

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

## **Antifederalist Papers**

<http://www.barefootsworld.net/antifederalist.html>

## **The Federalist Papers**

<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/histdox/fedpapers.html>

## **THE LAW by Frédéric Bastiat**

[http://www.barefootsworld.net/the\\_law.html](http://www.barefootsworld.net/the_law.html)

## **Habeas Corpus Act**

<http://www.constitution.org/eng/habcorpa.htm>

## **The English Bill of Rights of 1689**

[http://www.constitution.org/eng/eng\\_bor.htm](http://www.constitution.org/eng/eng_bor.htm)

During the period from the drafting and proposal of the federal Constitution in September, 1787, until its ratification in 1789 there was an intense debate on ratification. The principal arguments in favor of it were stated in the series written by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay called the Federalist Papers, although they were not as widely read as numerous independent local speeches and articles. The arguments against ratification appeared in various forms, by various authors, most of whom used A P.

In total, the Federalist Papers consist of 85 essays outlining how this new government would operate and why this type of government was the best choice for the United States of America. All of the essays were signed "PUBLIUS" and the actual authors of some are under dispute, but the general consensus is that Alexander Hamilton wrote 52, James Madison wrote 28, and John Jay contributed the remaining five.

Frédéric Bastiat was a French economist, statesman, and author. He did most of his writing during the years just before - and immediately following -- the French Revolution of February 1848. This was the period when France was rapidly turning to complete socialism. As a Deputy to the Legislative Assembly, He was studying and explaining each socialist fallacy as it appeared and how a system of socialism will inevitably degenerate.

Responding to abusive detention of persons without legal authority, public pressure on the English Parliament caused them to adopt this act, which established a critical right that was later written into the Constitution for the United States.

An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown.

## **The Magna Carta**

<http://www.constitution.org/eng/magnacar.htm>

Abuses by King John caused a revolt by nobles who compelled him to execute this recognition of rights for both noblemen and ordinary Englishmen. It established the principle that no one, including the king or a lawmaker, is above the law.

## **The Petition of Rights of 1628**

<http://www.constitution.org/eng/petright.htm>

This is a statement of the objectives of the 1628 English legal reform movement that led to the Civil War and deposing of Charles I in 1649. It expresses many of the ideals that later led to the American Revolution.

## **What We Believe, Part 4: Natural Law**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TSiJ2Gp058>

What makes some laws worth obeying, while others demand to be overturned? In Part 4, Bill examines the difference between Natural Law and Political Law.

## **REPUBLIC vs. DEMOCRACY**

<http://www.1215.org/lawnotes/lawnotes/repvsdem.htm>

The distinction between our Republic and a democracy is not an idle one. It has great legal significance. A republic and a democracy are identical in every aspect except one. In a republic the sovereignty is in each individual person. In a democracy the sovereignty is in the group.

## **The Online Library of Liberty**

<http://oll.libertyfund.org/simple.php?id=222>

Debate: The Divine Right of Kings vs. Individual Right In this debate, Filmer presented a defense of the doctrine of the "divine right of kings" in 1680. It triggered a reply first from Algernon Sidney, who wrote between 1681 and his execution for treason in 1683, and then John Locke in the first part of \*The Two Treatises of Government\* (1689). Locke argued that the legitimacy of government depended not upon the divine right of the monarch to rule but upon the natural rights of man and the constitution.

## **Democracy in America**

<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/DETOC/>

Alexis de Tocqueville's famous political and cultural analysis of American democracy online. This unfiltered snapshot of America in 1935 by a French traveler and author is filled with valuable insights into the greatness (and flaws) of our nation both then and now.

## **Constituting America**

<http://www.constitutingamerica.org/>

Constituting America's mission is to reach, educate and inform America's youth and her citizens about the importance of the U.S. Constitution and the foundation it sets forth regarding our freedoms and rights.

## **Declaration of Independence**

<http://www.earlyamerica.com/earlyamerica/freedom/doi/text.html>

Here is the complete text of the Declaration of Independence. The original spelling and capitalization have been retained. (Adopted by Congress on July 4, 1776)

## **Liberty Pledge**

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X\\_HZd251xL8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X_HZd251xL8)

At a time when our individual liberties are once again at stake, CAF members rekindle the spirit of our founding with this stirring vignette called the Liberty Pledge. We at CAF are committed to doing our part to see the advancement of our Constitution and the founding principles that gave birth to this great nation we call home. What's more, millions of Americans across the nation have heard this calling ... to once again secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.

## **The United States Constitution**

<http://www.usconstitution.net/const.html>

Here is the complete text of the United States Constitution.

## **Wallbuilders**

<http://www.wallbuilders.com/>

Presenting America's forgotten history and hero's with an emphasis on our moral, religious and constitutional heritage.

## **National Center for Constitutional Studies**

<http://www.nccs.net/>

The National Center for Constitutional Studies is a nonprofit educational foundation created to teach the U.S. Constitution in the tradition of America's Founding Fathers. Founded in 1971 by Dr. W. Cleon Skousen, NCCS has taught thousands of families throughout America the original principles and ideas drafted by our Founding Fathers over 220 years ago.