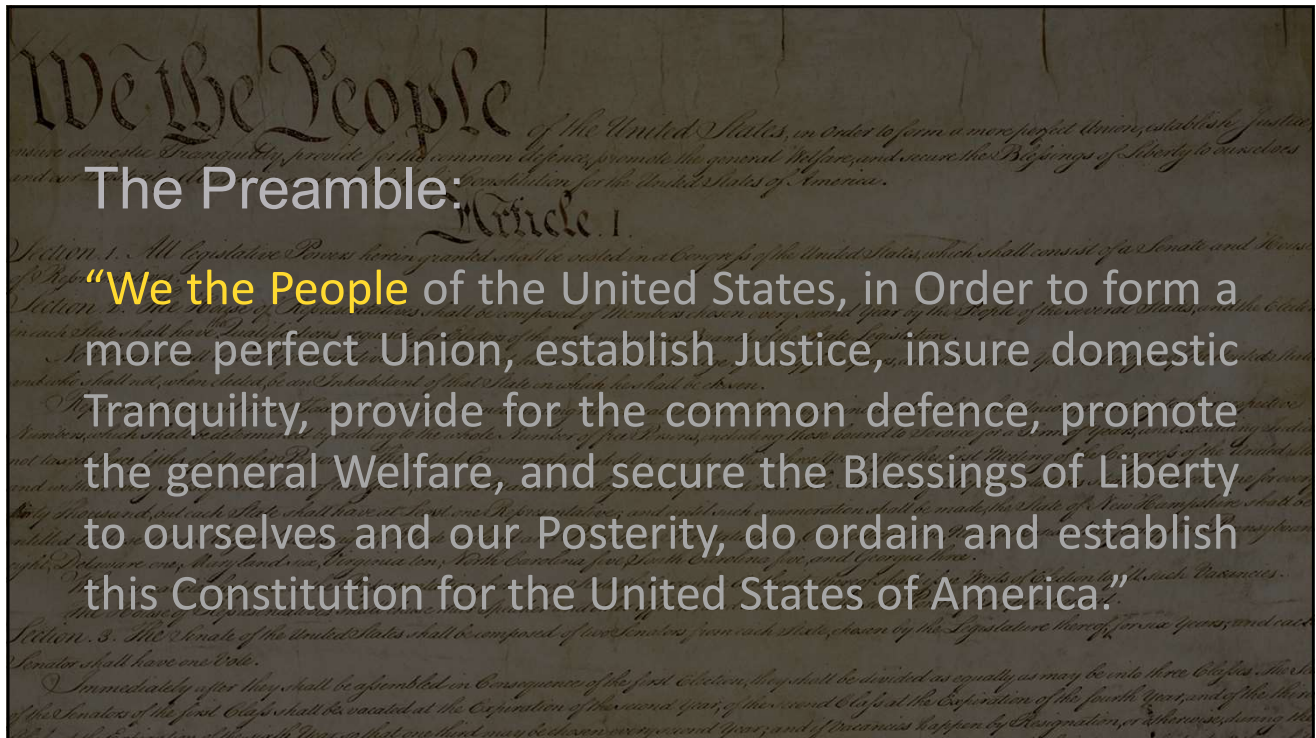


21

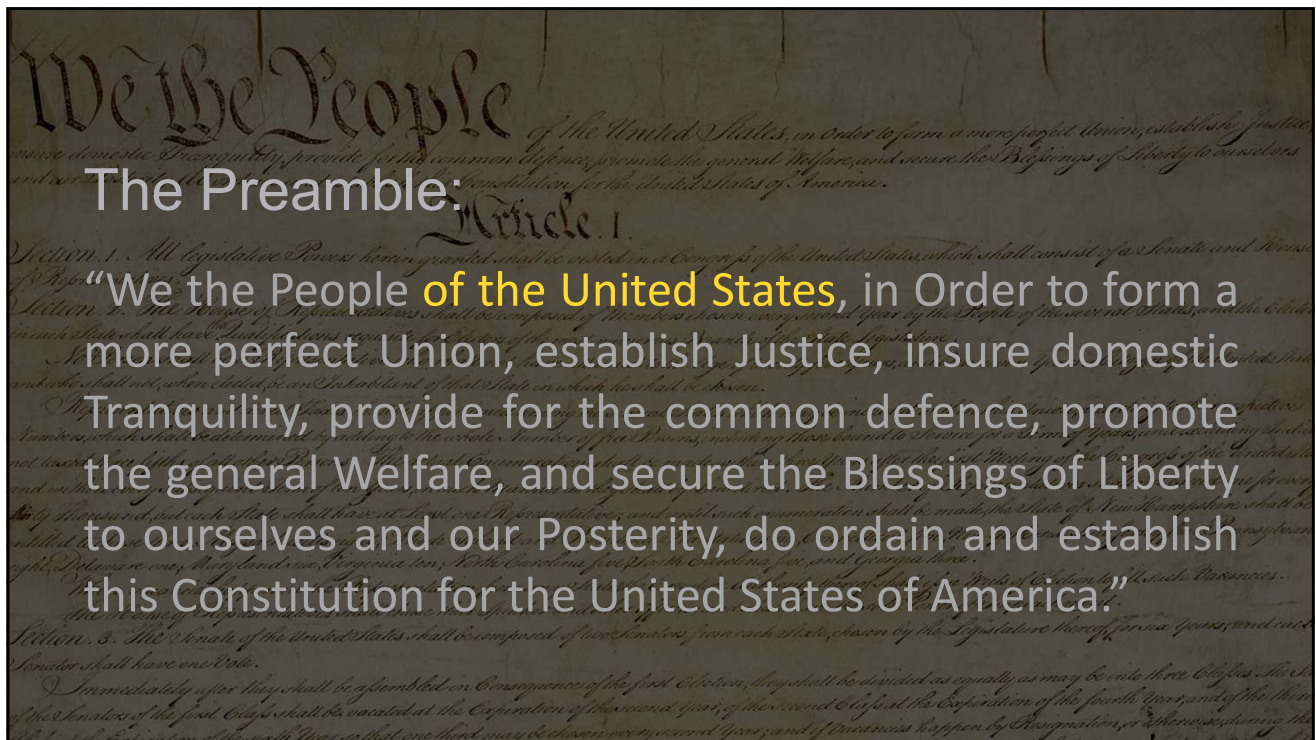


22



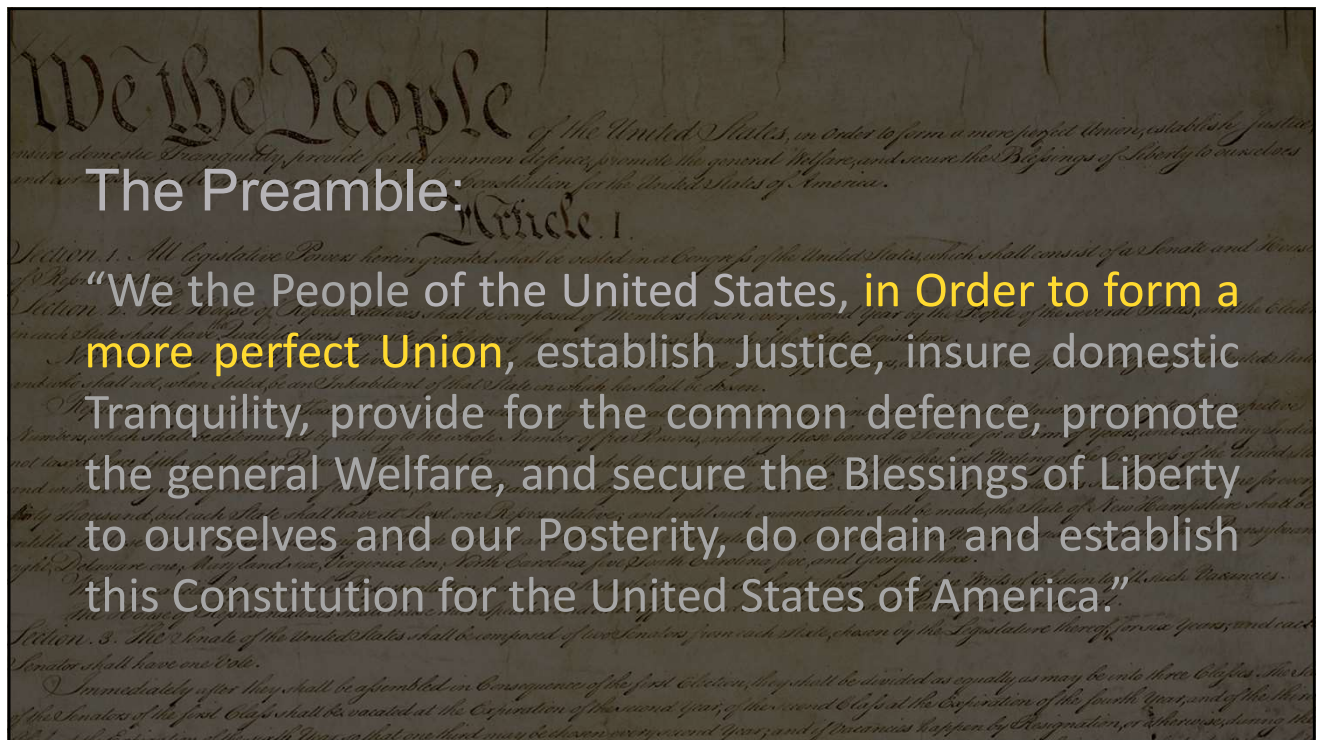


23

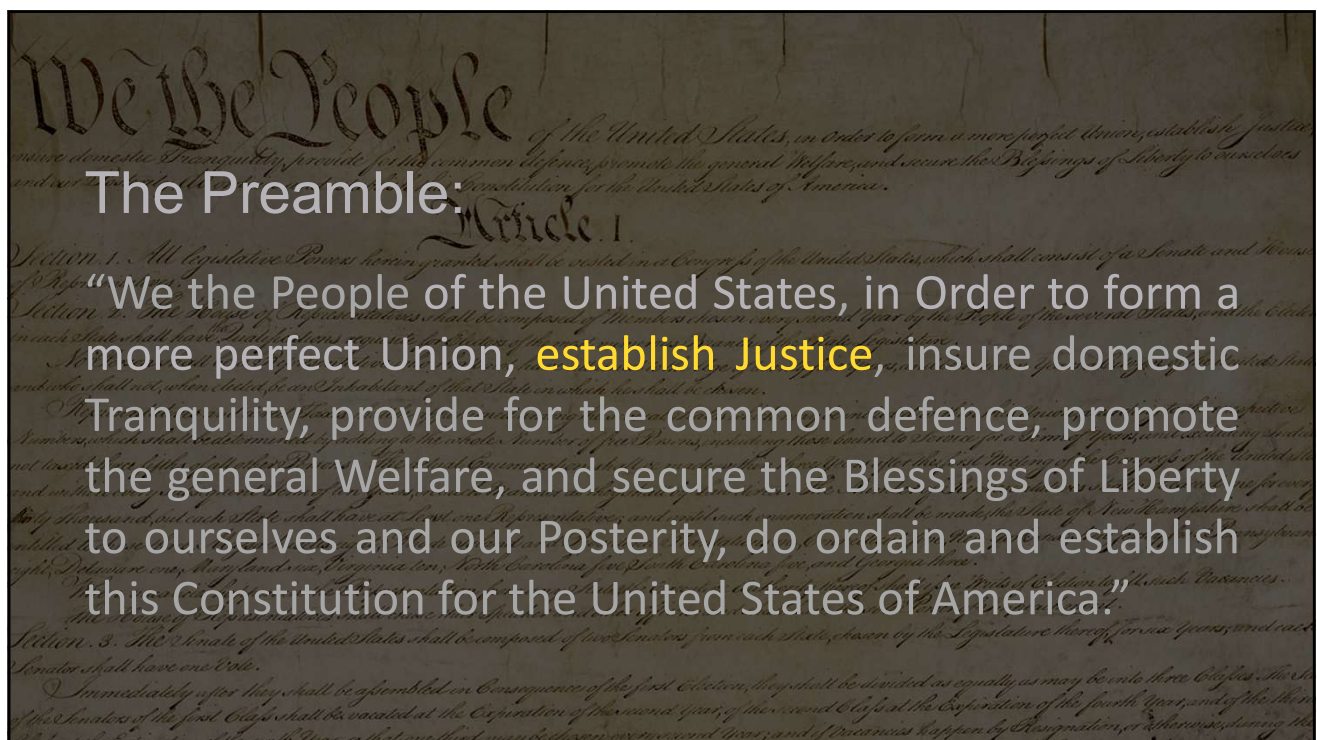


24



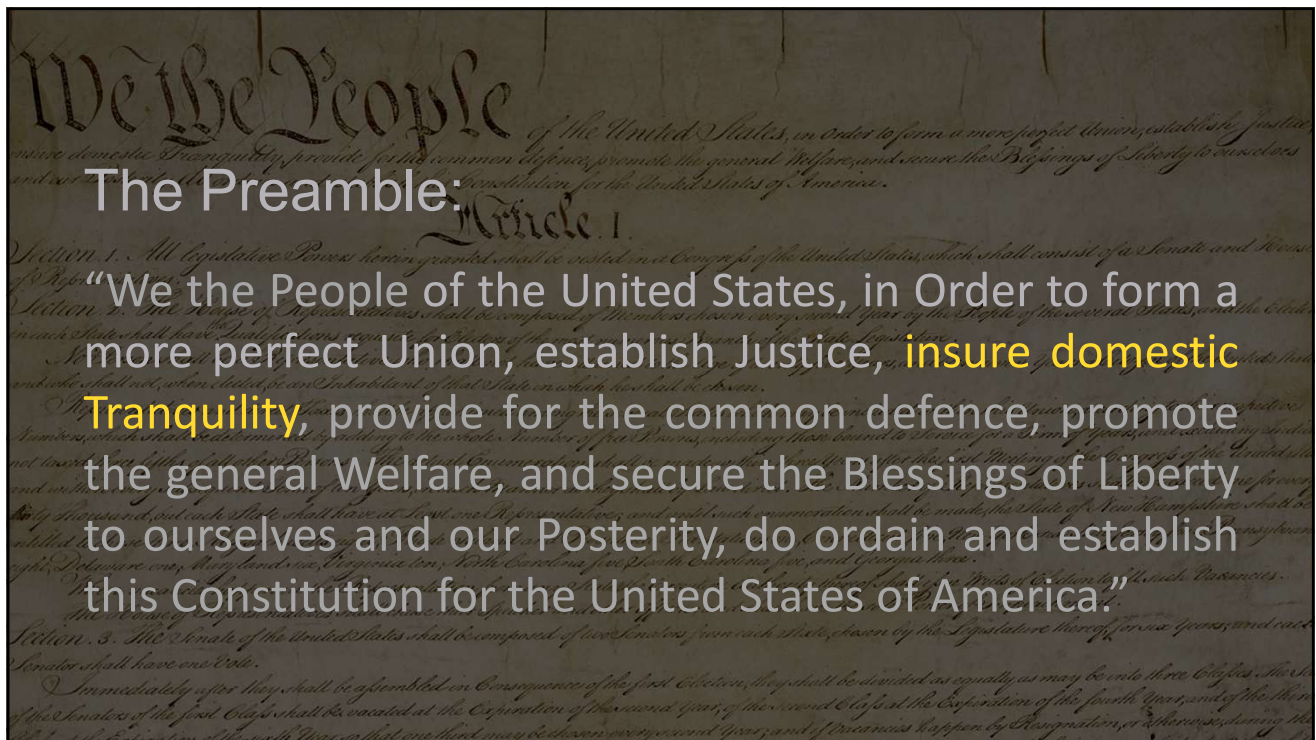


25

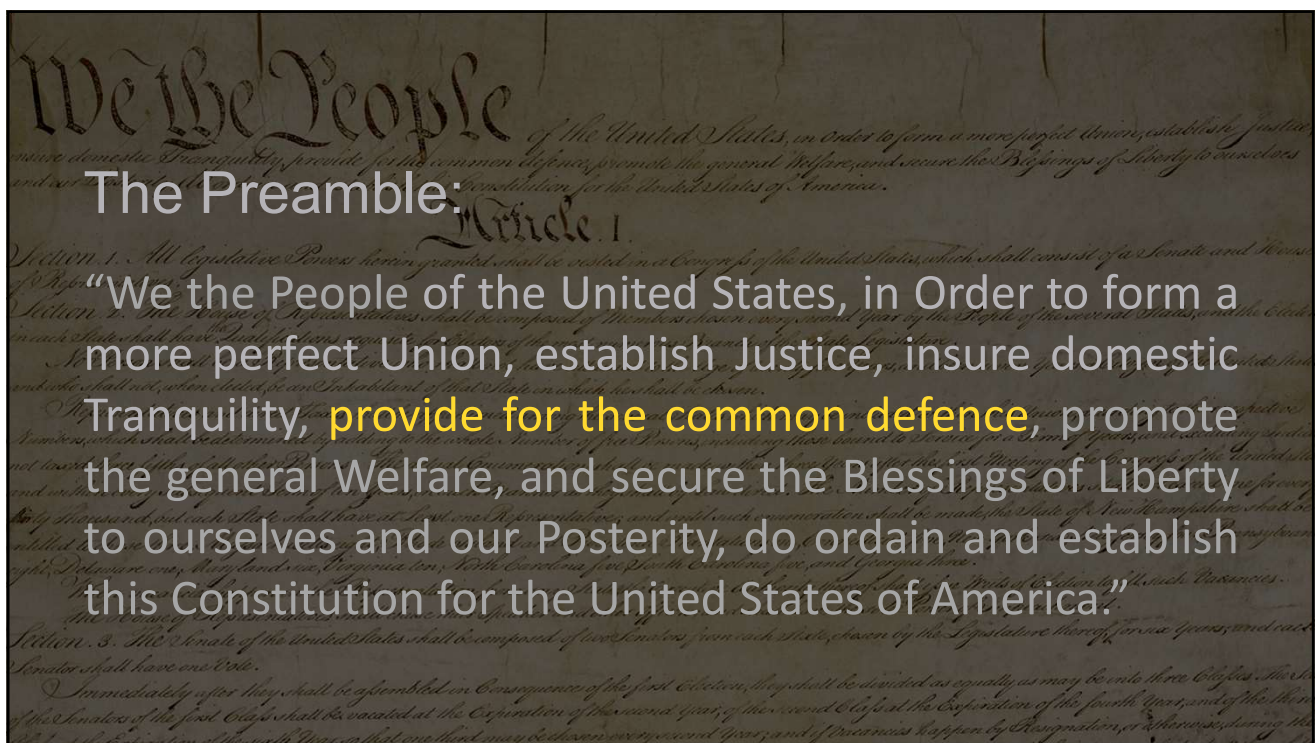


26



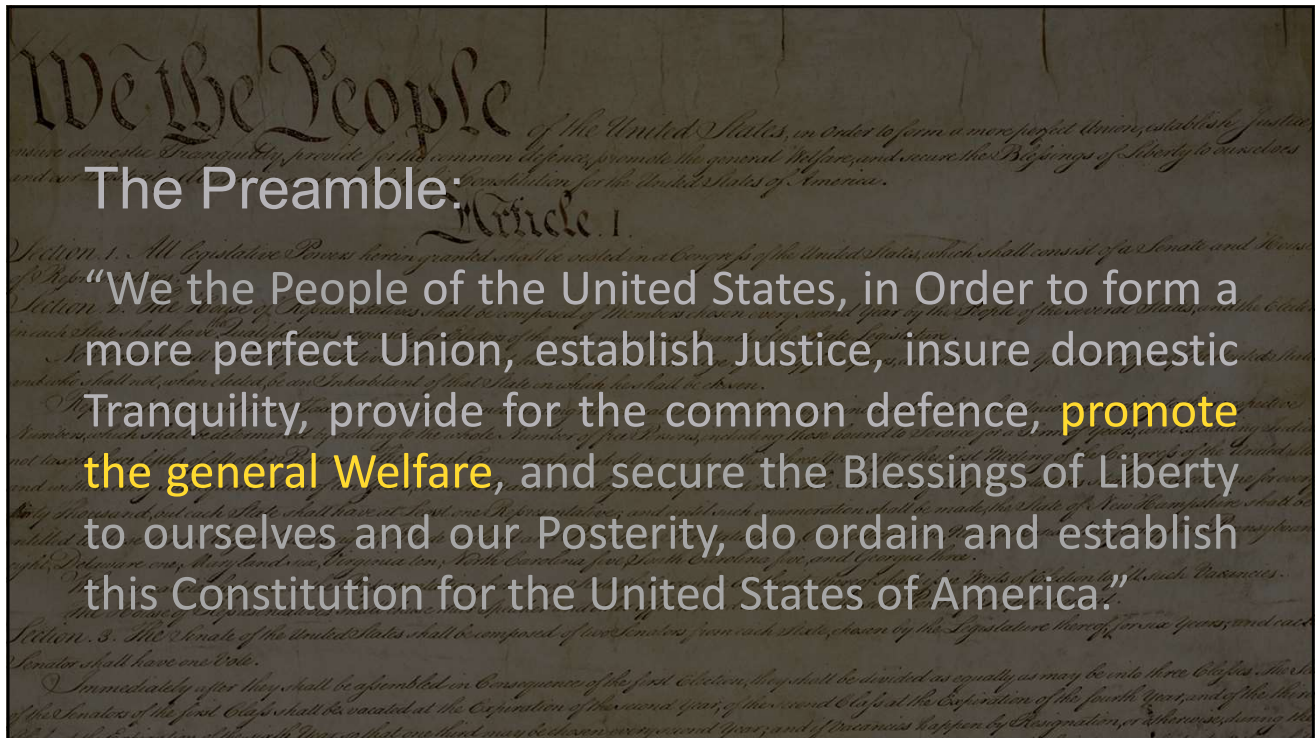


27

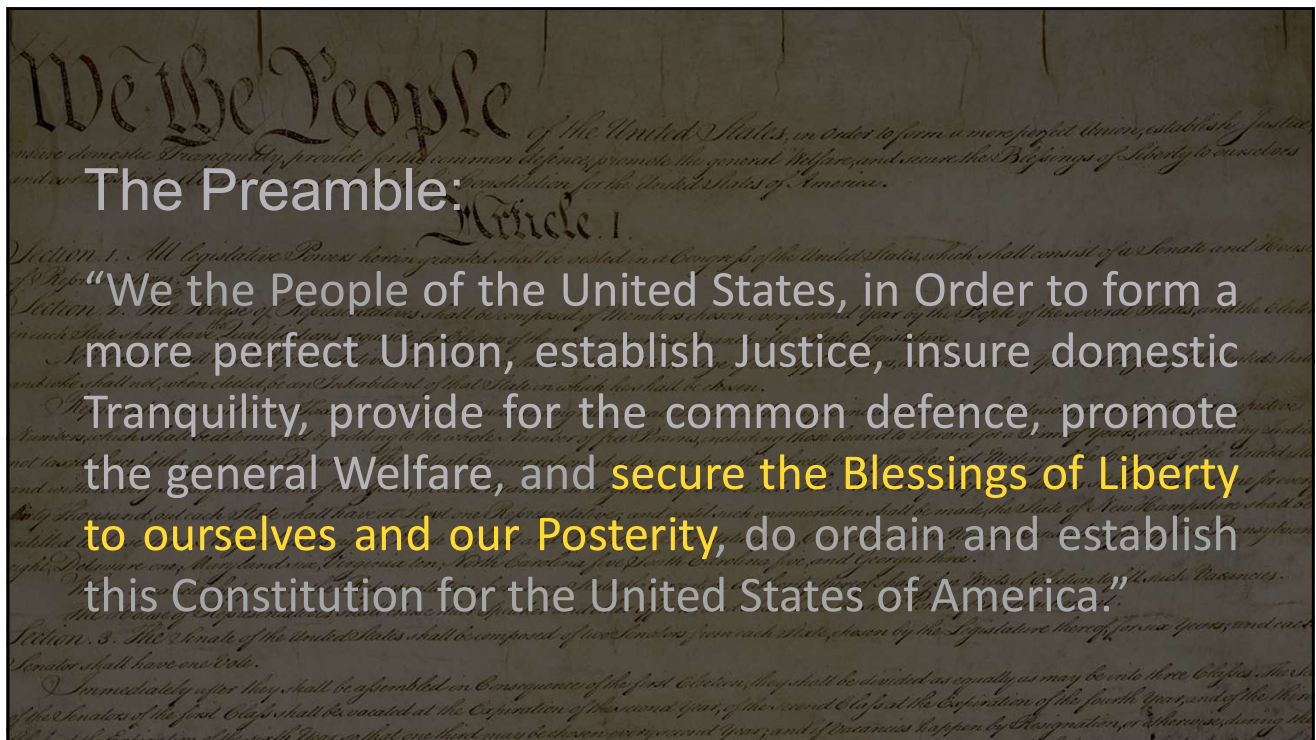


28





29

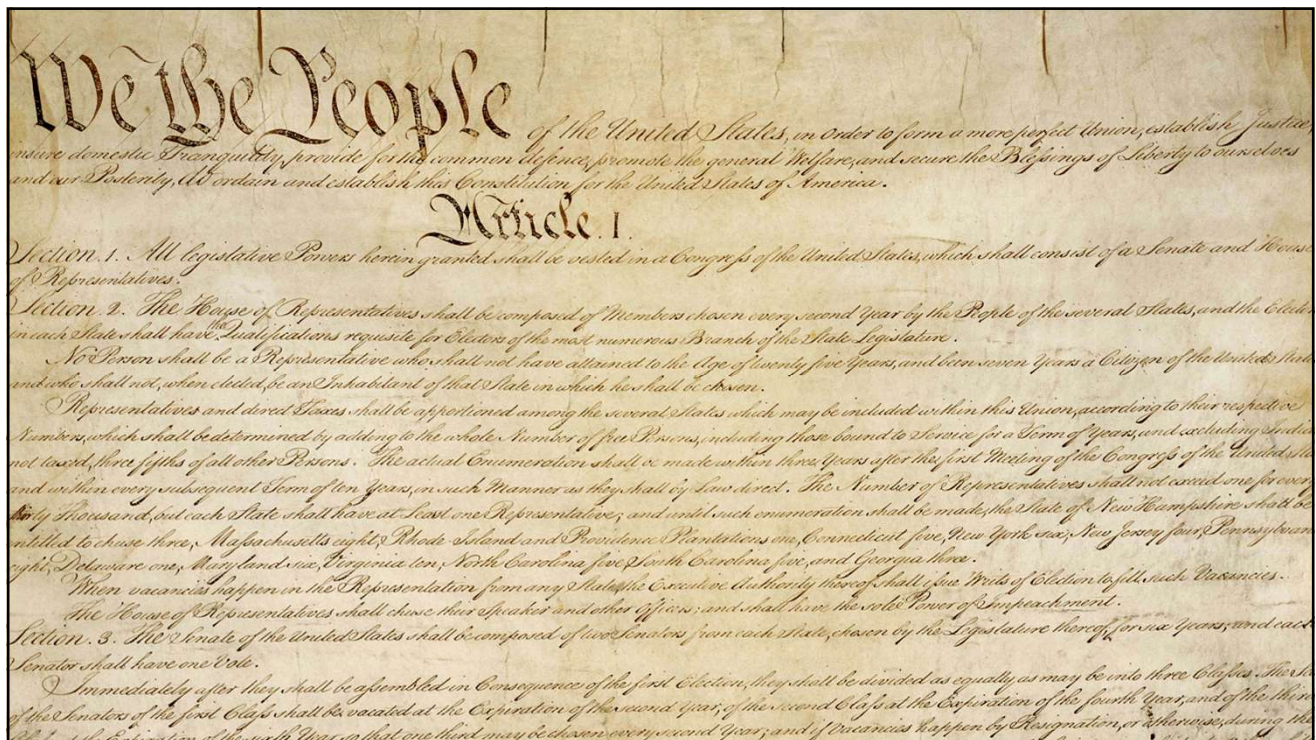


30



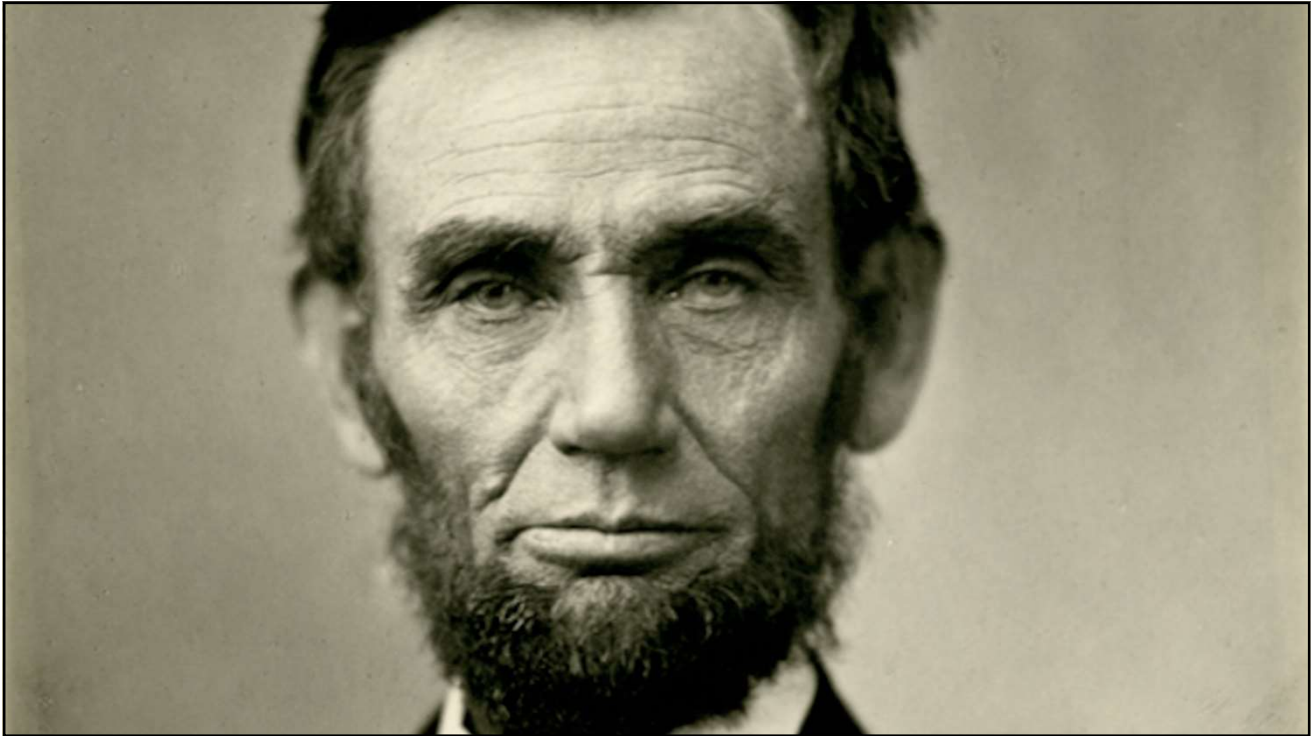


31



32





33

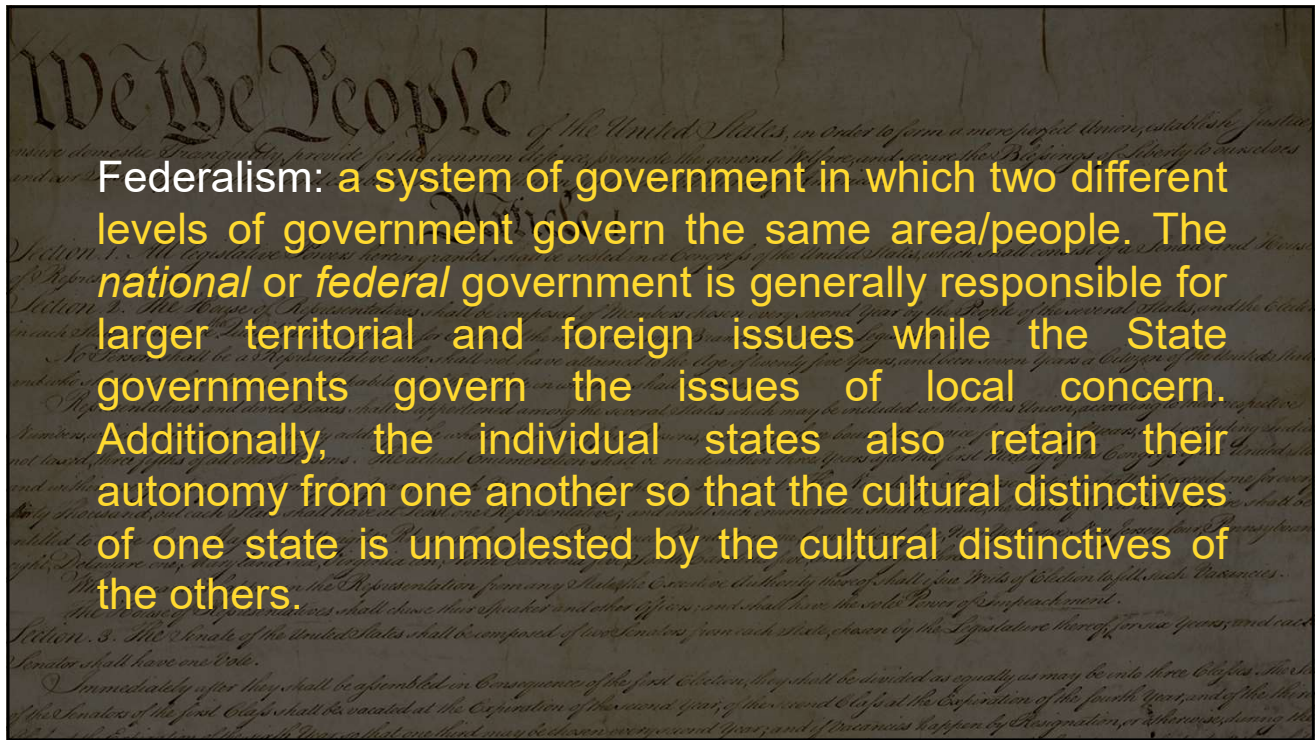
March 6, 1860 in New Haven, CT

“... we must not call it [slavery] wrong in politics because that is bringing morality into politics, and we must not call it wrong in the pulpit because that is bringing politics into religion; we must not bring it into the Tract Society or the other societies, because those are such unsuitable places, and there is no single place, according to you, where this wrong thing can properly be called wrong!”

*The Collected Works Of Abraham Lincoln, Vol. IV, Roy P. Basler, editor, p. 20*

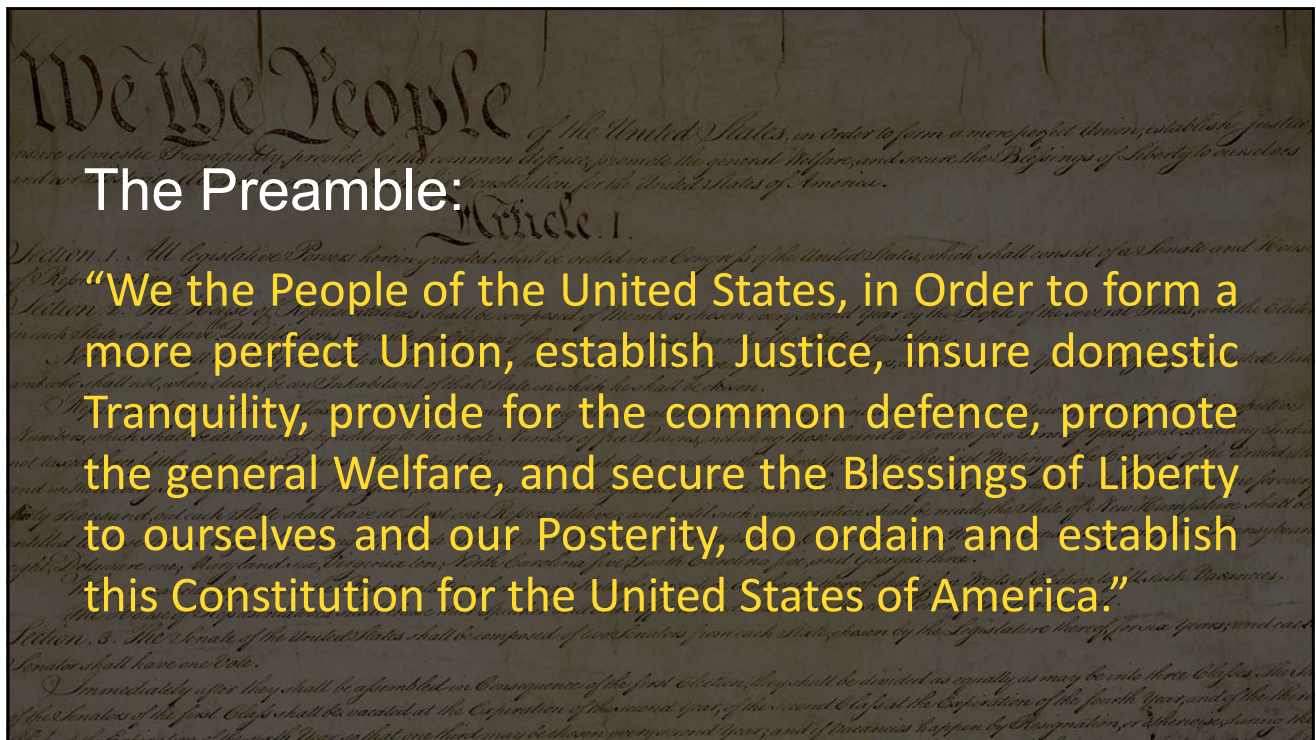
34





**Federalism: a system of government in which two different levels of government govern the same area/people. The national or federal government is generally responsible for larger territorial and foreign issues while the State governments govern the issues of local concern. Additionally, the individual states also retain their autonomy from one another so that the cultural distinctives of one state is unmolested by the cultural distinctives of the others.**

35

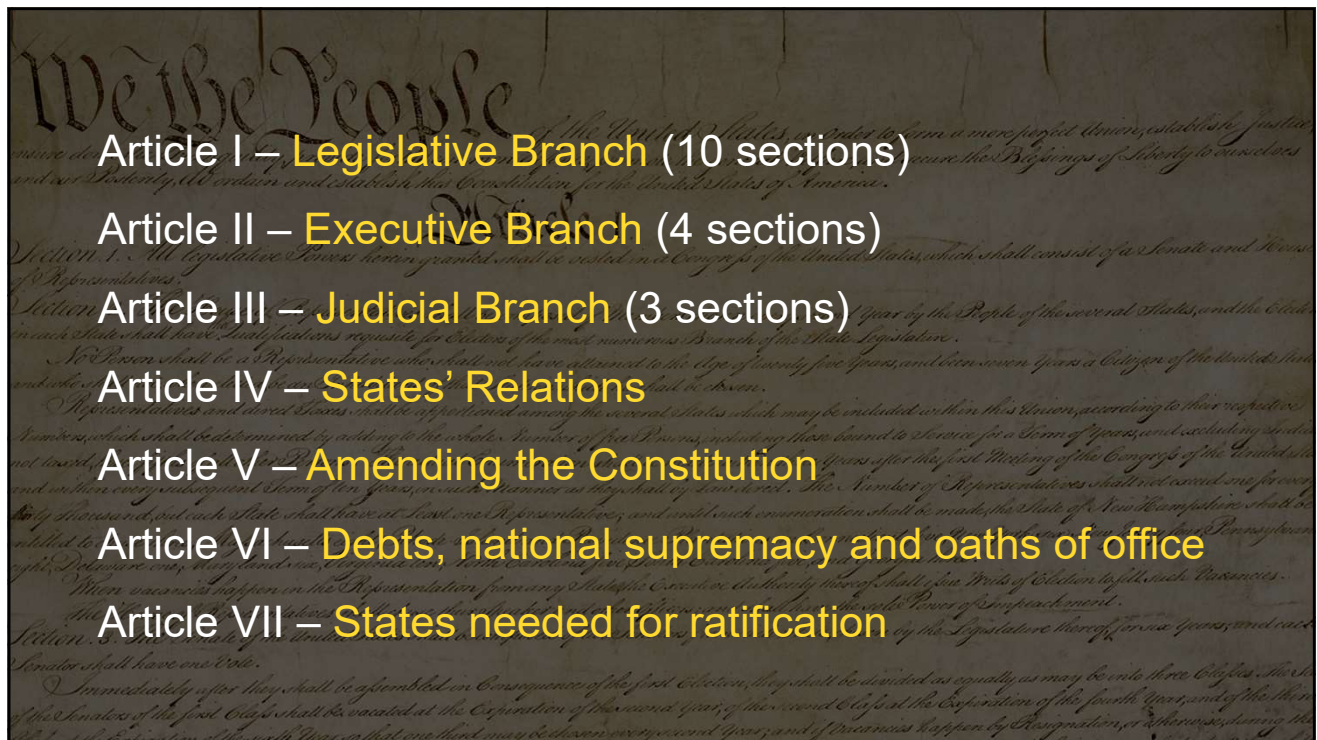


**The Preamble:**

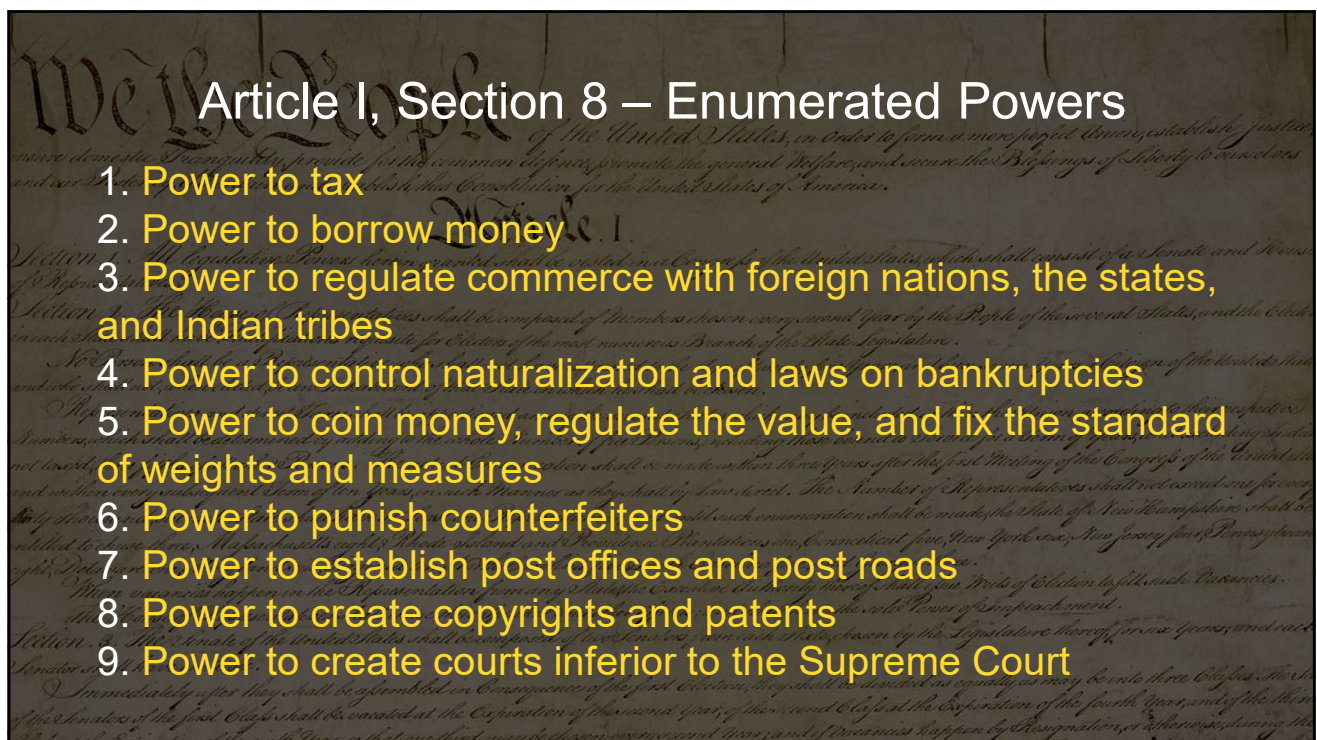
**"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for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

36



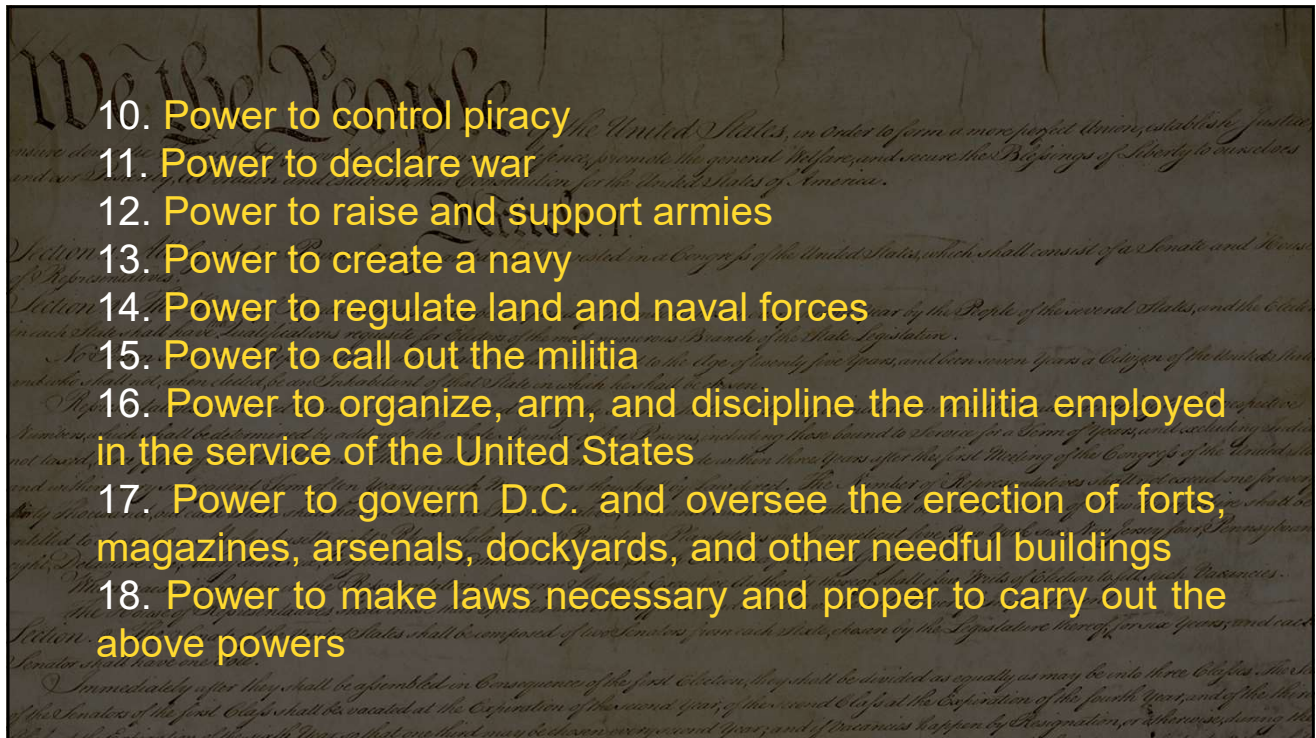


37

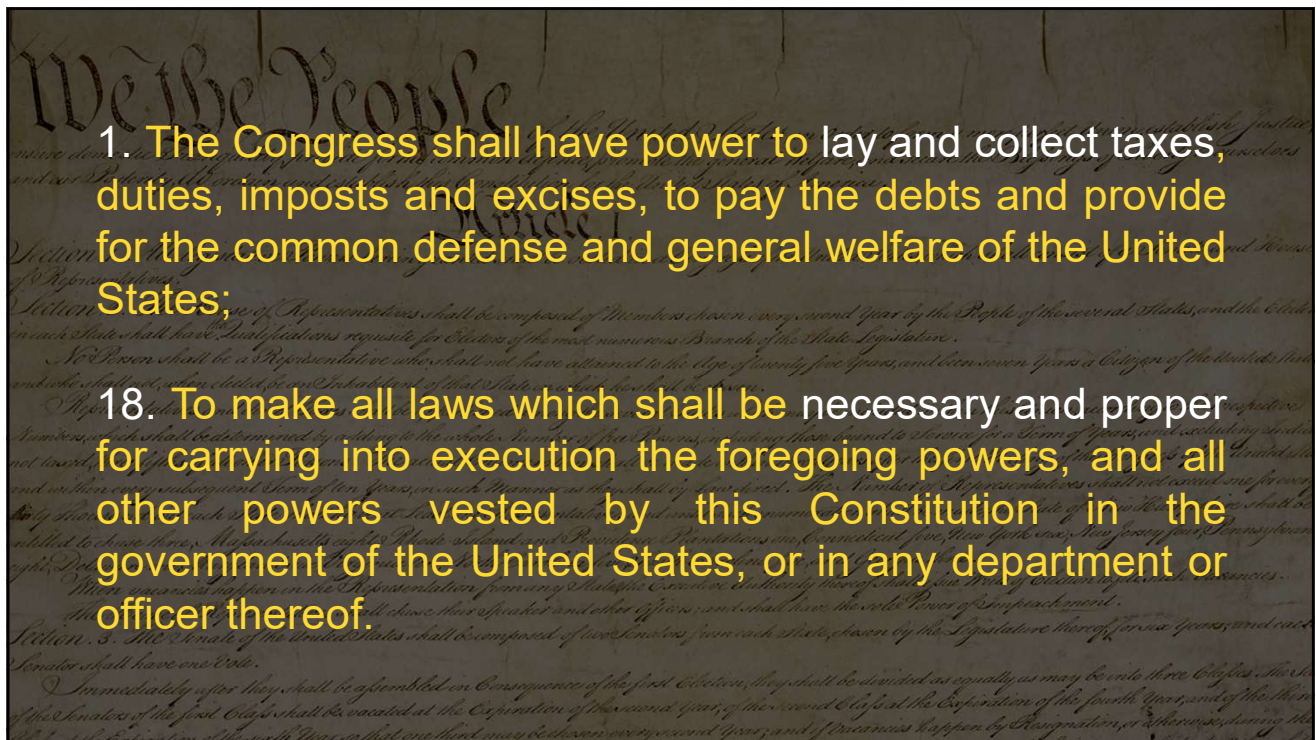


38





39



40



## Article I, Section 9: Powers Denied Congress

1. No regulation of slavery until 1808
2. Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended
3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed
4. No income tax (16<sup>th</sup> Amendment reversed this)
5. No Taxes or Duties on exports from States
6. No preferential treatment of State ports or vessels
7. No money spent without appropriations & federal budget published periodically
8. No title of nobility & elected officials cannot, without consent of Congress, accept gifts or titles

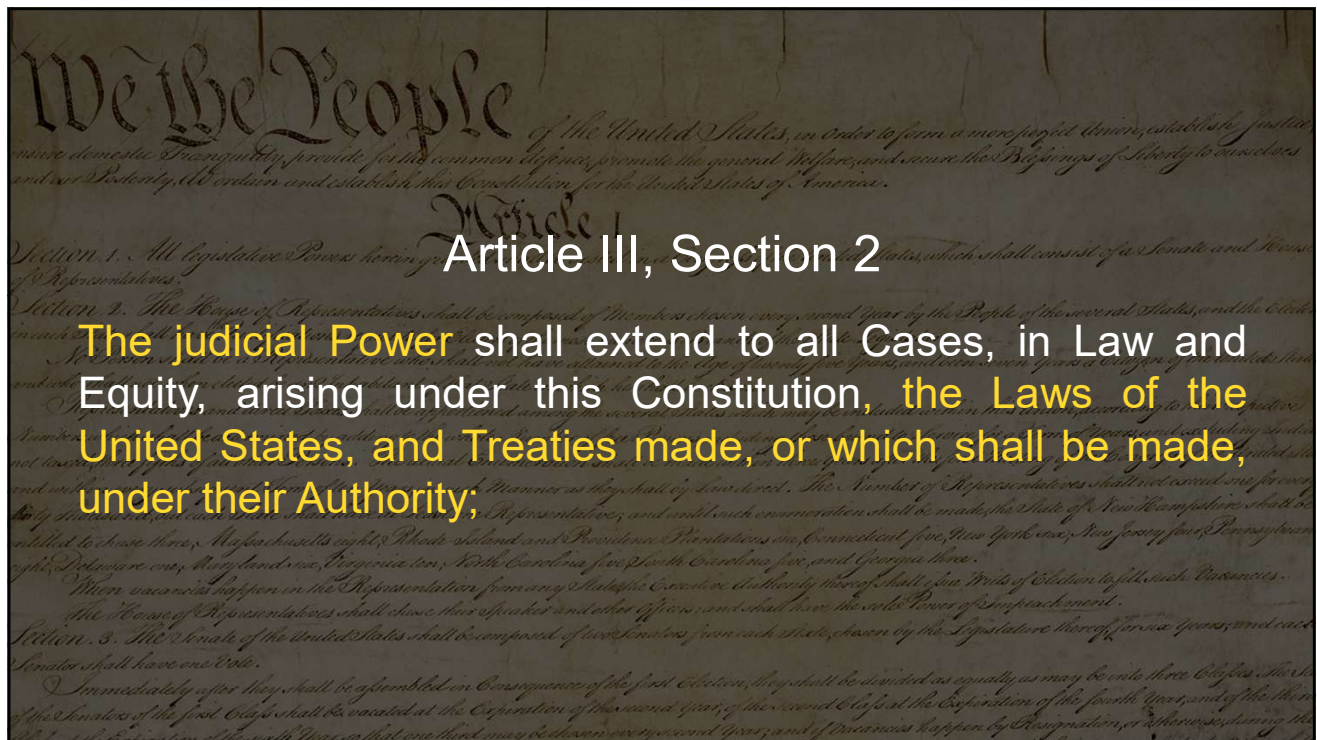
41

## 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.

42

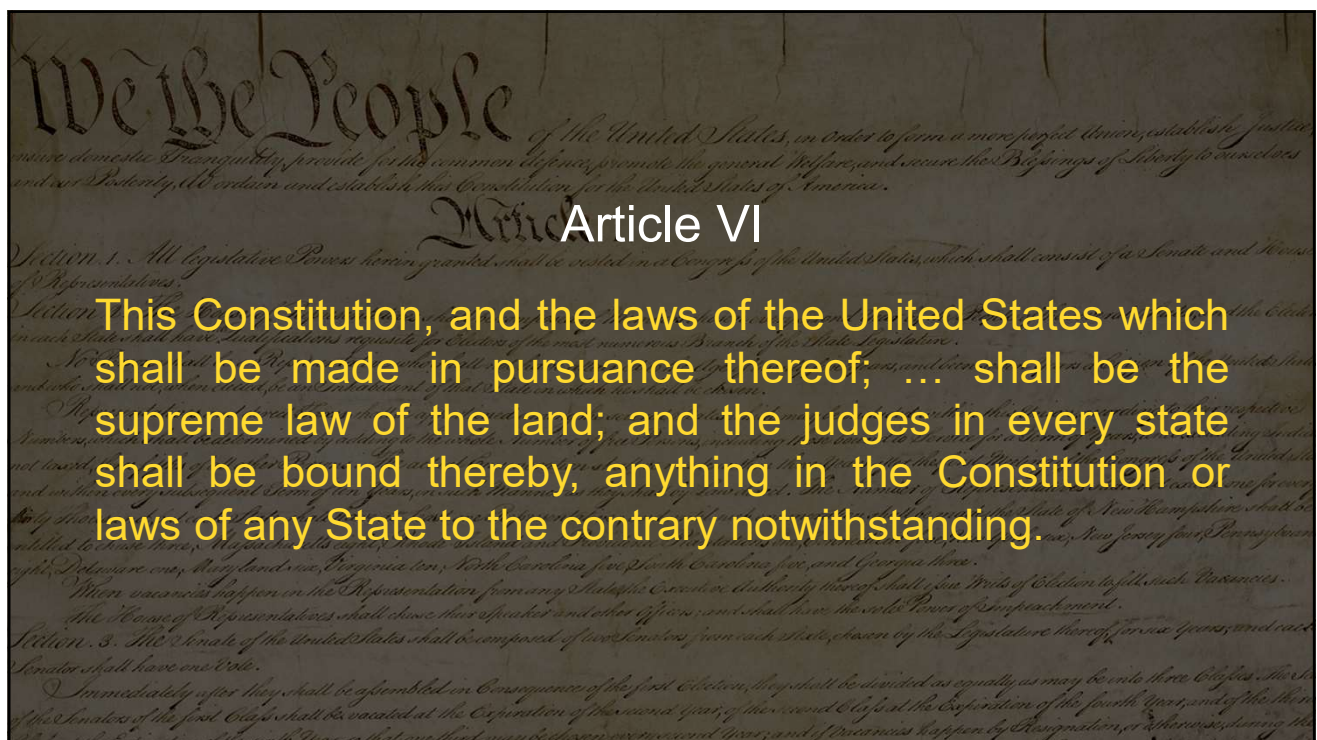




## Article III, Section 2

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;

43

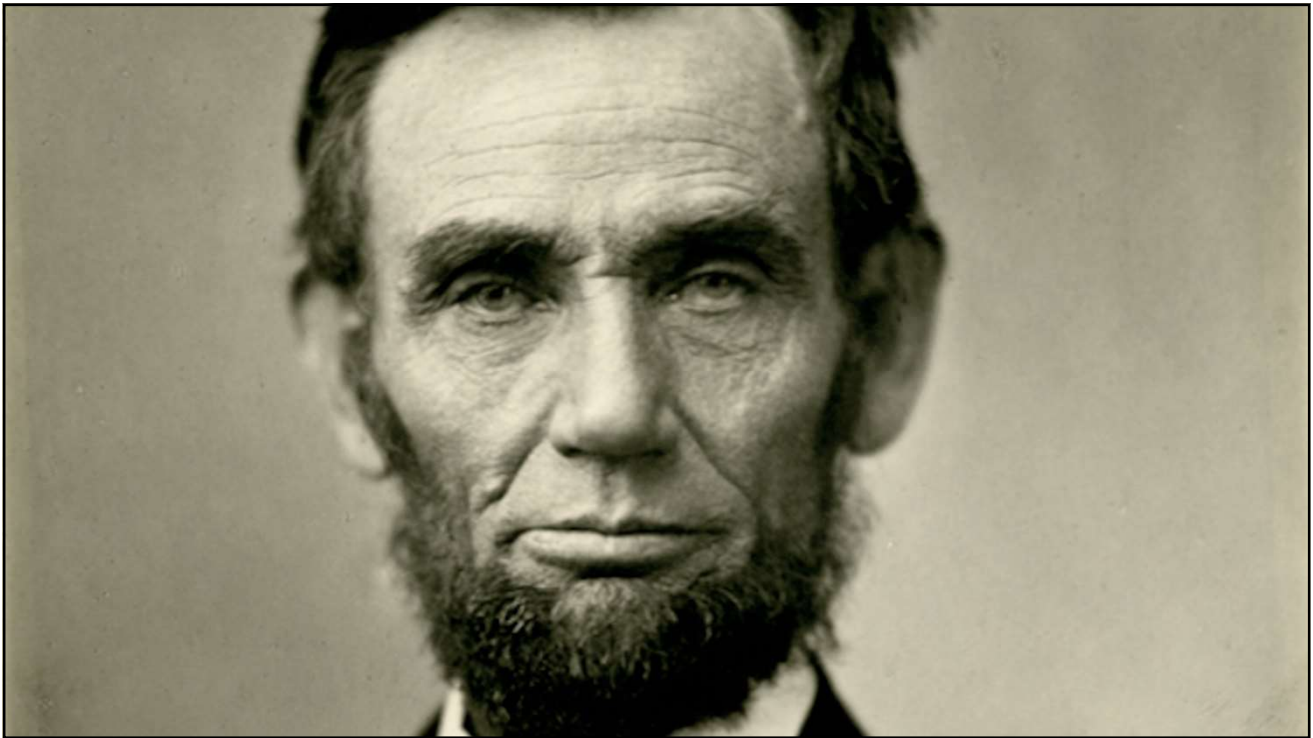


## Article VI

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; ... shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

44



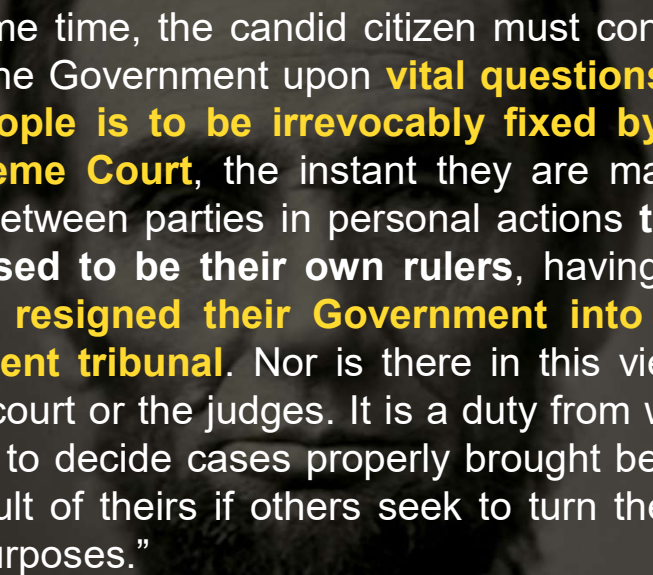


45

"I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the **object of that suit**, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being **limited to that particular case**, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

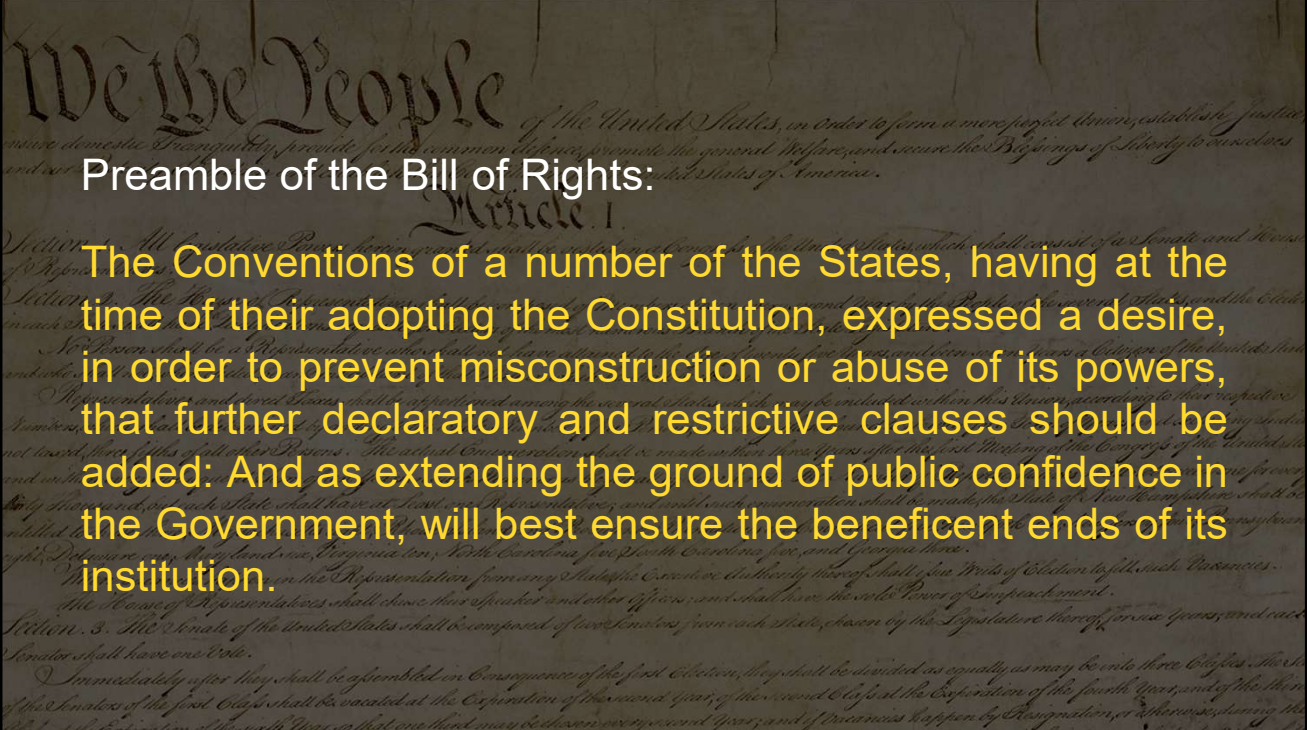
46





At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon **vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court**, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions **the people will have ceased to be their own rulers**, having to that extent practically **resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal**. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.”

47

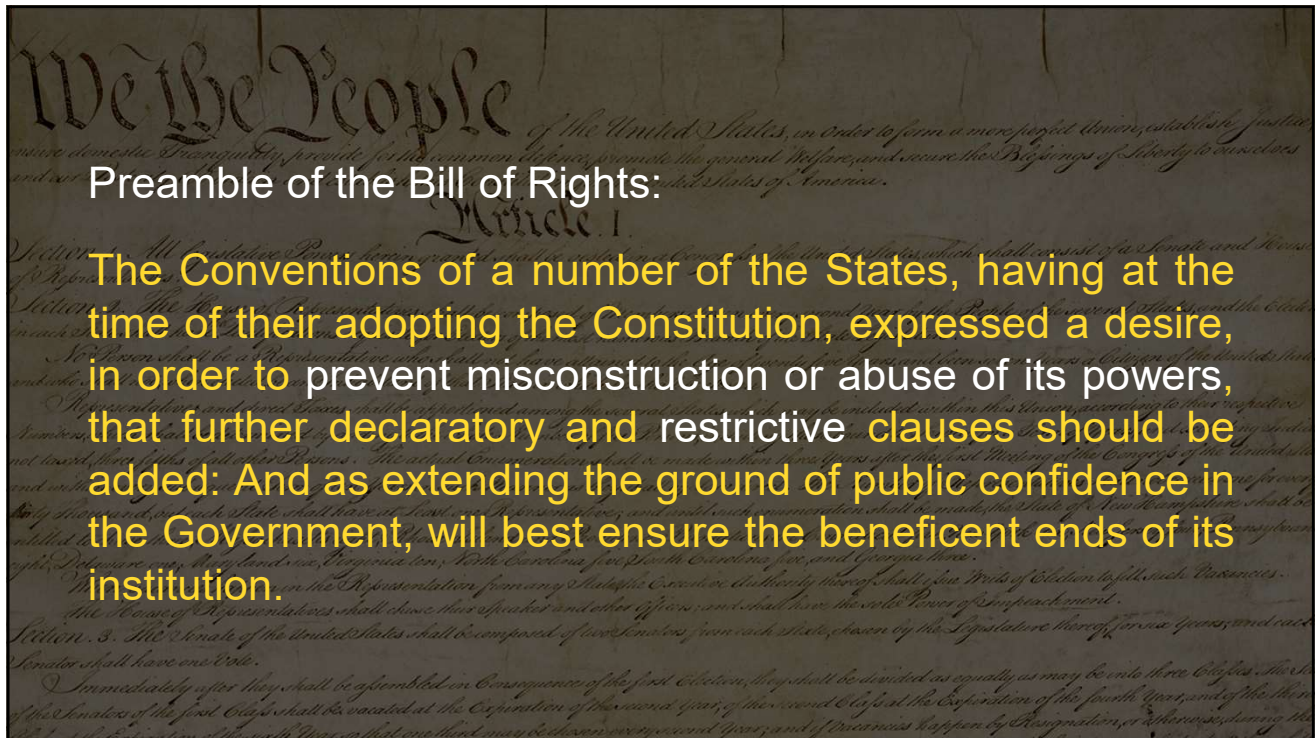


**Preamble of the Bill of Rights:**

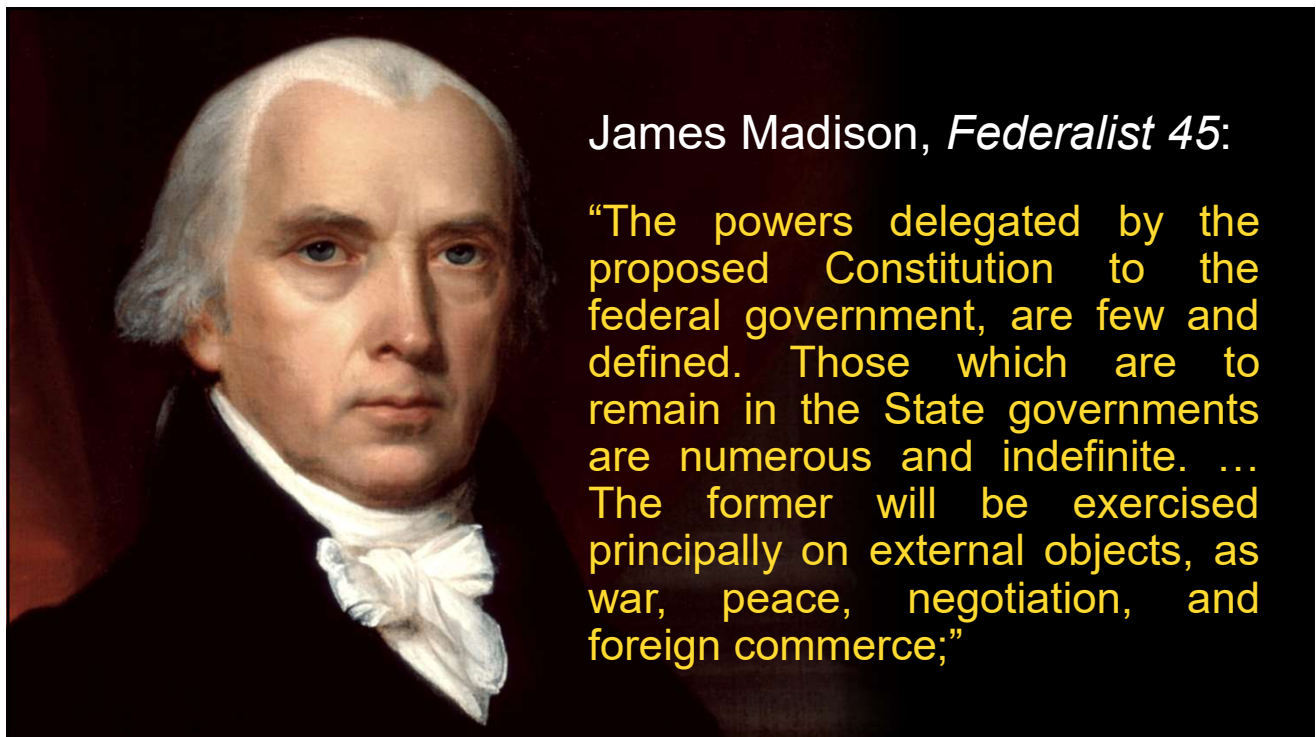
**The Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the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

48



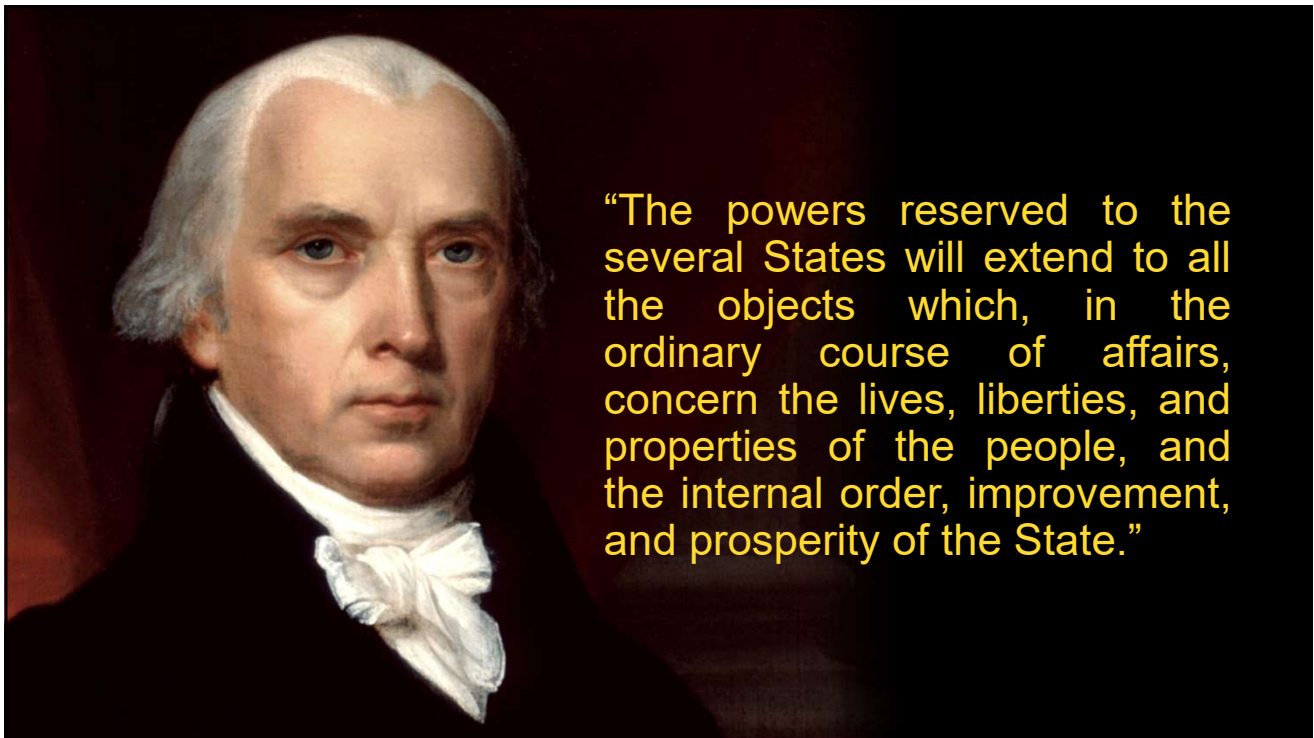


49

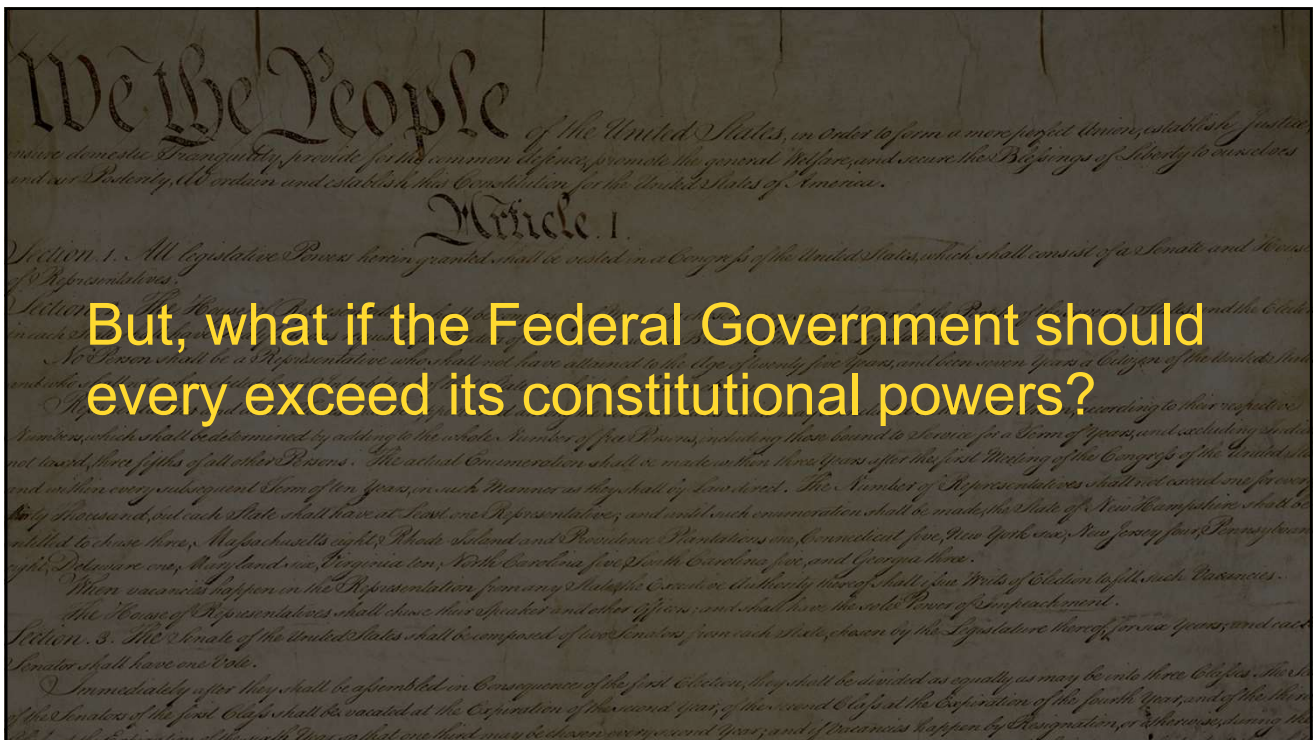


50

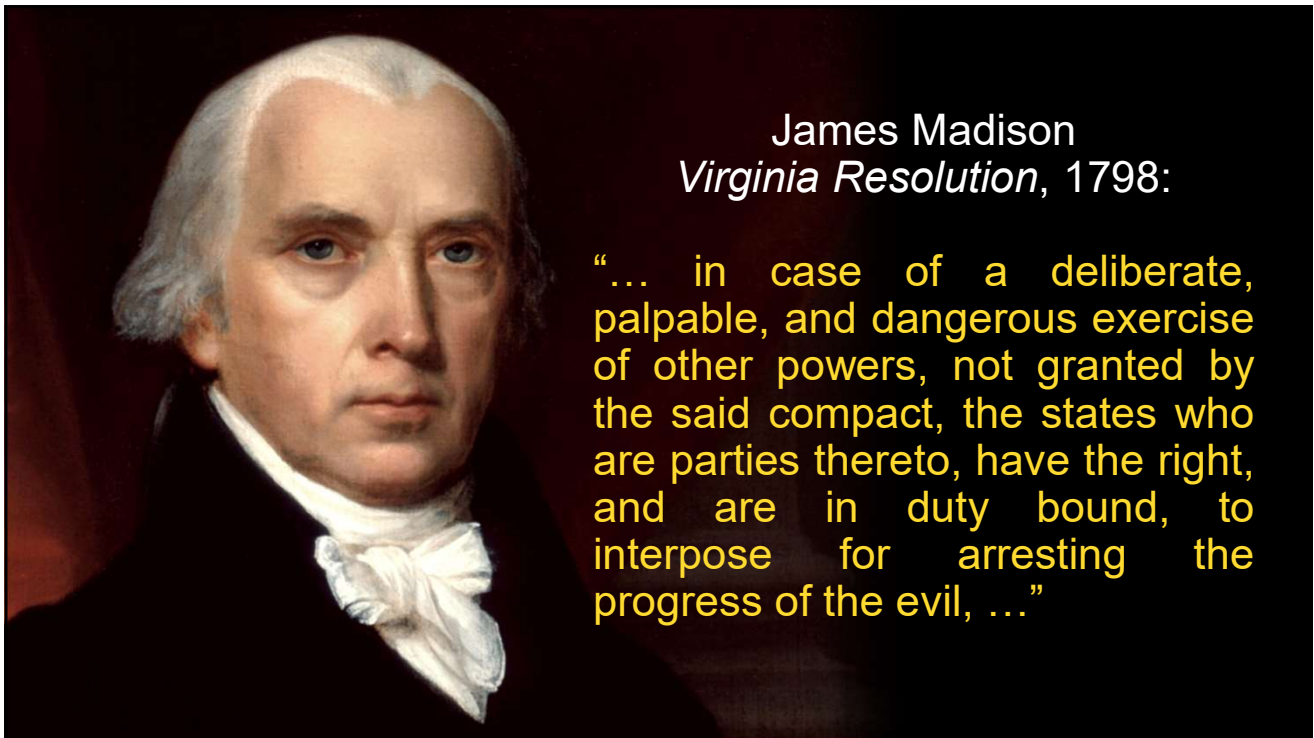




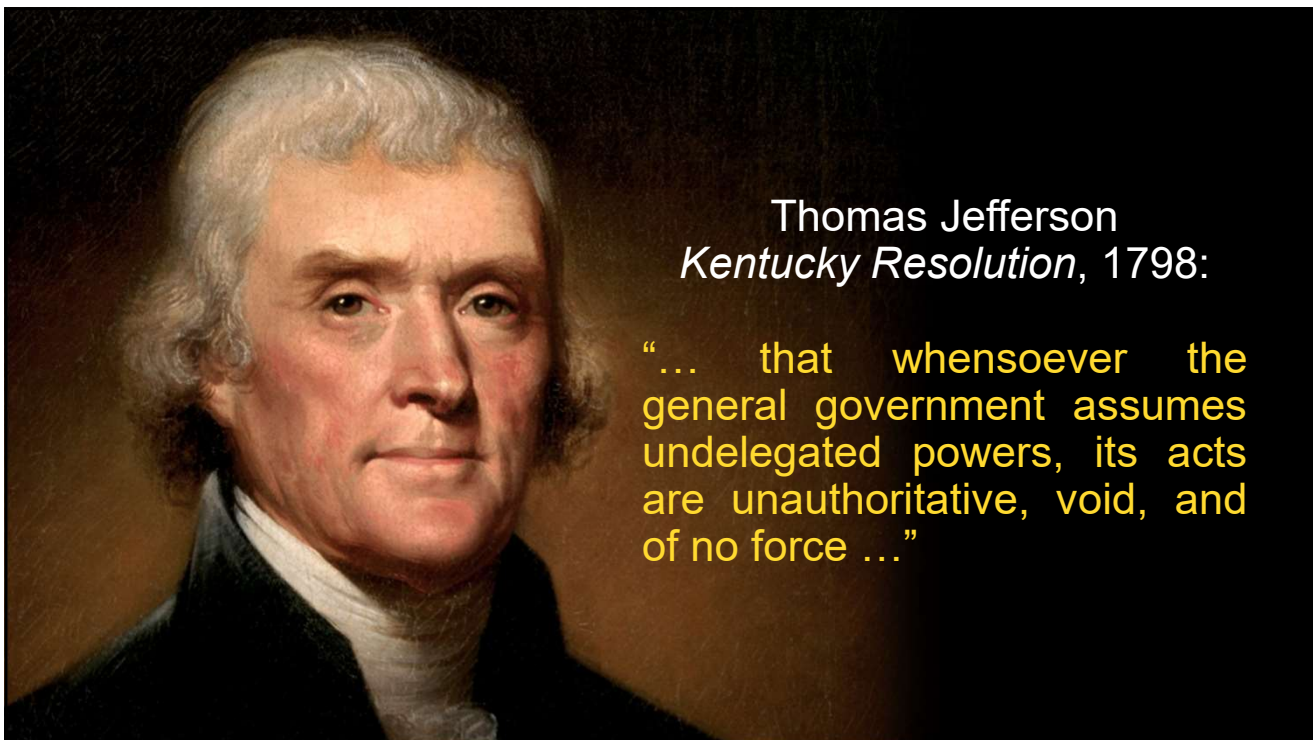
51



52



53

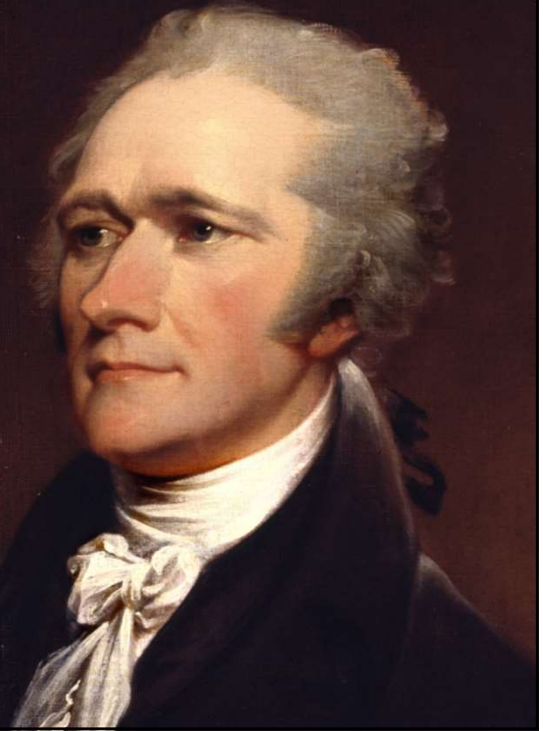


54



Alexander Hamilton, *Federalist* 33:

“If the federal government should overpass the just bounds of its authority and make a tyrannical use of its powers, the people, whose creature it is, must appeal to the standard they have formed, and take such measures to redress the injury done to the Constitution as the exigency [urgent need] may suggest and prudence justify.”



55

John Adams to Abigail  
April 26, 1777:

“Posterity, you will never know how much it cost the present generation to preserve your freedom. I hope you will make good use of it. If you do not, I shall repent in heaven that ever I took half the pains to preserve it.”



56