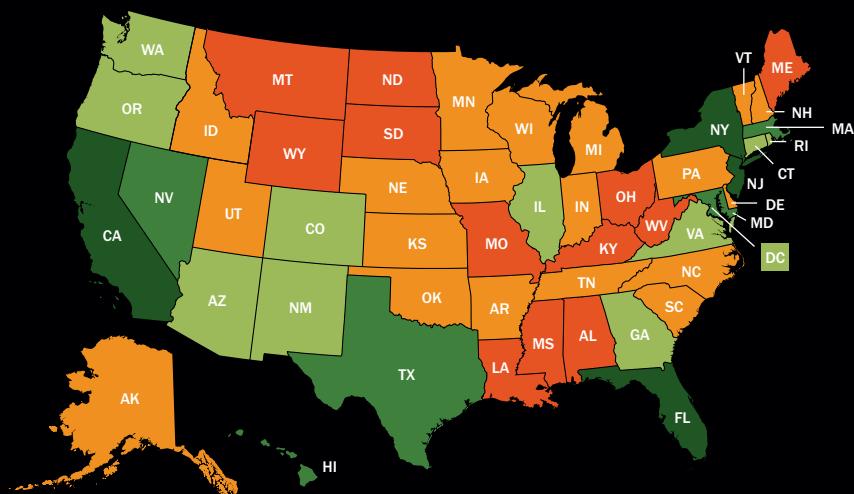


# WHO ARE AMERICANS?

## Who Are America's Immigrants?

America has always called itself a nation of immigrants, but immigration has consistently been a controversial issue. In 1900, 1.3 million of New York City's 3.4 million people were foreign born. The immigrants at that time came mostly from mainland Europe, the UK, and Ireland. Who are today's immigrants?

### Rate of Foreign-Born Residents by State, 2017



### Where do immigrants come from?



Mexico	11.2M
China	2.9M
India	2.6M
Philippines	2M
El Salvador	1.4M

### Do immigrants help the economy?

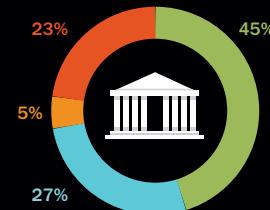
**25%** of new businesses are started by immigrants



**20%** of Fortune 500 CEOs are immigrants

**10%** of Americans work for a private company owned by an immigrant

### What is the legal status of immigrants?



- Naturalized citizens
- Lawful permanent residents
- Temporary lawful
- Unauthorized

### What kind of education do immigrants get?

Bachelor's degree



17.8%

Postgraduate degree



13.4%

### FOR CRITICAL ANALYSIS

- What states or regions have the highest percentage of foreign-born people? Why might immigrants live in some regions of the country and not others?
- Do the data in this graphic confirm or contradict what you have heard about immigrants in America? Do you think immigration to the United States should be easier or more restrictive? What other information would be helpful in making your decision?

SOURCES: Jynnah Radford, "Key Findings about U.S. Immigrants," Pew Research Center, June 17, 2019; Jynnah Radford and Luis Noe-Bustamante, "Facts on U.S. Immigrants, 2017: Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States," Pew Research Center, June 3, 2019; U.S. Census Bureau, "American Community Survey," November 2018; Sari Pekkala Kerr and William R. Kerr, "2018 Immigrant Entrepreneurship in America: Evidence from the Survey of Business Owners 2007 & 2012," National Bureau of Economic Research, [www.nber.org/papers/w24494](http://www.nber.org/papers/w24494).

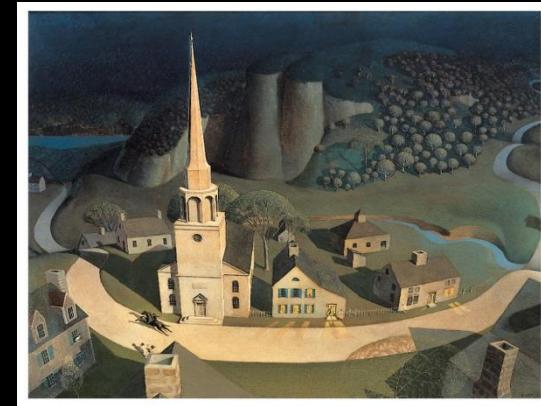
# Constitutionalism

*Chapter 2*

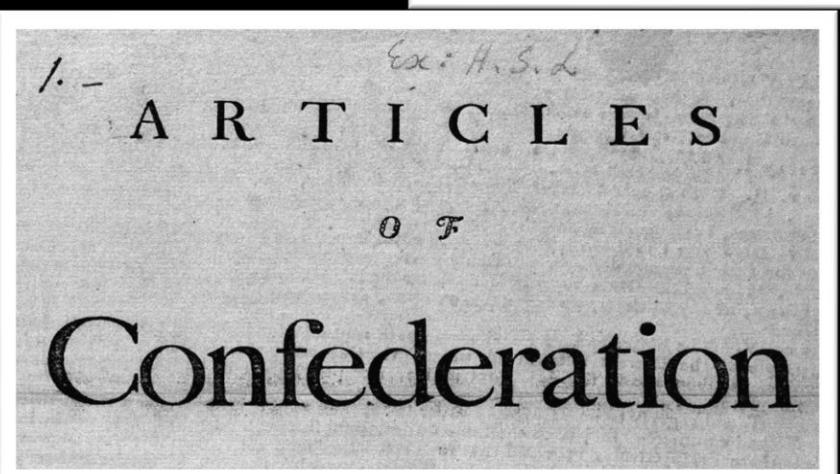
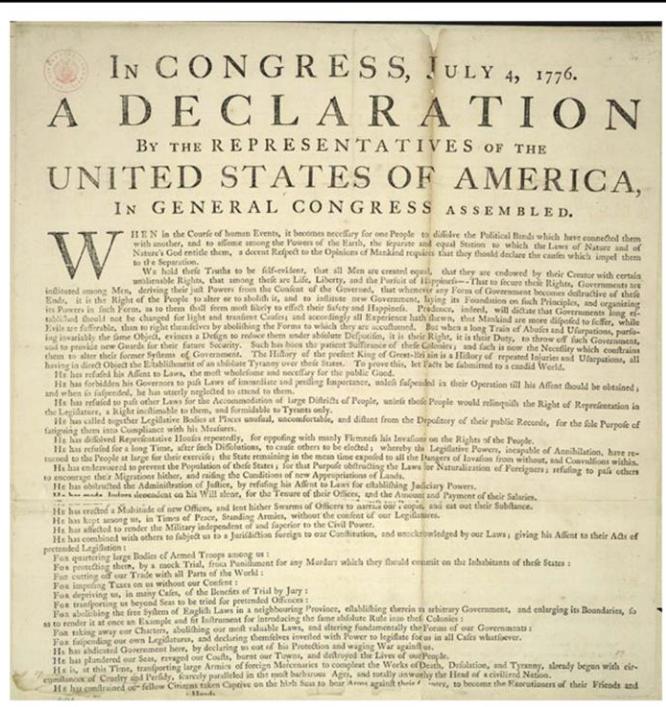
# I. American Constitution in History- Dates

- Dates to Know

- The Revolutionary War 1775-1783
- The Declaration of Independence 1776
- The Articles of Confederation 1777
- The U.S. Constitution 1787



# II. American Constitution in History

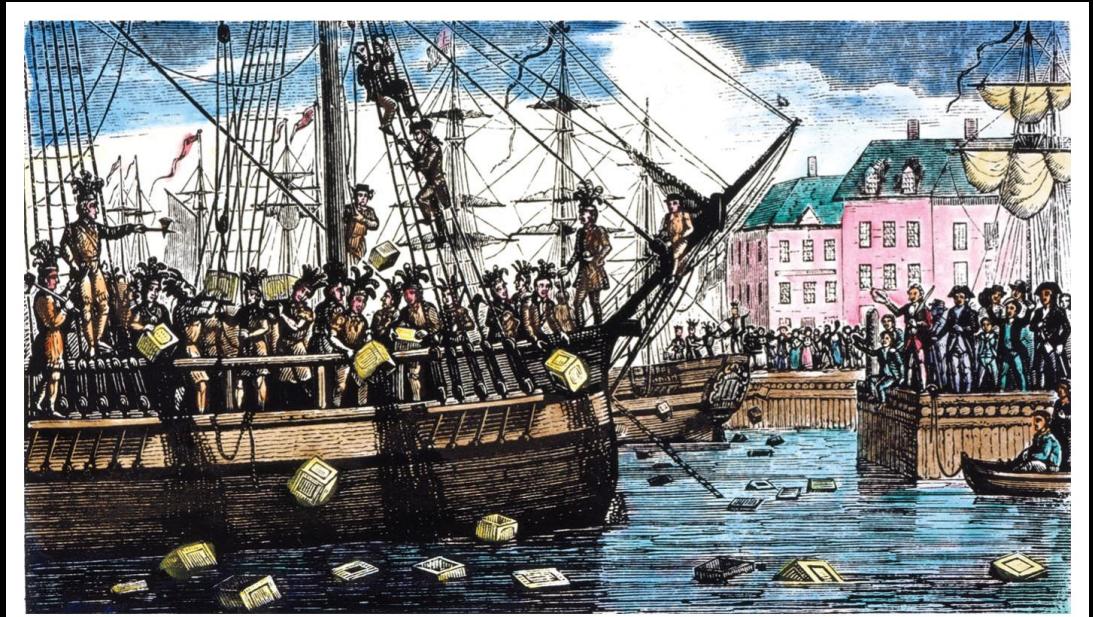


# III. The Colonies and the Crown

French Indian War

“Taxation without Representation”

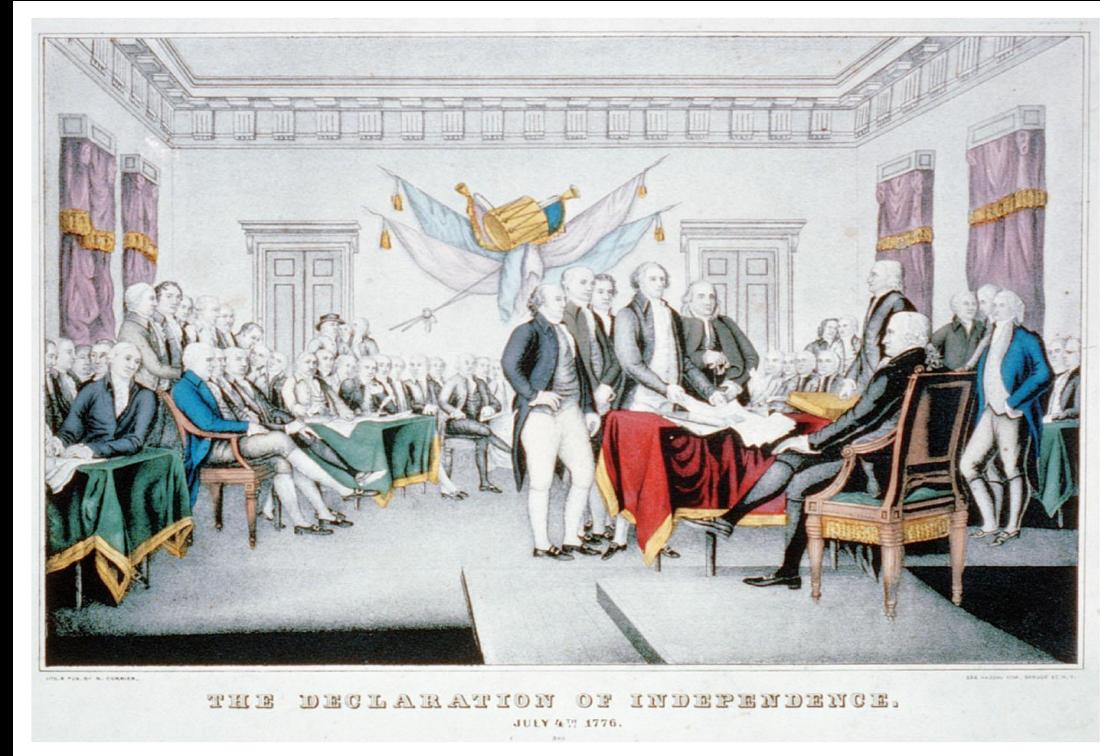
Sugar Act of 1764



# IV. The Road to Independence

1<sup>st</sup> Continental  
Congress- '74

2<sup>nd</sup> Continental  
Congress '75

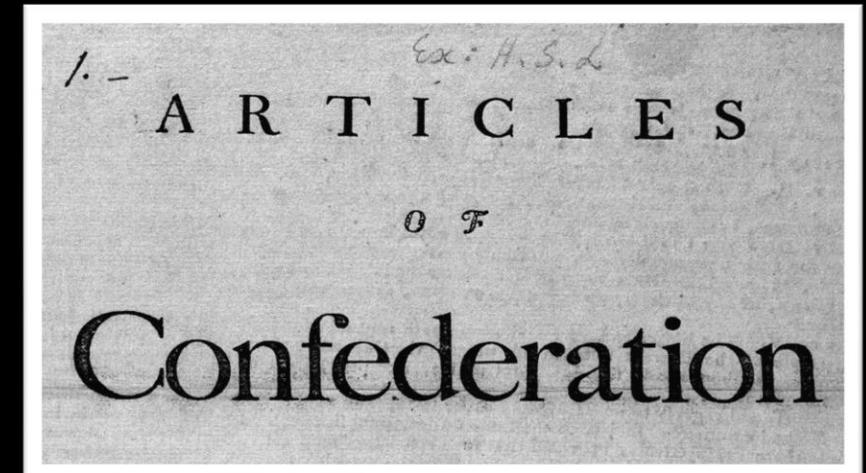


The Declaration of Independence - '76

# V. Governmental Experiment: Articles of Confederation

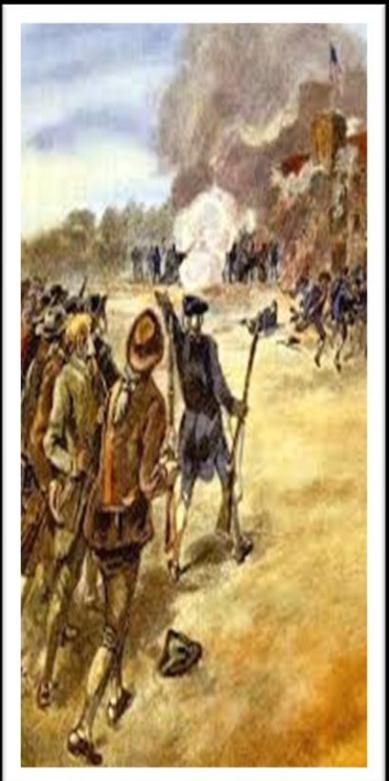
What are the Articles of Confederation?

WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION	
WEAKNESSES	OUTCOME
Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes.	The government was always short of money.
Congress had no power to regulate foreign trade.	Quarrels broke out among states and trading with other countries was difficult.
Congress had no power to enforce its laws.	The government depended on the states for law enforcement.
Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.	It was difficult to enact laws.
13 states needed to approve amendments to the Articles.	There was no practical way to change the powers of government.
The government had no executive branch.	There was no effective way to coordinate the work of government.
There was no national court system.	The central government had no way to settle disputes among the states.



# VI. Shays Rebellion

1787 uprising led by former Army Captain Daniel Shays



*"I am mortified beyond expression that in the moment of our acknowledged independence we should by our conduct verify the predication of our transatlantic foe, and render ourselves ridiculous and contemptible into the eyes of all Europe."*



# VII. The Second Founding: The politics of Compromise

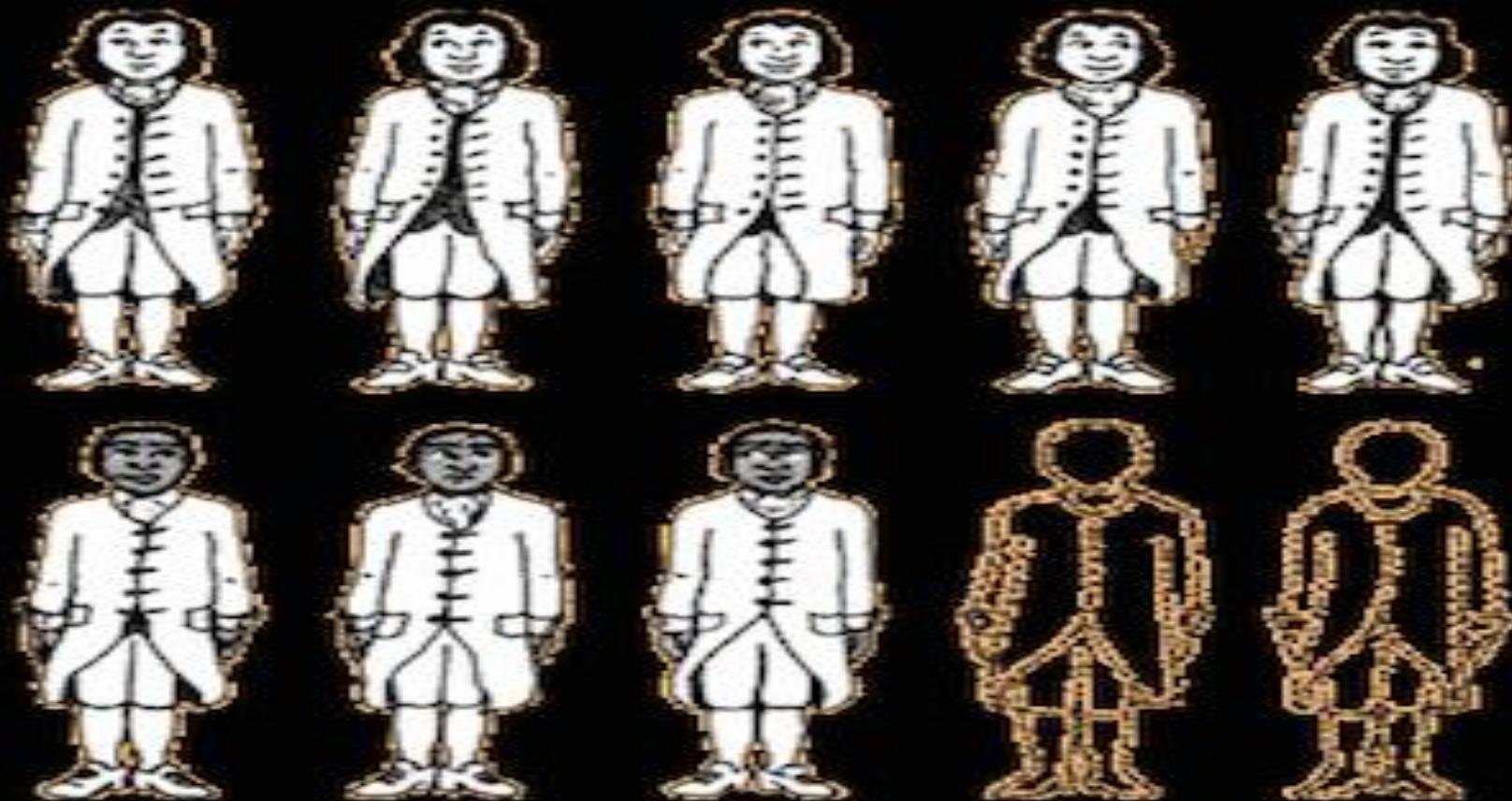
Virginia Plan

New Jersey Plan

Great Compromise



## VIII. The 3/5ths Compromise

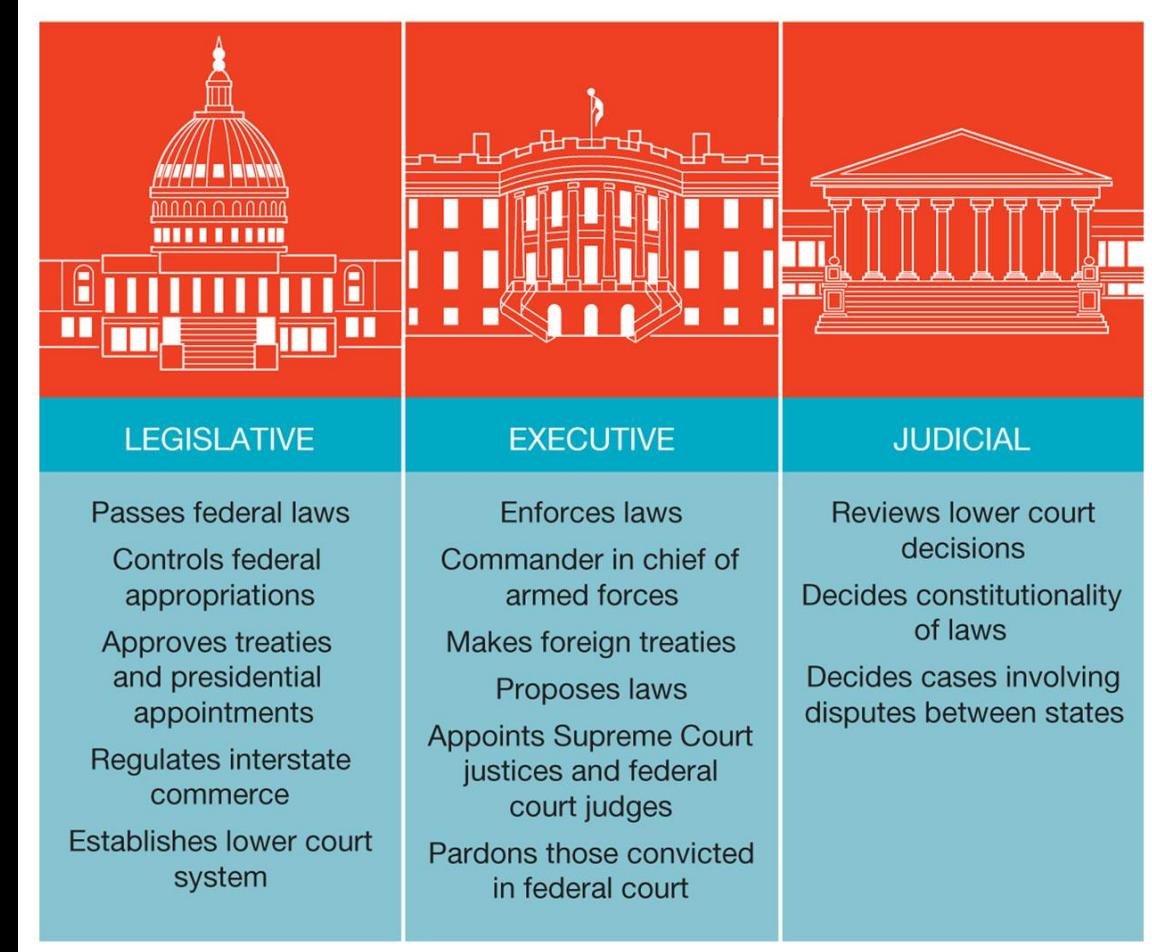


# IX. Governmental Structures

Separation of Powers

Divisions of Power

Checks and Balances



# X. The Fight for Ratification

Federalist

Anti- Federalist

*Federalist Papers*

	FEDERALISTS	ANTIFEDERALISTS
Who were they?	Property owners, creditors, merchants	Small farmers, frontiersmen, debtors, shopkeepers, some state government officials
What did they believe?	Believed that elites were most fit to govern; feared “excessive democracy”	Believed that government should be closer to the people; feared concentration of power in hands of the elites
What system of government did they favor?	Favored strong national government; believed in “filtration” so that only elites would obtain governmental power	Favored retention of power by state governments and protection of individual rights
Who were their leaders?	Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, George Washington	Patrick Henry, George Mason, Elbridge Gerry, George Clinton

# XI. Anti-Federalist Concerns

Representation

State sovereignty

Federal taxation power



# XII. The Bill of Rights Concern

Why didn't the Constitution have a Bill of Rights?

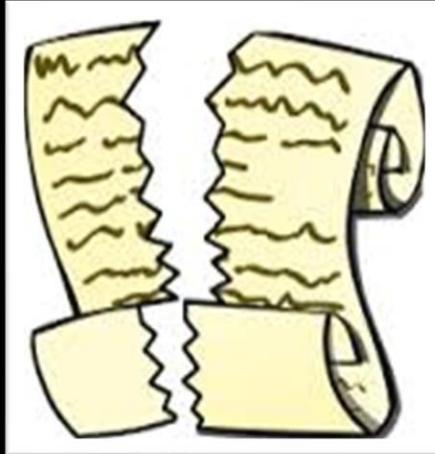
Existing Bill of Rights

Existing constitutional guarantees

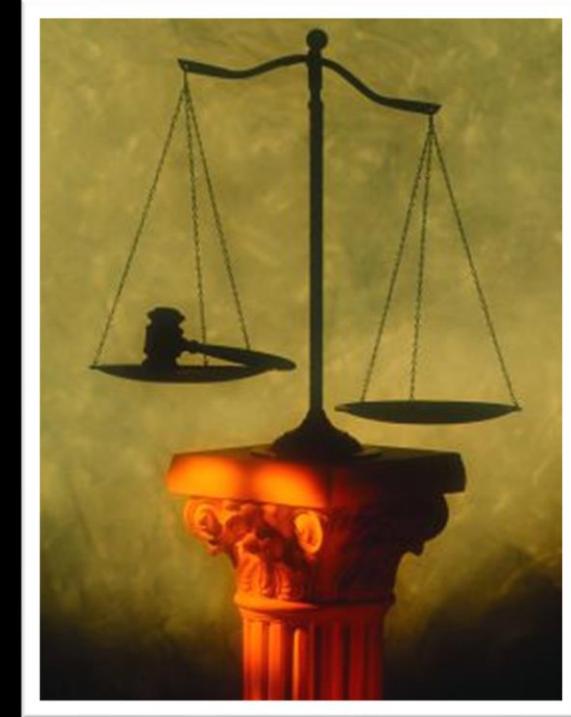


# XIII. Existing Constitutional Guarantees

Bill of Attainder



Ex-post Facto Laws



Habeas Corpus



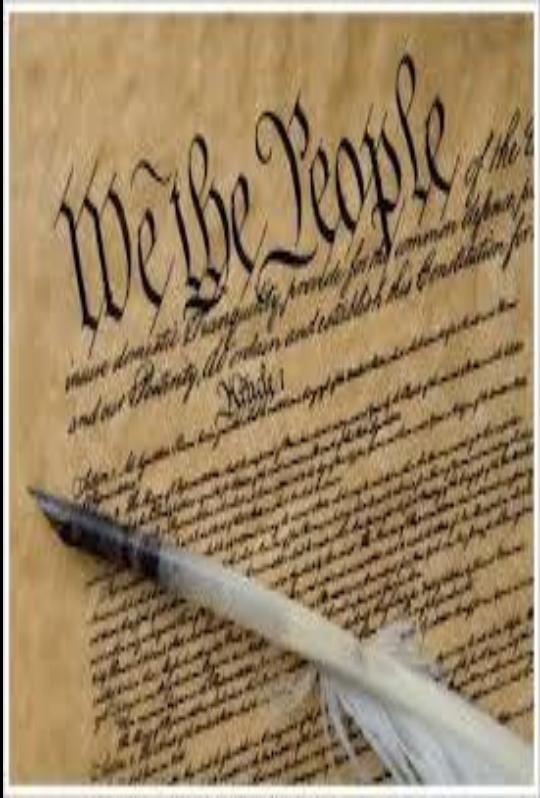
# XIV. Federalist Concerns

Why were the Federalist afraid of giving the people more protections and power?

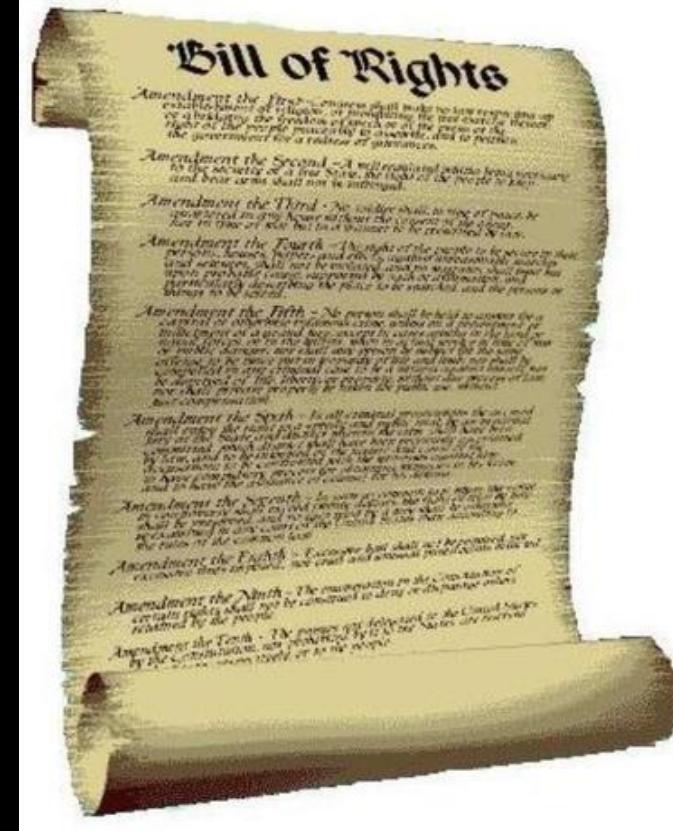
Tyranny of the Majority

Factions

# XV. Ratification



1787

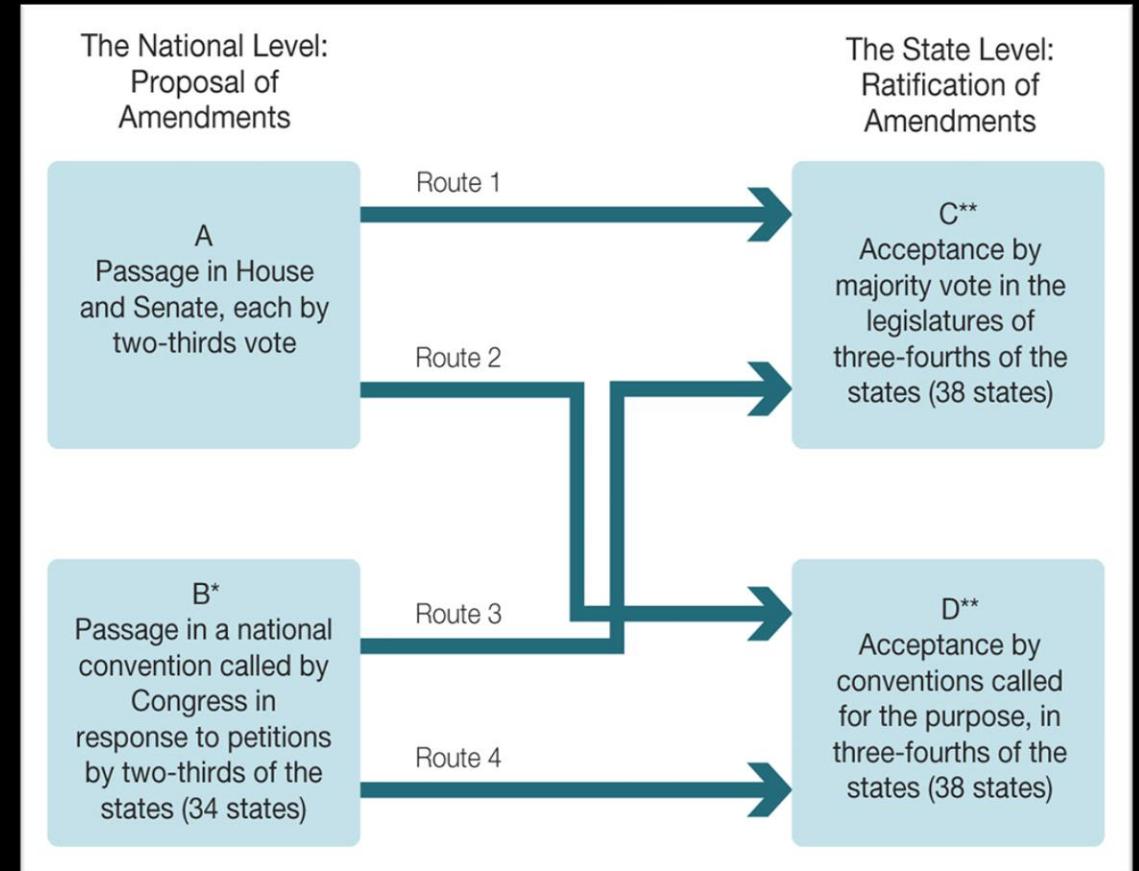


1791

# XVI. Changing the Constitution

How are amendments proposed?

How are amendments ratified?



# Conclusion

What was the course of events, and their significance, that led to the founding of the United States?

What are the Articles of Confederation, and why weren't they successful?

What was Daniel Shays rebellion and why was it significant?

What were the compromises that went into the creation of the Constitution?

How was the new government structured?

Who were the Federalist and Anti-Federalist?

What were they concerned about?

How do you change the Constitution?

# Federalism

*Chapter 3*

# I. What is Federalism?

Federalism

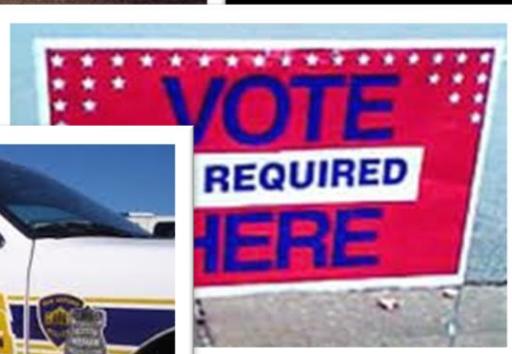
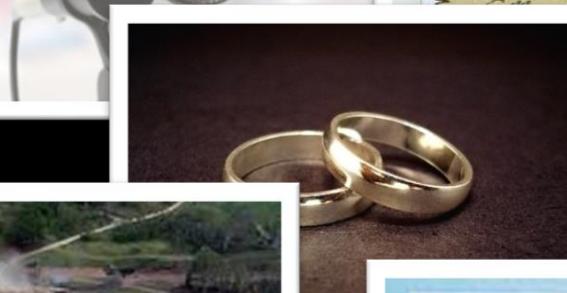
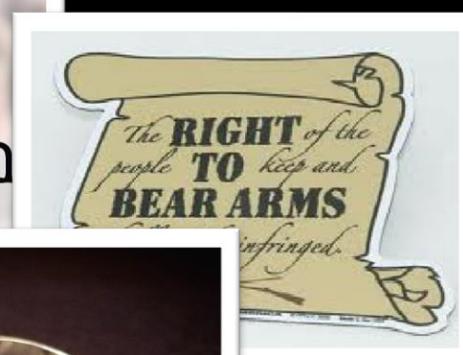
Federal System



# II. Whose jurisdiction?



Free Speech



# III. National and State Powers in the Constitution

Expressed Power

Reserved

Implied Powers

Concurrent Powers

TYPE	NUMBER
National	1
State	50
County	3,033
Municipal	19,492
Townships	16,519
School districts	13,051
Other special districts	37,381

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, [www.census.gov/govs/cog/GovOrgTab03ss.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/cog/GovOrgTab03ss.html) (accessed 11/21/11).

# IV. Powers of the National Government

Article 1 Section 8

Necessary and Proper Clause

Interstate Commerce Clause

*Sec<sup>t</sup>. 8. The Congress shall have power  
To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises,  
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  
measures throughout the United States:  
To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign  
money, and provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and  
obligations of the United States:*



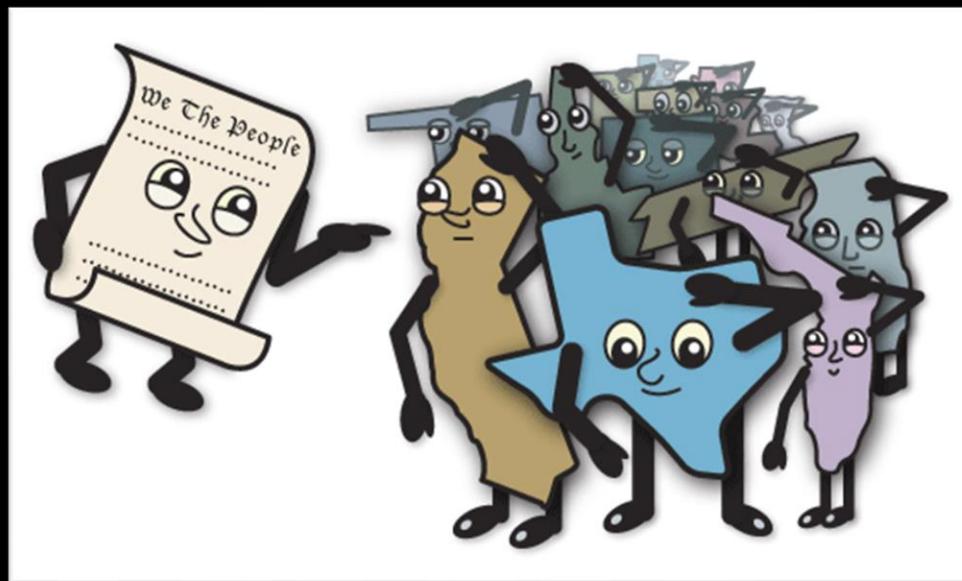
# V. Interstate Commerce Clause

U.S. v. Heart of Atlanta  
Motel 1964



# VI. Federal vs. States

Supremacy clause



# VII. Powers of the State Governments

10<sup>th</sup> Amendment

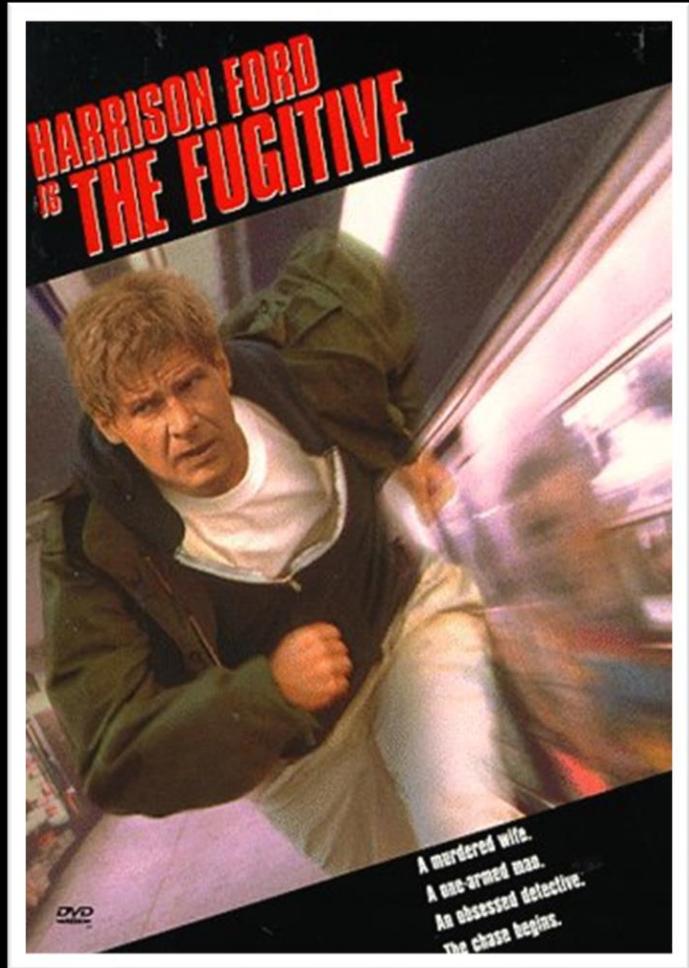


Prohibited Powers



# VIII. Interstate Relations - 1

## Extradition



# IX. Interstate Relations-2



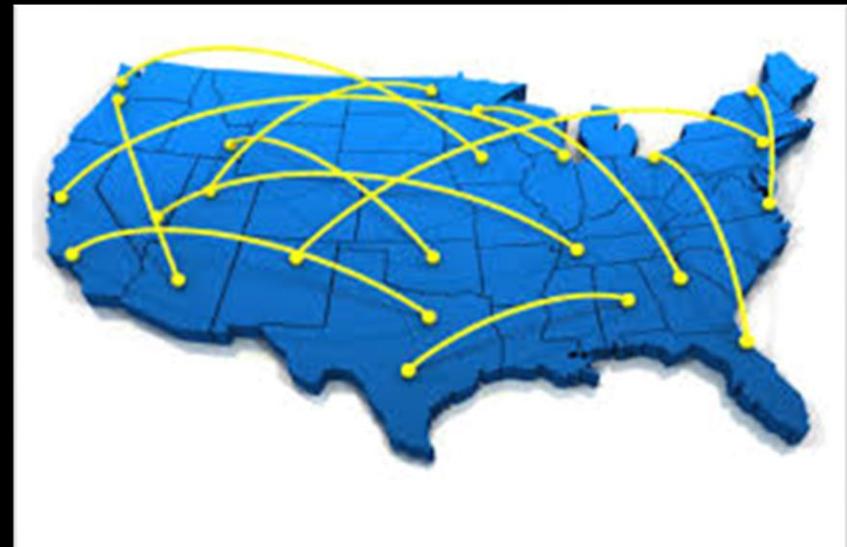
## Privileges and Immunities Clause



# X. Interstate Relations-3

Full Faith and Credit

Obergefell v. Hodges 2015



# XI. Federalism in Action

Griswold v. Connecticut 1965



# XII. Federalism in Action

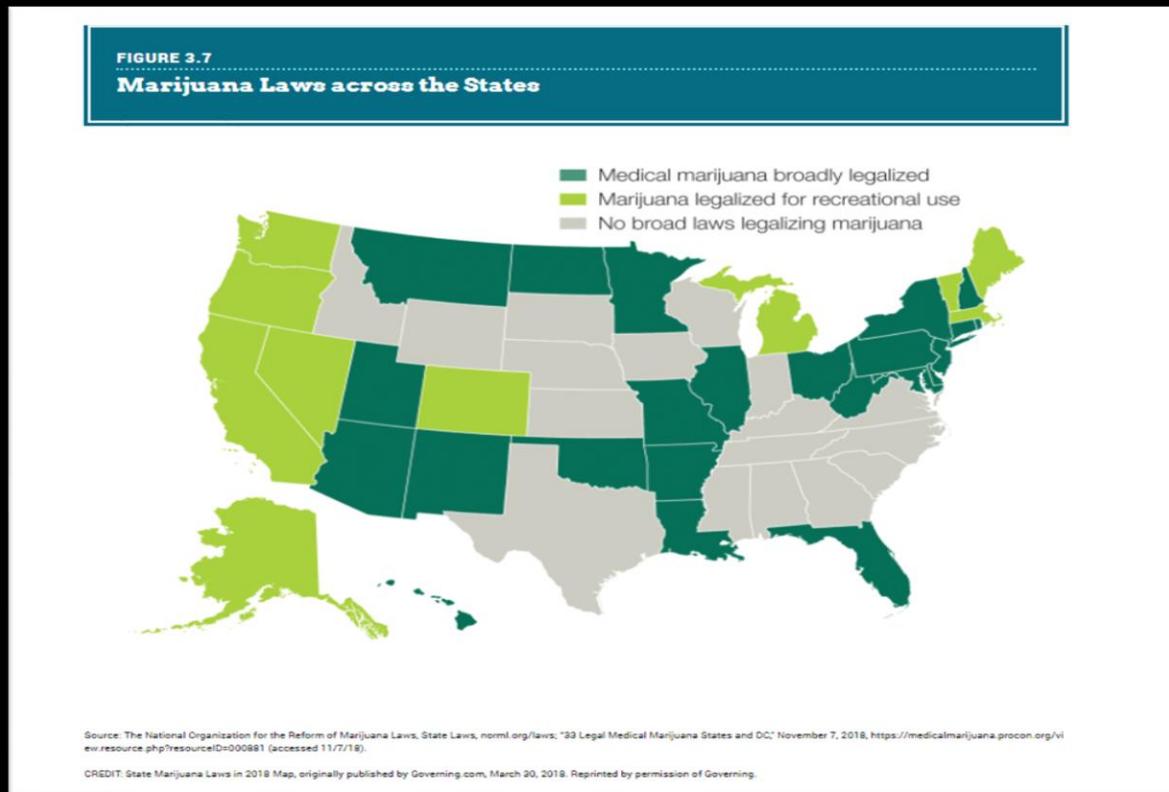
United States v. Lopez 1995



**HIGH COURT KILLS  
LAW BANNING GUNS  
IN A SCHOOL ZONE**  
**BITTERLY DIVIDED RULING**  
5-to-4 Decision Deals Blow to  
Federal Government Role in

# XIII. Federalism in Current Events

## Marijuana Laws Across the States



# Conclusion....

- What are the different powers that the federal and state governments have, where are these powers found?
- What is the supremacy clause and when does it not apply?
- What are the 3 interstate relations clauses?
- What was the federalism issue in : Griswold v. Connecticut and U.S. v. Lopez, Obergefell v. Hodges?
- Explain the jurisdiction struggles between the federal and state governments.

# Civil Liberties

*Chapter 4*

# I. Civil Liberties

## Civil Liberties



# II. Where do we get our liberties?

## Constitution

habeas corpus, bill of attainder, ex-post facto

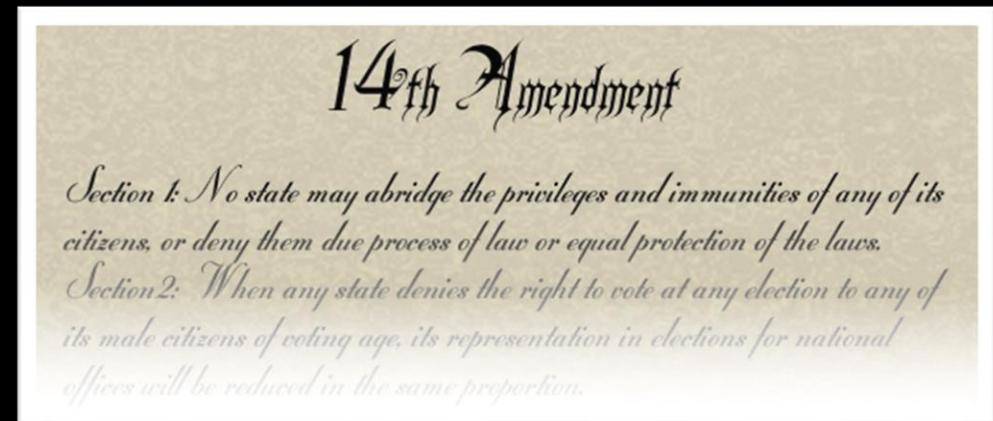


## Bill of Rights



# III. Civil Liberties

## 14<sup>th</sup> amendment



## Selective incorporation



# IV. First Amendment Rights

Freedom of Religion

Freedom of Speech/Expression

Freedom of the Press

Freedom of Assembly

Freedom to address grievances

# V. 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment: Freedom of Religion

**Establishment Clause  
Clause**

**Free Exercise**

## Time line of incorporation

1791

1<sup>st</sup> amendment in the Bill of Rights

1868

14<sup>th</sup> amendment added after Civil War

1934

Supreme Court case Hamilton v. Regents et.al

1964

Civil Rights Act



# VI. Freedom of Religion

Establishment Clause



# VII. Free Exercise Clause

Employment Division v. Smith(1990)

Religious Freedom Restoration Act



# VIII. First Amendment Rights: Freedom of Speech/Expression

1<sup>st</sup>  
amendment

Freedom of Expression



Restricted Speech/Unprotect Speech

Clear and Present Danger



# IX. Unprotected Speech

Obscenity

Miller v. California definition

Libel/Slander



# X. Hate Speech

Brandenburg v. Ohio



abstract v. inciting violence



# XI. Symbolic Speech

U.S. v. O'Brien 1968



Texas v. Johnson 1989



Synder v. Phelps 2011



# XII. Rights of the Criminally Accused

4<sup>th</sup>

5<sup>th</sup>

Due process

Double jeopardy

Self-incrimination

6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>

Miranda Rule



## MIRANDA WARNING

1. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.
2. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW.
3. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TALK TO A LAWYER AND HAVE HIM PRESENT WITH YOU WHILE YOU ARE BEING QUESTIONED.
4. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, ONE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT YOU BEFORE ANY QUESTIONING IF YOU WISH.
5. YOU CAN DECIDE AT ANY TIME TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS AND NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR MAKE ANY STATEMENTS.

## WAIVER

DO YOU UNDERSTAND EACH OF THESE RIGHTS I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU?  
HAVING THESE RIGHTS IN MIND, DO YOU WISH TO TALK TO US NOW?

# XIII . Right to Privacy

Amendments  
1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>

Zone of Privacy



# Conclusion ....

Where do we get our liberties from?

What are the 3 original rights?

What rights are guaranteed in the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment?

What rights do people accused of crimes have?

Do we have privacy rights?