

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION & THE BILL OF RIGHTS On-Line Resources

**Constitution & the Right to Vote Workshop
August 12, 2008**

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 and 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.

— *U. S. Constitution, Amendment XIV Rati-
fied July 9, 18*



Bloomington Chapter

Notes for the teacher . . .

For the second year, the ACLU Bloomington Education Committee has prepared an annotated list aimed at providing teachers with a variety of instructional material concerning the United States Constitution available on the Internet. Teaching about the Constitution and its twenty-seven amendments can be a daunting task; we hope that this list will help smooth the way.

These selections deal with the origin of our most fundamental documents and the history of the founding era, or with questions that arise from the application of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in our own time. We have tried to be as even-handed as possible in such selections, offering resources with differing and even conflicting points of view for you to present or to exclude from your classroom as you see fit.

Some of the sites on the list are quite simple in their structure and educational outlook, and others are complex and detailed; in all cases it is well to remember that the Internet is inherently ephemeral and that content may not be entirely reliable.

In last year's workshop edition of this list, we included a separate section that concerned questions about religion and with student expression in the public schools. This year we have included a section emphasizing voting rights in an election year.

Many websites contain hyperlinks leading to still other resources. For want of a better term, the word "portal" has been used as a quick way to indicate that beyond the original door there are many others.

We hope that this list will be of value in using Internet resources. A version in PDF or MS Word form, with links to all the addresses on the list, is available by contacting davidwwiley@sbcglobal.net, or by downloading from <http://public.me.com/dwiley3>.

Education Committee
ACLU Bloomington

Constitution & Bill of Rights Resources

(Accessed and reviewed August 2008)

About.com: U.S. Gov. Info/Resources –

<http://usgovinfo.about.com/sitesearch.htm?terms=Constitution%20Day&SUName=usgovinfo&ToPNode=99>. A portal site, this source explains Constitution Day and presents links to helpful articles and Web sites.

American Civil Liberties Union – <http://www.aclu.org/freespeech/index.html>. Listed here is but one page, with assorted links, of a very detailed advocacy site. It should be quite useful as background for older students, for discussion and debate purposes, and for the discovery of up-to-date issues and cases regarding the First Amendment. See also the “Selected Advocacy Groups” section below.

American Library Association –

<http://www.ala.org/ala/oif/firstamendment/firstamendment.htm>. An advocacy site, this is an exceedingly helpful source for engagement with all sorts of First Amendment issues. It treats major First Amendment case law and intellectual freedom concerns for young people (listing other web sites). There is a section on “Freedom of Expression in Schools” emphasizing student free speech rights and the limits of book censorship in school libraries. It also has a useful section on “Minors’ First Amendment Rights.” There is a search mechanism for information on topics like affirmative action and religion in the public schools. See also the “Selected Advocacy Groups” section below.

Annenberg Classroom – <http://www.annenbergclassroom.org/>. This is a very detailed and extensive portal site with lesson plans, audio sources, interviews, articles, and links to other Annenberg resources: [National Constitutional Center](#), [Sunnylands Constitutional Project](#), [Student-Voices](#), [FactCheck.org](#), [Justice Learning](#), and [Justice Talking](#).

A to Z Teacher Stuff – http://www.atozteacherstuff.com/Themes/Constitution_Day

a proprietary portal that sells teacher aids. Nevertheless, it provides links to lesson plans and other resources that may be of value. Reference addresses may not always be accurate. Accessing this URL may lead you to other sites on this list.

Best of History Web Sites –

http://www.besthistorysites.net/USHistory_Constitution.shtml

A portal site, it “aims to provide quick, convenient, and reliable access to the best history-oriented resources online in a wide range of categories. BOHWS has been designed to benefit history teachers and their students, but general history enthusiasts will benefit from the site as well.” There are links to edHelper.com for lesson plans

Bill of Rights Institute – <http://www.billofrightsinsitute.org/teach/freeresources/constitutionday/>

The site presents Constitution Day lessons in an interactive online module for middle and high school students, a gallery of Founders’ pictures, and class activities. As of early August 2008, the site was still under development.

Center for Civic Education • Constitution Day –

http://www.civiced.org/index.php?page=constitution_day The Center states that it is “. . . a nonprofit, nonpartisan educational corporation dedicated to fostering the development of informed, responsible participation in civic life by citizens committed to the values and principles fundamental to American constitutional democracy. The Center offers a wide range of curricular

materials, teacher trainings, community-based programs, and other free resources including the National Standards for Civics & Government.” The site has lessons by grade level in portable document format (PDF) and in audio form.

It is recommended that the teacher access the Center’s home page to explore the scope of the Center’s **We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution** outreach at <http://www.civiced.org>. In the Center’s words, “The Center offers workshops, content seminars, institutes, and conferences for upper elementary, middle, and high school teachers, university and college professors, members of the legal community, and **We the People** state and congressional district coordinators throughout the school year and during the summer.” The Center has a number of well developed publications for sale in individual and classroom sets.

Constitution Day Resources • The Library of Congress THOMAS — <http://thomas.loc.gov/teachers/constitution.html> A portal leading to primary documents from the Library of Congress American Memory collection, teacher resources, “Stories for Kids from America’s Library,” books, and webcasts. Compare this site with the National Archives below.

Constitutional Rights Foundation — <http://www.crf-usa.org>. This organization provides a wealth of useful material for Constitution Day. From the website: “Constitutional Rights Foundation (CRF) is a non-profit, non-partisan, community-based organization dedicated to educating America's young people about the importance of civic participation in a democratic society. Under the guidance of a Board of Directors chosen from the worlds of law, business, government, education, the media, and the community, CRF develops, produces, and distributes programs and materials to teachers, students, and public-minded citizens all across the nation.” Specific k-12 lesson plans are at http://www.crf-usa.org/constitution_day/constitution_day_home.htm

ConstitutionFacts.com — <http://www.constitutionfacts.com/> Although this website has commercial overtones, it does provide for free downloading, games, crossword puzzles, treasure hunts, word finds, and quizzes that are keyed to the Constitution.

Cornell Law School CRS Annotated Constitution — <http://www.law.cornell.edu/anncon/index.html>. This is a useful vehicle for exploring the central Supreme Court rulings by construing all Constitutional provisions and Amendments. It is especially good on First Amendment church and state issues in general, and religious expression in public schools in particular.

Courts in the Classroom — <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/cite/>
This is an index to materials provided by the Indiana Supreme Court. It provides lessons and activities, with an emphasis on the court system often dealing with real life constitutional questions. Material may also provide a video webcast, lesson plans that meet Indiana's social studies education standards, and in the language of the site, “supporting materials, such as images, scripted trials, other documents, and online resources. Categories include: Featured Cases, General Lessons, Special Events, and Teacher Training.”

Digital History: Guided Readings, the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights — <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/subtitles.cfm?TitleID=55> This is a page with assorted links from Digital History, a website prepared in collaboration with several organizations, including [The University of Houston](#), [The Chicago Historical Society](#), [The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History](#), [Teachers Teaching American History](#), [American Voices](#), [e pluribus unum](#).

edHelper.com • Constitution Day and Constitutional Week emphasis — http://www.edhelper.com/Constitution_Day.htm?gclid=CLiBltnop4wCFRk3gQod236lzw. This is a proprietary site, requiring a yearly registration fee. It presents suggestions for lessons and activities for all grades. It may be quite helpful in creating lesson plans and examinations.

Education World • Constitution Day –

http://www.education-world.com/a_lesson/lesson/lesson347.shtml. A lesson planning article with many links to useful sources.

Find Law for Legal Professionals –

<http://lawcrawler.findlaw.com/scripts/lc.pl?entry=Constitution&sites=pro> This site provides an extensively annotated discussion of the Constitution. Informed laypersons need not feel intimidated.

First Amendment Center –

<http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org/>. Located at Vanderbilt University, this website emphasizes the liberties of speech, press, religion, petition and assembly. A fine source of information about court activity, articles, lesson plans, student activities and news related to the amendment. Particular attention is called to a subset of this site, First Amendment Schools <http://www.firstamendmentschools.org/>

First Amendment Center – *A Teacher's Guide to Religion in the Public Schools*. Accessed at

<http://www.freedomforum.org/templates/document.asp?documentID=3964>. This important booklet is endorsed by the following organizations: American Federation of Teachers, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Christian Educators Association International, Christian Legal Society, Council on Islamic Education, National Association of Elementary School Principals, National Association of Evangelicals, National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., National Council for the Social Studies, National Education Association, National PTA, National School Boards Association, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. The document may be downloaded in either PDF (with illustrations) or in Microsoft Word form.

Freedom of Speech in the United States –

http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/comm/free_speech/default.html. The site supports a book by Thomas L. Tedford and Dale A. Herbeck and presents links to lists of important freedom of speech court cases (through 2006) and to numerous government sources.

Government Printing Office –

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/constitution/index.html>. Provides background resources available in text and portable document format (PDF)

Inspire: Indiana's Virtual Library, a portal site conducted by the Indiana State Library –

<http://www.in.gov/library/inspire/> All Indiana teachers, of whatever discipline, will be rewarded by spending time with this excellent service, which, for Indiana citizens, opens doors to databases that may be otherwise accessed only for a fee. The site may not be friendly to some browser applications and may be ponderous if a search is extensive. Using Inspire under the search term "Constitution Day" (without quotation marks) produces the following, *inter alia*:

Indiana Department of Education • portal sites

– Constitution and Citizenship Day September 17. Introduces links to Department of Education resources on the Constitution at

http://www.doe.state.in.us/opd/Const_day/welcome.htm

– Indiana's Academic Standards and Resources at

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

– Introduces Indiana's Academic Standards: Teacher's Edition, Social Studies at

<http://www.doe.state.in.us/standards/docs-TeacherEdition/2008-06-24-Teacher-SSudies.pdf>

– Notice of Implementation of Constitution Day and Citizenship Day at

<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/citc/museum/constitution-day/constitution-day.swf>

– United States History and “Constitution and Citizenship Day at www.doe.state.in.us/opd/Const_day/docs/UnitedStatesHistoryCorrelation.pdf

Rights of the People: Individual Freedom and the Bill of Rights – <http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/rightsof/homepage.htm> Although it has not been updated since 2003, the site is of interest for its exploration, in twelve chapters, of the Constitution and its amendments as the lodestone of American liberty that the government intends to be read by foreign eyes.

Junior Achievement • Constitution Day Lessons – http://www.ja.org/programs/programs_supplements_constitution.shtml
This site presents lessons, from 15 to 20 minutes to a full class period in length, which reflect the Junior Achievement business orientation.

Justice Learning • Civic Education in the Real World. – <http://justicelearning.org/>. This Annenberg website acts in collaboration with National Public Radio and the *New York Times* and is very rich in several types of resources. Particularly useful are the issue guides for the Constitution and its Amendments as well as ties to contemporary issues of interest to students: energy, the death penalty, Web censorship, religion in the schools, juvenile justice, and the drug war.

National Archives • Teaching with Documents: U.S. Constitution Workshop— <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/constitution-workshop/>. From the site: “The education team of the National Archives and Records Administration is pleased to present, for the first time, a self-service online version of our popular U. S. Constitution Workshop! . . . • Suitable for grades 4 through 12 • Fully self-contained, requiring little advance prep time • Correlated to the National History Standards, (<http://nchs.ucla.edu/standards/toc.html>), and the National Standards for Civics and Government (<http://nchs.ucla.edu/standards/toc.html>).”

National Constitution Center – <http://constitutioncenter.org/ConstitutionDay/> Last year’s date is listed; nevertheless, the site is a rewarding and elaborate resource, with an index to lesson plans from kindergarten through college.

National Endowment for the Humanities • Constitution Day elements – http://edsitement.neh.gov/ConstitutionDay/constitution_index2.html
– Although apparently not updated for 2008, this website contains all sorts of rich resources related to the Constitution and the founding era that are worth exploring and that include lesson plans for teachers, links to key documents, a bibliography and a “webography.”

Nevada Department of Education • Constitution Day Lesson Plans – http://nde.doe.nv.gov/Teachers_SocialStudies_CD_Lessons.html
Prepared by Nevada teachers, this site presents an interesting set of lesson plans and activities from early primary through high school.

Pew Forum on Religion in Public Life – <http://pewforum.org/>
“The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, launched in 2001, seeks to promote a deeper understanding of First Amendment issues at the intersection of religion and public affairs.” This is a very helpful and balanced site providing resources on religion in the public schools. It presents both sides on such hot issues as the teaching of intelligent design and the use of vouchers for private religious schools. There is a very thoughtful general essay on the practice and teaching of religion in public schools. Recent Pew polling data on religion in the schools is provided, as well as proposed legislation and current legislation pertinent to the topic.

“Public School Development Primer: Religion-Based Course Content and Material” – a basic policy paper by David M. Stone developed at Northern Illinois University
http://www.uni.uiuc.edu/~stone2/eol469_policypaper1.html

Read•Write•Think • Voting! What’s it all About —
http://www.readwritethink.org/lessons/lesson_view.asp?id=396. A detailed lesson plan prepared by the National Council of Teachers of English.

Religion in the Public Schools: A Joint Statement of Current Law (April 1995). May be accessed at http://www.bjcpa.org/resources/pubs/pub_relinpubschools.htm. This important document is endorsed by the following entities: American Ethical Union · American Humanist Association · Americans for Religious Liberty · Americans United for the Separation of Church and State · B'nai B'rith International · Christian Science Church · Church of the Brethren, Washington Office · Church of Scientology International · Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Lutheran Office of Governmental Affairs · Federation of Reconstructionist Congregations and Havurot · Friends Committee on National Legislation · Guru Gobind Singh Foundation · Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of American · Interfaith Alliance · Interfaith Impact for Justice and Peace · National Council for Jewish Women · National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) · National Ministries, American Baptist Churches, USA · National Sikh Center · North American Council for Muslim Women · Presbyterian Church (USA) · Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints · Unitarian Universalist Associations of Congregations. United Church of Christ, Office for Church in Society.

Scholastic, Children’s Publishing Company – This useful site may be accessed at http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/constitution_day/teachers/index.asp?article=teacher. Constitution Day resources. Typical subheads: “Inside the Constitution, Heroes of the Constitution, Activities, Teacher Lesson Helper.” A bibliography for young people is included.

Social Science Schools of California Online Resources for Education (SCORE) –
http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/score_lessons/special_events/constitution_day/
Many useful links to elementary, middle, and high school resources and activities.
Suitable for grades 4 – 12, fully self-contained, requiring little advance prep time.
Correlated to the National History Standards and the National Standards for Civics and Government. See also <http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/> for the index page.

Social Studies for Kids – <http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/subjects/constitution.htm> Presented by Social Studies School Service, the material is designed for children; there is a teacher resource page at <http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/subjects/teachingresources.htm>.

Teaching about Religion in the Public Schools – <http://www.teachingaboutreligion.org>. The declared mission of this site: “[T]o assist teachers of middle grades and secondary level history and social science programs in their handling of religion as curricular subject matter. The hope is to facilitate instructional endeavors that will, regarding religion, nourish in students a demeanor and [a]civic understanding that is conducive to public civility and religious pluralism.”

ThinkFinity • Marcopolo – <http://www.marcopolo-education.org/home.aspx> An elaborate and lavishly designed multi-disciplinary portal. Searches here will discover many resources directly and tangentially related to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Search partners include the Smithsonian, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the International Reading Foundation, among others.

U. S. Constitution on Line, Site Index – <http://www.usconstitution.net/index.html> Less sophisticated

in its graphical presentation than many others on the Internet, this site is, nevertheless, quite complex in content, exploring all sorts of questions and issues. It presents an interesting educational section, links to other sources, and points out what the Constitution does not do.

The Right to Vote: selected comments, background & controversy

Augusta Chronicle • Evidence shows that voter ID Works —

http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/021708/edi_187638.shtml

“A Clearer Picture on Voter ID,” Jimmy Carter and James Baker III, *New York Times* (February 3, 2008) http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/03/opinion/03carter.html?_r=1&oref=slogin. An op-ed article written before the Supreme Court decision in *Crawford* was issued.

“High court upholds Indiana’s voter ID law,” Bill Mears, CNN (April 28, 2008)

<http://www.cnn.com/2008/POLITICS/04/28/scotus.voter.id/>

Crawford et al v. Marion County Election Board et al — the Indiana voter ID case at the Supreme Court. <http://www.supremecourtus.gov/opinions/07pdf/07-21.pdf>

Indiana Secretary of State — Indiana photo ID requirements spelled out.

<http://www.in.gov/sos/photoid/>

National Conference of State Legislatures — Requirements for Voter Identification

<http://www.ncsl.org/programs/legismgt/elect/taskfc/voteridreq.htm> Summarizes voter rules in the several states. Updated June 18, 2008.

The Pew Center on the States — electionline.org.

<http://www.electionline.org> The only non-partisan and non-advocacy website devoted exclusively to reporting news and analysis about election reform.

The Right to Vote: The Contested History of Democracy in the United States, Alexander Keyssar: Basic Books, 2001. Examines history of suffrage in the United States. A description will be found at http://books.google.com/books?id=uRk-eQBduu8C&dq=Right+to+Vote&source=gbs_summary_s&cad=o. Copies are to be found in the Indiana University Library and the Indiana School of Law Library.

“Suffrage.” Wikipedia — <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage>. Subject to the usual cautions with which to approach any Wikipedia entry, this is a revealing exploration in various dimensions of the right (or privilege?) to vote.

Susan B. Anthony on the right to vote — <http://www.historyplace.com/speeches/anthony.htm>. A speech presented by Susan B. Anthony after her arrest for having voted in the presidential election of 1872.

“The Right to Vote” — A speech by Jessie L. Jackson, Jr., of the 2d District of Illinois.

<http://www.house.gov/jackson/VotingAmendment.htm>

“Most Americans believe that the “legal right to vote” in our democracy is explicit (not just implicit) in our Constitution and laws. However, our Constitution only provides explicitly for *non-discrimination in voting* on the basis of race, sex, and age in the 15th, 19th and 26th Amendments respectively.”

“History: the Right to Vote, The Right to Vote wasn't Just Handed to Americans. They had to Fight for It,” by Tod Olson, *Scholastic Magazine* — <http://content.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=4638> explores the background of the suffrage struggle.

Study Guide: The Right to Vote, University of Minnesota, Human Rights Library — <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/edumat/studyguides/votingrights.html> A study guide providing a background of the right to vote on the international scene.

“Voter Identification,” by Spencer Overton, *Michigan Law Review* (February 2007): 633 <http://www.michiganlawreview.org/archive/105/4/overton.pdf>.

Washington Times • Support for Voter ID — <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2008/jan/23/support-for-voter-id/>

Selected Advocacy Groups

American Center for Law and Justice (ACLJ) — Purpose as expressed on the website: “The American Center for Law and Justice (ACLJ) focuses on constitutional law and is based in Washington, D.C. The ACLJ is specifically dedicated to the ideal that religious freedom and freedom of speech are inalienable, God-given rights. The Center's purpose is to educate, promulgate, conciliate, and where necessary, litigate, to ensure that those rights are protected under the law. The organization has participated in numerous cases before the Supreme Court, Federal Court of Appeals, Federal District Courts, and various state courts regarding freedom of religion and freedom of speech.” <http://www.aclj.org/Content/?f=69> An evaluation of this organization will be found on Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Center_for_Law_and_Justice.

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) — Purpose as expressed on the website: “Majority power is limited by the Constitution's Bill of Rights, which consists of the original ten amendments ratified in 1791, plus the three post-Civil War amendments (the 13th, 14th and 15th) and the 19th Amendment (women's suffrage), adopted in 1920. The mission of the ACLU is to preserve all of these protections and guarantees: • Your First Amendment rights – freedom of speech, association and assembly. Freedom of the press, and freedom of religion supported by the strict separation of church and state. • Your right to equal protection under the law – equal treatment regardless of race, sex, religion or national origin. • Your right to due process – fair treatment by the government whenever the loss of your liberty or property is at stake. • Your right to privacy – freedom from unwarranted government intrusion into your personal and private affairs.” <http://www.aclu.org/about/> An evaluation will be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_Liberties_Union. See also ACLU of Indiana <http://www.aclu-in.org/>

Americans United for the Separation of Church and State – <http://www.au.org> Purpose of the organization as stated on its website: “Americans United protects separation of church and state by working on a wide range of pressing political and social issues.” This organization opposes all alternatives to the teaching of evolutionary theory in the public schools on the grounds that the alternatives are unscientific and violate the disestablishment clause of the First Amendment. An evaluation of this organization will be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americans_United_for_the_Separation_of_Church_and_State.

Baptist Joint Committee for Religious Liberty – “Serving fourteen Baptist bodies, the Baptist Joint Committee is a non-profit 501(c)(3) education and advocacy organization that has worked for nearly seventy years promoting religious liberty for all and upholding the principle of church-state separation. Baptists have always understood that the two must go together.” This influential advocacy organization takes a traditional position on church and state separation and was instrumental in drafting the *Religion in the Public Schools: A Joint Statement of Current Law* statement. For an evaluation of its position see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist_Joint_Committee_for_Religious_Liberty

Becket Fund for Religious Liberty – <http://www.becketfund.org/> The site states that the organization is designed for “protecting the free expression of all religious traditions.” The site has an interesting discussion of its legal and educational efforts in the public schools. It suggests to readers that while the public schools cannot press for a particular religious faith, they should seek to accommodate student and parent interests in religious education and religious observance. The Fund argues that the public schools should not be religion-free zones. See also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Becket_Fund_for_Religious_Liberty.

Campaign to Defend the Constitution (DefCon) – <http://www.defconamerica.org/> According to this frankly politically partisan site: “DefCon is an online grassroots movement combating the growing power of the religious right. We will fight for the separation of church and state, individual freedom, scientific progress, pluralism, and tolerance while respecting people of faith and their right to express their beliefs.” This organization is evaluated on Wikipedia at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_to_Defend_the_Constitution.

Electronic Frontier Foundation – <http://www.eff.org/br/> Supports freedom of speech issues on the Internet.

Interface Alliance – <http://www.interfaithalliance.org/site/apps/nl/content2.asp?c=8dJIIWMCE&b=137971&ct=4014995>. From the statement of purpose: “The Interfaith Alliance (TIA) is a 501(c)(4) nonpartisan advocacy organization. Founded in 1994 to challenge the radical religious right, TIA remains committed to promoting the positive and healing role of religion in public life by encouraging civic participation, facilitating community activism, and challenging religious political extremism.”

National Center for Constitutional Studies – <http://www.nccs.net> This site has many resources available for teacher use. The organization emphasizes American exceptionalism as a philosophical and religious point of view and refers approvingly to America’s “manifest destiny.”

People for the American Way – <http://www.pfaw.org/pfaw/general>. While proclaiming an earnest defense of Constitutional liberties and American values, this organization has a strong partisan stance, often in direct opposition to groups with radically conservative positions concerning American life and polity. An evaluation may be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People_For_the_American_Way

Thomas More Law Center – <http://www.thomasmore.org/> “The Thomas More Law Center is a not-for-profit public interest law firm dedicated to the defense and promotion of the religious freedom of Christians, time-honored family values, and the sanctity of human life.” For an evaluation, consult http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_More_Law_Center.

First Freedom First – From the statement of purpose: “Established in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, religious liberty – the right of individuals to worship or not – was and is a defining American value. Often referred to as the “first freedom,” this constitutionally guaran-

ted right is the foundation for the separation of church and state. This separation protects us from undue religious influence in government and undue government intervention in religion and private decision-making. We recognize that the wall separating government and religion is being eroded, and so is our right to make personal decisions.” The index page is located at <http://www.firstfreedomfirst.org>.