CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The first 10 amendments, often called the Bill of Rights, are almost a part of the original Constitution. The 10 Amendments were proposed September 25, 1789, and became effective December 15, 1791. These amendments bind only the national government, but through the "due process" clause in the 14th Amendment, the Supreme Court applies some of the provisions of the states. (See Bill of Rights.)

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

(Proposed June 18, 1866. Adopted July 28, 1868.)

Section I ALL PERSONS BORN OR NATURALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION THEREOF, ARE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE WHEREIN THEY RESIDE. NO STATE SHALL MAKE OR ENFORCE ANY LAW WHICH SHALL ABRIDGE THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: NOR SHALL ANY STATE DEPRIVE ANY PERSON OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW; NOR DENY TO ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

The purpose of this amendment was to grant citizenship to the newly freed Negro slaves, to extend to them full civil rights, and to protect them in their rights. Section I has become a source of judicial power, and a limitation on state powers. The section begins by defining citizenship, and it distinguishes between United States citizen by being born in the United States or by being naturalized, and he becomes a citizen of a state by living there.

The most important provision is the clause that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law." In the 5th Amendment the "due process law" clause limits the national government, here it limits the states. Under both amendments the federal courts may say what "due process" means.

Under the last clause no state may deny to any person (or corporation) "within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." This clause was designed to protect the freed Negroes. In 1896 the Supreme Court held that this clause did not prohibit states from practices of racial segregation.

During the 1930's the court began to retreat from this stand. Finally, in 1954, the Supreme Court held that the "equal protection" clause requires the ending of racial segregation in public schools.
SAMPLE
State of South Carolina
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

Dated at .................................................., S. C., ................day of ......................................, 19......

I .............................................................................................................................
hereby apply for registration as an elector and certify under
that:

1. I am a female, a member of the .................................................. race, born at
male

.................................................., on ..................................

I reside at .................................................. Street in the town or city of

.................................................. or

on .................................................. Road in ..................................................

township or Parish in .................................................. County. My nearest
voting place is .................................................. My weight is ............ lbs.,
my height is ............ ft. ............ in., the color of my eyes

the color of my hair ..................................

( ) 2. I (a) will have resided in South Carolina for at least one year, in this
County for at least six months and in my voting precinct for at least
three months prior to any election at which I will be entitled to vote if
a registration certificate is issued to me upon this application, or

( ) (b) am a minister or spouse of a minister in charge of an organized
church in this State, or

( ) (c) am a teacher of public school or spouse of a teacher and will have
resided in South Carolina for a period of six months prior to any such
election.

( ) 3. I am not an idiot, or insane, a pauper supported at public expense or
confined in any public prison.

4. I will demonstrate to the Registration Board that

( ) (a) I can both read and write a section of the Constitution of South
Carolina; or

( ) (b) I own and have paid all taxes due last year on property in this State
assessed at $300.00 or more.

( ) 5. I (a) have never been convicted of any of the following crimes: burglary,
arsenal, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery,
robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wifebeating, housebreaking, receiving
stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy,
incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes
against the election laws; or

( ) (b) Have been legally pardoned for such conviction.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this .................................................. day of ......................................, 19......

.................................................. Applicant

Examined and found (not) qualified

Member of Registration Board

Member of Registration Board

VOTEless People Are Hopeless People
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Teaching</th>
<th>Travel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ethel Gumball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 hrs./wk.</td>
<td>1 hr./wk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Juanita Gumball</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 hrs./wk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aim: To develop the highest type of integrity and respect for all that is good, pure, and beneficial to mankind accompanied by the courage to defend it.

Purpose: To help adults to develop desirable social attitudes to gain information and broader understandings and to learn to live a richer life in their surroundings... good citizens.

Preparation: Individual instructions were given because of different needs.

Material Used: Magazines, newspapers, Modern Practice Book in English, I Want To Read and Write, Imaginary Line Handwriting, State of South Carolina Application for Registration, My Country —
## TEACHERS ACTIVITY REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Teaching</th>
<th>Travel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Allene Brewer</td>
<td>Edisto Island, S.C.</td>
<td>8hrs/wk.</td>
<td>6hrs/wk.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Brewer</td>
<td>Edisto Island, S.C.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Gertrude Simmons</td>
<td>N. Charleston, S.C.</td>
<td>6hrs/wk.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>40 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Roberta Leonard</td>
<td>N. Charleston, S.C.</td>
<td>2hrs/wk.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ethel Grimbail</td>
<td>Wadmalaw Island, S.C.</td>
<td>6hrs/wk.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Rosa Grimbail</td>
<td>Wadmalaw Island, S.C.</td>
<td>2hrs/wk.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Etta Clark</td>
<td>Upper Johns Island, S.C.</td>
<td>6hrs/wk</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>1½ hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Gertrude Simmona</td>
<td>Upper Johns Island, S.C.</td>
<td>2hrs/wk.</td>
<td>4hrs/wk.</td>
<td>1½ hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aim:** To get as many students registeres as possible—To see that each pupil do some writing, reading, english and arithmetic before school closes.

**Purpose:** To create a Cultural, Political and Religious atmosphere among the people.

**Preparation:** Study pupils—Group according to the ability of each—Plan work accordingly.


**Comments:** Skits will be presented by each school at the joint school closing on March 4, 1960 at the Methodist Center Johns Island, which will portray the actual work that has been going on in both the Adult and Sewing Classes.

Submitted by: Bernie Robinson
Johns Island School—Enrollment of eighteen (18) students with an attendance of fourteen (14) students per night. Age range from fifteen (15) to sixty-five (65) years. Two registered during this term, others having registered during previous terms.

Lower Johns Island—Enrollment of sixteen (16) students with an attendance record of ten (10) students per night. Age range from twenty-three (23) to sixty-five (65) years. Grade levels brought up to about grade two to grade four by the end of term. Three have registered during school term and have influenced others in the community to register.

North Charleston School—Enrollment of sixteen (16) students with an attendance of eleven (11) students per night. Age range from twenty-eight (28) to seventy-five (75) years. Eight registered during this term. Grade levels ranged from first grade to sixth.

Wadmalaw Island School—Enrollment of twenty-four (24) students with an average attendance record of fifteen (15) students. Age range from fourteen (14) to sixty (60) years. Grade levels, Beginners were brought to second grade level and fourth to sixth grade level. Twelve were registered during this term. This area only had fifty persons registered during the 1948-1958 period but the influence of the school in this community has increased their registration to over a hundred in the year and a half period on re-registration.

Edisto Island School—Enrollment of forty-seven (47) students with an average attendance of thirty-two (32). Age range from twenty-one (21) to seventy-two (72) years. Grade range from beginners to the eighth grade. Seven registered during this term. Twenty-three had registered during the school term of the previous year. Many others in this community have registered as a result of the influence of the students of this school.

Submitted by,

Bernice V. Robinson
ANSWERS TO CITIZENSHIP TEST

ON

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

1. The Constitution of the United States places the final authority in our Nation in the hands of
   a. the national courts
   b. the States
   c. the people

2. Limits are placed on the right to vote by the
   a. National Government
   b. States
   c. courts

3. The powers granted to the National Government in the Constitution are called
   a. delegated powers
   b. denied powers
   c. the final authority

4. Our towns and cities have delegated authority which they get from the
   a. State
   b. Congress
   c. President

5. The State governments have the authority to
   a. admit new States into the Union
   b. set up local governments within the State
   c. declare war

6. The chief work of the Congress is to
   a. make the laws for the Nation
   b. explain the laws
   c. make treaties
7. The Members of the House of Representatives are called
   a. judges
   b. Congressmen
   c. Senators

8. The Senators and Congressmen from my State are elected by the
   a. State legislature
   b. voters

9. The judges of the national courts hold office
   a. for five years
   b. for life if they obey the laws
   c. for twenty years.

10. The legislative branch of the State government
    a. makes the laws for the State
    b. tries cases in the courts
    c. explains the laws

11. A citizen who desires to vote on election day must, before that date, go before the election officers and
    a. register
    b. pay all of his bills
    c. have his picture taken.

12. The written statement of the things for which a political party stands is called the
    a. ballot
    b. platform
    c. candidate

13. Bad government in a democracy is possible if the people
    a. make wise votes
    b. forget to vote
    c. do not stay at home.
14. The Articles of Confederation are
   a. the Constitution we now have
   b. a plan for State government
   c. an early plan of government for the original 13 States.

15. The church that we attend is chosen
   a. by the National Government
   b. by ourselves
   c. by the Congress

16. Our Constitution has been changed
   a. by the President
   b. by the Congress and the people
   c. by the Supreme Court

17. The Seventeenth Amendment states that Senators shall be elected by
   a. the State legislatures
   b. the people of the States
   c. the Congress

18. Laws for the District of Columbia are made
   a. by the state of Maryland
   b. by the Congress
   c. by the people who live there.

19. The President of the Senate gets his office
   a. by election by the people
   b. by election by the Senate
   c. by appointment by the President

20. The mail carrier is paid by the
   a. city
   b. State
   c. United States Government
21. Presidential candidates are nominated
   a. by State Legislatures
   b. by National Conventions
   c. by the people

22. The President is elected
   a. by the Congress
   b. by the direct vote of the people
   c. by the people through electors

23. The President must be at least
   a. twenty-five years old
   b. thirty years old
   c. thirty-five years old

24. The President gets his authority to carry out laws
   a. from the Declaration of Independence
   b. from the Constitution
   c. from the Congress

25. The President is elected
   a. for four years
   b. for six years
   c. for life

26. The general plan of a State government is given
   a. in the Constitution of the United States
   b. in the laws of the Congress
   c. in its own State constitution

27. Most States have a lawmaking body made up
   a. of two houses
   b. of one house
   c. of the governor and the department heads.
28. The system of courts in a State is called
   a. The executive branch of the government
   b. the State judiciary
   c. the Senate

29. The name of our first President was
   a. John Adams
   b. George Washington
   c. Alexander Hamilton

30. Money is coined by
   a. the States
   b. the people
   c. the National Government

31. The Congress cannot regulate commerce
   a. between States
   b. with other countries
   c. within a State

32. The Congress cannot establish is called
   a. churches
   b. courts
   c. banks

33. A government in which the people delegate authority to chosen officials is
   a. a totalitarian state
   b. a republic
   c. a monarchy

34. We usually decide public questions in the United States by a vote of the
   a. few
   b. majority
   c. male citizens
35. The (U.S.) Supreme Court is made up of
   a. 9 Justices
   b. 6 Justices
   c. 5 Justices

36. United States judges obtain their offices through
   a. election by the people of their districts
   b. appointment by the President without the approval of the Senate
   c. appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

37. Each State has as many Presidential electors as it has
   a. Senators
   b. Representatives
   c. Senators and Representatives.

38. The number of Representatives from each State depends upon
   a. the voters
   b. the population
   c. the electors

39. All bills of revenue (tax) must begin in
   a. the Senate
   b. the Supreme Court
   c. the House of Representatives

40. It is important for every voter
   a. to vote as others tell him to vote
   b. to vote for the most popular candidate
   c. to vote for the best qualified candidate.
41. In case of impeachment of the President, the officer who would preside at the trial is
   a. the Vice President
   b. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
   c. Chief Justice of the United States

42. A tax on the money a person receives in payment for his labor, or earnings from his property is
   a. an income tax
   b. a poll tax
   c. a sales tax

43. The tax we pay on our property is
   a. a business tax
   b. a property tax
   c. an inheritance tax.
How to Fill in a Money Order Blank

1. How the money order blank looks (simplified and slightly enlarged):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNITED STATES POSTAL MONEY ORDER</strong></td>
<td><strong>10-52,887,803</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOID IF ALTERED</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dollars 10-52,887,803</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAY AMOUNT IN THIS BLOCK</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dollars</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUT NOT</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MORE THAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dollars</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cents</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information below to be filled in by purchaser</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purchaser's Receipt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAY TO</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fill in Other Side</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payee's name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROM</strong></td>
<td><strong>DETACH AND HOLD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser's name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Please</strong></td>
<td><strong>THIS RECEIPT MUST BE PRESENTED IN CASE OF LOSS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash</strong></td>
<td><strong>SENT TO ADDRESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser's street address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Promptly</strong></td>
<td><strong>DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, SPINDLE OR MUTILATE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser's city State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Where to fill in the blank:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO NOT WRITE HERE</strong></td>
<td><strong>DO NOT WRITE HERE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAY TO</strong></td>
<td><strong>PAY TO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payee's name</td>
<td>Payee's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROM</strong></td>
<td><strong>FROM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser's name</td>
<td>Purchaser's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purchaser's street address</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purchaser's street address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purchaser's city State</strong></td>
<td><strong>Purchaser's city State</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>