

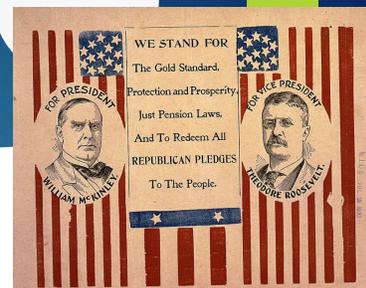
Unit 4:

11-27

AMENDMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Amendment 12

- ▶ Originally, President and Vice President were chosen by:
- ▶ Who had most electoral votes got the presidency
- ▶ Who had the second most was the vice president
- ▶ This was flawed because:
- ▶ In some instances would end in a tie
- ▶ Political parties emerged that opposed each other
- ▶ The person who lost was now a heart beat away from being president
- ▶ 12th Amendment allows for the two offices to be voted for separately
- ▶ In modern elections, presidential candidates choose a vice-presidential running mate to run with them



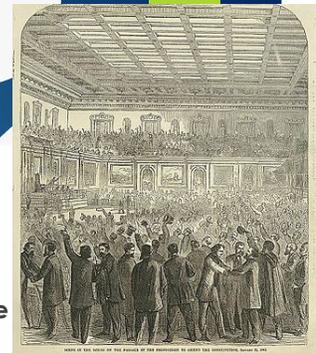
Civil War Amendments 13, 14, 15



- ▶ Amendments were not added for almost 60 years after the 12th.
- ▶ Also known as the "Reconstruction Amendments"
- ▶ During the early 1800s, the United States was heavily divided on a number of issues, most importantly slavery
- ▶ Political parties also had very different views on states' rights
- ▶ Political parties could not come to agreement on much of anything
- ▶ The Civil War was fought from 1861-1865 and took a heavy toll on America
- ▶ Over 600,000 died and the South was destroyed
- ▶ The political power after the war lay in those that wanted to punish the South
- ▶ Lincoln wanted to bring the South back in without hardship, but he was assassinated

Amendment 13

- ▶ Made the act of slavery and also involuntary servitude illegal.
- ▶ No longer allowed a need for the three-fifths clause
- ▶ Passed in 1865
- ▶ Tennessee signed in 1865, helping to make the amendment a part of the Constitution.
- ▶ 27 out of 36 states at the time had to do so. December 18, 1865
- ▶ Kentucky finally ratified the amendment in...
- ▶ March 18, 1976
- ▶ Mississippi?
- ▶ February 7, 2013

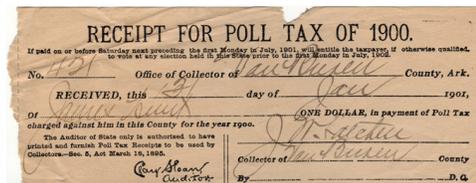


Amendment 14



- ▶ Specifically written to address issues related to former slaves after the Civil War.
- ▶ In essence, 13th freed slaves but are they citizens?
- ▶ Three key components to the 14th Amendment:
- ▶ Full citizenship is granted to freed slaves
- ▶ No state can take away a citizen's "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law"
- ▶ Every citizen in a state has equal protection under the state's laws
- ▶ 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.

Amendment 15



- ▶ First amendment to address extension of suffrage (voting rights)
- ▶ Constitution makes no mention of who can vote or election methods
- ▶ These qualifications are left to individual states
- ▶ 15th Amendment is ratified in 1870
- ▶ Provides the right to vote to African-American males over 21
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Following the amendment, many southern states tried other methods to prevent African Americans from voting
- ▶ Poll Taxes
- ▶ Literacy Tests
- ▶ Grandfather Clause

The State of Louisiana

Literacy Test (This test is to be given to anyone who cannot prove a fifth grade education)

Do what you are told to do in each statement, nothing more, nothing less. Be careful as one wrong answer denotes failure of the test. You have 10 minutes to complete the test.

- Draw a line around the number or letter of this sentence.
- Draw a line under the last word in this line.
- Cross out the longest word in this line.
- Draw a line around the shortest word in this line.
- Circle the first, first letter of the alphabet in this line.
- In the space below draw three circles, one inside (engulfed by) the other.

- Above the letter X make a small cross.
- Draw a line through the letter below that comes earliest in the alphabet.
Z V S B D M K I T P H C
- Draw a line through the two letters below that come last in the alphabet.
Z V B D M K T P H S Y C
- In the first circle below write the last letter of the first word beginning with "L".
① ② ③ ④ ⑤
- Cross out the number necessary, when making the number below one million.
1000000000
- Draw a line from circle 2 to circle 5 that will pass below circle 2 and above circle 4.
① ② ③ ④ ⑤
- In the line below cross out each number that is more than 20 but less than 30.
31 16 48 29 53 47 22 37 98 26 20 25

Test 2

NEW YORK STATE REGENTS LITERACY TEST

Read this and then write the answers. Read it as many times as you need to.

Abraham Lincoln was one of America's greatest men. He was President during the Civil War and is often called the "saviour of his country" because he kept it united. He was born in 1809 in the state of Kentucky. When he was seven years old his family moved to Indiana and later to New Salem in Illinois. He was eager to learn and studied law in his spare time. His mother wanted him to be wise and good. He was captain during the Black Hawk War and soon afterward was elected to Congress and later to the Presidency. When he was shot by Wilkes Booth, the whole Nation mourned.

(The answers to the following questions are to be taken from the above paragraph)

- During what war was Lincoln President? *He was president during the civil war and is often called the "saviour of his country"*
- What is he often called? _____
- When was he born? *He was born in 1809 in the state of Kentucky.*
- In what state was he born? *Kentucky*
- How old was he when his family moved to Indiana? *He was 7 years old his family moved on*
- Where is New Salem? *New Salem in Illinois*
- What did his mother want him to be? *His mother wanted him to be wise and good.*
- In what war was Lincoln a captain? *He was captain during the Black Hawk war*
- Who shot President Lincoln? *When he was shot by Wilkes Booth*

Progressivism Amendments

- ▶ After Reconstruction amendments, America again goes through changes
- ▶ The United States' role in the world was increasing and our military becoming stronger
- ▶ We fight the Spanish in 1898 and defeat them
- ▶ World War I starts in 1914 and we enter into it in 1917
- ▶ Socialism and Communism are becoming increasingly more popular
- ▶ Labor unrest, strikes, and violence
- ▶ Many were living in poverty, but at same time many were living better with new inventions and increased wealth
- ▶ Increased want for the government to acquire more power to solve society's ills

Amendment 16

- ▶ Up until this amendment, the revenue that the government collected was either from tariffs or excise taxes
- ▶ **Tariff:** Tax on imports
- ▶ **Excise:** Luxury Tax
- ▶ Ratified in 1913
- ▶ Allows Congress to levy an income tax
- ▶ Kentucky was the second state to approve of the amendment



Amendment 17

- ▶ Originally in Constitution, citizens did not directly elect their Senators
- ▶ The two houses (bicameral) were set up:
 - ▶ House of Representatives (the people's house, directly elected and based on population)
 - ▶ Senate (the state's house, elected by the individual state legislators)
- ▶ The state was able to put in the Senate those who held their interests, and also able to recall them should they go out of line
- ▶ The 17th Amendment changed the way Senators are elected
- ▶ Instead of the state legislators electing them, citizens in each state are now allowed to elect their Senators
- ▶ Each state still has two no matter how large their population
- ▶ Vacant Senate seats are appointed by the Governor of that state



Amendment 18



- ▶ States had already been enacting state or county “dry” votes for years before this amendment
- ▶ Was heavily influenced by the temperance movement
- ▶ This called for an end to “vices” or immoral behavior such as drinking, drugs, and other behaviors. Also aimed at establishments like bars and saloons.
- ▶ Many wives and women support the movement
- ▶ The 18th Amendment was passed in 1919 and took effect in 1920

- ▶ 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 the territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
- ▶ Banned the making of, sale, or transportation of alcohol in the US.
- ▶ Leads to decrease in alcohol consumption
- ▶ But also speakeasies, organized crime, and corruption



Amendment 19



- ▶ Women's suffrage (right to vote) originally took hold in the West
- ▶ Wyoming, Utah, and Washington were the first to give full suffrage
- ▶ States could determine the level of voting rights women had
- ▶ In Kentucky, women were allowed the right to vote for President
- ▶ Tennessee, women could vote for President and also in city elections
- ▶ Most of the South up through Pennsylvania did not allow any
- ▶ Ratified in 1920, the 19th Amendment prevented a person's sex from determining if they could vote
- ▶ Tennessee was the final state needed for ratification, #36

Amendment 20



- ▶ Passed to change the date that a newly elected President, VP, and members of Congress will be sworn in and take office
- ▶ Before the 20th Amendment, new officials were sworn in on March 4.
- ▶ They had been elected in November of the previous year, so they had to wait 4 months.
- ▶ This was because it took a long time to prepare to leave to go to Washington DC, and to actually go to DC
- ▶ 20th Amendment was ratified on January 23, 1933.
- ▶ New officials were to be sworn in now:
- ▶ January 20 for President and VP; January 3 for members of Congress

Amendment 21



- ▶ Because of Prohibition:
- ▶ Crime rates soar, organized crime smuggled in vast amounts of alcohol
- ▶ Law enforcement could not effectively keep alcohol away
- ▶ A growing movement to repeal the 18th Amendment began in the 1920s
- ▶ December 5, 1933 ratified and alcohol was again legal on December 15.
- ▶ The amendment did away (repealed) the 18th amendment.
- ▶ It is the only amendment to take away another.

Amendment 22

- ▶ No person can serve more than twice as president.
- ▶ Passed after Franklin Roosevelt (FDR) won four elections as president.



Amendment 23



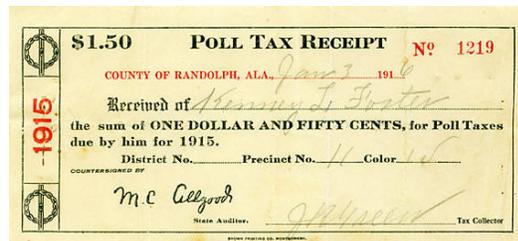
- ▶ Allows the people of Washington DC to have electors in presidential elections.



Amendment 24



- ▶ Outlawed states to enforce 'Poll Taxes' in order for someone to cast a vote.
- ▶ The tactic of poll taxes was used widely in the southern states to prevent African-Americans and other groups from voting.



Amendment 25



- ▶ Presidential succession of powers to Vice President
- ▶ Choosing of a new Vice President if a vacancy occurs
- ▶ Transfer of Presidential powers by President to VP if unable to fulfill duties
- ▶ Transfer of Presidential powers by VP and a majority of the cabinet if unable to fulfill duties

Amendment 26



- ▶ Citizens who are 18 years of age can vote.
- ▶ Influenced greatly by Vietnam War and draft policies.



Amendment 27

- ▶ Pay raises for Congress cannot take effect until after the next elections.

