

Standards Institute

Text Set Excerpts

ELA II, Day 4

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The Black Panthers: Ten Point Program

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES. We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.
2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE. We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.
3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALISTS OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES. We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of our fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.
4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS. We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.
5. WE WANT DECENT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY. We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of the self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and in the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.
6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE. We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventive medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide our selves with proper medical attention and care.
7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES. We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against black people, other people of color and poor people inside the united

States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION. We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desire of the United States ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the United States government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U. S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY. We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in United States prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the United States military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trial.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY. When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are most disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

The Black Panthers: Ten Point Program

Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student-Friendly Definition• Sentence about text using that word correctly• Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
oppress	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to treat (a person or group of people) in a cruel or unfair way• <i>The Black Panthers recognized how the United States oppressed people of color.</i>• <i>Oppression didn't stop after slavery was over.</i>
impartial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• treating all people and groups equally• <i>Even though the court system in the U.S. is supposed to be impartial, the Black Panthers knew that it wasn't and demanded equity.</i>• <i>Carol is impartial when it comes to who sits with her at the lunch table.</i>
restitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the act of returning something that was lost or stolen to its owner• <i>The Black Panthers demanded restitution from all the years of free labor slavery provided.</i>• <i>Jason demanded restitution after finding out the car mechanic made Jason's car work worse.</i>
fascist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a way of organizing a society in which a government ruled by a dictator controls the lives of the people and in which people are not allowed to disagree with the government• <i>Black Panthers called the U.S. government fascist, even though the U.S. government calls itself a democracy.</i>• <i>Fascist governments oppress the people living in their own country.</i>
impel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to cause (someone) to feel a strong need or desire to do something• <i>The Black Panthers felt impelled to fight for the rights of Black people within the United States.</i>• <i>Arianna felt impelled to encourage her team mates even when the team was losing.</i>

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 1789 National Assembly of France

I. Men are born, and always continue, free and equal in respect of their rights. Civil distinctions, therefore, can be founded only on public utility.

II. The end of all political associations, is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance of **oppression**.

III. The nation is essentially the source of all **sovereignty**; nor can any individual, or any body of men, be entitled to any **authority** which is not expressly derived from it.

IV. Political liberty consists in the power of doing whatever does not injure another...

V. The law ought to prohibit only actions hurtful to society. What is not prohibited by the law, should not be **hindered**; nor should anyone be compelled to that which the law does not require.

VI. The law is an expression of the will of the community.

VII. No man should be accused, arrested, or held in confinement, except in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed...

...

VIII. The law ought to impose no other penalties but such as are absolutely and evidently necessary...

IX. Every man being presumed innocent till he has been convicted...

X. No man ought to be molested on account of his opinions, not even on account of his religious opinions, provided his **avowal** of them does not disturb the public order established by law.

According to article 2, What are the natural rights of man?

What nation is the source of all sovereignty (authority) in article 3?

Why is “Political liberty (freedom) important as stated in article 4?”

https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/2011_build/human_rights/french_dec_righ_tsofman.authcheckdam.pdf

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen	
Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student-Friendly Definition • Sentence about text using that word correctly • Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
oppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or control • <i>People have the right to speak out against oppression.</i> • <i>Some immigrant come to this country to escape oppression in their own country.</i>
sovereign(ity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a country's independent authority and the right to govern itself • <i>Many French citizens wanted to be a sovereign nation that wasn't ruled by a king or queen.</i> • <i>Most sovereign countries are members of the United Nations.</i>
authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the power to give orders or make decisions : the power or right to direct or control someone or something • <i>The creators of this Declaration demanded wanted authority and equal power to make political decisions.</i> • <i>The president has the authority to make major decisions, but still has to meet with congress about many of them.</i>
hindered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create difficulties for (someone or something) resulting in delay or obstruction • <i>Peoples ability to be treated fairly should not be hindered.</i> • <i>The protesters at the gate hindered my ability to enter the property.</i>
avowal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An open declaration or acknowledgement • His avowal of his religious beliefs should not have caused him to be questioned. • The mayors avowal to clean up crime has yet to be put into action.

Excerpt: Sovereignty Defined

The Haudenosaunee Nation is how the Iroquois Indians identify themselves. The Iroquois was the name that early explorers assigned to this society. It is not a name they like or appreciate.

Like the individual states of the United States, each member nation of the Haudenosaunee retains the authority to govern its own internal affairs. Within the framework of the Great Law and its own specific laws, each individual nation reserves the right to adjudicate internal disputes, pass laws for the welfare of their own community, assess fees, regulate trade and commerce, control immigration and citizenship, oversee public works, approve land use, and appoint officials to act on its behalf. Every member of the Haudenosaunee has the authority to defend its citizens against internal and external dangers and to advocate for the peaceful resolution of conflict and the equitable distribution of collective resources.

Like the United States federal government, the Haudenosaunee is itself a constitutional government, holding the power to resolve differences between member nations and to guarantee that its members are of one mind on matters of international treaties, territorial disputes, international trade, or any other issue that affects the long-term welfare of the Confederacy. The Chiefs of the Grand Council are designated advocates of peace and hold the future welfare of the people in their hands. They are empowered to deliberate, to consider all options, to arrive at consensus, and to legislate laws that are added to the collective set of laws called the Great Law.

In the past, the chiefs, headmen and delegates of each nation were involved in the negotiation and acceptance of the terms of treaties with European governments, and later with the United States government. These treaties were then presented to the Grand Council for approval. If accepted, a treaty came to represent the legal relationship between the United States and the traditional nations.

Haudenosaunee sovereignty was not granted by the United States, any more than U.S. sovereignty was granted by the English crown in the eighteenth century. Sovereignty is an inherent right that, in the case of the Onondaga Nation, was established with the formation of the Haudenosaunee and adoption of the Great Law of Peace.

The Onondaga Nation has had and continues to possess sovereign authority, both as a nation and as part of the Haudenosaunee. With such sovereignty comes the power to pass laws, make treaties, and act on behalf of the Onondaga people in relations with other sovereign nations. It is an authority that the Nation and its designated representatives take very seriously.

Excerpt: Sovereignty Defined

Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student-Friendly Definition• Sentence about text using that word correctly• Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• v. to support or argue for: n. a person who argues for or supports a cause or policy• <i>The Onondaga Nation had advocated for their own sovereignty for hundreds of years.</i>• <i>The students advocated for better school lunches to be served in the cafeteria.</i>
adjudicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to make an official decision about who is right in a dispute• <i>One of the benefits of being a sovereign nation is that your nation can have its own process for adjudication.</i>• <i>TV show judges adjudicate for small claims cases.</i>
inherent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• belonging to the basic nature of someone or something• <i>Before European colonists came to the America's, the Onondaga's right to sovereignty was inherent.</i>• <i>It is inherent for toddlers to be curious.</i>
Haudenosaunee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• northeast Native American confederacy, frequently referred to as "the Iroquois Nation"• <i>The Onondaga are a part of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, along with five other Native American Nations.</i>• <i>The Haudenosaunee are frequently referred to as "the Iroquois Nation"</i>

Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen

This document was written September in 1791 by French activist, feminist, and playwright Olympe de Gouges in response to the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 1789 National Assembly of France

Preamble

Mothers, daughters, sisters [and] representatives of the nation demand to be constituted into a **national assembly**.

The National Assembly is the governing body in France, where at the time only men were allowed.

Believing that ignorance, omission, or scorn for the rights of woman are the only causes of public misfortunes and of the corruption of governments, [the women] have **resolved** to set forth a solemn declaration the natural, inalienable, and sacred rights of woman in order that this declaration, constantly exposed before all members of the society, will ceaselessly remind them of their rights and duties; in order that the authoritative acts of women and the authoritative acts of men may be at any moment compared with and respectful of the purpose of all political institutions; and in order that citizens' demands, henceforth based on simple and incontestable principles,

Notice the grey text here is comprised of explanations, and on a first read you can skip the grey, and then go back to see how it explains the first portion ending with "...sacred rights of woman in order that this declaration..."

will always support the constitution, good morals, and the happiness of all.

Consequently, the sex that is as superior in beauty as it is in courage during the sufferings of maternity recognizes and declares in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following Rights of Woman and of Female Citizens.

"Sex" here describes women.

- *How are women described here?*
- *What are the "sufferings of maternity?"*

Article I: Woman is born free and lives equal to man in her rights. Social distinctions can be based only on the common utility.

Article II: The purpose of any political association is the conservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of woman and man; these rights are liberty property, security, and especially **resistance** to oppression.

Imprescriptible: cannot be taken away

...

Article IV: Liberty and justice consist of restoring all that belongs to others; thus, the only limits on the **exercise** of the natural rights of woman are perpetual male tyranny; these limits are to be reformed by the laws of nature and reason.

*What is the only thing that gets in the way of women having equal rights?
What is tyranny?*

...

Article VI: The law must be the expression of the general will; all female and male citizens must contribute either personally or through their **representatives** to its formation; it must be the same for all: male and female citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, must be equally admitted to all honors, positions, and public employment according to their capacity and without other distinctions besides those of their **virtues** and talents.

Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen	
Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student-Friendly Definition • Sentence about text using that word correctly • Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a separate part of a legal document that deals with a single subject • <i>De Gouge's document contains 17 articles, each of them explaining a specific right that women deserve in France.</i> • <i>When the teacher looked at Article five of the school building code of conduct, he realized that the student couldn't be suspended for cursing.</i>
resolve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make a definite and serious decision to do something • <i>De Gouge had resolved to make sure that women didn't get left out in France's movement toward freedom and democracy.</i> • <i>Yolanda resolved to complete her chores today so she wouldn't have to worry about them tomorrow.</i>
exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of an ability or power that you have • <i>The creators of the Constitution believed that white males in the 13 colonies should be able to exercise their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.</i> • <i>The man who got arrested exercised his right to make a phone call while being detained by the police.</i>
resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refusal to accept something • <i>The United States Constitution was created after the U.S. fought a resistance movement known as the Revolutionary War against the British.</i> • <i>There was a resistance against jumping in the cold water, but eventually the campers did.</i>
representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having people who are chosen in elections to act or speak for or in support of the people who voted for them • <i>The United States Constitution calls for government representatives to be voted in by the people they are supposed to represent in their region.</i> • <i>The president is a representative for the entire United States.</i>
virtue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • morally good behavior or character • <i>The US constitution promotes virtues of freedom, democracy, and sovereignty.</i> • <i>Harry told the truth, because honesty is a virtue he appreciates.</i>

Excerpt from United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Article 1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law.

Article 2: Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4: Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to 4. Resolution 217 A (III). 5 their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6: Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
 - (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
 - (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
 - (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
 - (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
 - (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

Article 9: Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 10

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed **consent** of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Excerpt from United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	
Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student-Friendly Definition • Sentence about text using that word correctly • Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permission for something to happen or be done • <i>This Declaration demands that indigenous peoples of the world are not moved or impacted by decisions that they did not provide consent for.</i> • <i>In order to participate in the study, I had to fill out a consent form.</i>
indigenous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region or environment • <i>The indigenous peoples of many countries have had their rights taken away by people who aren't originally from their land.</i> • <i>The indigenous people of western and central New York are the Haudenosaunee.</i>
fundamental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one of the basic and important parts of something • <i>The indigenous peoples of the world are not asking for special treatment, but are asking for simple and fundamental rights.</i> • <i>Reading is fundamental for learning.</i>
autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the power or right of a country, group, etc., to govern itself • <i>Indigenous peoples want the autonomy over their own politics, economics, and cultural affairs.</i> • <i>The 13 colonies fought the British to have autonomy over their own establishments.</i>
integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the quality of being honest and fair • <i>The declaration calls for indigenous peoples to be treated and engaged with integrity.</i> • <i>Since Joseph was always fair and respectable, he won an award in school for his integrity.</i>

“Declaration of the Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World”

The Principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

After fighting World War I, ostensibly to defend democracy and the right of self-determination, thousands of African-American soldiers returned home to face intensified discrimination, segregation, and racial violence. Drawing on this frustration, Marcus Garvey attracted thousands of disillusioned black working-class and lower middle-class followers to his Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA). The UNIA, committed to notions of racial purity and separatism, insisted that salvation for African Americans meant building an autonomous, black-led nation in Africa. The Black Star Line, an all-black shipping company chartered by the UNIA, was the movement’s boldest and most important project, and many African Americans bought shares of stock in the company. A 1920 Black Star Line business meeting in Harlem’s Liberty Hall brought together 25,000 UNIA delegates from around the world, and produced an important statement of **principles**, the “Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World.”

Preamble

Be It Resolved, That the Negro people of the world, through their chosen representatives in convention **assembled** in Liberty Hall, in the City of New York and United States of America, from August 1 to August 31, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty, protest against the wrongs and injustices they are suffering at the hands of their white brethren, and state what they deem their fair and just rights, as well as the treatment they propose to demand of all men in the future.

In order to encourage our race all over the world and to stimulate it to overcome the handicaps and difficulties surrounding it, and to push forward to a higher and grander destiny, we demand and insist on the following Declaration of Rights:

1. Be it known to all men that whereas all men are created equal and **entitled** to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and because of this we, the duly elected representatives of the Negro peoples of the world, invoking the aid of the just and Almighty God, do declare all men, women and children of our blood throughout the world free denizens, and do claim them as free citizens of Africa, the Motherland of all Negroes.
2. That we believe in the **supreme** authority of our race in all things racial; that all things are created and given to man as a common possession; that there should be an equitable distribution and apportionment of all such things, and in consideration of the fact that as a race we are now **deprived** of those things that are morally and legally ours, we believed it right that all such things should be acquired and held by whatsoever means possible.
3. That we believe the Negro, like any other race, should be governed by the ethics of civilization, and therefore should not be deprived of any of those rights or privileges common to other human beings.
4. We declare that Negroes, wheresoever they form a community among themselves should be given

the right to elect their own representatives to represent them in Legislatures, courts of law, or such institutions as may exercise control over that particular community.

5. We assert that the Negro is entitled to even-handed justice before all courts of law and equity in whatever country he may be found, and when this is denied him on account of his race or color such denial is an insult to the race as a whole and should be resented by the entire body of Negroes.

6. We declare it unfair and prejudicial to the rights of Negroes in communities where they exist in considerable numbers to be tried by a judge and jury composed entirely of an alien race, but in all such cases members of our race are entitled to representation on the jury.

7. We believe that any law or practice that tends to deprive any African of his land or the privileges of free citizenship within his country is unjust and immoral, and no native should respect any such law or practice.

8. We declare taxation without representation unjust and tyrannous, and there should be no obligation on the part of the Negro to obey the levy of a tax by any law-making body from which he is excluded and denied representation on account of his race and color.

9. We believe that any law especially directed against the Negro to his detriment and singling him out because of his race or color is unfair and immoral, and should not be respected.

10. We believe all men entitled to common human respect and that our race should in no way tolerate any insults that may be interpreted to mean disrespect to our race or color.

“Declaration of the Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World”:

Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student-Friendly Definition• Sentence about text using that word correctly• Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
deprive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to take something away from someone or something• <i>The United States and other countries deprived people of African descent basic rights to freedom.</i>• <i>When Gerald broke a rule, his parents deprived him of his cell phone privileges for a week.</i>
assembled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a group of people gathered together in one place for a common purpose• <i>Representatives from many areas in Africa assembled together to create the Declaration of the Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World.</i>• <i>The teachers assembled to discuss plans for the next school year.</i>
entitle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to give a right to someone• <i>The UNIA knew that people of African descent should be entitled to the same rights as any European man on earth.</i>• <i>U.S. law says we are entitled to having a lawyer if we run into legal trouble.</i>
principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a moral rule or belief that helps you know what is right and wrong and that influences your actions• <i>The UNIA believed that the European powers went against their own principles by not allowing African people basic equity.</i>• <i>Sports can teach you principles about sportsmanship, integrity, and resilience.</i>
supreme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• highest in degree or quality• <i>The UNIA didn't just want some authority over their own racial matters, they wanted supreme authority.</i>• <i>The student's supreme knowledge about chemistry is what allowed her to get a A+ in the class.</i>

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION EXCERPTS:

Preamble:

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a **more perfect Union**, establish Justice, insure **domestic Tranquility**, provide for the common defense, promote the general **Welfare**, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our **Posterity**, do **ordain** and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The Constitution of the United States is the document on which all our laws are based

a **more perfect union** = a better country
domestic tranquility = peace in our country
Posterity = future generations
ordain = order or decree

AMENDMENT I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or **prohibiting** the free exercise thereof; or **abridging** the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a **redress of grievances**.

abridging = to diminish or lessen
redress of grievance = right to make a complaint

AMENDMENT II: A well-regulated **Militia**, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, **shall not be infringed**.

Militia = military force
Shall not be infringed = shall not be broken

AMENDMENT III: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be **quartered** in any house, without the **consent** of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be **prescribed by law**.

quartered = taken in
consent = permission
prescribed by law = written by law

AMENDMENT IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and **seizures**, shall not be **violated**, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon **probable cause**, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be **seized**.

seizure = take relevant evidence
violated = disobeyed
probable cause = reasonable cause
seized = taken

AMENDMENT V: No person shall be held to answer for a **capital**, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a **presentment or indictment** of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice **put in jeopardy** of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be **deprived** of life, liberty, or property, without **due process** of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

capital = an offense
presentment or indictment = a formal charge
put in jeopardy = put in danger
deprived = not given
due process = fair treatment

AMENDMENT VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an **impartial** jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously **ascertained** by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have **compulsory process** for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

impartial = unbiased; fair
ascertained = to make sure of
compulsory process = process that requires a person to appear in court

AMENDMENT VII: In Suits at common law, where the value in **controversy** shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be **preserved**, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

controversy = argument
preserved = maintained; protected

AMENDMENT VIII: Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines **imposed**, nor cruel and unusual punishments **inflicted**.

imposed = set as something to be paid
inflicted = given

AMENDMENT XIII - Section 1. Neither slavery nor **involuntary servitude**, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been **duly convicted**, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their **jurisdiction**.

Involuntary servitude = forced service
duly convicted = found guilty in a proper manner
jurisdiction = authority

AMENDMENT XIV - (1868). Section 1. 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** or **immunities** of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process.

abridge the privileges = to reduce the right
immunities = the freedoms

AMENDMENT XV - (1870). Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude-- of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

AMENDMENT XIX - (1920). The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Excerpt from the Constitution	
Word	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student-Friendly Definition • Sentence about text using that word correctly • Sentence of choice using the word, or a form of it, correctly
welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the state of being happy, healthy, or successful : well-being • <i>The Constitution mentioned improving the welfare of men, but not the welfare of women and people of color.</i> • <i>Abigail took the new job because it would improve the welfare of her family.</i>
prohibit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to order (someone) not to use or do something • <i>The Eighth Amendment to the constitution prohibits cruel and unusual punishment against people convicted of a crime.</i> • <i>The store prohibits solicitors that sell goods outside the building.</i>
Due process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the official and proper way of doing things in a legal case • <i>Demanding due process in the Constitution allows for people who get accused of committing a crime to be given fair treatment.</i> • <i>Due process gave the lawyer time to work on his client's case.</i>
amendment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an addition to a legal document (such as a constitution) • <i>The first ten amendments to the original constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.</i> • <i>Tracey called Marcos a cheater for trying to make amendments to the rules in the middle of the game.</i>
grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a reason for complaining or being unhappy with a situation • The white male American colonists had many grievances regarding the way the British government was treating them. • The students made a list of grievances regarding the quality of the school lunch.