

Democratic Ideals-Major U.S. Government Documents

Please summarize examples of major documents in U.S. history as they are connected to the democratic ideals in the boxes below.

Democratic Ideal (define in a few words)	Major U.S. documents connected to ideals
Liberty-Freedom	Declaration of Independence, N.C. Dec. of Rights (1776), Halifax Resolves, 13th Amendment, Emancipation Proclamation, Bill of Rights
Equality-Everyone has the same rights!	14th Amendment, Civil Rights Acts (1866 and 1964), Voting Rights (15th Amendment/19th Amendment and Voting Rights Act 1965), Declaration of Independence
Democracy-The people decide on who represents them in government.	Mayflower Compact, U.S. Constitution, North Carolina constitution, Voting rights laws, Bill of Rights, DOI
Popular Sovereignty-The people decide on an issue or law, no government interference.	Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), N.C. Dec. of Rights (1776),
Federalism-Separation of powers/responsibilities between the <u>federal</u> and <u>state</u> governments.	Articles of Confederation (led to federalism), U.S. Constitution , Federalist Papers
Separation of Powers-Powers divided among government branches.	U.S. Constitution, North Carolina constitution
Checks and Balances-Government branches keep each other accountable.	U.S. and North Carolina constitutions
Due Process of Law-If a person is accused of a crime, he or she still has rights.	5th Amendment, 6th Amendment (Bill of Rights), 8th Amendment, 14th Amendment, Civil Rights Act (1964)
Civic Engagement-A person or groups of people work to make a difference in their community through petitions, letters, service projects, running for office, etc. aka "citizen participation."	Archibald Murphey's letters (to fix N.C. infrastructure problems), online campaigns, Greensboro Four (sit-ins, boycotts)

Differentiating between North Carolina state constitutions

Please give examples in the box below that differentiate between the four notable versions of the North Carolina state constitution.

1776 (Dec. of Rights)	1835 Convention	1868 Revisions	1971 Revisions

<p>Event: American Revolution</p> <p>Idea: Popular Sovereignty (people decide)</p> <p>Side note: Governor served one-year terms</p>	<p>Event: Antebellum Era</p> <p>Idea: Voting Rights</p> <p>Side note: Freed African Americans could not vote</p>	<p>Event: Reconstruction</p> <p>Idea: Voting Rights</p> <p>Side note: Local elections, African Americans COULD vote AND hold office!</p>	<p>Event: Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>Idea: Voting Rights/ Separation of Powers</p> <p>Side note: African Americans COULD vote AND hold office!</p> <p>(By 1971) Governors: four-year terms</p> <p>Powers between three branches</p>
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