

DETAILS:

- Everyone including the king is subject to the law
- Englishmen have basic rights and freedoms

DETAILS:

- British colonists in Virginia have all the rights of Englishmen
- Rule of law, due process, and the ownership of property are part of Virginia law

DETAILS:

- Served as a model for the Bill of Rights
- Outlined the rights the colonists wanted to protect the King from violating

DETAILS:

- Stated grievances against the King of Great Britain
- Declared the colonies' independence from Great Britain
- Affirmed "certain unalienable rights" (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness)
- Affirmed the idea that all people are created equal

DETAILS:

- Outlined the freedom of religious beliefs and opinions
- Established the idea of separation of church and state

DETAILS:

- Established the structure of the United States government
- Guaranteed equality under the law with majority rule and the rights of the minority protected
- Affirmed individual worth and dignity of all people
- Protected the fundamental freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition

DETAILS:

- established the first form of national government for the independent states
- maintained that major powers resided with individual states
- created weak central government (e.g., no power to tax or enforce laws)
- led to the writing of the Constitution of the United States

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in a Gothic script, likely a historical document or manuscript page.]

THE MAGNA CARTA

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text at the bottom of the page, continuing the document's content.]

Instructions

By way of Advice by us whom it hath pleased
the King's Ma^{tie} to appoint of the Council for
intended Voyage to Virginia to be observed by
Captaine and Company which are sent at this
to plant there —

As We Doubt not but you will have especial Care
to observe the Ordinances set Down by the Kings Ma^{tie} and Sollic^{ie}
with you under the privy Seal so for your better Directions upon your
first Landing we have thought good to recommend unto your Care the
Instructions and articles following. **When** it shall please God
to send you on the Coast of Virginia you shall Do your best Endeavour to

VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON CHARTERS

You soonest find the Other Sea. **When** you have made shew
of the River on which you mean to settle be not hasty in Landing your
Vidual and Munitions but first let Cap^t. Newport Discover how far
that River may be found navigable that you may make Election of
the Strongest most fertile and wholesome place for if you make many
Removes besides the Loss of time you shall greatly Spoil your Viduals
and your Cask and with great pain transport it in small Boats.

But if you Choose your place so far up as a Bark of fifty Tuns
will fleet then you may lay all your provisions a Shore with ease
and the better receive the trade of all the Countries about you in the
Land and such a place you may perchance find a hundred Miles from the
Rivers mouth and the farther up the better for if you set Down

(Copy of the first Draft by J. M. C.)

A Declaration of Rights made by the
Representatives of the good People of Virginia,
assembled in full and free Convention; which
Rights do pertain to them and their Posterity,
as the Basis and Foundation of Government.

1. That all men are created equally free & independent, & have
certain inherent natural Rights, of which they cannot, by
any compact, deprive or divest their Posterity; among which

VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

2. That all are born with certain Rights, which are unalienable, to wit: Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness; and that at all Times amenable to them.

3. That Government is or ought to be, instituted for the
common Benefit, Protection & Security of the People, Nation
& Community. Of all the various Modes & Forms of Govern-
ment that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest
Degree of Happiness & Safety, & is most effectually secured against
the Danger of total Administration; and that whenever any Go-
vernment shall be found inadequate or contrary to these pur-
poses, a Majority of the Community hath an indubitable unalien-
able & inalienable Right, to reform, alter, or abolish it, in
such

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another...

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Handwritten signatures including John Hancock, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, along with the text 'We therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America...' at the bottom of the document.

Go all to whom

these Presents shall come, we the under signed Delegates of the States
affixed to, do hereby send greeting. We the Delegates of the
United States of America in Congress assembled on the fifteenth day
of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and
Seventy seven, and in the second Year of the Independence of America
agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the
States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence
Plantings, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia in the Words following, viz. "Articles of Confederation and perpetual
Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island
and Providence Plantings, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina
and Georgia.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm
league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security
of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding them-
selves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon
them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other
pretence whatsoever.

Article IV. We better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship
and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the
free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives
from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of
free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have
free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein
all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, im-
positions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided
that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of
property imported into any State, to any other State of which the Owner
is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction
shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of

*BILL for establishing a
printed for the consider*

WHILE we are that the opinions and beliefs
ably the evidence proposed to their
manifested his Supreme will that fre
religions: That all attempts to inflict
less, tend only to begot hatred of hypocrisy in
of our religion, who being Lord both of he
as was in his Almighty power to do, but that
system of legislation and rulers, shall as well as
men, have effused dominion over the faith
the only true and legitimate, and in fact, es
lized false religions over the greatest part of
with contributions of money for the propagation
inals: That even the forcing him to support
ing him of the cruel and liberty of giving
make his pattern, and whose persecutive be
they these temporal rewards which, pro
and inducements to carnal and unreasona
have no dependence on our religious opinions
therefore the punishing any citizen in an
ity of being called to assist of truth and conscience,
is depriving him injuriously of a wide privilege and advantage to which, in common with his fellow

**IOUS FREEDOM,
f the PEOPLE.**

rest on their own will, but follow inadvertent-
ly God hath created the mind free, and
n, by making it altogether insusceptible of
and punishments by them, or by civil laws
and are a departure from the plan of the holy
yet chose not to propagate it by restrictions on
influence on reason alone: That the impetus
who, being themselves but falling and un-
ag up their own opinions and modes of think-
impose them on others, hath established and
through all times: That to compel a man
which he disbelieves and abhors, is sinful and
wicked of his own religious persuasion, is
on to the particular point which seems to be
to righteousness, and is withdrawing from
approbation of their personal conduct, and
an infraction of mankind: That our civil
can on our opinions in physics or geometry,
which confidence, by laying upon him an
duty of being called to assist of truth and conscience,
is depriving him injuriously of a wide privilege and advantage to which, in common with his fellow

**THE VIRGINIA STATUTE
FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM**

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, 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 of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Clases.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Profit or Trust under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any Question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such Time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to Form only.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States.

Section 8. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as to Form only.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States.