

Constitution Day, Voter Registration, and President Election Canned Bulletin Board

Created by:

The Residential Programs - Civic Engagement and Service Committee

The U.S. Constitution's First Ten Amendments: The Bill of Rights

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 offence 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.

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.

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.

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

Amendment IX: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



Celebrate Consitution Day On September 17th!



Who Signed the U.S. Constitution?

The 38 signers of the U.S. Constitution were delegates from the original states who gathered several times and in several places, first drafting the Declaration of Independence, and then, after the colonists defeated the British army and won independence, writing the U.S. Constitution. The signers of the two documents have some overlap — Benjamin Franklin signed both, but John Hancock wrote large only on the Declaration of Independence. The delegates are here grouped by the states they represented:

- **Connecticut:** William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman
- **Delaware:** George Read, Gunning Bedford Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom
- **Georgia:** William Few, Abraham Baldwin
- **Maryland:** James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll
- **Massachusetts:** Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King
- **New Hampshire:** John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman
- **New Jersey:** William Livingston, David Brearley, William Paterson, Jonathan Dayton
- **New York:** Alexander Hamilton
- **North Carolina:** William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson
- **Pennsylvania:** Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris
- **South Carolina:** John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler
- **Virginia:** George Washington (President and deputy), John Blair, James Madison Jr.

The U.S. Constitution and the Establishment of Government

The Executive Branch: The President

The highest elected official in the United States, the President

- Is Commander in Chief of the U.S. armed forces. However, only Congress can actually declare war.
- Has the power to veto legislation passed by both houses of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate). Congress can override the veto only with a two-thirds majority.
- Appoints Cabinet officers, Supreme Court justices, and many other officials — subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The Legislative Branch: Congress

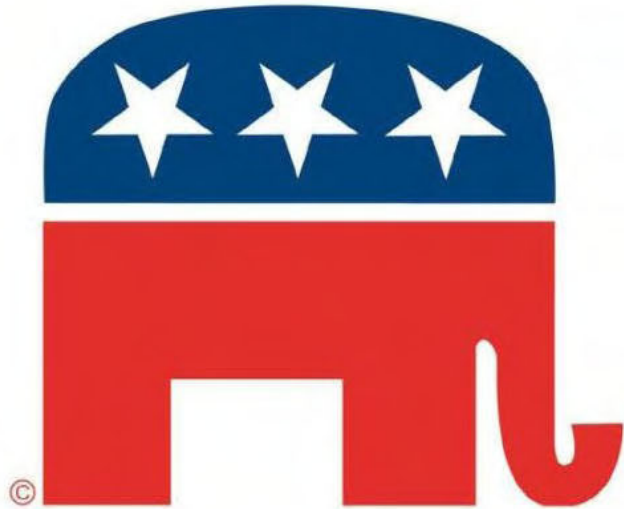
The Constitution provides for two houses of Congress: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The population of a state determines how many people it elects to the House of Representatives. Each state elects two Senators, so the Senate offers an equal playing field for small states and large states.

Congress has the power to make all federal laws, and only the House can introduce tax legislation. The Senate has the power to confirm or deny the President's appointments to the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and other key positions.

The Judicial Branch: The Supreme Court

Each justice is nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and has the opportunity to serve in that position for life as long as he or she demonstrates what the Constitution calls "Good Behaviour." The Supreme Court effectively determines what the Constitution means.

Exercise Your Right to Vote



on November 6th!

We the People

Register to Vote in the 2012 Election

*Register to vote in the
upcoming election. Print a
voter registration form online
at the following URLs.*

*Hard copy forms can be found in
Dean of Students Office located
on the 2nd floor of the SAC.*

NYS Board of Elections

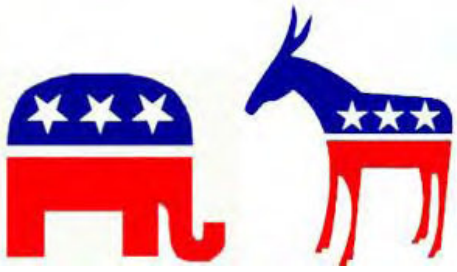
[http://www.elections.ny.gov/
votingregister.html](http://www.elections.ny.gov/votingregister.html)

New York Registration Form

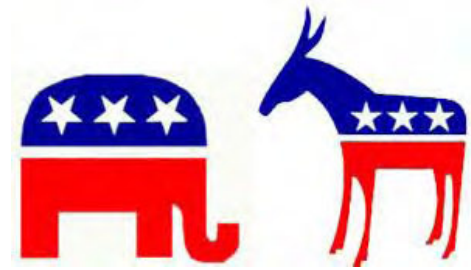
[http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/
download/voting/voteform.pdf](http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/download/voting/voteform.pdf)

New York Registration Form (Spanish)

[http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/
download/voting/spanishvoteform2011.pdf](http://www.elections.ny.gov/NYSBOE/download/voting/spanishvoteform2011.pdf)



Registration Deadlines:



In Person: Friday, October 12, 2012

By Mail: Postmarked by October 12, 2012,
received no later than October 17th

Eligibility Requirements

To be eligible to vote in New York, you must be:

- A U.S. citizen
- 18 years old by the date of the general election
- A resident of your present address for at least 30 days before the election
- Not in jail or on parole for a felony conviction
- Not claiming the right to vote elsewhere

ID Needed for Voting

If you are a new voter who is registering by mail, you will be required to show identification when you go to vote for the first time. If you are already registered at the board of elections or a state agency, you should not have to show identification at the polls. It is advisable for all new voters to bring identification when voting for the first time. Acceptable IDs to vote are:

- Passport
- Government ID card
- Military ID card
- Student ID card
- Public housing ID card
- Any ID specified by HAVA and New York State law as acceptable
- Utility bill
- Bank statement
- Paycheck
- Government check (Social Security, tax refund, military paycheck or paycheck stub)
- Other government documents with your name and address including but not limited to: voter registration card, hunting, fishing, or trapping license or firearm permit.



The Candidates



Barack Obama



Democratic Party

Mitt Romney



Republican Party

Residence: Chicago, IL		Residence: Belmont, MA
Marital Status: Married (Michelle)		Marital Status: Married (Ann)
Prev. Occupation: Attorney, Lecturer		Prev. Occupation: Business Executive
Prev. Political Exp.: IL Senate, 1996-2004; US Senate (IL), 2004-08		Prev. Political Exp.: MA Governor, 2002-06
Education: BA Columbia University, 1983; JD Harvard University, 1991		Education: BA Brigham Young University, 1971; MBA Harvard University, 1975; JD Harvard University, 1975
Birthdate: 08/04/1961		Birthdate: 03/12/1947
Birthplace: Honolulu, HI		Birthplace: Detroit, MI
Religion: Christian		Religion: Mormon

Gary Johnson



Libertarian Party

Jill Stein



Green Party

Residence: Taos		Residence: Lexington
Marital Status: Engaged (Kate Prusack)		Marital Status: Married (Richard Rohrer)
Prev. Occupation: Construction Worker, Businessman		Prev. Occupation: Physician, Environmental Activist
Prev. Political Exp.: NM Governor, 1995-2003		Prev. Political Exp.: no prior elected office
Education: BA University of New Mexico, 1975		Education: MD Harvard University, 1979
Birthdate: 01/01/1953		Birthdate: 05/14/1950
Birthplace: Minot, ND		Birthplace: Chicago, IL
Religion: Lutheran		Religion: Not Stated