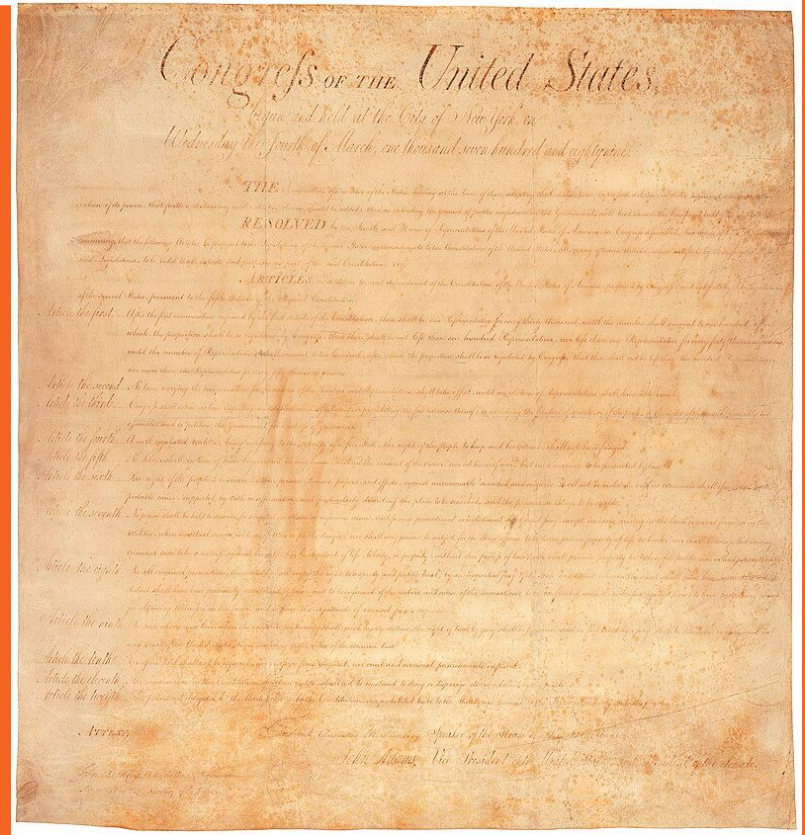
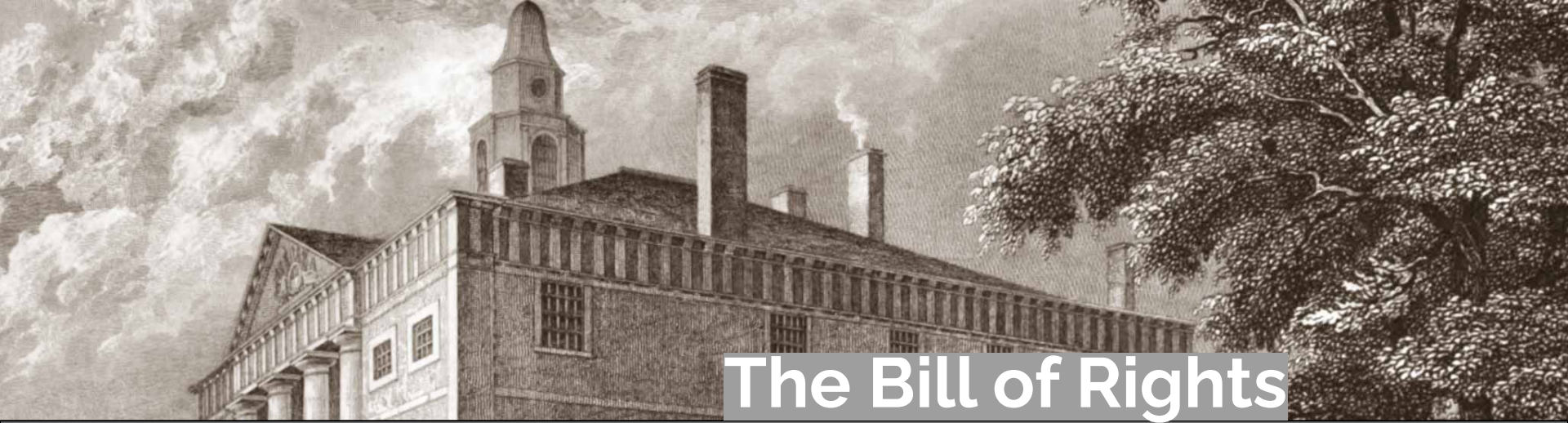


Reconstruction Amendments and The Bill of Rights



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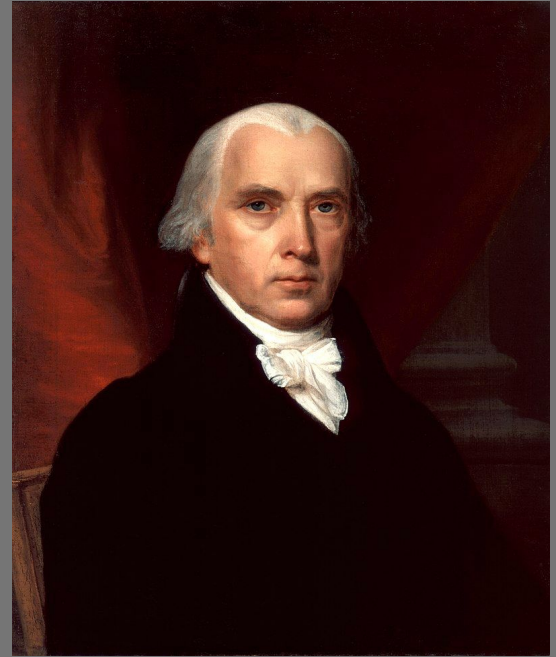


The Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights was written in the summer of 1789 by the newly elected Congress, two years after the Constitution itself had been written. On 28 September 1789, following the report of the Committee for Enrolled Bills, the amendments agreed by both houses of Congress were referred to the individual state legislatures. Of the twelve amendments referred, ten were ratified by the states and comprise the Bill of Rights. This collection nevertheless sheds new light on the way that the language of the Bill of Rights evolved, and enables a reader to understand the context within which particular decisions were made.



Navigating to Madison's Proposed Amendments



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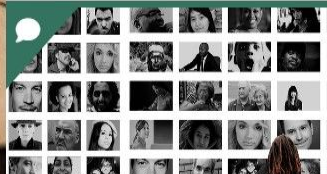
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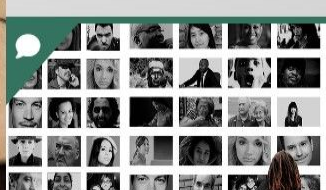
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U.S. Constitutional Convention 1787 (2021 Edition)

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United States Constitutional Convention 1787 (2016 Edition)

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United States Bill of Rights 1789

Twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution, introduced in September 1789 by Congress.

VIEW OVERVIEW SELECT VIEW



United States Bill of Rights 1789 (2021 Edition)

Twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution, introduced in September 1789 by Congress.

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The Road to Civil War

None

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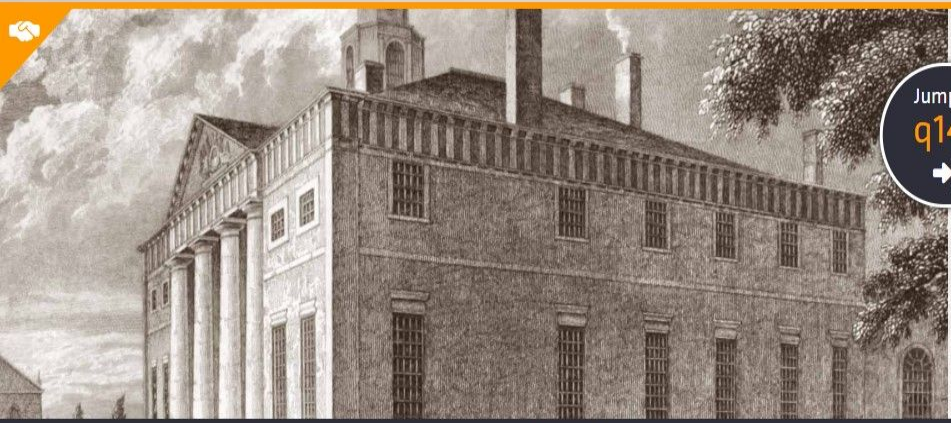
United States Thirtieth



United States Fourteenth



United States Fifth



Jump To
q145
 →

United States Bill of Rights 1789 (2021 Edition)

Twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution, introduced in September 1789 by Congress.

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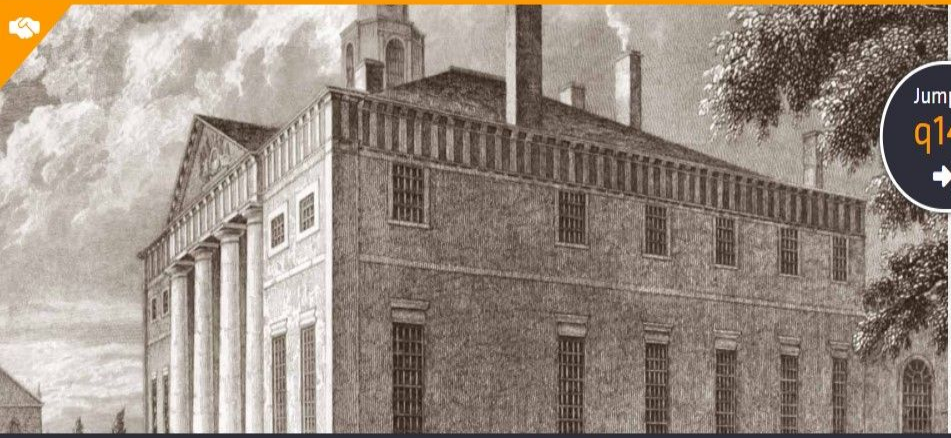
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Introduction

Introductory Notes





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United States Bill of Rights (1791 Edition)

Twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted September 1789 by Congress.

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Introduction



es Bill of Rights 1789 (2021 Edition)

ment to the Constitution, introduced in September 1789 by Congress.

The House of Representatives

- House: Committee of the Whole
- House: Committee of Eleven
- Joint: Committee for Enrolled Bills
- House: Committee of Three
- The Senate
- Joint: Conference Committee
- House: Rules Committee
- Joint: Conference Rules Committee
- House: Committee of Elections
- Senate: Rules Committee

Select a committee The House of Representatives

Current D

The House of Representatives

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- THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S VIEW

APPROVED DOCUMENTS (6) DRAFT DOCUMENTS (17) REFERRED DOCUMENTS (14)

Type	Document Name	Status	Introduced	Decision
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Current Document List

Select a committee The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives

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APPROVED DOCUMENTS (6)	DRAFT DOCUMENTS (17)	REFERRED DOCUMENTS (14)
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Type	Document Name	Status	Introduced	Decision
	Recommitted Clauses		Monday, 13 April 1789	Monday, 13 April 1789
	Madison's Proposed Amendments		Monday, 08 June 1789	Tuesday, 21 July 1789
	Massachusetts Form of Ratification		Monday, 08 June 1789	Tuesday, 21 July 1789
	South Carolina Form of Ratification		Monday, 08 June 1789	Tuesday, 21 July 1789

Madison's Proposed Amendments

Session #:

s4886

Event #:

e126020

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `quillproject.net/current_document_view/126020`. The page title is "United States Bill of Rights 1789 (2021 Edition)". Below the title, it states "Twelve articles of amendment to the Constitution, introduced in September 1789 by Congress." The page is categorized under "The House of Representatives" and "The lower chamber of the United States Congress". A timeline diagram shows the document's history from Wednesday, March 04, 1789, to Tuesday, September 29, 1789. A key event is highlighted: "Document introduced in: Session 4886: 1789-06-08 11:00:00". Below this, it notes "Madison proposes amendments to the Constitution; several states submit forms of ratification". A "Document View" section is visible, titled "Madison's Proposed Amendments", with a sub-note: "There are 0 proposed amendments related to this document on which decisions have not been taken." The main text of the document begins with: "First, That there be prefixed to the constitution a declaration, that all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from, the people. That Government is instituted and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. That the people have an indubitable, unalienable, and inalienable right to reform or change their Government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution. Secondly. That in article 1st, section 2, clause 3, these words be struck out, to wit: 'The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made;' and that in place thereof

Madison's Proposed Amendments

Document Timeline

- [Madison's Proposed Amendments](#) (introduced on 1789-06-08 11:00:00 - CREATE - e126020) **[This document]** [\[view current proposal at this moment\]](#)
 - [None](#) (introduced on 1789-06-08 11:00:00 - REPORT_PROPOSAL - e126034) [\[view current proposal at this moment\]](#)
 - [Gerry's Motion to Bring State Amendments Forward](#) (introduced on 1789-07-21 11:00:00 - PROCEDURE - e126076) [\[view current proposal at this moment\]](#)
 - [None](#) (introduced on 1789-07-21 11:00:00 - DEBATE_MOTION - e126077) [\[view current proposal at this moment\]](#)
 - [None](#) (introduced on 1789-07-21 11:00:00 - ADOPT_PROPOSAL - e126078) [\[view current proposal at this moment\]](#)
 - [None](#) (introduced on 1789-07-21 11:00:00 - REPORT_PROPOSAL - e126079) [\[view current proposal at this moment\]](#)

Session #: [s4886](#) Event #: [e126020](#)

What differences do you see between Madison's Proposal and the Bill of Rights as we know them today?

What similarities?

The Civil Rights Amendments

Beginning with the proceedings debating the failed Corwin Amendment in 1861 and ending with the drafting of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, the Quill Reconstruction Projects illustrate a legislative story of emancipation, civil rights, and the reunification of the Union after the Civil War.



The Civil Rights Amendments

Constitutional reform and civil rights 1860-1875
(PREVIEW RELEASE: collection under construction)

[VIEW COLLECTION](#)

Compare H. Res. 63 and the first section of H. Res. 127.

- What is different between the two texts?

- What do you think are some implications of those differences?

Hint: Keep in mind, H. Res. 63 is a failed draft and H. Res. 127 is a referred document.



H. Res. 63

EXPAND TEXT BREAKDOWN VIEW ↔

AGREED TEXT

INTERMEDIATE TEXT

PROPOSED TEXT

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE —.

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty, and property.



EXPAND TEXT BREAKDOWN VIEW ↔

AGREED TEXT

INTERMEDIATE TEXT

PROPOSED TEXT

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —.

SEC. 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or 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 laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 3. Until the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

SEC. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Comparing Two Documents

Document	Who proposes the amendment to the Constitution?	What are key phrases in the document?
1. For H. Res. 63 Event #: <u>e899167</u>	Reported by Mr. Bingham from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction	The Congress shall have power to make all laws...
2. For H. Res. 127 Event #: <u>e896844</u>	Reported by Mr. Stevens from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction	No State shall make or enforce any law ...