

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE CONSTITUTION

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

States of America,

We the People

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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.

Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch in the State in which they shall reside. But no Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years and seven Years shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when they shall be chosen, they shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the State in which they shall be chosen.
Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and two Senators shall not be chosen from the same State until the next Election. They shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch in the State in which they shall reside. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years and seven Years shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when they shall be chosen, they shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Article 11

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and may be re-elected, but no Person shall be elected President who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and seven Years shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when he shall be chosen, he shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the State in which he shall be chosen.
Section 2. The President shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and may be re-elected, but no Person shall be elected President who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and seven Years shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and when he shall be chosen, he shall have been seven Years a Citizen of the State in which he shall be chosen.

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- The **grievances** listed in the **Declaration of Independence** gave the framers an idea of what kinds of abuses of power they wanted to avoid in their new government
- Some grievances were directly addressed in the main **articles** of the **Constitution** and others in the **Bill of Rights**



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- Examples of grievances addressed through the Constitution:

Original Grievance from the Declaration of Independence	How it is addressed in the Constitution
“For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us...”	The 3 rd Amendment protects against having to take care of soldiers in your home
“He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.”	The President appoints Supreme Court Justices to serve for life
“He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.”	Congress can override a presidential veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both houses.
“For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent”	Only Congress has the power to levy taxes.

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- Examples of grievances addressed through the Constitution:

Original Grievance from the Declaration of Independence	How it is addressed in the Constitution
“He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.”	The President is the Commander in Chief of the military
“For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences”	Amendments 5 and 6 protect due process, the right to a jury trial in the place where the crime was committed
“In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.”	The 1 st Amendment protects freedom of expression and petition
“He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.”	Congress is made up of representatives of the people and it has the power to create laws.