

Week 7

Rights

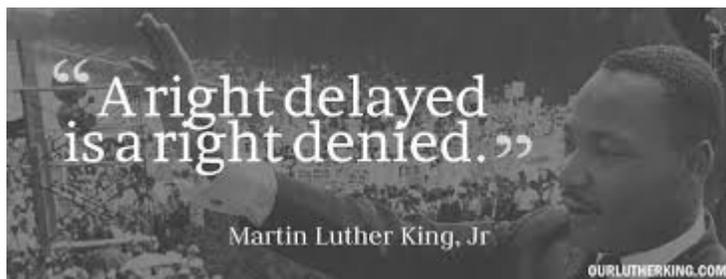
Day 4

NAME: _____

Day 4 Agenda

Topic	Activity
Warm-Up!	
English Language Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze images from the Civil Rights Movements Answer questions about the symbolism and themes of the images. Write a reflection piece about the theme of a set of images.
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read about Water Rights Answer questions about what you read Draw a picture and explain
Mindfulness Moment!	
Math	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights-the Math of the Bill of Rights
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online Freedom of Assembly
Mindfulness Moment!	
Civics/Social Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments Beyond the Bill of Rights

Warm-up Activity: Write a journal entry around the daily quote on identity.



Day 4: The Power of Images in the Civil Rights Movement

English Language Arts

What is this lesson about?: Today you will observe and analyze photographs from the Civil Rights movement and determine their symbolism and how they were able to influence opinion across the U.S.

Before you Start: Today you will be analyzing photographs from the Civil Rights Movement. The power of photographs of what was really happening during this time helped people understand the movement and it also changed a lot of opinions--gaining more support for Civil Rights. Please follow the steps for analyzing the photographs. You will be asked to describe what you observe (that means to just describe what you see--without opinion or inference). Later, you will be asked what you think or can infer from the photos.

Step 1: Analyze the following photographs

Annotate them just like you would a poem or a story..making notes on them. Both photographs depict the same event from different perspectives--the Selma to Montgomery March for Civil Rights.



1. What people do you observe?
2. What are their nonverbal expressions? Describe them carefully, but try not to infer what those expressions mean yet. Example: , “the man on the left is smiling” is an observation, but “the man of the left is happy” is an inference that you make because the person is smiling.
3. What are the people doing in this image? Who or what are they looking at?
4. What, if any, objects do you observe?

5. What are the people doing in this image? Who or what are they looking at?

6. What movement of people or objects is apparent (although it is a still photograph)?

Now observe this photograph of the same event from a different perspective.

7. What people do you observe?

8. What are their nonverbal expressions? Describe them carefully, but try not to infer adjectives or what those expressions mean yet. For example, “the man on the left is smiling” is an observation, but “the man of the left is happy” is an inference that you make because the person is smiling.

9. What are the people doing in this image? Who or what are they looking at?



10. What, if any, objects do you observe?

11. What movement of people or objects is apparent (although it is a still photograph)?

Now think of both photographs: There is a flag featured in each of the photos. Think about why the photographer might have wanted to show these two pictures with the flags.

12. Which set of antonyms best suggests the theme of the flag photos?

- A. Harmony/Discord
- B. Allegiance/Treason
- C. History/Present

Explain your answer:

13. If you could title these two images--what titles would you give to each photograph that would express the theme of the photo without directly saying what is happening (for example, you would not title the photograph as "White people watching the March").

A. _____

B. _____

Analyze the 3 images below:



New voter completing voter registration card.



Prospective voters standing in line to register.



Marchers in the rain.

14. Which of the following quotes/adages best describes the set of photos? Draw a star next to it.

We, today, stand on the shoulders of our predecessors who have gone before us. We, as their successors, must catch the torch of freedom and liberty passed on to us by our ancestors. We cannot lose in this battle. —Benjamin E. Mays

Leaving behind nights of terror and fear

I rise

Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear

I rise

Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave, I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

I rise—I rise—I rise. —Maya Angelou

If we have the courage and tenacity of our forebears, who stood firmly like a rock against the lash of slavery, we shall find a way to do for our day what they did for theirs. —Mary McLeod Bethune

Step 2: Write

Explain your choice of quote and what you observed in the photograph that connects to the theme of the quote.

Student Feedback:

Circle the emojis that best represents how this activity made you feel.	
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Day 4: Water Rights Science

What is this lesson about?: Today you will read through the West's drought and growth intensify conflict over water rights passage. You will answer a few questions about what you read. You will complete an activity.

Step 1: Read through the passage

West's Drought and Growth Intensify Conflict Over Water Rights

(New York Times, 2014)



Under restrictions, a Mumford, Texas, farm on the Brazos River could not draw water from it, while cities and power plants could. Credit...llana Panich-Linsman for The New York Times

MUMFORD, Tex. — Across the parched American West, the long drought has set off a series of fierce legal and political battles over who controls an increasingly dear treasure — water.

Just outside this minuscule (small) farm town, Frank DeStefano was feeding a 500-acre cotton crop with water from the Brazos River 16 months ago when state regulators told him and hundreds of others on the river to shut down their pumps. A sprawling petrochemical complex at the junction of the Brazos and the Gulf of Mexico held senior rights to the river's water — and with the Brazos shriveled, it had run short.

State regulators ordered Mr. DeStefano and others with lesser rights to make up the deficit. But they gave cities and power plants along the Brazos a pass, concluding that public health and safety overrode the farmers' own water rights.

Now Mr. DeStefano and other farmers are in court, arguing that the state is wrong — and so far, they are winning.

"I understand cities need water, people need water, but it kind of gets to me how agriculture is pushed to the back of the line," he said. "We're on pins and needles wondering when the next call is going to be made. It's hard enough to make a living without things like this."

Residents of the arid West have always scrapped over water. But years of persistent drought are now intensifying those struggles, and the explosive growth — and thirst — of Western cities and suburbs is raising their stakes to an entirely new level.

Pictured: Regulators told farmers, like Frank DeStefano in Mumford, Tex., to stop using Brazos River water. Credit...Ilana Panich-Linsman for The New York Times



In southern Texas, along the Gulf coast southwest of Houston, the state has cut off deliveries of river water to rice farmers for three years to sustain reservoirs that supply booming Austin, about 100 miles upstream. In Nevada, a coalition ranging from environmentalists to the Utah League of Women Voters filed federal lawsuits last month seeking to block a pipeline that would supply Las Vegas with groundwater from an aquifer straddling the Nevada-Utah border.

In Colorado, officials in the largely rural west slope of the Rocky Mountains are imposing stiff restrictions on requests to ship water across the mountains to Denver and the rest of the state's populous eastern half. Fearing for their existence, Colorado farm towns on the Arkansas River have mobilized to block sales of local water rights to Denver's fast-growing suburbs.

The Freeport, Tex., plant of the Dow Chemical Company, whose water rights were honored when river levels dipped. Credit...Michael Stravato for The New York Times



In Arizona, activists and the federal government are fighting plans to tap groundwater used by a vast housing development — a move that would reduce the water level of a protected river. Kansas accuses Colorado and Nebraska of allowing their farmers to divert Kansas' share of the Republican River, which flows through all three states. A similar dispute between New Mexico and Texas is before the United States Supreme Court.

California, in the midst of a major drought, so far has witnessed but a few local skirmishes. In January, environmentalists and sport fishermen sued to halt the drilling of hundreds of new groundwater wells sought by Central Valley farmers, saying more pumping would lower stream levels.

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That may not last long, said Stuart Somach, a Sacramento water-rights lawyer. California farmers have long grumbled about big-city designs on their water; Northern California has long grumbled about being the spigot that supplies most of the water to the dry south.

“We’re very close to the time that people are going to start staking out rights. We’re right at the cusp,” Mr. Somach said. “If this drought persists, depending on how state and federal agencies react, you’re going to get some real conflicts going.”

Pictured: Pipes usually used for watering. Credit...Ilana Panich-Linsman for The New York Times



Actually, the laws that govern most of the West’s water seem tailor-made for fighting. In many places, the rules for owning or using groundwater are still in flux: In Texas, landowners own the groundwater beneath their property, but a neighbor pumping groundwater from the same aquifer can siphon it away without penalty. The Arizona court battle over a proposed housing development hinges on the still-murky question of whether the state can allow the builder to pump groundwater that sustains a river that is under federal control.

In contrast, the prevailing law on rivers and streams is all too clear: The earlier someone stakes a claim on a stretch of water, the more bulletproof that owner’s right to it.

“If you’ve got the oldest claim on that river, you get to use that water regardless of what you’re using it for — agriculture, industry, whatever,” said Gabriel Eckstein, a professor at Texas A & M University School of Law and a lawyer with Sullivan and Worcester. “That’s regardless of whether you’re doing it efficiently, regardless of whether it’s the highest use.”

In the rural West of days past, when even arid climes held enough water for everyone, that principle worked well. In the booming West of today, it is increasingly a recipe for conflict.



Brandon McCullers of Austin, Tex., gardening. Many complain that city residents have made few sacrifices. Credit...Ilana Panich-Linsman for The New York Times

The Lower Colorado River Authority decided last month to cut off water deliveries to rice farmers after concluding that two reservoirs supplying Austin and other upstream towns were dangerously low — at about 38 percent of capacity. The farmers had no recourse, because they had no water rights: They had sold them to the authority decades ago.

The cutoff nevertheless has come to underscore

the tinderbox relationship between the state’s rural past and its urban future. At a packed hearing before an administrative law judge last month, farmers and others downstream complained that they were surrendering their water while Austin residents continued to wash their cars, groom golf courses and water their lawns, albeit only once a week under water-saving restrictions.

Urbanites argue that drinking-water reservoirs were not intended to irrigate farms, a point the farmers contest, and that recreational businesses along the reservoirs are going bankrupt. A town on one of the reservoirs, Lake Travis, has to truck in water to keep taps flowing, they say.

“The tensions exist in every river basin in the state,” Jason Hill, a water-rights lawyer now representing the Texas city of San Angelo in another rights dispute, said. “You don’t really know the value of something until you run out of it and know you want it again. And water has historically been an underappreciated resource.”

Across Texas, as in Austin, rural interests clearly are waging a rear-guard battle. The Texas Water Development Board, the state’s planning agency, figures that cities’ demand for water will rise nearly 75 percent by 2060, while the use of water for irrigation will decline by 17 percent. By then, cities — not farmers — will be the dominant consumers of water.

But the farmers are not giving up without a fight.

In 2011, the Texas Legislature gave a nod to that shifting priority, authorizing the state’s Commission on Environmental Quality to suspend water rights in emergencies like droughts. While the commission still had to allot water to rights holders in order of seniority, the Legislature said, it also could consider — as much as was practical — how that water was being used before ordering a rights holder’s pumps shut off.

A year later, when drought left the Dow Chemical Company’s Freeport petrochemical plant short of Brazos River water, the company asked the commission to honor its 83-year-old water rights and to order more recent users to make up its shortage.

And the commission did — but only after deciding that 66 Texas towns and electric utilities should be exempted from a cutoff for health and safety reasons, even though hundreds of farmers and others who lost their water held more senior rights. Indeed, court documents state, the exempted towns and utilities held rights to 96 percent of the water affected by Dow’s claim. The remaining 4 percent, mostly farmers like Mr. De Stefano, lost all right to irrigate their crops until the suspension ended several weeks later.

In the ensuing lawsuit, Mr. DeStefano and others argued that the commission could not pick winners and losers when enforcing water rights enshrined in law. “State law says that first in time, first in right. That means what it says,” said Joshua Katz, an Austin lawyer representing the farmers’ interest. Prudent cities, he said, do what prudent farmers do to brace for drought: They buy more senior water rights.

A trial court sided last year with the farmers, and the case is on appeal. But should the region’s drought not let up, people here say, further lawsuits in Texas and across the West are all but inevitable.

“It truly is a good time to be a water attorney in Texas,” said Mr. Hill, the lawyer in San Angelo dispute. “There’s work here as far as the eye can see.”

Step 2: Answer questions about what you read

1. What issue is raised in this article?

2. Who do you believe should have rights to the water? Why?

Step 3: Draw a picture/explain

What can you design to make sure there are no droughts and everyone has access to the water they need? Draw a picture and write a description of your design/plan.

Student Feedback:

Circle the emojis that best represents how this activity made you feel.



Mindfulness Moment!

Sitali breath

To do this:

1. Choose a comfortable seated position.
2. Stick out your tongue and curl your tongue to bring the outer edges together.
3. If your tongue doesn't do this, you can purse your lips.
4. Inhale through your mouth.
5. Exhale out through your nose.
6. Continue breathing like this for up to 5 minutes.

Day 4: Math of the Bill of Rights

Math

What is this lesson about?: Today we are going to look at three provisions of the original Bill of Rights and look at some of the 'math' related to those provisions.

Warm Up Problem-

If Cheryl runs 4 miles per day, 7 days a week, how many miles will she run in a week?

If she increases that to 5 miles per day, how many more miles per week will she run?

This represents an increase of what percentage?

Activity #1: The 5th Amendment to the US Constitution

The 5th Amendment in the Bill of Rights, states:

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.

In this activity we will look at some mathematical examples of the last clause: nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Let's consider some examples of this:

Suppose that in Milwaukee the City wants to build a new NBA arena for the Bucks, their basketball team. The 'best' place to build it is in a low income area of the city. The City wants to purchase the land to build the arena.

Company A owns all of the apartment complexes in that area of town. The City offers to buy all the land/buildings for \$1,000,000.

Discuss/Consider-

- Is \$1,000,000 'just compensation' for Company A?
- Is building a basketball arena 'public use?'
- If Company A gets \$1,000,000 what do the people who live in the apartments but who will be forced to leave get? Anything at all?

You are hired to appraise the value of the land/apartments. Answer the questions below. Use your best judgement. There is no exact right or wrong answer-

- What information would you want to know to help you determine what 'just compensation' would be for the owner of Company A?

- What, if anything, would you say the people who are renting apartments should get as ‘just compensation’? Are they entitled to any money?
- What argument would you use to say that building a new basketball arena is a ‘public good.’
- What argument would you use to say that building a new basketball arena is not a public good (and Company A cannot be forced to sell)?

Activities #2, 3 and 4: The 6th Amendment to the US Constitution

The 6th Amendment reads:

“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.”

In this activity we will look at some mathematical examples of three clauses of the 6th Amendment: ‘right to a speedy and public trial,’ ‘by an impartial jury,’ and ‘to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.’

The math of a Right to a Speedy Trial: Most states set time limits for what a ‘speedy trial’ means. In California, for instance, the law dictates that a person charged with a felony shall be brought to trial within 60 days of the defendant’s arraignment and within 30 days for a misdemeanor. Often defendants waive the right to a speedy trial, and prosecution requests delays (which may be granted by the judge).

In addition, most states set stricter time limits for juvenile cases. The chart below shows actual time between arrest/arraignment and trial start date. Use the chart to answer the questions.

Average number of days between arraignment and trial start date, in five cities (2018)

	Misdemeanor or	Felony 1	Felony 2
New Orleans	45	170	440
Washington, DC	18	93	270
Houston, TX	32	80	320
Albany, NY	26	65	220
Seattle, WA	14	110	195

What is the average length of time (days) that it takes before a trial to start for a misdemeanor charge?

What is the average length of time (days) that it takes before a trial to start for a Felony 2 charge?

Reminder: How many days are in 1 year?

Why, do you think, it takes longer for trials on Felony charges to start than for misdemeanor charges?

What is one negative outcome of long delays before starting a trial?

Is there any positive benefit for long delays before trials start?

Consider--write your answers out below.

- What factors would you consider in determining if someone had a 'speedy...trial' or not?
- Based on your definition of 'speedy' what would you do if you were a judge in New Orleans and you wanted to ensure that all defendants had a 'speedy' trial?

The math of an Impartial Jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed: Impartial means that the jury does not have any prejudice towards you as a defendant and will render a verdict based on the evidence in the case. After the civil war, during the Jim Crow era, many southern states excluded African Americans from serving on juries. In 1935, in *Norris v. Alabama* (1935), the Supreme Court ruled that African Americans could not be excluded systematically from jury service.

Over many years and many court cases, have determined how to ensure that racial prejudice does not overwhelm the jury selection process, with the courts settling mostly on the notion that a prosecutor may not strike a potential juror solely based on his/her race.

The photo below is an actual list of jurors with the prosecutor's notes scribbled on them, from a famous 2006 case.

ROME GA 30161	CAVE SPRINGS GA 30124
005. HACKETT MARY <i>husb. v. Pres. Valley vend see attached shut</i>	019. HINES CORRIE LEE <i>B age 65 Retired owns his home see attached shut</i>
ROME GA 30161	ROME GA 30161
006. CECIL KIP ALAN WM	020. EVANS MYRTLE FRANCES
SILVER CREEK GA 30173	ARMUCHEE GA 30105
007. BEYSIEGEL MARY ELLEN <i>Co. Dept. family & child services</i>	021. BLACK DOROTHY M
ROME GA 30161	ROME GA 30161
008. CAGLE RICKEY <i>Fireman City of Rome see attached shut</i>	022. HARDGE EVELYN <i>B age 69 Retired her & her husb. own their home</i>
ROME GA 30161	ROME GA 30161
009. HOOD EDDIE <i>Age 47 hlpn. Ga. Kraft see attached shut</i>	023. COULTAS ANNE B <i>Works for Security Berry College</i>
ROME GA 30161	ROME GA 30161
010. NICHOLSON JOYCE M <i>techr. Elem. Sch. Elem. Sch.</i>	024. HOEGOOD LOU ELLA <i>husband is officer w/ GA. State Bank</i>
ROME GA 30161	ROME GA 30161

This snapshot shows 12 potential jurors. The prosecutor wrote the letter "B" next to three of their names. Each juror with a "B" next to their name was excluded from serving by the prosecutor, without cause.

The judge found that “B” stood for Black or African American, and based on further inquiry found that the sole reason the jurors were dismissed was because of their race.

Assume that the defendant in this case was Black. And that the city where the crime took place was 30% Black, 40% White, and 20% Latino and 10% other races. Consider and write down short answers. There is no exact right or wrong answer.

- What sort of jury make-up by race would be fair or impartial?
- Does it matter what the race of each juror is or not? Does it matter what the overall make-up of the jury pool?

The Math of Assistance of Counsel for defense:

Some people argue that effective “assistance of counsel” means that public defender services must be funded on par with local prosecutors’ offices. Others say it is a case-by-case matter. We will examine funding for public defense in New Orleans for this activity.

Funding for public defenders varies state-by-state and city-by-city. In New Orleans, the public defenders are funded each based on the city budget (and other taxes). The District Attorney (public prosecutor) is also funded locally.

For 2020, the budget for the District Attorney in New Orleans was slated to be \$6.6 million.

For 2020, the budget for the Public Defender in New Orleans was slated to be \$1.8 million.

How much larger is the DA’s budget than the Public Defender’s budget in New Orleans?

The chart below shows the average yearly caseload for a public defender in 5 cities.

	Average Yearly Caseload
New Orleans	240
Washington, DC	130
Houston, TX	210
Albany, NY	180
Seattle, WA	160

Based on these five cities, what is the average annual caseload of a public defender?

How does this compare to the average caseload for a public defender in New Orleans?

To consider: What might be one negative ramification of public defenders have large case loads?

Student Feedback:

Circle the emojis that best represents how this activity made you feel.



Day 4: Online Freedom of Assembly Digital Health

What is this lesson about?: Today you will learn about your freedom of assembly online.

Step 1: Warm-up- How can gathering people online make a big impact?

Can you think of an example when a large group of people online were able to change the outcome of something? Or bring awareness to an issue? Why do you think that happened?

Step 2: Read the article on your digital right to assemble online.

Social media users are changing their profile pictures to blue to show support for protesters in Sudan. The protesters faced a violent military crackdown on June 3. More than 100 people were killed in Sudan's capital city Khartoum. And hundreds more were injured.

The blue wave has spread across various platforms via the #BlueForSudan hashtag. Twitter and Instagram users are using the hashtag to honor the memory of one of the victims. His name was Mohamed Mattar and his favorite color was reportedly blue.

The 26-year-old engineer was fatally shot during the June 3 crackdown blamed by protesters on Rapid Support Forces (RSF). The RSF is a military group led by a senior member of Sudan's ruling Transitional Military Council. However, it is not Sudan's official military.

Hero Shot While Protecting Others

Mattar was reportedly shot while trying to protect two women during the bloody crackdown. The RSF was reportedly trying to get people to leave the protest camp outside the military headquarters.

Shahd Khidir is a friend of Mattar's and a beauty influencer on Instagram. "Once he was murdered, his friends and family changed their profile picture to match his, and eventually other people began to join in," she said. Khidir asked her followers to change their profile pictures to blue, like the image on Mattar's Instagram account.

Now the color represents "all of the Sudanese people who have fallen in the uprising," Khidir said.

Demands For A Government Led By The People

The protest began on April 6. It was the result of months of other protests against Sudan's longtime ruler Omar al-Bashir. He was forced out of office on April 11, but protesters remained at the site until

the June crackdown. The protesters have been demanding a government led by the people of Sudan. As it stands, the military has taken over the country.

Since then, the country's military rulers have reduced Internet access. It led to what rights groups have described as a near-total shutdown on June 10, leaving protesters more detached from the outside world.

In a country where the state tightly monitors traditional media outlets, the Internet provided a space for Sudanese to communicate with those inside and outside the country. Protesters and self-styled citizen journalists used social media to organize demonstrations. They also used it to share updates from the uprising with the rest of the world.

Some images from the country went viral, including a striking photo of a young woman standing on top of a car addressing fellow protesters.

Internet Shutdown Poses Significant Challenge

The shutdown has presented a significant challenge to Sudanese living in other countries. Until now they have played a key role in spreading information from the protest movement internationally. Those outside Sudan have been forced to rely on phone calls or word of mouth to receive information from the ground, without any visual footage, which they, in turn, share on social media.

"Sudan is literally in the dark right now," said 25-year-old Aza Elnimah, a young Sudanese professional based in Qatar. "We don't know what's happening. So if something happens, how are we gonna be able to get that footage out? The only way we can reach our families now is through telephone, but that still isn't enough."

Hashtag Spearheads Months-Long Protests

In the days after the attack on the protesters, the #IAMTheSudanRevolution hashtag was backed by the Sudanese Professionals Association (SPA), the group that has spearheaded the months-long protests. Sudanese living in other countries heard the call and the hashtag trended in a number of countries. Since then, stories about Sudan have gained attention online, particularly since the color blue began to go viral.

"People didn't pick it up right away, but the rest of the Sudan population adopted that color because it was working in a way that was gaining attention," Elnimah said. "People kept asking questions like, why is everyone changing their profile picture to that color?"

Elnimah said it has allowed Sudanese to control the story again by telling people what's happening and answering their questions.

Instagram user Lucrezia Brunetti said, "People are unified by this color. It's something so simple, but it symbolizes so much, it symbolizes that people care."

For some in the wider Sudanese community, the #BlueForSudan campaign has brought hope.

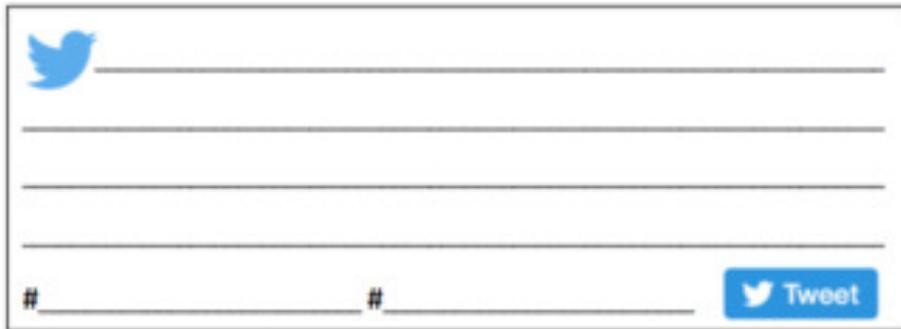
"In the beginning, it felt like no one cared," said Elnimah. "Now, it's refreshing to know that Sudan is on people's radars."

Step 3: Answer the questions below

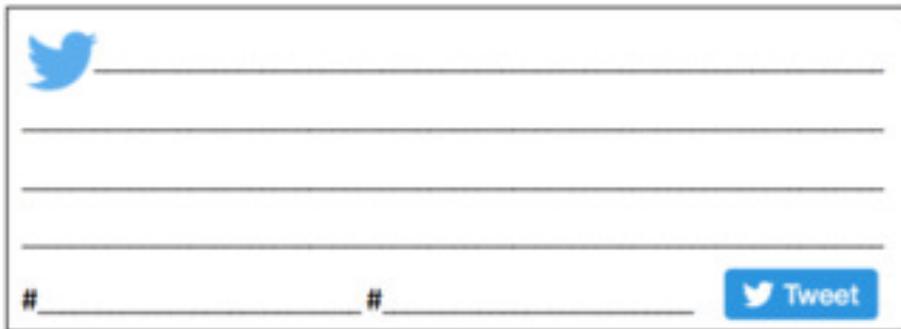
1. Why did uniting people online bring comfort to the Sudanese?
2. How do you think trends like this spread online?
3. Can you think of a cause that you would want to draw attention to online? Why?

Step 4: Tweets

Write two tweets that you would use to spread your message and unite an assembly of people online to join your cause. Don't forget to include two hashtags!

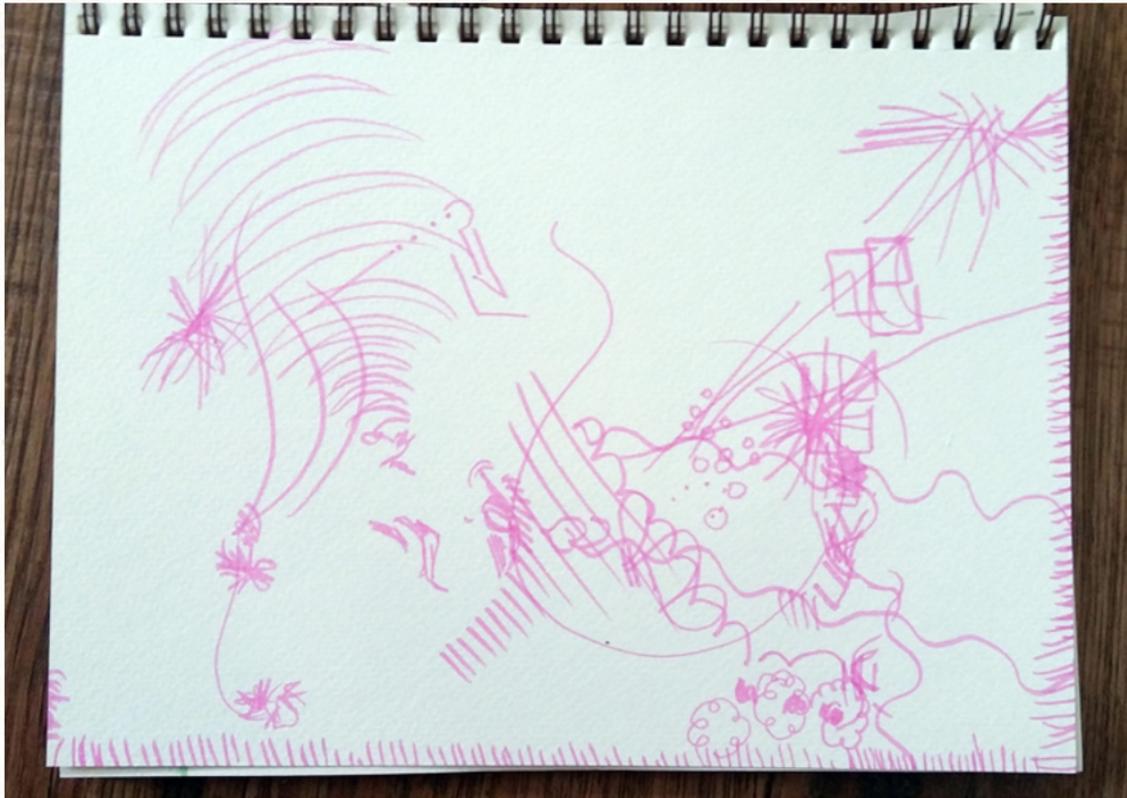


A form for writing a tweet. It features a blue Twitter bird icon on the left. Below the icon are four horizontal lines for text. At the bottom left, there are two hashtag symbols (#) followed by blank lines for text. At the bottom right, there is a blue button with a white Twitter bird icon and the word "Tweet" in white text.



A second form for writing a tweet, identical in layout to the first one. It includes a blue Twitter bird icon, four text lines, two hashtag symbols with blank lines, and a blue "Tweet" button.

Mindfulness Moment!



Example of a Mindful Doodle, or "Taking your pen for a walk."

Take your pen for a walk. As you pause and think you will start to draw the things or shapes that come to mind.

Day 4: Amendments Beyond the Bill of Rights Social Studies

What is this lesson about?: As you learned yesterday, there is a process to make additional amendments to our U.S. Constitution, though it's not an easy one. Today you will explore some of the seventeen amendments that have made it through the proposal and ratification process. These amendments have created additional rights and protections for U.S. Citizens.

Step 1: Warm-Up

List the amendments are you familiar with outside of the Bill of Rights?

Step 2: Read about the 19th Amendment

"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."

Description of Amendment

The Nineteenth Amendment, ratified August 1920, secured women's right to vote in all elections—local, state, and national. The amendment specified that neither state nor federal governments could legally deny women the vote nor could they "abridge" this right. In other words, they could not place obstacles in the way of women's exercise of their constitutional right to enfranchisement (the right to vote).



General historical context

American entrance into World War I in 1917 provides the immediate backdrop to passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. By this time, "suffragists" (supporters of women's suffrage) were determined to pressure Congress to approve a constitutional amendment. Women's suffrage had been passed over in the Fifteenth Amendment, and bills for a women's suffrage amendment had been introduced to Congress without success since 1878. Opponents such as the National Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage (founded 1871) were active, especially in the South.

American involvement in World War I, however, heightened demands for women's suffrage. President Wilson announced that the purpose of the war was to establish democracy. Suffragist women countered that the United States was hardly a democracy if half its population was denied the right to vote. When President Wilson spoke in public, he found audience members wanting to know why, if he favored democracy around the world, he opposed "the national enfranchisement of woman." Finally, on January 9, 1918, Wilson changed his position and spoke favorably of women's

suffrage. The House of Representatives passed the amendment the following day, but the Senate refused to deal with it until October, when it failed by three votes.

The following year, supporters urged men to elect pro-women's suffrage candidates at the November 1918 mid-term election. The new Congress was at last composed predominantly of supporters and by the late spring of 1919, both chambers had overwhelmingly passed the Nineteenth Amendment. In August it was sent to the states for ratification. A year later, passage by the thirty-sixth state, Tennessee, made women's suffrage the law of the land.

Economic context

In the early nineteenth century, American women generally lived on farms and produced items for home use. Women enjoyed a certain status as home producers, but this status changed as the century progressed and more outside products were bought for home use. By the end of the century and first decades of the next,

the economic roles of significant numbers of women had undergone marked transformation. Nearly 25 percent were in the labor force. Some, who were factory workers, formed unions led by women. Other women could be found in roles previously reserved for men. Thus, women were physicians and surgeons, astronomers, physicists, and biologists, as well as architects and civil engineers. Women also took on the role of successful inventors—the windshield wiper, for example, was invented in 1903 by Alabaman Mary Anderson.

The economic context of World War I gave further impetus to women's suffrage, as women took their places in war industries. This new situation gave their leaders firmer foundations for their demands for equal rights with men. Opportunities for women were, however, constrained by social class and race, with black women suffering most.

Political context

Women's suffrage had its roots in nineteenth century organizations to abolish slavery and curtail alcohol abuse—"temperance" societies such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union founded in Illinois in 1873. In these organizations women learned the arts of political organizing, pamphleteering, speaking, and demonstrating. (Liquor interests strongly opposed women's suffrage because they rightly suspected that women would vote for Prohibition.) While



participating in such efforts, Women learned first hand about gender discrimination, which helped bring together early leaders to press the case for women's rights. In the 1830s, for example, women's anti-slavery associations were opposed in Massachusetts because men believed women should not speak publicly on the issue.

Similarly, in 1840, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were banned from participating in the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London on account of gender; but they later translated their outrage into organizing the Seneca Falls Convention (1848), the first public political meeting in the nation that

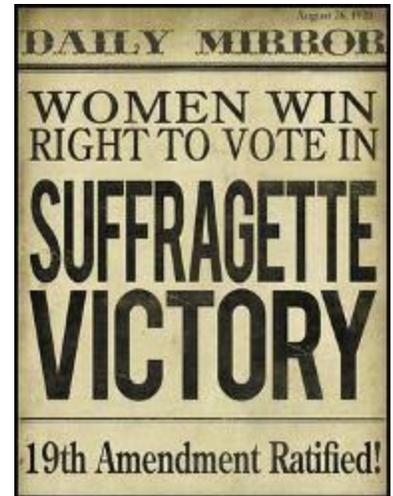
dealt with women's issues. At the Seneca Falls Convention, Stanton advocated the radical position of women's suffrage, an idea that was widely ridiculed, at first, but later adopted by the Convention following the intervention of the abolitionist Fredrick Douglass. Perhaps the most famous suffragist leader, Susan B. Anthony, was also active initially in anti-slavery and temperance causes. She, too, was barred from speaking at a temperance convention and took up women's rights as a result.

In 1869 Anthony and Stanton founded the National Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), which advocated pressing for a constitutional amendment on suffrage. In the same year, the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), which stood for lobbying state legislatures to amend state constitutions, was formed. Five years later, on the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Susan B. Anthony read a "Declaration of the Rights of Women" before the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. In 1878, the first of what became annual bills for a women's suffrage amendment was introduced in Congress.

In 1890, NAWSA and AWSA buried their differences and merged to form a single organization. Increasingly well organized, the suffragist movement saw a new generation of leaders emerge.

The political struggle for suffrage was not without its dangers and difficulties, as illustrated by events in 1913. In that year, Alice Paul led an enormous parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., the day before Woodrow Wilson's presidential inauguration. The parade turned into a riot as thousands of male opponents blocked the marchers' way. After male supporters came to the women's rescue, troops had to be called to restore order. Hundreds of women were hospitalized, but no one was arrested for assaulting them.

In 1917, moreover, when women formed a twenty-four hour vigil ("Sentinels of Liberty") for a constitutional amendment for women's suffrage around Woodrow Wilson's White House, nearly five hundred were arrested (illegally, it was later determined). One hundred sixty-eight demonstrators were sent to prison, where they were treated harshly, and were not released until early 1918. But by then President Wilson had changed his position and endorsed women's suffrage.



Step 3: Answer questions

In one sentence, describe the main focus of the 19th Amendment. What right(s) did it establish?

Briefly explain why the amendment was needed.

Give one example for the economic context of the amendment. What was happening economically that helped progress the women's suffrage movement?

Give one example for the political context of the amendment. What was happening politically during the suffrage movement and fight for the 19th Amendment?

Many suffragists first worked to abolish slavery. Which famous abolitionist spoke at the Seneca Falls Convention? Why do you think he supported the suffragist movement?

P.S. Did you know this year (2020) marks the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment! After a 72 year fight, women achieved the right to vote!

Step 4: Read about the 18th and 21st Amendments

The Rise and Fall of Prohibition

Adapted from the National Constitution Center

Prohibition was a ban on the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol within the United States. It began with the ratification of the 18th Amendment in 1919. The roots of Prohibition include the Temperance Movement. Temperance was the effort to persuade individuals not to drink alcohol. Prohibition legally banned its sale and transport for everyone.



Towards Prohibition In the early 19th century, Protestants took part in revivals to convert new followers to Christ. In their eyes, drinking was a worldly evil that needed to be overcome. They became promoters of temperance. This meant they worked to convince people to choose not to drink. Organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) called for schoolchildren to be taught about temperance and wrote textbooks on the subject.

Many Protestant churches joined forces with the Anti-Saloon League. The Anti-Saloon League was the nation's leading lobbying group for anti-alcohol legislation. It promoted temperance, but also called for laws suppressing the rights of saloon owners. By the early 1900s, the League was gaining influence. By 1917, 26 of the 48 states had passed prohibition measures. Congress was also considering a constitutional amendment for nationwide prohibition of alcohol.

The 18th Amendment was approved by Congress in December of 1917. It prohibited the “manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating beverages.” The amendment went into effect in 1920, one year after the required number of states ratified it. The 18th Amendment was the first ever to limit citizens' personal liberties.

Prohibition and the Progressive Movement

Prohibition was connected to the wider Progressive movement. Advocates for it believed that alcohol was holding back the progress of mankind. Therefore, they believed, the government had to intervene. This belief was consistent with an important shift away from the traditional American understanding of the purpose of government. The founders believed that limiting government power was the best way to ensure citizens could best pursue happiness. They believed people were naturally flawed, and government should be structured with checks and balances. Unlike the framers of the Constitution, Progressives believed that people's natures could be made better through government action. Therefore, government should provide citizens with ways to improve themselves through programs and policies. The Sixteenth through 19th Amendments are sometimes called the “Progressive Era Amendments.”

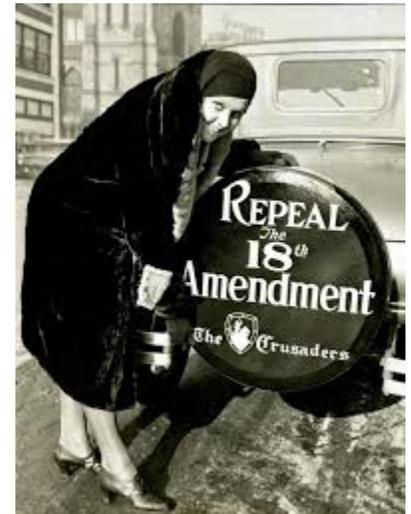
Towards Repeal

The 18th Amendment did not ban the consumption of alcohol, only its manufacture, sale, and transport. Many began hoarding alcoholic beverages while they could. Individuals could legally make wine and alcoholic cider for home use, but moonshine could be deadly if made incorrectly. Smugglers brought liquor into the United States at port cities around the country.

Federal agents charged with enforcing the law were not prepared to deal with the large numbers of bootleggers and speakeasies. Courts were overloaded with Prohibition-related cases. Chicago and New York were hubs for crime bosses who attempted to transport alcohol across the country. The results were corruption, destruction, and death.

The Great Depression struck a major blow to the nation's economy, and the tide began to turn against Prohibition. Lawmakers believed that a tax on alcohol could help increase federal revenue to aid the struggling country. Citizens were concerned about the upsurge in crime and violence. Franklin Roosevelt reversed his position and came out against Prohibition during his 1932 presidential campaign. Congress approved the 21st Amendment on February 20, 1933, and it was ratified by state conventions throughout the year.

On December 5, 1933, the United States ratified the 21st Amendment, repealing the 18th Amendment. This was the first time in American history a constitutional amendment had been repealed. Many states began controlling liquor usage through licensing requirements, drinking age limits, and specific hours of operation for liquor sellers. Many of these regulations are still in force.



Step 5: Answer questions

What is the historical relationship between the Women’s Suffrage Movement and Temperance/Prohibition?

How did the 18th Amendment differ from every other constitutional amendment in history?

Why do you believe the people changed their minds about Prohibition?

What do the 18th and 21st Amendments teach us about the role of states in policy considerations?

Student Feedback:

Circle the emojis that best represents how this activity made you feel.

