



AMERICAN HOMELIFE ®
 3Book: IIIThurgood amending justice

AMERICAN Homelife ®
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 -citizen culture-

Three awesome men, Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood Marshall, amend U.S. justice, creating integrated common citizen culture in amending judicial review. Their contribution to world's new republics completes civilRepublican Age in Americanization. It makes world citizenry a reality within one democracy, inspiring others to inclusive idea. Completing integrity Lincoln's 'new birth of freedom', IIIThurgood achieves the bloodless Gettysburg. Cultural democracy is not divisive nor divine but simply inclusive from an unfolding citizen consciousness. There is one freedom in living liberty of civil fraternal community. Here's cultural democracy for US all. Human heritage homelife is IIIThurgood in civil Brown case 1954. Chief Justice Earl Warren's U.S. Supreme Court decision in Brown case is the integrated common citizen culture established into civil law, completing the American Experiment by defining Americanism in positive pluralism, different from Classicism. What we have with human home Brown case and divine home clergy King/ 'X' is democracy's extension with new republican representatives and religious clergy respectively. Cultures of only african, only middle multi-ethnicities, only european, only renien, and only inamerican are. But, common culture's integration with citizen people is uniquely universal and thoroughly american.

It is from Lincoln's bloody battleground of Gettysburg to Brown case won peacefully that classical becomes american, global in Americanism from Classicism. Social Meditation Age grows cultural democracy for Greeks and Romans and later medieval university Nature asking Arabs who embody/ enhance/ expand the Alexander Museum Library culture of natural critical enquiry. *physicalEducation* and *civilRepublican* together make an Atlantic Revolution that grows european freedom educant toward the good global american world citizenry of cultural dynamic democracy. Cultural democracy is wrestled and won by homeland citizens in themselves, local community, elected representatives to Congress, loved presidents, and civil justices of the public peace. American Experiment models amending justice in bloodless battlegrounds of civil courts and cases won. Earl Warren, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Thurgood Marshall in different capacities work within the third branch of government, the judiciary, for fair and civil justice with US all.

Your democracy has justices who interpret your constitution. On your constitution day, you read your constitution that establishes your democracy country and interpret it, too. Herein lies the story of common citizen culture with three U.S. American citizens, Warren/Du Bois/Thurgood who turn their gaze to regard the 1868 citizenship amendment [U.S. Fourteenth Amendment] with 'due process' and interpret it to mean that the states must respect judicial rights guarantees of U.S. Bill of Rights [first ten amendments including Amendment One] and amend citizen injustices.

IIIThurgood represents Earl Warren/ W.E.B. DuBois/ Thurgood Marshall and any and all amending citizen just philosophers and real scientists who want their truth in timeless Truth. IIIThurgood represents citizen scientist amending information to more accuracy, as Stephen Wm. Hawking on Black Holes. IIIThurgood is embodied by you doing your amending citizen culture.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren is proactive for change from segregation to integration and expresses his preference in the Brown versus Board of Education of Topeka decision 1954. Committed to natural equality and pride for african famili in Africa/ U.S. America/ worldwide, W.E.B. Du Bois is a radical thinker on native continental ancestral african famili questions. Du Bois writes with his scholarly pen historic slave abuse for economic gain in Africa/ U.S.America/ worldwide and focuses on securing anti-lynching legislation after World War I. Du Bois is a founding member establishing NAACP [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People]. Heralded lawyer Thurgood Marshall in person argues historic NAACP Brown case before the U.S. Supreme Court. With Charles Hamilton's long-term strategy and years of intelligent preparation, Thurgood wins the lauded landmark decision, Brown v The Board of Education 1954CE, and thereby puts 'common' into conscious common citizen culture of human heritage homelife. Judicial review births 'Brown' bloodless revolution. Warren/ DuBois/ Thurgood work for common citizen culture's public integration, becomes the new U.S. law and american culture completion for *civil Republicans* every where. Becoming prophets of integration Clergymen King, Jr. and Malcolm X participate in and extend the integration idea within religious communities.

This global human heritage story is grounded in amending judicial citizens of caring lawyers and august Supreme Court justices. Justice is a universal that sometimes is embodied in the citizen consensus consciousness. Living reality of '*Jim Crow*' is inhumane in public facility separations, [including public school] that President Jimmy Carter finds unprincipled. Our story tells how new first republic moves from 24 Feb 1803 John Marshall's U.S. Supreme Court in *Marbury v. Madison* declaring a federal law unconstitutional, thus establishing the principle of Judicial Review in constitutional issues... to President Lincoln's 'new birth of freedom' in Gettysburg Address inclusion...to Frederick Douglass' inspirational written words ...to a hundred years after Lincoln/Douglass three men's amending efforts for justice cause public integrated common citizen culture in U.S. America then worldwide. Thurgood Marshall is rewarded in later years with his appointment to Supreme Court Chief Justice. In judicial battle for principles/ideas over bullets is our amending citizen judicial story, a story of firm and peaceful revolutionary change by robed civil justices of the peace. Awakening level of awareness within these 3 men and their work brings justice and amending civility. Because of these three activists, Americanism is today an appropriate model to inspire world citizen, american, in cultural democracy's human heritage.

From patient persistent revolutionaries we can see how we, too, are needed to right the wrongs we see around us and to daily do our work in the confidence that right will make might. Every democracy country and nation state worldwide that is amending its own civil society in cultural democracy will be changing and having its own amending stories of justice. This we can share and care together today in ever growing democracy communities. We, amending citizens judicial, learn from each other and share stories of justice in our human heritage of citizen homelife. Amending change in self-family-citizenry-human famili can be done and is begun within oneself. Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood Marshall amend the law by winning new interpretation from civil court and change our course of social history in recorded human heritage home. In consensus consciousness people change and so too do our stories. Physical and social ideas change and can give US all in cultural democracy expanding opportunities. Human heritage unfolds for citizen in homelife story. Patient/peaceful change is more strong courageous/sure. Amending change moves US all in cultural democracy ever forward. Brown case is benchmark for common citizen culture.

N.A.A.C.P. is founded in U.S. America 1909 with W.E.B. Du Bois, himself a plural african U.S. American, who later individually decides to become a new native african [or new african] and moves to live in continental Africa. N.A.A.C.P. is an organization that promotes human rights and general welfare issues especially for african famili people, but includes others when they join in cared/shared issues. N.A.A.C.P. is an acronym for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is the oldest civil rights organization in the U.S. Among its achievements is a lawsuit that results in U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in Brown versus Board of Education 1954, declaring segregation of public schools unconstitutional.

So, begins common citizen culture in contemporary cultural democracy with one justice for US all. Lady Liberty tells old 'Jim Crow': 'Leave the land of the free and the home of the brave'. Specifically, Brown case decides that all children regardless of native continental ancestral famili, african-middle-european-renien-inamerican, share same public facilities educationally. Brown case is extended to legislating all U.S. citizen people share public facilities, public housing projects, and neighborhoods. Civil rights legislation of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson secures 'Brown' equality principle in all areas of U.S.A. civil society. It creates the good globalization, 'Americanism', [positive pluralism].

W.E.B Du Bois' N.A.A.C.P., Earl Warren, and Thurgood Marshall make our common citizen culture by making integration the common law of the land in U.S. public schools. Contemporary common culture begins with them. 'Separate but equal' ends: Public integration begins. Segregation in U.S. American public schools is prohibited by the U.S. Constitution under judicial review just as surely as titles of nobility is prohibited two hundred years before and written into Article I, Section 9, Paragraph 8. The Brown case is a bold judicial interpretation of the U.S. Constitution's Amendment Fourteen. The Warren Court brings U.S. Constitutional law to the support of the disadvantaged and promotes common sense justice in common law from natural laws of universal principle. Civil rights movement popularizes elimination of public segregation and gains equal human rights protection under written common law. All children are to go to the same public school regardless of their native continental ancestral famili. Balance in U.S. public schools is earnestly sought with busing. Integrated common citizen culture earnestly begins.

Civil rights leader and heralded lawyer Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., wins the integration case 'Brown'. He fashions the demise of antiquated 'Jim Crow'. The dream of justice Thurgood makes into reality. He wins 29 of the 32 cases he argues before the U.S. Supreme Court, including the legal landmark Brown vs. Board of Education and others that establish equal protection for african U.S. citizens in housing, voting, employment, and graduate study. Thurgood's pursuit of 'equal justice under the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' becomes a legacy for US all in cultural democracy's human heritage of citizen homelife. Thurgood is a pioneering lawyer who becomes first plural african U.S. American Supreme Court justice in 30 August 1967. Integration is a great measure. Integration allows common culture to join US all together. Thurgood lives common culture in the privacy of his own family home. His children can self-identify as 2famili, Marshall Family. With Brown case the benchmark and american Thurgood the touchstone, we ameri more surely enjoy common citizen culture.

Brown case decision has an enormous effect within the U.S. among all groups of people, cultured and religious. A year after the Brown case decision in 1955 Rosa Parks, an N.A.A.C.P. volunteer and employed seamstress coming home tired from her day at work, refuses to give up her bus seat to a european U.S. woman, and is thrown off the bus. Referencing Thurgood Marshall's Brown case, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. speaks from the pulpit of his Baptist church on behalf of the Rosa Parks incident and launches the religious Christian struggle that takes ten years. Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the divine and Christian minister Dr. Martin Luther King,

Jr. respond to Rosa Parks civil rights mistreatment with a boycott of Montgomery, Alabama buses. 'Sit-ins' and similar peaceful demonstrations follow. After judicial 'Brown' decision in 1954, Dr. King's divine dream is legally possible in 1955. Ten years later at the 1963 civil rights rally in Washington, D.C. Christian minister Dr. King. gives his 'I Have a Dream' speech. The following year 1964 Rosa Parks gets the justice she wants with passage of the federal Civil Rights Act that authorizes federal action against segregation in public accommodations (like the Montgomery bus), public facilities, and employment. In 1965 the Voting Rights Act increases equality in voting. In 1968 the Fair Housing Act stops discrimination of any human famili in public housing. Citizen culture is reborn in patient judicial action, grass roots citizen commitment to justice and hard work, and their representatives' legislative bills that in time become part of U.S. American written common law and public disposition of U.S. homeland citizenry.

Three men of South Africa

Not only within the United States of America do Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood have their civil judicial influence, but also outside the U.S. as well. South African citizens have a 'knock-on effect' with their own IIIThurgood extension in an amending justice story. As the U.S. three for justice, South Africa has three for justice as well. Chief Albert Luthuli/ Bishop Desmond Tutu/ Nelson Mandela join in a justice quest for common citizen culture integration. These three South African civil rights movement leaders for South African people oppose the 'no vote' and 'no say' in their country's government. They are the three who amend their public community of South Africa to becoming a common citizen culture, a civil society in cultural democracy. Their solution to their problem of apartheid's injustice becomes amending change to full equality under the law in justice for all South Africans, regardless of human famili. Common citizen culture is made welcome in South Africa, too. Zimbabweans decide, however, for an only african homeland citizenry. Common citizen culture unfolds among South Africans, but not among Zimbabweans.

Thurgood's american justice

Thurgood Marshall loves the growing mind of liberty in U.S. America as would any proud civil justice of his own independent civil society in cultural democracy. That the U.S. Constitution is the simple still living written word in natural law & order enquiry of new first republic, unvarnished with all amendments in open public record for all to see the amending changes from past to present, makes it cherished by cultural democracy's human heritage in worldwide american homelife. Young immigrant democracy country, 1st new republic, has a global citizenry. Before it was only inamerican [or native american], then it was only English-led european [or 'Old American'], now it is american, a common culture citizenry in young U.S. American new republic. U.S. is the microcosm of human famili becoming world citizen, american, in cultural democracy. The human famili has come to live in U.S. civil society. Justice Thurgood Marshall in Dream Makers, Dream Breakers by Carl Rowan explains how U.S. Constitution goes from an *English-led european*, 'Old America', to a *world citizen*, 'american', democracy country:

"(The U.S. Constitution) is the greatest body of laws set out ever, and what to me, and to many people, is so extraordinary about it is that at this late date you find that it works... There's hardly anything it doesn't cover. I mean, it's just unbelievable that a Constitution written in the horse and buggy days will cover outer space.

"We are celebrating a Constitution that didn't do what you and I would want it to do. It did not free all men. It didn't say that all men were free. It

didn't say that all men were equal. It said all except slaves. And we have to recognize that they deliberately left out the slaves and that, to that extent, the Constitution was not as good as it could, or should have been...

"I don't back off that (criticism of the Constitution) at all. I think we have a great Constitution today. I've defended it all over the world and I'll continue to defend it, but it didn't start out that way. It has become a great Constitution by considering it as a living document. And the legislature passing amendments, and this Court issuing judgments (like Brown versus Board of Education). That's what makes it a great Constitution."

In growing awareness people amend their assumptions, and justice just may expand to better quality of living issues in chosen principles respected/ lived that expand the common good happiness and consciousness. Sometimes justice comes after a wrestling Lincolnian war, sometimes after a thoroughly Thurgood judicial struggle with a free press, civil court, and rule of law. Universal people and universal principles join in citizen universal experience saved uniquely in citizen cultures, enjoyed in american homelife hapi together. Though richcaesar/ godlyclergy/ goodcitizen often join in principle/idea, cultured goodcitizen does it for the common good justice. **One's country under common law** is written in rational natural law, not clergy law revelation. Citizen people cherish memorial good/bad stories of new republic, paid priest angel/devil stories of God.

Returning to his U.S. country, Martyr Malcolm X, a mullah minister or paid clergyman, wants new integration inspired by his Mecca community visit, shares this revelation with his hierarchal community of Islam, and is killed by his own faithful for his divine vision. Today, Malcolm X is recognized and respected for his role in advancing integration among his religious Black Muslim congregation. There is a U.S. postage stamp with his picture and name, but no date is given on U.S. common citizen calendar for clergy 'X' memory and holy story continuance.

Martyr King, Jr., Christian minister/ messenger of integration revelation, shares his passion and is killed. Clergy story in divine religion with clergy King, Jr. is given place on civil U.S. calendar on his 15 Jan. birthday for integration revelation and Southern Christian Leadership Conference collaboration. Funds are being collected to place a clergy King Jr. memorial on the civil U.S. Washington, D.C. mall, not church nor church yard. King, Jr., paid priest for his Prince of Peace God Jesus, is the supernatural messenger of integration revelation in long art and divine tradition of the holy story of Israeli nation attended by clergy and worshipped by nations/people worldwide in Bible religion.

Clergy story has a long tradition of keeping its own agents of change [prophets] and memories in divine heritage, while civil story with citizen people is new. Literate age dignity citizen people's memory with new republican in independent democracy countries is universal principle based *civilRepublican* consciousness. Citizen people need their citizen culture calendar space for civil days that give memory to human forbearers' contributions, or clergy story will crowd out citizen story. In just such strategies do divines take control of memory, overcoming human heritage in yet another good cultural democracy story lost again? Where is human heritage advocacy, especially with cultural democracy? Never forget your freedom charters and forbearers who act in chosen principled culture, as integrated common culture with Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood. Human heritage!

Martyr President Lincoln, one hundred years before good Thurgood, jump-starts integrity cultural democracy with his commitment in actions for a new more inclusive citizenship [Gettysburg Address, Emancipation Proclamation, that in turn causes Amendments 13-14-15]. In cultural democracy we can here remember the unsung soldiers in Lincoln's Union Army, mostly european U.S. men, who die one soldier for six african U.S. Americans. Your country has its struggles, too. Will you as U.S. forget your forbearers of sacrifice for principles so soon? French democrats say it well when they say in Quebec: "Je me souvien." [I will remember.]... not nation on nation abuses but the good global contributions. From time to time your homeland democracy may also need a frontiersman, like Illinois' favorite son Lincoln, to wrestle freedom in the arena of ideas that may result in lives lost to self and others. The 1954 bloodless Brown revolution is naturally the better way to amend injustices in the culture of ideas. Thurgood Marshall argues common citizen integration case before U.S. Supreme Court and brings his own brand of 'good luck' to US all everywhere hapi together in civil societies. Happiness is the work of thinking/feeling and doing citizenry past with forbearers/ present with me/ future with progeny. Here's to citizen culture in fighting integrity Lincolns and good luck/ justice Thurgoods! Long live democracy, citizen rule! Freedom lives in civil societies of cultural democracy with rational common sense citizenry of empathy in daily doings for principle and their common law in natural law with our chosen civil justices' kindly wisdom understandings and contemporary interpretations! Clergy do supernatural religious story of messenger prophet in God's name with clergy Malcolm 'X' and King, Jr.. Teachers do natural culture story with honest citizen in principle with Warren-Du Bois- Thurgood.

“The Constitution only gives people the right to pursue happiness. You have to catch it yourself.” -Ben Franklin

'Hapi' together be in cultural democracy. Monthly, do human home memories. Pause-n-read, care-n-share universal citizen culture. In universal principles of universal experience, our human forbearers help US all in cultural democracy. The 'freedom life' *socialMeditation* cultures of Confucian-Buddhan-Classical citizen in principles natural-rational-cultural-global-uiversal become *civilRepublican* 'freedom homelife' liberty-integrity-fraternity-equality, a common citizen celebration. 'Hapi July *freedom homelife* lullaby'! 1-5 Hapi July **FREEDOM HOMELIFE** lullaby is from the long art of cultural democracy's human heritage with american homelife's *liberty/ integrity/ fraternity/ equality* universal principles -morals-norms-ideas-values-social spirits.

1- renien Fu Shi announces *yang/yin* ... **E QUALITY**

The Cultured North Asian forbearers' focus on freedom gives the 'freedom life' *socialMeditation* culture, resulting in '4principles' of social behavior: tolerance-truth-compassion-equality. Economic opportunity and freedom education expands equality. Let US all in cultural democracy celebrate common culture citizenry established in people chosen universal principles of universal experience, respected by all, and tended to by conscious citizen people cultured in human story.

2- american Thurgood born....**F RATERNITY**

Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood amend justice in Brown case won, establishing integrated common culture citizenry, completing American Experiment, Americanism from Pres. Washington to Chief Justice Warren.

3- Lincolnian Gettysburg ... **I NTEGRITY**

Old American Pres. Lincoln gains 'a new birth of freedom' from yet another european famili brothers' civil war over defining democracy culture, this time toward a more inclusive human citizenship.

4- Jeffersonian *Decl.of Indep* ...**L IBERTY**

Democracy overcomes hierarchy. Old American Jefferson writes in principles people-rule from his worldview of natural deism, not revelation theism,... 'which the laws of nature and of nature's God ['Creator'] entitle them...' independent liberty for 1st new republic from Old Republican, Romans, over Mother England's hierarchal king-rule.

5- Nelson Mandelan.... global freedom homeLIFE gained.....To Life!

Mr. Mandela is elected president of African National Congress 1991. In universal principles of thurgood american *civilRepublican* consciousness, Mr. Mandela wrestles new republican justice for his own democracy family. We are Mandela men & women, the good & patient, just & courageous.

There are three branches of government, and you citizen are the trunk of your liberty tree country. First, legislative branch is you and your chosen/ elected government representatives who write common law from natural law under which we live and have independent civil society in cultural democracy. Get to know your representatives and what they are doing for you. Simply by reading it regularly, get to know your written common law constitution that creates your independent democracy country's civil society of citizen people empowered to think/feel and do for the common good. No two democracies are the same even though they have citizen people and written integrity common law. Tolerant citizen legislating/ making is you making your own life. Second, executive branch is enforcer of citizen decided consensus common law—your constitutional prime minister-president-emir-chief-emperor and your police officers under common law & order from natural law & order for rational citizen culture. As public servants, police and president serve at the pleasure of their citizen people. You, individual citizen executive, think/feel and do your life, too. Third, judicial branch decides the quality of justice in courts throughout your democracy homeland and interprets your country or nation state's constitution. You, amending citizen judicial, decide with your justices the fairness -truth-honesty-integrity. Citizen people, you, are maker legislator, enforcer executive, and justice judge.

American Experiment separates revelation of prophets under God religious community from rational natural republican state under universal principles, as the natural blessings of liberty is not the supernatural blessings of intervening God, nor nonintervening Creator. Civil judges and justices are needed to do the common law justice. Religion is God revelation law, messengers, and clergy interpretation. Republic is natural law, representatives, and civil justices of the peace interpretation. There is a line between these powers that needs to be given space and respect. Perhaps, 'God' with religion, and 'universal principle' with republic is just the cushion needed between revelation religion and rational culture. This needed separation enables natural cultural democracy to have power and weigh no matter within what country nor religious majority. Cultural democracy belongs to no one religious group, but rather belongs to everyday world citizen people principled in shared ideas appropriate to human heritage of citizen culture. Principled culture with civil justices helps make all, including hierarchal faiths or religions, more kind and less theocratic or imperial or violent. Americanism leaves it to your individual freedom of conscience- freedom to think- freedom of religion as to whether intervening God ___revelation law, is above, below, or equal to citizen common law. The last thing citizen people and their civil justices want to see is religious war over denomination or different religions using people against people. The separation of religion under national prophets and republic under universal principles is the safety stop we need to have continuance of human heritage *civilRepublican* citizen culture.

Civil societies in cultural democracy have justices not divines decide what is just and unjust under common law from natural law in principles of universal experience. The U.S. Constitution isn't about divines/ miracles/ supernatural/ intervening God/ angels/ messengers/ nonintervening Creator/ heaven/ everlasting life because American Revolution and French Revolution are both born rather in natural culture of citizen people consciousness with natural right to self-rule from natural law authentication. As classical cultural democracy in natural law authentication long before, american culture, too, is born in natural rational ideas- social spirits- universal principles of universal experience. This is why *U.S.* Constitution does not write the word 'God'. U.S. is civil, not holy. Religion, not republic, authenticates under supernatural heaven and intervening God. For U.S. civil justices to say 'God' is no longer the supernatural intervening but now and newly only a 'vernacular' term, gives religion no value, declares a meaningless/ diminished definition so blasphemous to religious as to be punishable by death, and then with this new definition of a 'vernacular God' gives permission to escalating theism/deism as never before in Old America.

‘God’ was-is-and ever will be a word of worship. Amen. For civil justices to say the newly defined U.S. ‘vernacular God’ **must** be in civil society is equally lacking freedom. Supernatural religion isn’t natural culture, with new republics. If new republic or religion, citizen or clergy, Nature or God is superior or inferior to the other, this is left to individual self-determinism in an amendment one human rights freedom to think-freedom of conscience- freedom of religion , not forced in any way at any time, including escalating ceremonial deism/theism. Good culture with citizen is not religion.

American Revolution and French Revolution are human heritage stories with you the recipient in empowered literate self-rule governance of citizen people, no longer dependent upon our kings and clergymen of varying quality and commitment to do the common good. The revolution is within the consciousness of everyday people willing to be independent, willing to grow up and become literate citizens responsible for well and woe around themselves. The Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood Marshall contribution to Americanism from Classicism is in creation of common citizen culture with public integration. Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood Marshall are judicial branch of government, responding to unfolding contemporary consciousness of american world citizen. The idea that justice is one has always been, but a spark is ignited within the U.S. with the anti-lynching stand in birth of the NAACP that brings forth Brown case that brings forth common citizen culture human heritage. We citizen people are the trunk of the freedom homelife [citizen culture] tree from which come committees of caring people who speak principles and amend problems toward better justice in Justice, better truth in timeless Truth in the rational natural cultured approach, different than the clergy approach in revelation of God with national prophets of personal prophecy. You are part of the trunk of your freedom tree democracy wherever you may go and whenever you may try to see the natural justice in things. Your amending thoughts and efforts continue living now democracy culture. Citizens always tell the truth, and by doing so grow closer to timeless Truth. Citizen force is with you, the people trunk of the representative tree branching to make/enforce/judge. When you allow your democracy country to become supersized to supernatural/ theocratic/ hierarchal, you ‘turn your back’ on your own natural rational force and accept others to think/feel and do the justice for you. Dependence, not independence!

From many one! ‘E Pluribus Unum’ is the original effort and slogan of U.S. Founding Fathers that puts together 13 very different original states into a fraternal union under a U.S. federal government with the hope that ‘out of many’ states is ‘one’ democracy country. Meditation-medieval Age classical Greeks in natural law & order prosperity say ‘Life is one’ or ‘All is one’ with popular kindly wisdom philosophical school of Parmenides’ monism— a common culture human heritage expression. Religion under supernatural says ‘God is one’ in divine heritage expression. There is agreement to the idea of oneness from both cultural democracy’s human heritage and religion’s divine heritage. There is oneness in our justice joining Justice for natural human heritage home and supernatural divine heritage home. From many is one in the Justice of timeless Truth. So, the unjust goes against natural law & order prosperity of people-rule republics of culture, and supernatural intervening God of clergy-rule religious theism, and supernatural nonintervening Creator of deism. With *physicalEducation* consciousness, idea-social spirit-universal principle finds common ground among theist of natural laws, deist of natural laws, and naturalist of natural laws. Agreement! Timeless truth in justice is probably won/one with Brown case 1954CE, summit of American Experiment. Life moves on, and so too do we. Focus changes ‘From Many One’ 13 states [coastal 13 struggling states of one new U.S. republic] to present many world people of one human famili, we *ameri [all people]*. No longer is U.S. inhabited exclusively by two million native americans, nor by Old Americans of integrating native european nations, but by ‘american’ world citizen in a public integrated U.S. common culture. From many one: ‘*E Pluribus Unum*’. This and more U.S. civil justices know and are applying to a living *U.S. Constitution*.

We, citizen people, make our democracy countries the special places and communities we want for ourselves and for our children and children's children. Amending is daily, revolt rare. People change. Constitutions change. Justice hopefully improves. In amending justice we naturally make our homeland democracy a little better. My just thoughts/ activities make me part of an unbroken human chain of continuing Justice. Amending I do daily to better the human-4-homes near me.

A Justice Activity:

Who are your favorite three people who nurture you in rational/natural/cultural Truth and Justice? Write their names on paper strips and your name on another. Visualize your own continuing good chain of just people with your name included. Then, write on a paper strip an *injustice* you would like to change. Only after making it better (or amending it), brake your injustice link, separating it from you and your favorite just people. Put a coin to save with justice won by you! Feel free to write another injustice link whenever you feel the need. One at a time! Wishes become reality when you work to make the natural justice around you a little better by your efforts.

'Amen' is the supreme unchanging diety of ancient Thebes. Pharoah Amenhotep IV gives to his Egyptians the revolutionary idea of God is one that perhaps is carried by Moses and saved by nation Israel in Torah, first five books of Bible. 'Amen' is Egyptian word for timeless Truth from supernatural intervening God revelation. Whether your timeless Truth is supernatural *intervening* God religion or natural law & order culture or both, "Go confidently in the direction of your dreams! Live the life you've imagined."- Henry David Thoreau. Amendments to U.S. Constitution reflect changing awareness made possible by free and open enquiry in Americanism from Classicism. Keep trying to better the life around you, for you are naturally an amending citizen person, judicial, not only your justices of the peace, who are but your representatives for a more just human homeland in people-rule democracy culture. See in U.S. amendments change of expanding citizenship, inclusion from exclusion. Appreciate IIIThurgood story in the long art and quest for rational natural justice in Justice by meditating/ asking just citizen people. Revelation justice is given in personal prophecy to messengers from intervening God in holy words of Amen religion. Rational justice is done by citizen people and their chosen elected representatives in civil words of amending culture.

Justice in natural law and order is comfortable with change from universal principle and is clearly materialized in civil amendments written into U.S. Constitution that delights Thurgood Marshall and perhaps you, too. Citizen people make decisions, mistakes, and can amend our mistakes. It's only natural, not supernatural. In civil societies of cultural democracy amending change is done through shared communication that reaches consensus. Many informed and interested individuals over time in agreement on assumptions or ideas change imperfect justice to Justice in common law & order of citizen civil culture. Less reliance on our caesar kings and clergy divines and more reliance upon citizen people self-governance is a daily step toward independence and away from immature hierarchal dependence. Over time we, the people, can see ourselves reflected in our civil laws, naturally. Majorities respect the human rights of minorities in cultural democracy. We progress and change our own common law to harmonize with cognitive social laws of cause and effect in natural law & order from universal experience. Progress is our justice in Justice. Just citizenry makes more civil a human home democracy. Assumptions change over time, as we move to more clear *social* universal principles- ideas- ethics. Amendments can capture social change and celebrate civil growth. Amendments become public memory and precious record, like a progress report or report card. We daily live our ideals-ideas-issues as classic americans, *civilRepublican* world citizen. One Freedom for US all! Live amending just citizenry daily in your doing *d*day! Always universal Justice is with your justice.

'Warren/ Du Bois/ Thurgood'

In freedom I think, feel, and do a common good deed.
My justice joins good Thurgood. My homelife I heed.
Cultured citizen, me, be brave! Daily, now democracy!
Thorough Justice always stay in memory close with me!

Brown case 1954 wins *world citizen* Americanization. Even while Brown case is being won for an expanding citizenry from Lincoln integrity, problem of *independence* for new first republican is revisited in same year 1954 when U.S. citizens are newly put *under God* on pledge to flag followed two years later with *'In God We Trust'* added to coinage. It is not Lincoln's intention to intertwine religion into the new first republic. But, he does. It is his two little words from the Gettysburg Address 'under God' that one hundred years later becomes an issue of independence for citizen revisited with clergy theist aggression upon freedom to think citizen. Lincoln uses 'God' word more than any president before him, but Lincoln is committed to the *physicalEducation* natural laws with conscious people under nonintervening Creator of natural laws, not under intervening God of natural laws, and certainly not under vernacular God of natural laws. Fords and Edisons of contemporary generation are unable to say the post 1954 U.S. pledge and affirm the new words on U.S. coinage. Clergy are welcomed into citizenship, but the clergy authentication under God of revelation is not citizen authentication under natural law/order of the eternal Truths of reason.

Ask yourself: Who are the experts on supernatural? Answer: Clergy are the experts on the supernatural God intervening. This means that what ever people-rule democracy does, it is after 1954 now always under the supernatural. Therefore, one must consult the clergy, experts on the supernatural, to be sure people-rule democracy is harmonizing with supernatural faith hierarchy. Has U.S. added a new branch of government, the under God branch with clergy experts on God? In this manner is clergy-rule revelation religion putting itself above rational citizen-rule republic?

Perhaps, with post-1954 *God* word added to pledge-n-coin, we see religion again trying to capture culture and take control of memory and agenda. Clergy have Bible clergyman Dr. King. Jr. added to civil calendar giving U.S. American tradition and democracy from divine heritage agents of change. With U.S. pledge being said in people-rule democracy under *God*, many religious people today deny right of citizenship to citizen naturalist, who are neither theist nor deist. Perhaps, what matters to the post-1954 U.S. people is: Are you a theist? Are you in a religious community? Is it the correct religion and denomination? Are you willing to fight the infidels? In Truth this under God authentication belongs to clergy, not citizen. And, in this separation/balance of powers are we all safer from extremists of all denominations.

Without as much as a legal amendment, priests may have put themselves above citizen. The 1787 Constitution writes separation and balance of powers rich royal/ supernatural religion/ natural republican. Should citizens want change to U.S. Constitution from civil principles to God prophets, it is done in amendment process. Fascist tactics are illegal in common law from natural law of citizen culture. Imagine idea of 'separate but equal' idea being denied Supreme Court Judicial Review by Congress barring federal courts from ruling on cases containing that principle! There would be no Brown case, still regarded by some as done by 'runaway federal judges'. Yet, 23 Sep 2004 glaring exception to constitutional right of Judicial Review in amendment process is made by House of Representatives [H.R.2028] passing Supreme Court **limits** on pledge, aiming to preserve 1954 added 'Under God' phrase to U.S. Pledge of Allegiance!... for a 'vernacular God'. Eternal is vigilance in justice for both amending natural citizen culture and amen clergy religion.

!For forthright forbearers who give US all treasures of spirited thought to care/ share/ understand in world citizen culture!

Keep the IIIThurgood american character! [amending justice]

Welcome to 'democracy's playground'. Enjoy/ explore world citizen cultural democracy's long human heritage. To Life, homelifer!
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3Book: IIIThurgood amending justice

americanhomelife.org p. 11

Read your own common law constitution. Do you have amendments to read, that record your homeland democracy's civil changes? Celebrate your human heritage homeland civil culture.

[New first republic after Old Republic {Roman} is U.S. America. James Madison's written 'U.S. Constitution', 17 Sep. 1787, is a model for world citizen *civilRepublican* consciousness. Whereas before there is the king's royal justice or the clergy's supernatural intervening God words of revelation prophetic justice, now with Article III U.S. Constitution written there is judicial civil authority. For common law in natural law is civil with amending judiciary, and the legislature writes the amendments.

In the tolerance that allows one to listen to another's ideas, converse, and compromise to find common ground the 1787 U.S. Constitution, without one mention of the word 'God' to prevent theocracy is accepted as supreme civil law of new first republic. It establishes people-rule government in the first of many new republics. Over the years in unfolding consciousness/ consensus/ comfort, honest citizens awaken to better unfolding justice and make amending changes that are recorded in amendments and laws, social history and social literature. Common sense common law is the peaceful/ strong/ courageous/ patient civil justice from ballots of rational voting citizen people over visceral battles and bullets of bully haters.]

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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. (*See Note 2*) 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.

Clause 4: When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

Clause 5: The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3.

Clause 1: The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, (*See Note 3*) for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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.

Clause 4: The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

Clause 5: 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.

Clause 6: 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.

Clause 7: 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, (*See Note 5*) unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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.

Clause 4: 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.

Clause 1: 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. (*See Note 6*) 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.

Clause 2: 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 increased 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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.

Clause 1: 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;

Clause 2: To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Clause 4: To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Clause 5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Clause 6: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

Clause 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

Clause 8: 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;

Clause 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

Clause 10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

Clause 11: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Clause 12: To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

Clause 13: To provide and maintain a Navy;

Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Clause 15: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

Clause 16: 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;

Clause 17: 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

Clause 18: 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Clause 4: No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. (*See Note 7*)

Clause 5: No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

Clause 6: 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.

Clause 7: 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.

Clause 8: 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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 its 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.

Clause 3: 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.

Clause 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

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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. (*See Note 8*)

Clause 4: 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.

Clause 5: 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.

Clause 6: 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, (*See Note 9*) the Same shall devolve on the VicePresident, 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.

Clause 7: The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased 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.

Clause 8: 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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.

Clause 1: 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; (See Note 10)--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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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 attained.

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.

Clause 1: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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. (See Note 11)

Section. 3.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 1: 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.

Clause 2: 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.

Clause 3: 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. 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, GO WASHINGTON--Presid. and deputy from Virginia [Signed also by the deputies of twelve States.]

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 1ACotesworth 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

Attest William Jackson Secretary

Bill of Rights, or Amendments 1-10

1. Freedom of hope-simple faith-religion, speech & press, assembly & petition.
2. For a well-regulated militia, necessary for security of state, freedom to have a gun.
3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house... [constitutional limits on military]
4. Right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures.
5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital crime unless a grand jury says...nor shall a person be twice put in jeopardy; nor compelled to witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor private property taken for public use, without just compensation.

6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury and to be informed of 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 a counsel for defense.
7. In civil law suits the right of trial by jury shall be preserved...
8. Excessive bail or fines shall not be required, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
9. Enumeration in Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other retained by the people.
10. Powers not delegated to the U.S. by Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Amendments 11-26

11. (clarifies Article III, Sec.2, c.1) If you sue a state, do it in the courts of that state. Federal won't help.
12. (changes Article II, Sec.1, c.3) Electors name on separate ballots person voted for President, for V.Pres
13. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime...shall exist within the U.S.
14. All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of U.S., 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.
15. Right of citizens of U.S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race or color.

16. Congress shall have right to lay and collect taxes on income.
17. Voters shall elect Senators.
18. Makes it unlawful to make or sell alcoholic beverages.
19. Right of citizens of U.S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.
20. Newly elected Congressmen begin their work on Jan.3., the new President on Jan. 20.
21. Repeal the Prohibition Amendment 18, but protects any state that wants to keep it.
22. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice...
23. With 3 members in Electoral College, people of Washington, D.C. can vote for President and V.Pres.
24. Right of citizens of U.S. to vote shall not be denied or abridge on account of not paying poll tax or other tax.
25. (clarifies Article II, Sec.1, c.6) If a President is unable to perform the duties of the office, Congress must be informed in writing by the President or by the Vice President and a majority of the cabinet. The Vice President becomes Acting President.
26. The voting age is lowered from 21 to 18 years.

