

Kansas Humanities Council

Bill of Rights Display Details

- The display will be sent directly to you from the National Archives at the end of November
- There is no cost to you to host the display
- Display size is 66 1/2" high, 32" wide, and has a footboard of 45" square (see photo below)
- Display comes in 2 pieces to be assembled by you
- The display must be on exhibit by December 15, 2016
- The display may be exhibited as long as you like, but minimally through December 31, 2016
- The display is yours to keep
- Educational materials on the Bill of Rights are available through the National Archives website including links to documents, lesson plans, and a 3 minute video.
<http://www.archives.gov/education/special-topics.html>
- Public programs related to the display are optional but encouraged
- Opportunities for public programs related to the display provided by the Kansas Humanities Council include hosting a Pulitzer Project speaker or community writing workshop on the First Amendment rights to free speech and a free press. Click here for more details http://kansashumanities.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Pulitzer-SB-Writing-Wkshps_AUG-2016.pdf
- A final report must be submitted to the Kansas Humanities Council by February 28, 2017

Constitution of the United States

1787

OUR BILL OF RIGHTS IS 225 YEARS OLD.

The creation of the Bill of Rights is part of the remarkable history of American individualism. The Constitution is a contract with the people, designed for the government to protect their individual rights. The Constitution was changed for the first time.

Creating The BILL OF RIGHTS

The founding fathers decided a bill of rights was unnecessary and potentially dangerous to include in the Constitution. This was a mistake, an expression of the Constitution and this is why we have our governing document. When the states ratified approval of the Constitution, many suggested changes to the document, including bills, a statement of rights and changes to the government. The First Congress agreed to add rights to avoid making changes to the structure of the government. The Bill of Rights was a compromise.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ORIGINALLY THERE WAS NO BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTION?

Who wrote the Bill of Rights?

James Madison

What is an Amendment?

Article V of the Constitution allows the President to propose changes to the Constitution. The President must first get the approval of two-thirds of both the House and the Senate. If the President proposes a change, the House and the Senate must approve the change by a two-thirds majority. If the House and the Senate do not approve the change, the President can propose a new change.

That is why the Bill of Rights is so important. It is the only part of the Constitution that has been amended.

Where is the Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights is located in the first ten amendments to the Constitution. It is the only part of the Constitution that has been amended.



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IN COLLABORATION WITH