## Celebrate Freedom Week and Constitution Day Resources, 2023

The Kansas State Department of Education does not endorse any particular program, resource or Web site, the informational resources provided below may be useful to local districts in developing curriculum for Celebrate Freedom Week.

### K-12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| **American Bar Association** | “The mission of the ABA Division for Public Education is to promote public understanding of law and its role in society.”  
[https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/resources/lesson-plans/](https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/resources/lesson-plans/) |
| **Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government for Kids** | This web site is produced by the Superintendent of Documents of the United States. It provides learning tools for teachers, parents and students at all grade levels.  
| **Bill of Rights Institute** | “The mission of the Bill of Rights Institute is to educate young people about the words and ideas of America's Founders, the liberties guaranteed in our Founding documents, and how our Founding principles continue to affect and shape a free society. It is the goal of the Institute to help the next generation understand the freedom and opportunity the Constitution offers.”  
[http://www.bri.org](http://www.bri.org)  
[**BRI Curricula - Bill of Rights Institute**](http://www.bri.org) |
| **California State University, Northridge** | “Dr. Marty Levine, Professor Emeritus of Secondary Education, California State University, Northridge (CSUN) has gathered lesson plans and resources from the Internet which social studies teachers will find useful.”  
[http://www.csun.edu/~hcedu013/plans.html](http://www.csun.edu/~hcedu013/plans.html) |
| **Center for Civic Education** | “The Center for Civic Education is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization based in California. The Center’s programs are implemented with the assistance of a network of public- and private-sector organizations and educational leaders in every state and congressional district in the country and in more than eighty other countries, many of which are emerging and advanced democracies.”  
[https://www.civiced.org/lesson-plans/constitution-day-and-citizenship-day](https://www.civiced.org/lesson-plans/constitution-day-and-citizenship-day) |
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Constitutional Facts.com</strong></th>
<th>This website has many facts about the Constitution and other founding documents. Students may find the available Constitution quiz interesting and fun.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Educating for American Democracy</strong></td>
<td>“EAD shifts from breadth to depth by offering an inquiry framework that weaves history and civics together and inspires students to learn by asking difficult questions, then seeking answers in the classroom through facts and discussion.”</td>
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<td><strong>Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History</strong></td>
<td>“The Gilder Lehrman Institute offers professional development and resources to assist teachers in their classrooms. The Institute has pioneered new models of history schools and programs, with proven success in improving academic achievement.”</td>
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<td><strong>iCivics.org</strong></td>
<td>“iCivics prepares young Americans to become knowledgeable, engaged 21st century citizens by creating free and innovative educational materials. In four years, iCivics has produced 18 educational video games as well as vibrant teaching materials that have been used in classrooms in all 50 states. Today we offer the nation’s most comprehensive, standards-aligned civics curriculum that is available freely on the Web.”</td>
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<td><strong>Kansas Bar Association</strong></td>
<td>“The Kansas Bar Association's Law-Related Education Committee members strive to provide a variety of resources and experiences for educators and students. Celebrate Freedom Packets and presentations are available on request.”</td>
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<td><strong>National Park Service</strong></td>
<td>“Your National Parks are a wealth of curriculum based experiences, aligned with local, state or national standards of learning. Check the parks listed below for fantastic learning opportunities for you and your students, inside the classroom and in the parks.” Particularly the Boston National Historical Park, Independence National Historical Park, and the Kansas sites of Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Fort Scott National Historic Site, Teachers (U.S. National Park Service) (nps.gov)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>teachinghistory.org</strong></td>
<td>“Teachinghistory.org is designed to help K–12 history teacher’s access resources and materials to improve U.S. history education in the classroom. With funding from the U.S. Department of Education, the Center for History and New Media (CHNM) has created Teachinghistory.org with the goal of making history content, teaching strategies, resources, and research accessible.”</td>
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*Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.*
| 3-12 | **National Constitution Center**  
“The National Constitution Center serves as a hands-on, multimedia museum, a national town hall, and a civic education headquarters. Through must-see exhibitions, timely evening programs, and engaging educational resources, we inspire active citizenship and bring the Constitution to life for people of all ages.”  
https://constitutioncenter.org/learn/educational-resources |

| Library of Congress  
“The Library of Congress offers classroom materials and professional development to help teachers effectively use primary sources from the Library's vast digital collections in their teaching. Find Library of Congress lesson plans and more that meet Common Core standards, state content standards, and the standards of national organizations.”  
https://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/ |

| 6-12 | **National Archives**  
“The Center for Legislative Archives, a part of the National Archives and Records Administration, preserves and makes available to researchers the historical records of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. Through its public outreach programs, the Center uses these historical records to promote a better understanding of Congress and the history of American representative government.”  
https://www.archives.gov/legislative/resources/education/constitution/ |

| **US Citizenship and Immigration Services**  
“USCIS offers lesson plans with instructions and teaching strategies for novice and seasoned ESL instructors preparing students for U.S. citizenship. Lessons include content on American Government, American History, and Integrated Civics covered in the Civics Test as well as language needed for the reading and writing portions of the English Test. Handouts with interactive games and student-centered activities encompass all four language skills: speaking, listening, reading, and writing.”  
https://www.uscis.gov/citizenship/teachers/lesson-plans-and-activities |

| Stanford History Education Group: Civic Online Reasoning  
“It's our desire that the skills students learn through the COR curriculum will not only make them better students, but better informed citizens able to participate in our democracy in an educated and responsible way. In a broader sense, we hope that they will share their skills and inform others about these methods.”  
https://cor.stanford.edu/|

| **Kansas Constitutions**  
“During the Kansas territorial period, four attempts were made to write and adopt a constitution under which Kansas would become a state.”  
https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/kansas-constitutions/16532 |
Library of Congress: The African American Odyssey
https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african-american-odyssey/abolition.html

HistoryNet: Abolitionist Movement
“THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT: RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY FROM THE COLONIAL ERA TO THE CIVIL WAR. Learn about the abolitionist movement, from its roots in the colonial era to the major figures who fought to end slavery, up through the Civil War.”
https://www.historynet.com/abolitionist-movement/

The Emancipation Proclamation
“President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, announcing, "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious areas "are, and henceforward shall be free."”
https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/emancipation-proclamation

Crusade for the Vote: Women's Suffrage
Resources Connect Students to the Suffrage Story
https://www.crusadeforthevote.org/

Library of Congress: Women's Suffrage
“In July 1848, the first calls for women's suffrage were made from a convention in Seneca Falls, New York. This convention kicked off more than seventy years of organizing, parading, fundraising, advertising, and petitioning before the 19th amendment securing this right was approved by Congress and three-fourths of the state legislatures. After the 19th Amendment was ratified in 1920, women used the organizing skills they had honed during in the Suffrage movement to continue to fight for equality.”
https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/womens-suffrage/#teachers-guide
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.”
Curriculum Materials (crf-usa.org)

C-Span: Constitutional Role of Judges
“Justices Breyer and Scalia testified on the role of judges in the American republic and democratic systems within the U.S. Question topics included the politicization of the judicial confirmation process, cameras in the courtroom, the role of juries, and the 14th Amendment.”
https://www.c-span.org/video/?301909-1/constitutional-role-judges

National Park Service: The International History of the US Suffrage Movement
“The history of the US woman suffrage movement is usually told as a national one. It begins with the 1848 Seneca Falls convention; follows numerous state campaigns, court battles, and petitions to Congress; and culminates in the marches and protests that led to the Nineteenth Amendment. This narrative, however, overlooks how profoundly international the struggle was from the start. Suffragists from the United States and other parts of the world collaborated across national borders. They wrote to each other; shared strategies and encouragement; and spearheaded international organizations, conferences, and publications that in turn spread information and ideas. Many were internationalist, understanding the right to vote as a global goal.”
https://www.nps.gov/articles/the-internationalist-history-of-the-us-suffrage-movement.htm

For more information, or to report a broken link contact:

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