

Constitution And Bill Of Rights Set

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Explore the foundational principles of American democracy with this essential Constitution and Bill of Rights set. Understand your civil liberties and the framework of the US government, perfect for students and citizens alike.

These articles serve as a quick reference for both beginners and advanced learners.

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Towards a Constitutional Bill of Rights for the United Kingdom

"This book, comprising a commentary and extensive collection of documents, is a work of reference for all those concerned with the protection of human rights and civil liberties in the United Kingdom."--BOOK JACKET. "It gives a history of the background and pressures that led to the Human Rights Act 1998, and sets out the arguments and options for the future preparation and enactment of a home-grown constitutional Bill of Rights."--BOOK JACKET.

The Complete Bill of Rights

The fundamental, inalienable rights and privileges set forth in the Bill of Rights represent the very foundations of American liberty. The Complete Bill of Rights, Second Edition is the only comprehensive collection of texts essential to understanding the Bill of Rights. Fully revised for the first time since 1997, this volume incorporates all pertinent materials from the debate on the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights

Are the deep insights of Hugo Black, William Brennan, and Felix Frankfurter that have defined our cherished Bill of Rights fatally flawed? With meticulous historical scholarship and elegant legal interpretation a leading scholar of Constitutional law boldly answers yes as he explodes conventional wisdom about the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution in this incisive new account of our most basic charter of liberty. Akhil Reed Amar brilliantly illuminates in rich detail not simply the text, structure, and history of individual clauses of the 1789 Bill, but their intended relationships to each other and to other constitutional provisions. Amar's corrective does not end there, however, for as his powerful narrative proves, a later generation of antislavery activists profoundly changed the meaning of the Bill in the Reconstruction era. With the Fourteenth Amendment, Americans underwent a new birth of freedom that transformed the old Bill of Rights. We have as a result a complex historical document originally designed to protect the people against self-interested government and revised by the Fourteenth Amendment to guard minority against majority. In our continuing battles over freedom of religion and expression, arms bearing, privacy, states' rights, and popular sovereignty, Amar concludes,

we must hearken to both the Founding Fathers who created the Bill and their sons and daughters who reconstructed it. Amar's landmark work invites citizens to a deeper understanding of their Bill of Rights and will set the basic terms of debate about it for modern lawyers, jurists, and historians for years to come.

United States Constitution and Documents

Please read. This book is packed with content. This was made with the intent to give the most content and value than any competitor on Amazon. Now the most complete version available online. Fully illustrated and annotated with how these documents affect the modern day United States. Enjoy vibrant pictures and easy to read content. We are including a free fun short read of various little-known and strange U.S. facts. What's included: United states constitution, Bill of rights, declaration of independence, emancipation proclamation, modern involvement annotations following each document, illustrations, and bonus short read book. Great for teachers, students, or history fanatics of various ages. We greatly appreciate your feedback. Available in electronic or paperback print edition. Thank you for reading.

Bill of Rights

Printed in two colors, this leatherette edition is a guide to the first ten amendments of the U.S.

U.S. Constitution & Bill of Rights

This title examines an important historic event, the making of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. Readers will learn about the events leading up to the making of these historic documents, including the European settlement in America and the Revolutionary War. Covered in detail are the First Continental Congress, the Connecticut Compromise, the Constitutional Convention, the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and the first presidential election. Key players, such as George Washington, James Madison, Edmund Randolph, Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Franklin are included. Color photos and informative sidebars accompany easy-to-read, compelling text. Features include a timeline, facts, additional resources, Web sites, a glossary, a bibliography, and an index. Essential Events is a series in Essential Library, an imprint of ABDO Publishing Company.

Bills of Rights and Decolonization

"It presents an alternative perspective on the end of Empire by focusing upon one aspect of constitutional decolonization and the importance of the local legal culture in determining each dependency's constitutional settlement, and provides a series of empirical case studies on the incorporation of human rights instruments into domestic constitutions when negotiated between a state and its dependencies. More generally this book highlights Britain's human rights legacy to its former Empire."--BOOK JACKET.

The United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights

The Constitution established the law of the land in 1789. A response to the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution provided the framework for our government and judicial system. Readers will explore the framers' goals and intentions in the drafting of the document and learn how and why our nation still lives by its principles. The easy-to-follow text is supported by primary source documents and full color images.

The Heart of the Constitution

"This is the untold story of the most celebrated part of the Constitution. Until the twentieth century, few Americans called the first ten amendments the Bill of Rights. When they did after 1900, the Bill of Rights was usually invoked to increase rather than limit federal authority"--

Rights and Responsibilities

This green paper launches a public consultation across the UK. The Government intends to involve all parts of society in discussions about the fundamental arguments for and against a new Bill of rights and responsibilities as well as the advantages and disadvantages of the individual components of any such Bill.

An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution

A starting point for the study of the English Constitution and comparative constitutional law, *The Law of the Constitution* elucidates the guiding principles of the modern constitution of England: the legislative sovereignty of Parliament, the rule of law, and the binding force of unwritten conventions.

The Bill of Rights

Part of a series on The Bill of Rights, this anthology focuses on the right to freedom from cruel and unusual punishment. Traces evolution of this civil right throughout American history to the present. Includes discussion and chronology of relevant Supreme Court rulings, as well as analysis of key controversies or perspectives. Appendix provides overview of the origins of the Bill of Rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The fundamental, inalienable rights and privileges set forth in the Bill of Rights represent the very foundations of American liberty. This work provides a comprehensive collection of texts essential to understanding the Bill of Rights. Fully revised, this volume incorporates all pertinent materials from the debate on the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

A British Bill of Rights

Our Documents is a collection of 100 documents that the staff of the National Archives has judged most important to the development of the United States. The entry for each document includes a short introduction, a facsimile, and a transcript of the document. Backmatter includes further reading, credits, and index. The book is part of the much larger *Our Documents* initiative sponsored by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), National History Day, the Corporation for National and Community Service, and the USA Freedom Corps.

The Complete Bill of Rights

Throughout much of its history, the United States of America has been considered the leader of the free world. Many of the everyday liberties people often take for granted are protected by the Constitution's Bill of Rights. From freedom of speech, guaranteed in the First Amendment, to a reasonable right to privacy, outlined in the Fourth Amendment, the first ten amendments to the Constitution are the foundation on which this country's legal system is built. Few young people are interested in constitutional law, but everyone should know their rights. This series takes a closer look at basic American freedoms, using accessible text and eye-catching graphics to keep readers interested in a complex topic.

Our Documents

The Essential Bill of Rights: Original Arguments and Fundamental Documents provides the convenience of an affordable and accessible compilation of the original, essential documents and arguments that eventually led to the adoption of the Bill of Rights in the United States. Beginning with its origin in British covenant and common law, the book moves into the arguments for various forms of rights by prominent writers such as John Locke and Thomas Paine, and presents the arguments from those directly involved with the American quest for rights. The process of constitutional development follows as the individual states adopt constitutions, followed by the ratification of the United States Constitution. Details that led to the creation and acceptance of the Bill of Rights, including personal letters written by major figures conclude the collection. Highly recommended for all people interested in a compact overview of the origins of the United States.

Rosen Verified: The Bill of Rights Set

The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights (1787-1789) is a foundational document of American democracy. Written by delegates attending the Constitutional Convention, a gathering intended to revise the system of government established under the Articles of Confederation, The Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1788 before becoming effecting in 1789. Nearly two and a half centuries old, it is the oldest continually enforced national constitution in the world. The United States Bill of Rights, containing the first ten amendments to the Constitution, was ratified in 1791, codifying into law the essential individual rights and freedoms of Americans, setting limitations on government power, and diverting powers not specifically granted to Congress to the states and citizens. "We the People." Beginning with these words affirming the democratic aspirations of the nation, The Constitution

of the United States defines the foundational organization and function of the federal government. Despite being amended 27 times since its ratification and enforcement, The Constitution of the United States is seen as essential to the American system of government and political representation. Based on several earlier documents, including the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776) and the English Magna Carta (1215), The United States Bill of Rights adds to the original Constitution--which focuses primarily on the organization and function of the federal government--certain protections and specifications targeting the rights of individual Americans, important safeguards determining the reach of the federal government and ensuring the states and the people are proportionately empowered. The First Amendment, perhaps the most recognizable, guarantees freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly, as well as the right of every citizen to petition the government without fear of reprisal or punishment. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights is a classic of American political history reimagined for modern readers.

The Essential Bill of Rights

In 2017, the Government's attempt to trigger Article 50 and so leave the European Union resulted in a judgement by the Supreme Court, which stated that the Government was unentitled to do so without the consent of Parliament, directly citing the Bill of Rights in its judgement. Ironically, the Bill of Rights, enacted in 1689 to address abuses by the Crown, was successfully invoked in the twenty-first century to curb a perceived abuse by Government, acting in the name of the Crown. Passed shortly after the Glorious Revolution, the Bill sets out the balance of power between Parliament and the Crown, prohibiting the sovereign from levying taxes, recruiting troops or suspending laws without Parliamentary consent. Establishing Parliament as the ultimate source of power in the land and enshrining basic civil rights first set out in Magna Carta but subsequently abridged, the Bill document can justly claim to serve as the origin of Britain's democracy. Published here with an introduction by Jonathan Sumption providing the historical context of the document and its influence over the centuries - particularly on the United States Bill of Rights - this edition shows how a number of the original clauses find renewed relevance in contemporary events.

The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights

"This publication is designed to assist United Nations staff who provide human rights advice to States, which undertake to amend an existing constitution or write a new one. It should also be of use to States that undertake constitutional reform, including political leaders, policymakers, legislators and those entrusted to draft constitutional amendments or a new constitution. Further this publication should also facilitate advocacy efforts by civil society to ensure that human rights are properly reflected in constitutional amendments or new constitutions. Finally, this publication, along with the international human rights instruments, should not only provide a standard to measure whether constitutional amendments or a new constitution has appropriately reflected human rights and fundamental freedoms, but also assist in evaluating whether the processes used in constitutional reform are consistent with international procedural norms"--Introduction, page 1.

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America

For the first time ever, the complete founding documents of the United States of America are here in one unabridged recording-the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. Sam Fink, award-winning author of the highly acclaimed illustrated book of The Declaration of Independence, provides concise introductions.

Bill of Rights

Many Americans reference the Bill of Rights, a document that represents many of the freedoms that define the United States. Who doesn't know about the First Amendment's freedom of religion or Second Amendment's right to bear arms? In this pocket-sized volume, Akhil Reed Amar and Les Adams offer a wealth of knowledge about the Bill of Rights that goes beyond a basic understanding. The Bill of Rights Primer is an authoritative guide to all American freedoms. Uncluttered and well-organized, this text is perfect for those who want to study up on the Bill of Rights without needing a law degree to do so. This elementary guidebook presents a short historical survey of the people, events, decrees, legislation, writings, and cultural milestones, in England and the American colonies, that influenced the Founding Fathers as they drafted the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. With helpful comments and fun facts

in the margins, the book will provide a deeper understanding of the Bill of Rights, exhibiting that it is not a stagnant document but one with an evolving meaning shaped by historical events, such as the American Civil War and Reconstruction.

Human Rights and Constitution Making

The purpose of the U.S. Constitution and The Bill of Rights, was not so the government was given certain powers, but so that free men could be protected from government interference. These were the original principles set out by our founding fathers, to maintain a degree of separation between citizens of the United States and their government, a bulwark against tyranny. Our military never swears to uphold governmental power, they swear an oath to protect the constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic. It is time we got our house in order. Know your rights.

The Three Documents That Made America

"The United States Code is the official codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States of America. The Code was first published in 1926, and a new edition of the code has been published every six years since 1934. The 2012 edition of the Code incorporates laws enacted through the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, Second Session, the last of which was signed by the President on January 15, 2013. It does not include laws of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session, enacted between January 2, 2013, the date it convened, and January 15, 2013. By statutory authority this edition may be cited "U.S.C. 2012 ed." As adopted in 1926, the Code established *prima facie* the general and permanent laws of the United States. The underlying statutes reprinted in the Code remained in effect and controlled over the Code in case of any discrepancy. In 1947, Congress began enacting individual titles of the Code into positive law. When a title is enacted into positive law, the underlying statutes are repealed and the title then becomes legal evidence of the law. Currently, 26 of the 51 titles in the Code have been so enacted. These are identified in the table of titles near the beginning of each volume. The Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives continues to prepare legislation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 285b to enact the remainder of the Code, on a title-by-title basis, into positive law. The 2012 edition of the Code was prepared and published under the supervision of Ralph V. Seep, Law Revision Counsel. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the contributions by all who helped in this work, particularly the staffs of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel and the Government Printing Office"--Preface.

The Bill of Social Rights

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, published since 1878, is the standard summary of statistics on the social, political, and economic organization of the United States. It is designed to serve as a convenient volume for statistical reference and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. The latter function is served by the introductory text to each section, the source note appearing below each table, and Appendix I, which comprises the Guide to Sources of Statistics, the Guide to State Statistical Abstracts, and the Guide to Foreign Statistical Abstracts.

The Bill of Rights Primer

Here is a unique analysis and discussion of the working reality of the British constitution, combined with an enlightening and extremely varied selection of materials. This broad, contextual approach will be of immeasurable value to students of law, public administration, government and politics, as it presents a variety of differing viewpoints, so as to reveal and illuminate the diverse elements of the constitutional structure within which British governments exercise their powers. The book emphasizes the character of the constitution as the outcome of politics, public administration and the practice of government, as much as of courts and legislators. It also succeeds in demonstrating how the constitution is not a fixed set of rules, but a continuous, volatile clash of arguments and evolving political behaviour, its only anchorage to be found in certain traditional values and democratic principles. The amount of fresh material and the extent of the revisions throughout this new edition is indicative of the constant fluidity of the constitution. It covers the changes wrought by 'external forces', including the Maastricht Treaty and the expansive influence of the European Convention on Human Rights, as well as domestic developments flowing from new government initiatives, an increasingly venturesome judiciary and mounting pressures for constitutional reform. Greater emphasis is placed on individual rights and civil liberties with a new section on political freedoms and a chapter on remedies against public authorities,

including extended coverage of judicial review. These revisions and the inclusion of new materials result in this edition providing even better coverage of undergraduate courses in public law.

The Constitution, 27 Amendments, Declaration of Independence & Bill of Rights of the U.S.A.

Describes how the Bill of Rights came into existence, detailing how the Founders argued over the contents of the document, reflecting an ideological divide between the power of the federal versus state governments that still exists to this day.

United States Code

Together, the US Constitution and the Bill of Rights comprise the constitutional foundation of the United States. These—the oldest governing documents still in use in the world—urgently need an update, just as the constitutions of other countries have been updated and revised. *Human Rights Of, By, and For the People* brings together lawyers and sociologists to show how globalization and climate change offer an opportunity to revisit the founding documents. Each proposes specific changes that would more closely align US law with international law. The chapters also illustrate how constitutions are embedded in society and shaped by culture. The constitution itself sets up contentious relationships among the three branches of government and between the federal government and each state government, while the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments begrudgingly recognize the civil and political rights of citizens. These rights are described by legal scholars as "negative rights," specifically as freedoms from infringements rather than as positive rights that affirm personhood and human dignity. The contributors to this volume offer "positive rights" instead. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), written in the middle of the last century, inspires these updates. Nearly every other constitution in the world has adopted language from the UDHR. The contributors use intersectionality, critical race theory, and contemporary critiques of runaway economic inequality to ground their interventions in sociological argument.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2012

American Constitutional Law, Volume 2: Liberty, Community, and the Bill of Rights is a unique casebook that encourages citizens and students of the Constitution to think critically about the fundamental principles and policies of the American constitutional order. In addition to its distinguished authorship, the book has two prominent features that set it apart from other books in the field: an emphasis on the social, political, and moral theory that provides meaning to constitutional law and interpretation, and a comparative perspective that situates the American experience within a world context that serves as an invaluable prism through which to illuminate the special features of our own constitutional order. While the focus of the book is entirely on American constitutional law, the book asks students to consider what, if anything, is unique in American constitutional life and what we share with other constitutional democracies. Each chapter is preceded by an introductory essay that highlights these major themes and also situates the cases in their proper historical and political contexts. This new edition offers updated and expanded treatment of a number of important and timely topics that have been addressed by the Supreme Court in recent years.

British Government and the Constitution

A ten-volume set that offers an overview of the first ten amendments of the United States Constitution, exploring how each amendment outlines the basic rights to which all Americans are entitled.

The Bill of Rights

This informative book gives readers a look into the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Readers will learn about the three branches of government--executive, legislative, and judicial-- as well as the way each of those branches works to keep order and the various aspects including Congress, the Supreme Court, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Featuring detailed images, stunning facts, and supportive text, this book will have readers interested, engaged, and eager to learn more about the development of the Constitution. Other featured topics include the Federalist Papers, "checks and balances," the Preamble, vetos, and impeachment. This book features a helpful table of contents and glossary to aid readers in learning all they can about this important part of our country.

Human Rights Of, By, and For the People

This leatherbound collection of classic works traces the founding of America, from the birth of the nation in the late 1760s to the creation of a more perfect union at the end of the early 1800s. It celebrates the pursuit of life, liberty and justice and the freedoms that define America through notable documents as well as significant pieces, writings and speeches by famous figures and the founding fathers commenting on historic events. This volume includes the full texts of On Civil War by Benjamin Franklin, Common Sense by Thomas Paine, The Declaration of Independence and many more. A beautiful addition to any home library, the bonded-leather edition also features a satin-ribbon bookmark, distinctive stained edging and decorative endpapers.

American Constitutional Law

Many of the rights we consider most important to the United States -- from freedom of speech to a fair trial -- are in the Bill of Rights. A True Book: Why it Matters series introduces young readers to the branches of the US government, the constitution and more, while engaging them to become productive citizens. This series includes an age appropriate (grades 3-5) introduction to curriculum-relevant subjects and a robust resource section that encourages independent study. Readers will learn how these important laws came to be and how people continue to discuss and debate them even today.

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (1996).

The entire U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights, and Declaration of Independence, printed on parchment paper, giving an authentic look and feel to the original documents. Perfect addition for your classroom and for the celebration of Constitution Day, September 17th. The US Constitution is reduced in size and printed on one 12" x 18.5" sheet containing two columns of print (the original document was 4 pages in length.) An exact replica of the original Declaration of Independence (14" x 16"), July 4, 1776. Inspired and written by the founding fathers, the parchment is antiqued to have the same color and appearance as the document currently stored in the National Archives. The Bill of Rights (14" x 16") is an authentic replica of the original document housed in the National Archives. On September 25, 1789, Congress proposed 12 articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Ten of the original 12 articles were ratified and became the first 10 amendments.

The Bill of Rights

There is a great difficulty in the way of a writer who attempts to sketch a living Constitution-a Constitution that is in actual work and power. The difficulty is that the object is in constant change. An historical writer does not feel this difficulty: he deals only with the past; he can say definitely, the Constitution worked in such and such a manner in the year at which he begins, and in a manner in such and such respects different in the year at which he ends; he begins with a definite point of time and ends with one also. But a contemporary writer who tries to paint what is before him is puzzled and a perplexed: what he sees is changing daily. He must paint it as it stood at some one time, or else he will be putting side by side in his representations things which never were contemporaneous in reality.

Congressional Record

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights

The United States Constitution

The Constitution introduces students to the Preamble, the Articles of the Constitution, and the Amendments that followed. The activities will help students explore why the Constitution was needed in the first place and what arguments and compromises were made in order to make it happen. Students will meet the signers of the document and learn about the process they went through to draft the final version. Activities include games, interpreting political cartoons, vocabulary, constructing a time line and government tree.

The Constitution

Teachers materials include an answer key for "Our Federal Constitution, Our Missouri Constitution" worktext, two-form testing program for both the federal and state units, an updated government officers sheet listing your state and federal officials, a copy of the complete text of the U.S. Constitution and handouts on current topics in the news.

Questions & Answers

A concise, but comprehensive, guide to the development of the United States Constitution, the parts of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and selected amendments. This pick-up-and-read, accessible guide is appropriate for all ages and reading levels. The question-and-answer format serves as an approachable avenue to understanding and appreciating America's most important document.

Story of the Constitution 2e Answer Key

This popular study guide for an introductory constitutional law course includes approximately 200 multiple-choice and short-answer questions arranged topically for targeted practice in applying the concepts as the material is covered during the semester, plus an additional two dozen questions comprising a comprehensive "practice exam." The multiple-choice questions include detailed explanations of the answer and the basis, considering the Supreme Court's past decisions and the Constitution's text and structure, for choosing that response over the other three options. Each short-answer question is designed to be answered in less than 15 minutes and includes a thoughtful, complete, and concise model answer. The Fourth Edition has been updated throughout, rewriting some topics to account for the new directions already charted by the Supreme Court in recent decisions on separation of powers, substantive due process, equal protection, free speech, and religion, along with highlighting future potential jurisprudential changes based on the Court's recent emphasis on original historical practices.

The U.S. Government

GRADES 4–12: This 64-page social studies workbook helps students to increase their knowledge of the U.S. Constitution, its amendments, and how it affects them today. **FEATURES:** A great way to start the day's lesson or as review for test prep, this government resource book features two to four quick starts that can be cut apart and used separately, or the entire page can also be used as a whole-class or individual assignment. **INCLUDES:** This resource book for social studies includes daily mini-activities to help enhance learning for students. With fill-in-the-blank, short answer, and true/false questions, concepts covered in this workbook include the Constitution of the United States, the Preamble, the Articles (including the three branches of government, the Amendments in the Bill of Rights, and Amendments XI through XXVII). **WHY MARK TWAIN MEDIA:** Mark Twain Media Publishing Company specializes in providing captivating, supplemental books and decorative resources to complement middle- and upper-grade classrooms. Designed by leading educators, the product line covers a range of subjects including mathematics, sciences, language arts, social studies, history, government, fine arts, and character.

Constitution (eBook)

Our Federal Constitution, Our Pennsylvania Constitution teachers materials include an answer key, two-form testing program for both the federal and state units, an updated government officers sheet listing your state and federal officials, a copy of the U.S. Constitution, and student handouts/exercises on current topics in the news.

Questions and Answers on Constitutional Law and Jurisdiction of Federal Courts ...

Introduce students to each part of the Constitution by means of two-page activity sheets: a "Read-and-Answer" page that prompts them to find answers as they scour the Constitution's articles and amendments, and a "Take Another Look" page that helps students develop the skills of thinking citizens through activities such as debating important issues, researching today's leaders, and more. A final "You Be the Judge" chapter poses three legal cases relating to different parts of the Constitution. After students write their opinions, they read the Supreme Court's decision on a similar case. The full text of the Constitution is included. Grades 5-9. Suggested resources. Answer key. Good Year Books. 91 pages.

UNITED STATES-CONSTITUTION

Bring history to life for students in grades 4 and up using Jumpstarters for the U.S. Constitution: Short Daily Warm-Ups for the Classroom. This 48-page resource covers each section of the Constitution, dissecting it for total comprehension. The book includes five warm-ups per reproducible page, answer keys, and suggestions for use.

Our Federal Constitution, Our Missouri Constitution Teacher Guide

A New Nation Is Born contains 12 full-color transparencies (print books) or PowerPoint slides (eBooks), 28 reproducible pages including five pages of test material, and a richly detailed teacher's guide. Among the topics covered in this volume are disunity among the states in the aftermath of the Revolutionary War, recognition of the need for a different governing document, the drafting and signing of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the differences in political opinion between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, and the development of political parties.

Debates of the Convention to Amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania: Convened at Harrisburg, November 12, 1872; Adjourned, November 27, to Meet at Philadelphia, January 7, 1873 ...

Introduce students to the Constitution, engage students in civics and the history of the government. Learn how the Constitution is a living document that shapes all American lives.

The United States Constitution Study Guide

With coverage of the topics central to the lives of U.S. citizens today, *The United States Constitution: Law, Policy, and Society* by Laura E. Little brings a fresh take to the study of Constitutional Law. Dynamic educator and distinguished scholar, Laura E. Little, presents an original and accessible take on Constitutional Law for undergraduates. While covering classic topics and themes such as federalism, individual rights, and separation of powers, the book does so with a focus on the topics central to U.S. citizens' lives—topics such as gun rights; freedom of expression and social media; hate speech; reproductive rights; decisions that reinforced or challenged existing racial, class, ethnic, and gender stratifications; as well as the interplay between popular culture and the Supreme Court. The author of several other books related to Constitutional Law, including a book and studies about the intersection of humor and the law, Professor Little brings an informed, lively eye to constitutional study. Professors and students will benefit from: Coverage of four major themes: the branches of government and the separation of powers the relationship between state and federal governments the special protection afforded to freedom of communication other rights important to U.S. citizens: the right to bear arms, reproductive freedom, racial discrimination, LGBTQIA+ rights, and women's rights Well-crafted material that encourages students to find deeper meaning as they think about essential questions concerning Constitutional Law: How does the historical context for a case explain the result of the case? Do neutral constitutional principles exist or does the discussion of constitutional rules simply serve to mask hidden agendas? How do the rules that are articulated in different contexts resemble each other? Features that lead to a lively engagement in the study of Constitutional Law From the Bench, carefully chosen and skillfully edited Supreme Court cases that give students understanding and insight into key decisions Questions for Discussion to encourage students to formulate their own thinking about larger constitutional issues Behind the Curtain, a look at the background of a case that goes beyond the mere facts What's Your Learned Opinion? Scenarios that ask students to apply constitutional principles to a new set of facts Review questions to help students test their knowledge of each chapter's topics

Our Constitution and Government

Abstract of official reports and statistics of the Japanese Government.

50 Questions and Answers about the United States Constitution

Our Federal Constitution, Our Arizona Constitution teachers materials include an answer key, two-form testing program for both the federal and state units, an updated government officers sheet listing your state and federal officials, a copy of the U.S. Constitution, and student handouts/exercises on current topics in the news.

Questions and Answers: Constitutional Law

Problems of constitutional interpretation have many faces, but much of the contemporary discussion has focused on what has come to be called "originalism." The core of originalism is the belief that fidelity

to the original understanding of the Constitution should constrain contemporary judges. As originalist thinking has evolved, it has become clear that there is a family of originalist theories, some emphasizing the intent of the framers, while others focus on the original public meaning of the constitutional text. This idea has enjoyed a modern resurgence, in good part in reaction to the assumption of more sweeping power by the judiciary, operating in the name of constitutional interpretation. Those arguing for a "living Constitution" that keeps up with a changing world and changing values have resisted originalism. This difference in legal philosophy and jurisprudence has, since the 1970s, spilled over into party politics and the partisan wrangling over court appointments from appellate courts to the Supreme Court. In *Constitutional Originalism*, Robert W. Bennett and Lawrence B. Solum elucidate the two sides of this debate and mediate between them in order to separate differences that are real from those that are only apparent. In a thorough exploration of the range of contemporary views on originalism, the authors articulate and defend sharply contrasting positions. Solum brings learning from the philosophy of language to his argument in favor of originalism, and Bennett highlights interpretational problems in the dispute-resolution context, describing instances in which a living Constitution is a more feasible and productive position. The book explores those contrasting positions, to be sure, but also uncovers important points of agreement for the interpretational enterprise. This provocative and absorbing book ends with a bibliographic essay that points to landmark works in the field and helps lay readers and students orient themselves within the literature of the debate.

U.S. Constitution Quick Starts Workbook, Grades 4 - 12

This classic collection of carefully selected and edited Supreme Court case excerpts and comprehensive background essays explores constitutional law and the role of the Supreme Court in its development and interpretation. Well-grounded in both theory and politics, it endeavors to heighten students' understanding of and interest in these critical areas of our governmental system.

Our Federal Constitution, Our Pennsylvania Constitution Teacher Guide

Teachers materials include an answer key for "Our Federal Constitution, Our Wisconsin Constitution" worktext, two-form testing program for both the federal and state units, an updated government officers sheet listing your state and federal officials, a copy of the complete text of the U.S. Constitution and handouts on current topics in the news.

We the People

Offers sample tests with answers and explanations for the College Level Examination Program, along with test-taking tips.

Federal Textbook on Citizenship

Jumpstarters for the U.S. Constitution, Grades 4 - 8

[Civil Rights The Constitution And Congress 1863 69](#)

for Civil and Human Rights at the University of Notre Dame Law School). "Common Interpretation: The Thirteenth Amendment". The National Constitution Center... 132 KB (15,027 words) - 14:43, 13 March 2024

to this article: Civil Rights Act of 1866 The Civil Rights Act of 1866 (14 Stat. 27–30, enacted April 9, 1866, reenacted 1870) was the first United States... 27 KB (2,735 words) - 13:43, 22 February 2024

see the documents of the Constitution, along with the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, as being a cornerstone of a type of civil religion... 187 KB (20,778 words) - 02:11, 14 March 2024

in Congress at the time Madison drafted Bill of Rights; moreover, Patrick Henry argued against the ratification of both the Constitution and the Second... 269 KB (30,656 words) - 03:02, 24 February 2024

rebuild the country, bring the former Confederate states back into the United States, and grant civil rights to freed slaves. The Civil War is one of the most... 254 KB (28,630 words) - 15:13, 22 March 2024

era in response to civil rights violations against African Americans. The bill was passed by the 43rd United States Congress and signed into law by United... 22 KB (2,138 words) - 00:18, 31 July 2023 and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Intense periods of Lost Cause activity developed around the

turn of the 20th century and during the civil rights movement... 304 KB (34,914 words) - 19:16, 22 March 2024

three amendments were added to the United States Constitution to grant equal civil rights to the newly freed slaves. Despite this, former Confederate... 262 KB (30,976 words) - 22:44, 22 March 2024
President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863, during the American Civil War. The Proclamation had the effect of changing the legal status of more than 3.5 million... 120 KB (13,567 words) - 02:36, 27 February 2024

The civil rights movement (1865–1896) aimed to eliminate racial discrimination against African Americans, improve their educational and employment opportunities... 94 KB (11,758 words) - 23:07, 4 March 2024

Constitution as "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy" to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. It provided that, on January 1, 1863, in... 124 KB (15,505 words) - 16:38, 11 March 2024
protection for basic civil rights plus limited black suffrage, along the lines Lincoln proposed just before his death." In December 1863, a proposed constitutional... 138 KB (17,678 words) - 12:54, 21 March 2024

and protected them as persons and our rights to them as property. — Robert Hardy Smith, An Address to the Citizens of Alabama on the Constitution and... 48 KB (5,691 words) - 02:43, 20 March 2024
authority to suppress northern states' rights. The constitution gave federal protection to slave property rights, and slaveholders demanded that this federal... 186 KB (24,699 words) - 07:48, 20 March 2024
draft of the Virginia Declaration of Rights was more influential, and its language was echoed in state constitutions and state bills of rights more often... 150 KB (15,586 words) - 13:35, 1 March 2024

The New York City draft riots (July 13–16, 1863), sometimes referred to as the Manhattan draft riots and known at the time as Draft Week, were violent... 56 KB (5,324 words) - 05:13, 14 March 2024
1991, and is also known as the Constitution of Human Rights.[citation needed] It replaced the Political Constitution of 1886 and was issued during the presidency... 117 KB (15,402 words) - 08:33, 18 March 2024

the Constitution - Creating the United States | Exhibitions - Library of Congress". www.loc.gov. Retrieved February 6, 2021. "1791: US Bill of Rights... 43 KB (5,077 words) - 05:02, 18 February 2024

Republican-controlled Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1866. The Act provided that all persons born in the United States were citizens (contrary to the Supreme... 87 KB (11,612 words) - 01:03, 12 March 2024

of the Union and to approve the "Constitution of the Confederate States of America", which had been drawn up by its "Provisional Congress" (as it turned... 59 KB (6,826 words) - 08:53, 11 March 2024

The Constitution, the Articles, and Federalism: Crash Course US History #8 - The Constitution, the Articles, and Federalism: Crash Course US History #8 by CrashCourse 8,338,160 views 11 years ago 13 minutes, 4 seconds - In which John Green teaches you about the United States **Constitution**,. During and after the American Revolutionary War, the ...

Introduction

The Articles of Confederation

What did the Articles of Confederation Accomplish?

Shay's Rebellion

The United States Constitution

The Great Compromise Establishes the Bicameral Congress

The 3/5ths Compromise

Checks and Balances

The Federalist papers

Mystery Document

What is the Second Amendment?

Anti-Federalists

Credits

The Constitution: The Civil Rights Amendments | 5 Minute Video - The Constitution: The Civil Rights Amendments | 5 Minute Video by PragerU 477,283 views 1 year ago 5 minutes, 49 seconds - After the **Civil**, War ended in 1865, Americans began the business of reconstructing their country, and along with it, their ...

Civil Rights & Liberties: Crash Course Government & Politics #23 - Civil Rights & Liberties: Crash Course Government & Politics #23 by CrashCourse 1,443,275 views 8 years ago 7 minutes, 56 seconds - Today, Craig is going to give you an overview of **civil rights**, and **civil liberties**,. Often these terms are used interchangeably, but they ...

The Difference between Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Civil Rights

Substantive and Procedural Liberties

Procedural Liberties

Eighth Amendment

The 14th Amendment and the Supreme Court

The 13th 14th and 15th Amendments

Bill of Rights

Protecting Civil Liberties

Constitutional Law: Congress' Civil Rights Enforcement Powers - Constitutional Law: Congress' Civil Rights Enforcement Powers by Constitutional Law 2,333 views 4 years ago 11 minutes, 1 second - Congress, can enact legislation to remedy or prevent violations of **constitutional rights**, but cannot alter the scope or meaning of ...

Civil Rights and the 1950s: Crash Course US History #39 - Civil Rights and the 1950s: Crash Course US History #39 by CrashCourse 4,321,396 views 10 years ago 11 minutes, 58 seconds - In which John Green teaches you about the early days of the **Civil Rights**, movement. By way of providing context for this, John ...

Introduction: The 1950s

The American Suburbs

The "Era of Consensus"

Segregation

Desegregating Schools

Mystery Document

The Aftermath of Brown vs. Board of Education

Rosa Parks & the Montgomery Bus Boycotts

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Little Rock Nine

The Emergence of the Civil Rights Movement

Credits

Reconstruction and 1876: Crash Course US History #22 - Reconstruction and 1876: Crash Course US History #22 by CrashCourse 5,303,077 views 10 years ago 13 minutes - In which John Green teaches you about Reconstruction. After the divisive, destructive **Civil**, War, Abraham Lincoln had a plan to ...

Introduction

Johnson & the Reconstruction Era

The Freedman's Bureau

Sharecropping

The Civil Rights Act

The 14th Amendment

Mystery Document

The Reconstruction Act

The Election of 1868 & the 15th Amendment

African Americans in Office

Republican Governments in the South

Why did Reconstruction End?

White Violence Against Former Slaves

Northern Support Retreats

The Election of 1876

President Hayes and the Bargain of 1877

The Legacy of Reconstruction

Credits

Civil Liberties - Civil Liberties by The Citizen Genius Project 26,569 views 4 years ago 4 minutes, 18 seconds - Civil liberties, protect citizens from the government. Sound important? Watch to learn more about some **civil liberties**, in the U.S. ...

Intro

Examples

Incorporation Doctrine

Limitations

Legal protections

The Civil Rights Movement in the 1940s & 1950s [APUSH Review Unit 8 Topic 6] Period 8: 1945-1980
- The Civil Rights Movement in the 1940s & 1950s [APUSH Review Unit 8 Topic 6] Period 8:
1945-1980 by Heimler's History 228,677 views 3 years ago 4 minutes, 40 seconds - Instagram:
@heimlers_history Heimler's History DISCORD Server: <https://discord.gg/RHQcq6C6AN> For more
videos on APUSH ...

Intro

Overview

Gains

Executive Orders

Constitution 101 | Lecture 1 - Constitution 101 | Lecture 1 by Hillsdale College 2,070,488 views 4
years ago 34 minutes - Learn the meaning of the **Constitution**, and the principles of American
government in this new version of Hillsdale's most popular ...

27 Amendments Walkthrough | Constitution 101 - 27 Amendments Walkthrough | Constitution 101
by National Constitution Center 197,493 views 1 year ago 23 minutes - How are new amendments
ratified to the **#Constitution**? Jeffrey Rosen, president and CEO of the National **Constitution**,
Center, ...

Ratification Phase

Founding Era

The Bill of Rights

Military Amendments

Third Amendment

Fourth and Fifth Amendments the Fourth Amendment

Jury Rights

Fifth Amendment

Sixth Amendment

Seventh Amendment Which Protects the Right to a Jury Trial

The Ninth and Tenth Amendments

Ninth Amendment

The 10th Amendment

11th Amendment

The 12th Amendment

Reconstruction Era

14th Amendment

15th Amendment

Progressive Era Amendments

The 16th Amendment

17th Amendment

18th Amendment Is the Prohibition Amendment

19th Amendment

20th Amendment

22nd Amendment

23rd Amendment

24th Amendment

The 25th Amendment

26th Amendment Ratified in 1971

26th Amendment

27th Amendment

Gregory Watson

How is power divided in the United States government? - Belinda Stutzman - How is power divided
in the United States government? - Belinda Stutzman by TED-Ed 3,264,825 views 10 years ago 3
minutes, 50 seconds - Article II of the United States **Constitution**, allows for three separate branches
of government (legislative, executive, and judicial), ...

Intro

The power puzzle

Structure of the infant government

Legislative branch

Executive branch

Judicial branch

Supreme Court

John F. Kennedy's 1963 Televised Address to the Nation on Civil Rights - John F. Kennedy's 1963 Televised Address to the Nation on Civil Rights by JFK Library 623,702 views 3 years ago 30 minutes - In his June 11, 1963 speech, President Kennedy responds to the threats of violence and obstruction on the University of Alabama ...

House of Representatives VS Senate | What is the difference between the House and the Senate? - House of Representatives VS Senate | What is the difference between the House and the Senate? by Illustrate to Educate 175,524 views 3 years ago 3 minutes, 37 seconds - What is the difference between the House and the Senate? In this video we'll look at some of the essential similarities and ...

The Part of History You've Always Skipped | Neoslavery - The Part of History You've Always Skipped | Neoslavery by Knowing Better 4,756,719 views 1 year ago 1 hour, 16 minutes - First there were the Pilgrims, then there was the **Civil**, War. After MLK ended segregation, racism disappeared from the country.

Introduction

The Standard American History Myth

America's Founding

Abolition

Civil War

Reconstruction

Black Codes

Convict Leasing

Debt Peonage

Jim Crow

Involuntary Servitude

Conclusion

MLK Talks 'New Phase' Of Civil Rights Struggle, 11 Months Before His Assassination | NBC News - MLK Talks 'New Phase' Of Civil Rights Struggle, 11 Months Before His Assassination | NBC News by NBC News 2,363,229 views 5 years ago 26 minutes - NBC News is a leading source of global news and information. Here you will find clips from NBC Nightly News, Meet The Press, ...

Reconstruction After the Civil War -- US History Review - Reconstruction After the Civil War -- US History Review by Hip Hughes 205,914 views 11 years ago 14 minutes, 1 second - HipHughes gives you a hug and then a big fat slug as he guides you through U.S. Reconstruction. Come in and learn the basic or ...

Intro

The Hugging Plan

The Slug Plan

Andrew Johnson

The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights - The United States Constitution and Bill of Rights by Ryan Hill 697,032 views 6 years ago 5 minutes, 53 seconds - A whiteboard video on the U.S. **Constitution**, and Bill of **Rights**,. My students use the following textbook, some of whose units I have ...

Intro

The Articles of Confederation

The Constitutional Convention

The Bill of Rights

Understanding the U.S. Constitution - Understanding the U.S. Constitution by City of Fort Collins 1,309,299 views 6 years ago 1 hour, 27 minutes - The **Constitution**, is still very much in the news these days. The basics for understanding this important document are presented ...

The Making of the American Constitution - Judy Walton - The Making of the American Constitution - Judy Walton by TED-Ed 866,249 views 11 years ago 3 minutes, 58 seconds - How did a meeting intended to revise the Articles of Confederation lead to the new **Constitution**, for the United States? Discover ...

MOOC | The Civil Rights Veto | The Civil War and Reconstruction, 1865-1890 | 3.3.7 - MOOC | The Civil Rights Veto | The Civil War and Reconstruction, 1865-1890 | 3.3.7 by ColumbiaLearn 8,512 views 8 years ago 11 minutes, 9 seconds - Learn about the political, social, and economic changes in the Union and the Confederacy and the **Civil**, War's long-term economic ...

The 1960s in America: Crash Course US History #40 - The 1960s in America: Crash Course US History #40 by CrashCourse 4,446,663 views 10 years ago 15 minutes - In which John Green teaches you about a time of relative tumult in the United States, the 1960s. America was changing rapidly in ...

Introduction: The 1960s

The Civil Rights Movement

Martin Luther King, Jr.

JFK and the Civil Rights Movement

LYB, the Civil Rights Act, and the Great Society

Inequality in Urban America

Malcolm X, Black Power, and the Black Panther Party

Student Activism and Other Civil Rights Movements of the 1960s

Mystery Document

The Environmental Movement

The American Feminist Movement

The Supreme Court During the Warren Era

1968 was kind of a big year

Credits

What Did the Civil Rights Movement Achieve? - What Did the Civil Rights Movement Achieve? by GPB Education 40,134 views 7 years ago 3 minutes, 8 seconds - Following the 1963 March on Washington, **Congress**, passed the **Civil Rights**, Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act that ensured ...

Hamilton v. Jefferson: The Central Bank Debate [POLICYbrief] - Hamilton v. Jefferson: The Central Bank Debate [POLICYbrief] by The Federalist Society 218,083 views 4 years ago 5 minutes, 37 seconds - In 1791, two great minds clashed over an issue of **constitutional**, and historical significance. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas ...

Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances: Crash Course Government and Politics #3 -

Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances: Crash Course Government and Politics #3 by CrashCourse 3,430,590 views 9 years ago 8 minutes, 31 seconds - In which Craig Benzine teaches you about the US Governments Separation of powers and the system of checks and balances.

Introduction

Separation of Powers

Checks & Balances

Legislative Branch powers over the Executive Branch

Legislative Branch powers over the Judiciary Branch

Executive Branch powers over the Legislative Branch

Executive Branch powers over the Judiciary Branch

Judiciary Branch powers over the Legislative & Executive Branches

Why do we have checks & balances?

Credits

Voting, Elections, and Representation, Part 10: Civil Rights Act of 1866 - Voting, Elections, and Representation, Part 10: Civil Rights Act of 1866 by Center for Civic Education 1,573 views 3 years ago 1 minute, 23 seconds - Until discriminatory laws and Supreme Court rulings took effect, millions of African American men were added to the voting rolls, ...

Reconstruction: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly | 5 Minute Video - Reconstruction: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly | 5 Minute Video by PragerU 1,328,252 views 4 years ago 5 minutes, 50 seconds - The period immediately following the **Civil**, War (1865 -1877) is known as Reconstruction. Its promising name belies what turned ...

Federalism: Crash Course Government and Politics #4 - Federalism: Crash Course Government and Politics #4 by CrashCourse 3,243,680 views 9 years ago 9 minutes, 15 seconds - In which Craig Benzine teaches you about federalism, or the idea that in the United States, power is divided between the national ...

Introduction: Federalism

What is Federalism?

Dual Federalism

The Commerce Cause

Cooperative Federalism

Grants-in-aid

Regulated Federalism

New Federalism

Federalism Today

Credits

Search filters

Keyboard shortcuts

Defending Constitutional Rights

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson of Alabama decided many of the most important civil rights and liberties cases in twentieth-century American history. During the 1950s and 1960s, his decisions supported Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights fighters in their struggles for justice and equality. Johnson extended the Constitutional defense of individual rights for women, students, prisoners, mental health patients, poor criminal defendants, and voters during his active judicial career in Alabama and the South, which lasted until 1991. This collection assembles some of Johnson's most thought-provoking and insightful essays, many of which explain and defend a number of his decisions. Also included in this volume is the first published transcript of a 1980 public television interview with Bill Moyers. Meticulously detailed and documented, yet accessible to a wide range of readers, this book explores the constitutional ideals that Johnson forged and defended as he persistently overcame public officials' resistance to constitutional rights and social change.

Defending the Republic

In recent years, our constitutional order has increasingly come under attack as irredeemably undemocratic, racist, and oppressive. At the same time, it is increasingly obvious that political practices in the United States have strayed very far from the founders' designs and become deeply dysfunctional. The time is thus ripe for renewed reflection about the American political tradition. This volume reintroduces readers to the conservative tradition of political and constitutional discourse. It brings together prominent political scientists and legal scholars, all of whom were deeply influenced by the life and work of the eminent constitutional scholar George W. Carey. For over 40 years, Carey strove mightily to explain the nature and requirements of our political tradition. How it fostered meaningful, virtuous self-government, and how our constitutional tradition has been derailed by progressivist ideology. He is perhaps best known for his concept of "constitutional morality," the understanding that our republican constitutional order can be sustained only by a combination of formal mechanisms (e.g., separation of powers) and unwritten norms ("standards of behavior") that act to foster deliberation and consensus, as well as keep political actors within the boundaries of their constitutional offices. Contributors, including Francis Canavan, Claes G. Ryn, Paul Edward Gottfried, and Peter Augustine Lawler, discuss and develop Carey's key insights, applying them to issues from the nature of majoritarian government to the purposes of constitutionalism to the decline of virtue that has accompanied the expansion of power among national and international elites. Each essay provides penetrating analysis of key aspects of our tradition, its inherent purposes, growth, and subsequent derailment, as well as the resources remaining within that tradition for the rebuilding of our constitutional order and a decent common life.

Cyber Rights

A first-person account of the fight to preserve First Amendment rights in the digital age. Lawyer and writer Mike Godwin has been at the forefront of the struggle to preserve freedom of speech on the Internet. In *Cyber Rights* he recounts the major cases and issues in which he was involved and offers his views on free speech and other constitutional rights in the digital age. Godwin shows how the law and the Constitution apply, or should apply, in cyberspace and defends the Net against those who would damage it for their own purposes. Godwin details events and phenomena that have shaped our understanding of rights in cyberspace—including early antihacker fears that colored law enforcement activities in the early 1990s, the struggle between the Church of Scientology and its critics on the Net, disputes about protecting copyrighted works on the Net, and what he calls "the great cyberporn panic." That panic, he shows, laid bare the plans of those hoping to use our children in an effort to impose a new censorship regime on what otherwise could be the most liberating communications medium the world has seen. Most important, Godwin shows how anyone—not just lawyers, journalists, policy makers, and the rich and well connected—can use the Net to hold media and political institutions accountable and to ensure that the truth is known.

Defending Liberty

Defending Liberty: The Case for a New Bill of Rights Basic laws limiting state power have existed for centuries in Britain. However, some serious official assaults on liberty, democracy and the rule of law have occurred in the country of late. This book is a detailed review of the case for a new Bill of Rights to more effectively protect economic, political, judicial, communication and personal rights and freedoms in the UK. An effective modern Bill of Rights would ban a far wider range of official actions than the original 17th century bill. It would also create a new independent Supreme Court with the power to nullify government laws and policies violating its terms. Contents: 1. Defending liberty through a new Bill of Rights 2. Existing rights laws in Britain 3. Constitutional limits on power in America 4. European rights codes 5. Economic rights and freedoms 6. Political rights and freedoms 7. Judicial rights and freedoms 8. Communication rights and freedoms

Defending Freedom of Contract

The progressive movement that began in the late nineteenth century was a nonviolent coup d'état changing the United States of America from a republic that promoted equal rights for all to a democracy where the majority rules. As a result, moral and social justice was and is used by the federal government to protect the rights of some while mitigating the rights of others. Patrick Bohan, who has studied constitutional law in depth, examines the revolution in detail in this treatise, demonstrating how freedom of contract can be applied to protect the fundamental rights of each citizen equally. The author evaluates hundreds of laws, cases, and examples of justice gone wrong for issues such as slavery, abortion rights, elections, welfare rights, free speech, freedom of religion, civil rights, property rights, contract rights, gay rights, alien rights, and other important topics that polarize Americans.

Protecting Constitutional Freedoms

According to Braveman, the federal courts are being systematically closed to individuals challenging the constitutionality of the conduct of state officials. Debate over the role of the federal court system in upholding constitutional rights is not new to readers of law journals and scholarly articles. Braveman now presents this crucial issue to the general public, who will find it of grave concern. His book brings together information that has previously been available only in separate articles. Beginning with an historical overview of the emergence of the federal courts as the guardian of constitutional rights, Braveman then focuses on specific cases and doctrines to illustrate a radical change in our judicial philosophy. His book brings together information that has previously been available only in separate articles.

In Our Defense

Includes a text of the Constitution.

Defending Congress and the Constitution

The culmination of four decades of research and service on behalf of Congress, Louis Fisher's latest work is a fitting capstone to a remarkable career as scholar and writer and presents his most articulate, passionate, and persuasive defense yet of Congress as an institution. Our nation's leading authority on the separation of powers, Fisher offers a lucid primer on our nation's government and its executive, legislative, and judicial branches while vigorously advocating a robust reassertion of Congress's rightful role within that system. Drawing on a wide range of legislation, Supreme Court rulings, and presidential decisions, Fisher illuminates the contentious contest among the three major branches for power and control of government, presents a panorama of American history, and touches on issues as wide-ranging as federalism, religious freedom, and national security policy. Fisher is especially critical of the stereotypical view of the Supreme Court's decisions as possessing a kind of effectiveness and absolute finality that transcends the efforts and powers of Congress. Indeed, he argues that Congress, as much or more than the judiciary, has had a major positive impact on protecting individual rights in this country, while the judiciary has fallen short in such areas as child labor regulation and compulsory flag salute-or has attempted to settle a constitutional issue only to have it fester for years, breeding anger and resentment, until the political process forces the courts rethink their views. He highlights legislative accomplishments in many areas, often in the face of judicial opposition and obstruction, but also chides Congress for not protecting its key prerogatives over the power of the purse and going to war. In yielding to other branches, Fishers warns, lawmakers fail to represent their constituents and cripple the very system of checks and balances the Framers counted on to limit the destructive capacity

of government. His book offers a wealth of forceful insights and provides an important reminder of and guide to how our government should really work.

The People's Lawyer

There is hardly a struggle aimed at upholding and extending the rights embedded in the U.S. Constitution in which the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) has not played a central role, and yet few people have ever heard of it. Whether defending the rights of black people in the South, opponents of the war in Vietnam and victims of torture worldwide, or fighting illegal actions of the U.S. government, the CCR has stood ready to take on all comers, regardless of their power and wealth. When the United States declared that the Constitution did not apply to detainees at Guantanamo, the CCR waded fearlessly into battle, its Legal Director declaring, "My job is to defend the Constitution from its enemies. Its main enemies right now are the Justice Department and the White House." In this first-ever comprehensive history of one of the most important legal organizations in the United States, the Center for Constitutional Rights, Albert Ruben shows us exactly what it means to defend the Constitution. He examines the innovative tactics of the CCR, the ways in which a radical organization is built and nurtured, and the impact that the CCR has had on our very conception of the law. This book is a must-read not only for lawyers, but for all the rest of us who may one day find our rights in jeopardy.

In Defense of the Text

'...a 'must read' for all students of constitutional law, whatever their academic discipline...this excellent book accomplishes the author's purpose: it forces us to take textualism seriously.'-LEGAL STUDIES FORUM

Defending Rights

In these pages Askin tells his own story; of his time on the streets, in the courts, in the legislative and political arenas; of his struggle against anti-democratic policies and practices. He writes of his legal challenges to the surveillance practices of the US Army, the CIA, and the FBI and of the struggle for affirmative action and racial justice.

In Defense of the Constitution

In Defense of the Constitution argues that modern disciples of Progressivism who subtly distort fundamental principles of the Constitution are determined to centralize political control in Washington, D.C., to achieve their goal of an egalitarian national society. It is in their distrust of self-government and representative institutions that Progressivists advocate, albeit indirectly, an elitist regime based on the power of the Supreme Court--or judicial supremacy. George W. Carey was Professor of Government at Georgetown University and editor of The Political Science Reviewer. Please note: This title is available as an ebook for purchase on Amazon, Barnes and Noble, and iTunes.

Defending the First

Defending the First provides a collection of new perspectives on the First Amendment in legal and communication contexts. Editor Joseph Russomanno brings together a roster of major figures who have participated in the shaping of First Amendment law over the past 30 years. Readers are taken into a realm of personal experience and analysis through the stories of these attorneys at the forefront of the battle to defend the "First." The contributors to this volume--all of whom have argued cases before the Supreme Court--tell about their experiences appearing before the highest court in the United States. Some write many years after being there, while others offer insights from a more recent vantage point. One Supreme Court Attorney offers a historical analysis of a case replete with a variety of First Amendment issues. This work contributes to a deeper understanding of First Amendment issues and the types of expression that the First Amendment protects, and why these rights must be protected. In addition, it provides readers with the unique perspective of those who have been on the front lines of some of the most important and influential cases in this era. The challenges of presenting an argument in this venue become clear, and it is evident that understanding one's own case, its lineage, and its likely impact all become part of the formula for success. This distinctive collection provides personal and compelling insights into the making of communication law, and it will be engaging reading for students in communication law courses. It will also appeal to any reader interested in First Amendment law.

Security and Constitutional Rights

In Defense of Property focuses on the importance of private property and its protection throughout history. Emphasizing the connection between property and propriety, Gottfried Dietze shows how the universal appreciation of property functions as an ethical institution, securing happiness under law and order.

In Defense of Property

The era of technology in which we reside has ushered in a more globalized and connected world. While many benefits are gained from this connectivity, possible disadvantages to issues of human rights are developed as well. *Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization* is a pivotal resource for the latest research on the effects of a globalized society regarding issues relating to social ethics and civil rights. Highlighting relevant concepts on political autonomy, migration, and asylum, this book is ideally designed for academicians, professionals, practitioners, and upper-level students interested in the ongoing concerns of human rights.

Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization

In this timely reevaluation of an infamous Supreme Court decision, David E. Bernstein provides a compelling survey of the history and background of *Lochner v. New York*. This 1905 decision invalidated state laws limiting work hours and became the leading case contending that novel economic regulations were unconstitutional. Sure to be controversial, *Rehabilitating Lochner* argues that the decision was well grounded in precedent—and that modern constitutional jurisprudence owes at least as much to the limited-government ideas of *Lochner* proponents as to the more expansive vision of its Progressive opponents. Tracing the influence of this decision through subsequent battles over segregation laws, sex discrimination, civil liberties, and more, *Rehabilitating Lochner* argues not only that the court acted reasonably in *Lochner*, but that *Lochner* and like-minded cases have been widely misunderstood and unfairly maligned ever since.

Rehabilitating Lochner

A second death of substantive due process? Our practice of substantive due process ; The coherence and structure of substantive due process ; The rational continuum of ordered liberty -- Substantive due process does not "effectively decree the end of morals legislation". Is substantive due process on a slippery slope to "the end of all morals legislation"? ; Is moral disapproval enough to justify traditional morals legislation -- Substantive due process does not enact a utopian economic or moral theory. The ghost of *Lochner v. New York* ; Does substantive due process enact Mill's *On Liberty*? -- Conflicts between liberty and equality. The grounds for protecting basic liberties: liberty together with equality ; Accommodating gay and lesbian rights and religious liberty -- The future. The future of substantive due process.

Constructing Basic Liberties

"Maybe the question isn't what happened to Alan Dershowitz. Maybe it's what happened to everyone else."—Politico In *Defending the Constitution*, Alan Dershowitz—New York Times bestselling author and one of America's most respected legal scholars—makes an impassioned constitutional argument against the impeachment of President Donald Trump, just as he delivered it to the United States Senate. Alan Dershowitz has been called "one of the most prominent and consistent defenders of civil liberties in America" by Politico and "the nation's most peripatetic civil liberties lawyer and one of its most distinguished defenders of individual rights" by Newsweek. Yet he has come under intense criticism for applying those same principles, and his famed "shoe on the other foot test," to Donald Trump, especially after arguing on the president's behalf before the U.S. Senate as it deliberated impeachment. *Defending the Constitution* seeks to refocus the debate over impeachment to the same standard that Dershowitz has upheld for decades: the law of the United States of America, as established by the Constitution. Citing legal examples from a long lineage of distinguished judges and attorneys, and examining the impeachment language in the Constitution itself, Dershowitz proves—first to the U.S. Senate, and now to readers everywhere—that President Trump should not have been impeached, and certainly should not be removed, for causes that do not meet the standards laid out by the founding fathers. This book is Alan Dershowitz's argument for a return to nonpartisan judgment based on the Constitution, for a preservation of the separation of powers and the checks and balances that make

American government great. It is essential reading for anyone interested in or concerned about the impeachment of President Trump, and for everyone who cares about the future of U.S. government and society.

Defending the Constitution

I find this difficult if not impossible. If you so desire we can eliminate the biography part, however I understand that most readers require knowledge of the author - believe me I tried to keep it short and to the point (most reports that I received found this a very interesting part of my book. Then of course there are those who disagree with my including the Bill of Rights and the Constitution it is absolutely necessary for these documents to be included in my book the readers can simply pass over them and when needed, they can study them at their leisure (they are there for this reason) this book covers a vast array of modern history, briefly mentioning the Constitution and how it was formed and what it means today. Without this instrument to guide and protect us we will fail to exist. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that we stress to all Americans - the old and the young alike, all ages must be fully aware not just of the first but the second amendment but the entire document as a nation we have grown complacent, take things for granted this has to be reversed we must be fully aware and make damn sure that all of our political bodies regardless of their affiliation live by a rule by the Constitution. The oath of office as sworn too with one's hand on the Bible, I swear to Preserve, Protect and Defend the Constitution of the United States of America. This oath is meaningless as it is administered today we must pass a law that particularly the president of the United States varies in any respect from performing that duty the sanctioned in the most severe manner possible.

Preserve, Protect, and Defend the CONSTITUTION

European Convention on Human Rights – Article 10 – Freedom of expression 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises. 2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary. In the context of an effective democracy and respect for human rights mentioned in the Preamble to the European Convention on Human Rights, freedom of expression is not only important in its own right, but it also plays a central part in the protection of other rights under the Convention. Without a broad guarantee of the right to freedom of expression protected by independent and impartial courts, there is no free country, there is no democracy. This general proposition is undeniable. This handbook is a practical tool for legal professionals from Council of Europe member states who wish to strengthen their skills in applying the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in their daily work.

Protecting the right to freedom of expression under the European Convention on Human Rights

Documents the primary mechanism abused by the government to destroy the constitutional rights and sovereignty of the people.

Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030

Constitutional reform is a topic of perennial academic debate, perhaps now more than ever amid sharp polarization in the electorate and government. At once a cogent, new contribution to the scholarly literature and appropriate for American politics and government students, this book mounts a provocative, nonideological defense of the US Constitution, directly engaging proposals for reform and providing a rare systematic argument for continuity: Our politics may be broken but our system is not. Writing from an international perspective with an array of fascinating data, the author draws on theory, law, and history to defend the republican order under political stress and intellectual challenge.

In Defense of the United States Constitution

Humanity stands at the brink of global environmental and economic collapse. We have pinned our future to an economic system that centralizes power in fewer and fewer hands, and whose benefits increasingly flow to smaller and smaller numbers of people. Our system of government is similarly medieval—relying on a 1780s constitutional form of government written to guarantee the exploitation of the natural environment and elevate “the endless production of more” over the rights of people, nature, and their communities. But right now, people within the community rights movement aren’t waiting for power brokers to fix the system. They’re beginning to envision a new sustainability constitution by adopting new laws at the local level that are forcing those ideas upward into the state and national ones. In doing so, they are directly challenging the basic operating system of this country—one which currently elevates corporate “rights” above the rights of people, nature, and their communities—and changing it into one which recognizes a right to local, community self-government that cannot be overridden by corporations, or by governments wielded by corporate interests. This short primer from the Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund explores and describes the philosophy and underpinnings of the community rights movement that has emerged in the United States—a movement of nonviolent civil disobedience based on municipal lawmaking

Security and Constitutional Rights: June 12, 13, 1956. pp. 851-942

Addressing one of the greatest challenges facing liberalism today, this book asks if it is legally and morally defensible for a liberal state to restrict immigration in order to preserve the cultural rights of majority groups. Orgad proposes a liberal approach to this dilemma and explores its dimensions, justifications, and limitations.

On Community Civil Disobedience in the Name of Sustainability

American legal scholars have debated for some time the need for a cultural defense in criminal proceedings where minority cultural information seems pertinent to a finding of criminal responsibility in situations where a minority cultural defendant has violated a valid criminal statute. This work presents a systematic analysis of this issue. Drawing from sociological, anthropological, and philosophical materials, as well as traditional legal discussions, the authors develop a scheme that indicates when cultural factors can be used as the basis for such a defense and when they are irrelevant to a finding of criminal responsibility. The argument moves from general concerns of social justice that apply under conditions of social and cultural pluralism to practical policy recommendations for the operation of American criminal justice. It thus connects more theoretical materials with the practical concerns of jurisprudence. The justification for legal recognition of a cultural defense in American criminal law is anchored firmly in American constitutional law.

The Cultural Defense of Nations

From a leading constitutional lawyer who has sued every president since LBJ, a masterful explication of the true “pillars of our democracy” On November 9, 2016—and again on January 6, 2021—many Americans feared that our democracy was on the verge of collapse. But is it? In an erudite and brilliant evaluation of the current state of our government, noted constitutional scholar Burt Neuborne administers a stress test to democracy and concludes that our unprecedented sets of constitutional protections, all endorsed by both major parties, stand between us and an authoritarian federal regime: namely the division of powers between the three branches, the rights reserved to the states, and the Bill of Rights. Neuborne parses the genius of our constitutional system and the ways its built-in resilience will ultimately survive current attempts to dismantle it. While many important issue areas—women’s right to choose, LGBTQ rights, separation of church and state—risk erosion, Neuborne argues that the Constitution’s inherent defense mechanisms can buy us time. But only an active citizenry will enable us to defend our cherished rights and protections, fulfilling Ben Franklin’s charge to keep our republic.

Law, Cultural Diversity, and Criminal Defense

Ours is an age of growing doubt about constitutional theory and of outright hostility to any theory that defends judicial review. Why should a tiny number of unelected judges be able to validate or invalidate laws on such politically controversial issues as abortion, religion, gender, and sex—or even determine how the president is elected? In this provocative book, a leading constitutional theorist offers an entirely original defense of judicial review. Louis Michael Seidman argues that judicial review is defensible if we set aside common but erroneous assumptions—that constitutional law should be independent from our political commitments and that the role of constitutional law is to settle political disagreement.

Seidman develops a theory of "unsettlement." A constitution that unsettles, that destabilizes outcomes produced by the political process, creates no permanent losers nursing deep-seated grievances, he says. An "unsettling" constitution helps to build a community founded on consent by enticing losers into a continuing conversation. The author applies this theory to an array of well-known cases heard by the Supreme Court over the past several decades, including the fall 2000 election decision.

When at Times the Mob Is Swayed

When asked which branch of government protects citizens' rights, we tend to think of the Supreme Court—stepping in to defend gay rights, for example, in the recent same-sex marriage case. But as constitutional scholar Louis Fisher reveals in his new book, this would be a mistake—and not just because a decision like the gay marriage ruling can be decided by the opinion of a single justice. Rather, we tend to judge the executive and judicial branches idealistically, while taking a more realistic view of the legislative, with its necessarily messier and more transparent workings. In *Congress*, Fisher highlights these biases as he measures the record of the three branches in protecting individual rights—and finds that Congress, far more than the president or the Supreme Court, has defended the rights of blacks, women, children, Native Americans, and religious liberty. After reviewing the constitutional principles that apply to all three branches of government, Fisher conducts us through a history of struggles over individual rights, showing how the court has frequently failed at many critical junctures where Congress has acted to protect rights. He identifies changes in the balance of power over time—a post–World War II transformation that has undermined the system of checks and balances the Framers designed to protect individuals in their aspiration for self-government. Without a strong, independent Congress, this book reminds us, our system would operate with two elected officers in the executive branch and none in the judiciary, a form of government best described as elitist—and one no one would deem democratic. In light of the history that unfolds here—and in view of a Congress widely decried as dysfunctional—Fisher proposes reforms that would strengthen not only the legislative branch's role in protecting individual rights under the Constitution, but also its standing in the democracy it serves.

Our Unsettled Constitution

In this gripping, thought-provoking, and sometimes emotional from-the-trenches account of religious persecution in America, Harvard-trained lawyer David French brings a unique perspective to the culture wars. Fighting the small battles in the small places, French has seen first-hand the real-life consequences of an imbalanced legal system and a Christian political approach that sometimes works against the very freedoms it seeks to protect. Through the use of stories, case studies and personal accounts, French traces precisely how Christians fight battles in church, school, and the workplace to preserve the basic right to share the gospel and worship as they choose. *A Season for Justice* will challenge and move its readers and force them to think clearly and soberly about the real legal attack on Christianity in America.

Congress

Mobilizing the Press examines the role of the press in constitutional litigation before the United States Supreme Court to shape the First Amendment doctrine that forms the legal environment in which journalists operate. The book shows that the Court has consistently ruled in favor of the press's interpretation of the First Amendment on publishing issues such as prior restraints, libel, and privacy, but has not been persuaded that the First Amendment protects newsgathering, as in reporters' privilege, cameras in courtrooms, and ride-along cases. The book focuses on three important case studies and surveys the evolution of constitutional press law before and between the case studies. It demonstrates how the institutional press has played a significant, if not always decisive, role in that evolution. Eric B. Easton is Professor of Law at the University of Baltimore School of Law, where he has taught Communications Law, Legal Writing, and other subjects for 20 years. Before joining the UB faculty, he taught Media Law, Reporting, and Editing at Loyola University-Maryland. He has also taught Comparative Media Law at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Copyright and Constitutional Law at Shandong University, China, and Comparative Cyberlaw at the University of Curacao. He has been a visiting scholar at the Journalism Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. Before joining the academy, Professor Easton was a professional journalist for more than 20 years. He currently serves as editor of the scholarly *Journal of Media Law & Ethics* and as a member of the editorial advisory board of *The Daily Record*, Maryland's business and legal newspaper. Professor

Easton holds a B.S. from the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, a J.D. from the Francis King Carey School of Law, University of Maryland-Baltimore, and a Ph.D. from the Philip Merrill College of Journalism, University of Maryland-College Park. He has authored more than 15 law review articles and delivered a similar number of academic presentations in this country and overseas. He was also the general editor of the second edition of the American Bar Association's Sourcebook on Legal Writing Programs."

A Season for Justice

This book examines how the increasing interdependence between trade and foreign policy can be managed within the legal framework of the European Union. In the context of the legally distinct characteristics of the European Community and the Common Foreign and Security Policy, it analyses the problems underpinning the regulation of three areas: sanctions against third countries, armaments, and exports of dual-use goods. The focus is on whether the constitutional order of the European Union may address these problems while performing a variety of functions: ensuring the consistency and coherence of its external relations, preserving the *acquis communautaire* and respecting the right of the Member States to conduct their foreign policy as fully sovereign subjects of international law. The book concludes that the interactions between trade and foreign policy may be regulated in a legally sensible and realistic way within the current structure of the European Union. The recent developments regarding the defense and security identity of the European Union and the debate over the nature of an enlarged Union make this book all the more topical.

Mobilizing the Press

Considers over 20 Supreme Court cases which pivot on one of the first Ten Amendments.

Trade, Foreign Policy and Defence in EU Constitutional Law

From the national legal director of the ACLU, an essential guidebook for anyone seeking to stand up for fundamental civil liberties and rights. One of Washington Post's Notable Nonfiction Books of 2016. In an age of executive overreach, what role do American citizens have in safeguarding our Constitution and defending liberty? Must we rely on the federal courts, and the Supreme Court above all, to protect our rights? In *Engines of Liberty*, the esteemed legal scholar David Cole argues that we all have a part to play in the grand civic dramas of our era -- and in a revised introduction and conclusion, he proposes specific tactics for fighting Donald Trump's policies. Examining the most successful rights movements of the last thirty years, Cole reveals how groups of ordinary Americans confronting long odds have managed, time and time again, to convince the courts to grant new rights and protect existing ones. *Engines of Liberty* is a fundamentally new explanation of how our Constitution works and the part citizens play in it.

In Our Defense

There is hardly a struggle aimed at upholding and extending the rights embedded in the U.S. Constitution in which the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) has not played a central role, and yet few people have ever heard of it. Whether defending the rights of black people in the South, opponents of the war in Vietnam and victims of torture worldwide, or fighting illegal actions of the U.S. government, the CCR has stood ready to take on all comers, regardless of their power and wealth. When the United States declared that the Constitution did not apply to detainees at Guantanamo, the CCR waded fearlessly into battle, its Legal Director declaring, "My job is to defend the Constitution from its enemies. Its main enemies right now are the Justice Department and the White House." In this first-ever comprehensive history of one of the most important legal organizations in the United States, the Center for Constitutional Rights, Albert Ruben shows us exactly what it means to defend the Constitution. He examines the innovative tactics of the CCR, the ways in which a radical organization is built and nurtured, and the impact that the CCR has had on our very conception of the law. This book is a must-read not only for lawyers, but for all the rest of us who may one day find our rights in jeopardy.

Engines of Liberty

In this timely reevaluation of an infamous Supreme Court decision, David E. Bernstein provides a compelling survey of the history and background of *Lochner v. New York*. This 1905 decision invalidated state laws limiting work hours and became the leading case contending that novel economic regulations

were unconstitutional. Sure to be controversial, Rehabilitating Lochner argues that the decision was well grounded in precedent—and that modern constitutional jurisprudence owes at least as much to the limited-government ideas of Lochner proponents as to the more expansive vision of its Progressive opponents. Tracing the influence of this decision through subsequent battles over segregation laws, sex discrimination, civil liberties, and more, Rehabilitating Lochner argues not only that the court acted reasonably in Lochner, but that Lochner and like-minded cases have been widely misunderstood and unfairly maligned ever since.

The People's Lawyer

Does constitutionalizing rights improve respect for those rights in practice? Drawing on statistical analyses, survey experiments, and case studies from around the world, this book argues that enforcing constitutional rights is not easy, but that some rights are harder to repress than others. First, enshrining rights in constitutions does not automatically ensure that those rights will be respected. For rights to matter, rights violations need to be politically costly. But this is difficult to accomplish for unconnected groups of citizens. Second, some rights are easier to enforce than others, especially those with natural constituencies that can mobilize for their enforcement. This is the case for rights that are practiced by and within organizations, such as the rights to religious freedom, to unionize, and to form political parties. Because religious groups, trade unions and parties are highly organized, they are well-equipped to use the constitution to resist rights violations. As a result, these rights are systematically associated with better practices. By contrast, rights that are practiced on an individual basis, such as free speech or the prohibition of torture, often lack natural constituencies to enforce them, which makes it easier for governments to violate these rights. Third, even highly organized groups armed with the constitution may not be able to stop governments dedicated to rights-repression. When constitutional rights are enforced by dedicated organizations, they are thus best understood as speed bumps that slow down attempts at repression. An important contribution to comparative constitutional law, this book provides a comprehensive picture of the spread of constitutional rights, and their enforcement, around the world.

Rehabilitating Lochner

A state-of-the-art analysis of the contentious areas of EU law that have been put in the spotlight by populism.

How Constitutional Rights Matter

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