

The Unfinished Business of the Federal Convention

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Good Ideas For Teaching: Wave Blurt (Kyle Reyes)

- Students think of a single word answer to a question.
- Teacher waves his/her hand across the class.
- Students blurt out the word when the teacher points toward their section of the class.
- Students listen for others calling out the same word or different words.

Which right in the Bill of Rights should be interpreted most liberally?

Good Ideas For Teaching: Power Grab Patrol

• Wanting to "keep it in the family," the president appoints his/her 13 year old grandson, a recent graduate of 7th grade, to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court.

 The Senate and House pass a law that requires Supreme Court justices to disclose any gift or service they receive that exceeds \$20 in value.
 The president signs the law. The Supreme Court justices, not wanting to disclose such information, declare the law unconstitutional as a violation of their right to privacy.

G_{ood} I_{deas} F_{or} $T_{\text{eaching: Federalism Application}}$

- Choose a problem that you feel strongly about that government officials have stewardship over.
 - Stray dogs chasing you as you ride your bike in one part of town
 - Maasai being drive from Ngorongoro Conservation Area in Tanzania
 - Draining of Lake Powell
- Conduct research on the issue and identify potential solutions to the problem.
- Identify the level of government and the officials who have stewardship over the issue.
- Send emails to government officials explaining the problem and your suggestions for the problem.

Constitutional Interpretation for youth

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of press
- Right to privacy
- Due process

No more than two middle school aged kids can enter the store at a time during school hours.

Constitutional Interpretation for youth

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Is my school allowed to monitor or censor my online activity outside of school?

What about using my school-provided chromebook at home?

Can I get in trouble at school for something I text, email or post online while I'm there?

Can my school force me to log in to my personal social accounts or add someone to my contacts?

Can my school's cloud service sell my personal data?

Can my school take my phone? If school officials confiscate my phone, are they allowed to search it?

Can I get in trouble for "sexting"?

What are the laws regarding cyberbullying?



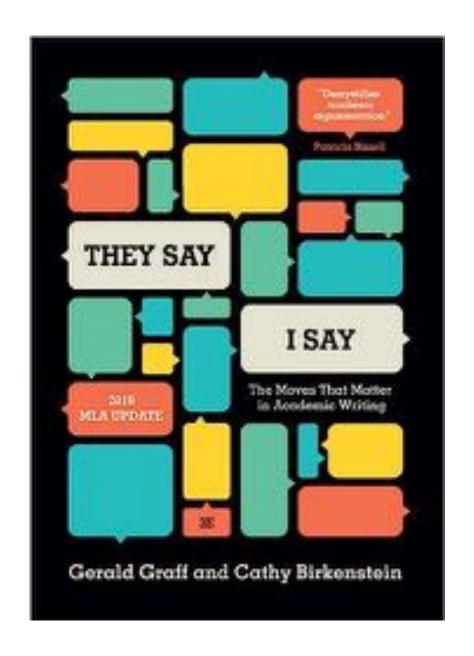
The Unfinished Business: Recurring Questions with Each Generation

- What are our rights and who is entitled to them?
- What does it mean to be free?
- What are our responsibilities?
- How can we take informed civic action?
- How can we work with people who are different from us to achieve the common good?
- What can we do to promote needed reform?
- How can we collaborate with like-minded people to access political power?
- What can we do when government ignores legitimate concerns?
- What are the best ways to achieve compromise?



Responding to Civil Rights Abuses and Protests

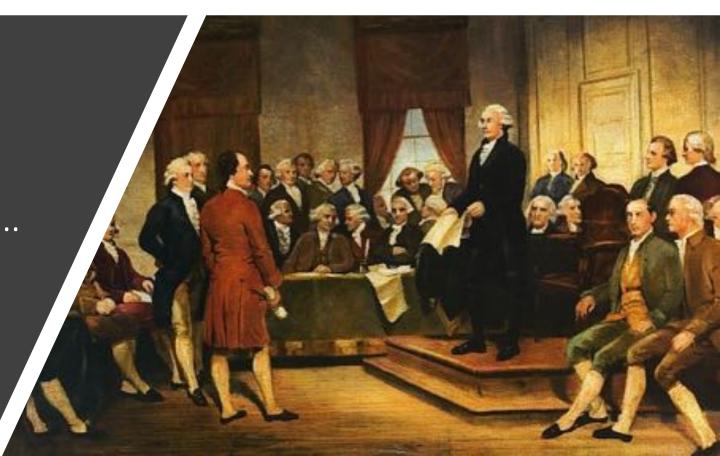
- What laws and policies need to be changed to ensure that law enforcers do not abuse their power and those they interact with, especially vulnerable populations, are protected?
- What are the best ways to promote law and order—domestic tranquility?
- What are the sources and outcomes of systemic racism and how can these best be addressed?
- What are the best ways to make amends for historic wrongs such as enslavement, segregation, and discrimination?



THEY SAY, YOU SAY, I SAY, WE SAY: THE MOVES THAT MATTER IN CLASSROOM-BASED CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

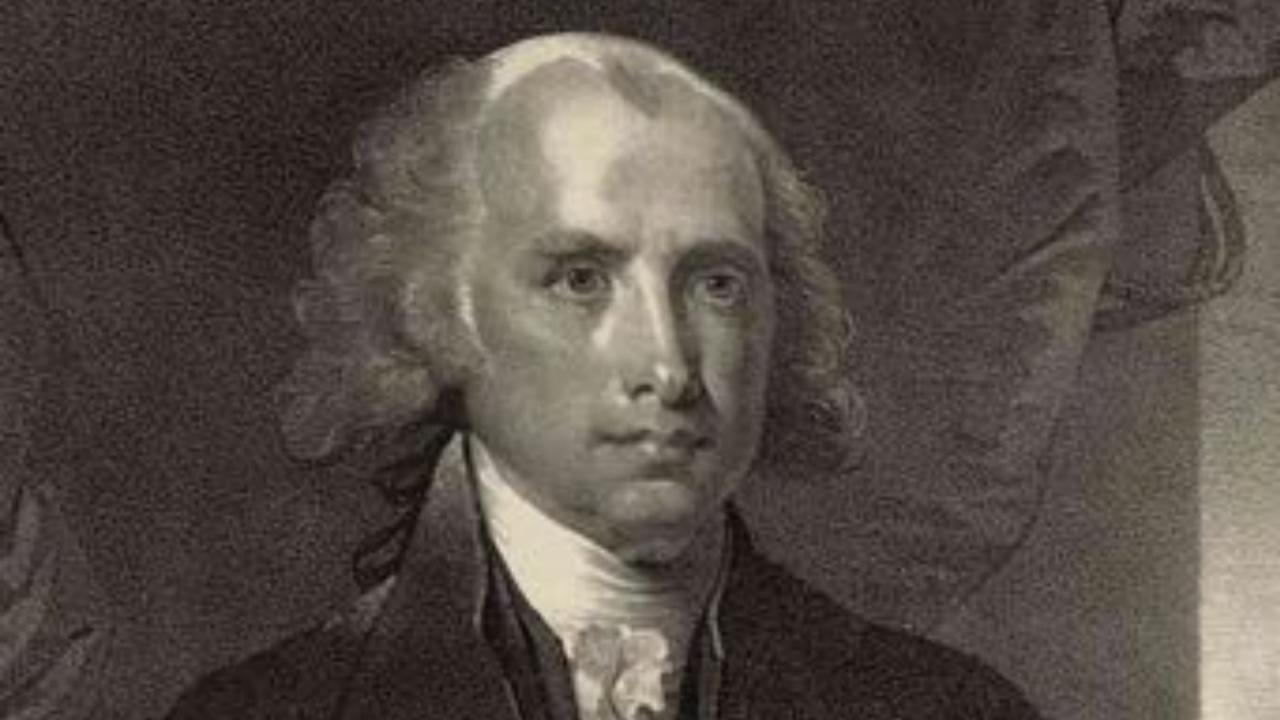


THEY SAY, you say, I say, we say...



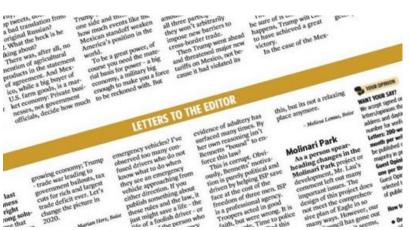


THEY SAY, You Say, I Say, We Say



They Say

- Identify the level of government (federal, state, or local) that has primary responsible for an issue.
- Identify the specific authorities who have stewardship over the issue.
- Research how courts have interpreted related Constitutional rights and other legal issues.
- Find out how other nations, states, or communities have addressed this problem.
- Research relevant statistics, facts, and ethical issues.
- Find out special interest groups' (representing multiple perspectives) responses.











They say, YOU SAY, I say, we say



They Say, YOU SAY, I Say, We Say

Resources (11)

Hamilton Plan (Draft) - (text)

Hamilton's papers contain his draft notes for his speech of 18 June 1787, where he laid out his plan for a constitution. Farrand included these in his volume, along with the various reports of what Hamilton said, recorded by Madison, King, Lansing,...

New Jersey Plan - (text)

APPENDEX E: THE NEW JERSEY PLAN OR PATERSON
RESOLUTIONS Farrand writes: "When the Convention, in
Committee of the Whole was evidently coming to a favorable
conclusion in its consideration of the Virginia Plan, various
representatives of the...

to give a more correct view of his ideas, and to suggest the amendments which he...

Hamilton Plan (Madison's Version) - (text)

APPENDIX P. THE HAMS:TON PLAN Ferrand writes: "In:

connection with his important speech of June 18, Hamilton

read a sketch of a plan of government which "was meant only

New Jersey Plan (Draft) - (text)

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Pinckney Plan (Recreated Original) - Ossici

APPENDIX D: THE PINCKNEY PLAN Ferrand writes: "On May 29, after Randolph had presented the Virginia Plan to the Convention, "Mr. Charles Finckney . . . laid before the House for their consideration, the draught of a forderal government to be aprend. .

Sherman's Proposals - (text)

Favrand writes: "Among the Sherman papers was found a document containing a series of propositions, which has been

Pinckney Plan (Redraft) - (test)

APPENDEX D: THE PSNCKNEY PLAN Farrand writes: On May 29, after Randolph had presented the Virginia Plan to the Convention, "Mr. Charles Pinckney . . . laid before the House for their consideration, the draught of a fixederal government to be agreed . . .

Virginia Plan (Madison's Version) (mm)

APPENDIX C: THE VIRSINGA PLAN OR RANDOLPH RESOLUTIONS. Farrand writes: "As their state had taken the

Hamilton Plan (Redraft) - (text)

APPENDOX F: THE HAMSLTON PLAN Farrand writes: "In connection with his important speech of June 16, Hamilton read a sketch of a plan of government which "was meant only to give a more correct view of his ideas, and to suggest the amendments which he...

Pinckney Plan (Documentary History Version)

Margie Burna's article "The Mystery of Charles Pinckney's Draft. of the U.S. Constitution Revisited", The South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 117, No. 3 (2006), argues that the king searched for original of Pinckney's Plan was published at the end...

Randolph's Suggestion for Conciliating the Small States - (text)

Farrand includes the following from the Hadison Papers, XII, 60. Printed in Documentary History of the Constitution, 1; 437-436: "Communicated by Mr. Randolph, July 10. as an accomodating proposition to small States"

You say

- Wait until your turn to speak. Don't interrupt.
- Listen and think carefully about what the person says.
- Take notes as they speak so you can remember their main ideas and evidence.
- Ask questions and restate their ideas to them to make sure you understand.
- Look for points of agreement between you and them.
- Think about why their ideas make sense from their perspective.
- Acknowledge their evidence and humbly evaluate it with an open mind.
- Try not to be offended, focusing on their ideas and intent rather than specific words.
- Identify how their ideas might improve or even replace your ideas.
- Invite everyone's perspective









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They say, you say, I SAY, we say



They Say, You Say, I SAY, We Say

From Madison's notes...

Mr. MADISON, moved, in order to get over the difficulties, the following resolution-"that the equality of suffrage established by the articles of Confederation ought not to prevail in the national Legislature, and that an equitable ratio of representation ought to be substituted." This was 2ded. by Mr. Govr. MORRIS, and being generally relished, would have been agreed to; when,

Mr. REED moved that the whole clause relating to the point of Representation be postponed; reminding the Come. that the deputies from Delaware were restrained by their commission from assenting to any change of the rule of suffrage, and in case such a change should be fixed on, it might become their duty to retire from the Convention.

Isay

- Start by sincerely thanking others for sharing their ideas.
- Acknowledge how others' ideas have improved your ideas.
- Explain your opinion even if it is not the same as theirs.
- Respectfully challenge other people's ideas that you think are flawed, but never make personal attacks.
- Remember that others may have strong feelings and choose words that show sensitivity.
- Give and explain evidence that supports your opinion.
- Talk about points of agreement and disagreement between you and others.
- Respond to others' questions without viewing questions as an attack but by helping others understand your ideas.

Words...

I will try very hard to use the right words. When I make a mistake, please forgive me and gently correct me. In this learning process, please consider carefully my ideas as well as my words.











They say, you say, I say, WE SAY



They Say, You Say, I Say, WE SAY



I confess that there are several parts of this constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them: For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others....

In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of Government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in Despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic Government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men, all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded...



The opinions I have had of its errors, I sacrifice to the public good. I have never whispered a syllable of them abroad. Within these walls they were born, and here they shall die. If every one of us in returning to our Constituents were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects & great advantages resulting naturally in our favor among foreign Nations as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity. Much of the strength & efficiency of any Government in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends, on opinion, on the general opinion of the goodness of the Government, as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its Governors. I hope therefore that for our own sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution... wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts & endeavors to the means of having it well administered.

On the whole, Sir, I can not help expressing a wish that every member of the Convention who may still have objections to it, would with me, on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.-

We say

- Start the processes with optimism, even if it seems like opinions are very different.
- View others, even those whose ideas are contrary, as moral and intelligent people.
- Do not view differences of opinion as personal attacks.
- Identify common ground that can be taken established without compromise.
- Search for ways to compromise.
- Stay humble, willing to change our minds in the face of strong evidence.
- Continue to work together on this and other issues, even if we cannot reach an immediate agreement.

Protecting Yourself when Teaching Controversial Topics



Some Tips on Teaching Controversial Topics

- Have standards-related instructional objectives for the lesson
- 2. Be transparent with parents
- 3. Maintain a balanced perspective
- 4. Set ground rules for discussions
- 5. Teach strategies for civil dialog
- 6. Frequently ask students to seek consensus rather than merely debating
- 7. Maintain a safe/brave classroom environment
- 8. Vet controversial lesson plans with colleagues and administrators
- Follow district guidelines for teaching controversy

