

1. Censored Text

The Mayflower Compact

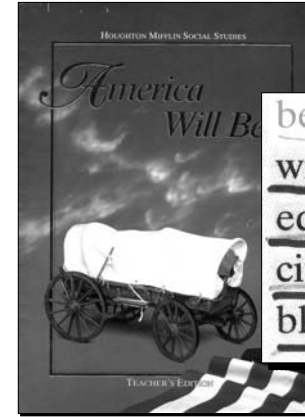
In ye name of God, Amen. **We** whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of...King James, by ye grace of God...having undertaken, for ye glory of God, and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honor of our king & country, a voyage to plant ye first colony in ye Northern parts of Virginia, **do by these presents** solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant & **combine our selves together into a civil body politic...**

"We...do, by these presents this document combine ourselves into a civil body politic [group]...to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws...for the general good of the colony..."

Mayflower Compact
November 11, 1620

2. Redefined Meaning

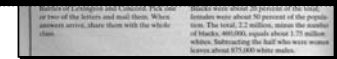
18th Century Words; Modern Dictionary



5th Grade Houghton Mifflin



be citizens. When Jefferson wrote that "all men" were equal, he really meant "all citizens." Women and blacks were not included.



3. Censored Context

Alexis De Tocqueville

Tocqueville found much both to admire and to criticize as he traveled the country. Though impressed by the equality of opportunity in the American democracy, he wondered how a society so devoted to materialism and the pursuit of individual self-interest could produce the civic spirit needed for self-government.

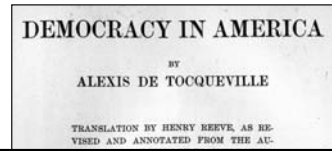
(REFERING TO FRANCE)



Textbook author's conclusion:

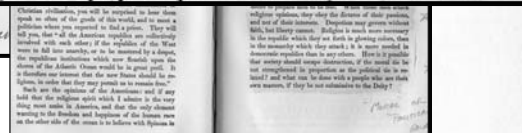
democratic society. Good citizenship for Tocqueville, therefore, was nothing other than enlightened self-interest.

French Historian: Alexis De Tocqueville *Why America Succeeded and France Failed:*



392 DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.
The Americans combine the notions of Christianity and of liberty so intimately in their minds, that it is impossible to make them conceive the one without the other; and

Alexis De Tocqueville



Redefined Roots of American Government



Enlightenment thinkers in the American colonies were excited. Here they were, the first people in history to have the chance to create an entirely new government based on Enlightenment principles. But what form should

The Origins of American Constitutionalism, Louisiana State University, 1988



other, was the French philosopher Baron de Montesquieu. The English philosophers David Hume and John Locke were the next two runners-up.

Table 2. Frequency of Citation

1. Montesquieu	8.3%
2. Blackstone	7.9
3. Locke	2.9

Gordon (Cato)	1.4
8. De Lolme	1.4
9. Pufendorf	1.3
10. Coke	1.3
11. Cicero	1.2
12. Hobbes	1.0
13. Robertson	.9
14. Grotius	.9
15. Rousseau	.9
16. Bolingbroke	.9
17. Bacon	.8
18. Price	.8

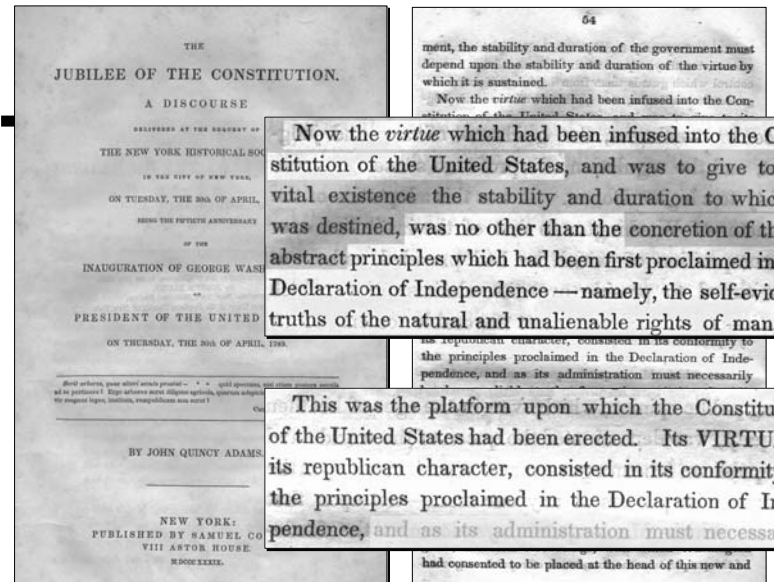
These thirty-six writers together account for about half below the cut-off for this table are: Burlamaqui, Goddard, Hooker, Burlingame, Hoadley, Molesworth, Hutcheson, Burgh, Defoe, Paley, Fortescue, Virgil, P...

The Origins of American Constitutionalism, Louisiana State University, 1988

1. Montesquieu	8.3%	% of Total N
2. Blackstone	7.9	
3. Locke	2.9	
Bible		34%

	1760s	1770s	1780s	1790s	
Bible	24%	44%	34%	29%	% of Total N
Common Law	32 (21)	18 (11)	24 (23)	21 (20)	
Classical	10 (21)	20 (27)	19 (20)	17 (18)	
Other	12	4	9	14	
	8	11	10	11	
	14	3	4	8	7
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

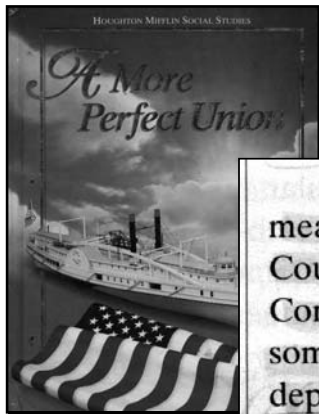
collective people to define it."⁶ When it came to building and running civil societies, few American Whigs in the 1770s saw any conflict between what they read in Locke or Montesquieu and what they read in the Bible.



Now the virtue which had been infused into the Constitution of the United States, and was to give to its vital existence the stability and duration to which it was destined, was no other than the concretion of those abstract principles which had been first proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence — namely, the self-evident truths of the natural and unalienable rights of man, of

This was the platform upon which the Constitution of the United States had been erected. Its VIRTUES, its republican character, consisted in its conformity to the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and as its administration must necessarily

Without the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution can be redefined to mean anything.



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Change Without Amendment
The Constitution is not a rigid document. Because of imprecise language in some sections...

By unofficial methods is meant, first, the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution, which differs sometimes from court to court, depending on the views of new justices. The second unofficial

Without the Declaration Principles the Bill of Rights *limit the People, rather than government.*

Section 3 Review Answers
1) yes 2) no 3) yes 4) yes 5) no
6) yes 7) yes 8) no 9) no

9) May citizens enjoy rights that are not listed in the Bill of Rights?

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Bill of Rights is Old Fashioned...



As fundamental and lasting as its guarantees have been, the U.S. Bill of Rights is a document of the eighteenth century, reflecting the issues and concerns of the age in which it was written. The rights guaranteed to Americans

4. Examine each of the rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that is not protected specifically in our Constitution. Is the right you have

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Minnesota 7th Grade Quiz:
"Sovereignty" = *Absolute Authority!*"

1. The term *sovereignty* refers to
c. the absolute authority a government has over its citizens.

~~False~~ 6. Neither the United States nor Russia are sovereign states.
because the govt. has absolute authority over the citizens.

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