***How it Defines citizenship & provides protections***

**Section 1.**

* *“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 or 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.”*

**Section One is Divided into three primary guarantees:**

* + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and immunities clause
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause
  + And the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.
* Where the bill of rights was designed to protect citizens from the actions of the national government; the fourteenth amendment was designed to protect the citizen’s rights from the states

**Section Two:**

* Section 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the 3/5s clause and now would count each person including former slaves as whole persons
* In the 1830’s the US Supreme Court had ruled that Native Americans were not American citizens because they were a dependent nation within the United States.
* Many were deeply disappointed that the fourteenth amendment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extend citizenship to women
* Myra Bradwell's case was one of the first to advocate for use of the 14th Amendment to defend women's rights.

**Section Three:**

* Section 3 addresses:
  + former congressmen and other civil and military personnel who joined the confederacy in insurrection against the United States, were now barred from holding office, unless they could get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vote of each House.

**Section Four:**

* Section 4: The validity of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the United States

**Section Five:**

* Section 5: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
* The civil rights movement was able to make major gains because it was able to make an argument for civil rights with the constitution on its side.

**Implications:**

* Brown v. Board of Education (1954) was not simply about children and education.
* The Brown decision inspired and galvanized human rights struggles across the country and around the world.
* It reaffirmed the sovereign power of the people of the United States in the protection of their natural rights from arbitrary limits and restrictions imposed by state and local governments.
* The Brown decision initiated educational and social reform throughout the United States and was a catalyst in launching the modern Civil Rights Movement.

**Due Process:**

* The Supreme Court utilized the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to extend the protections that the Bill of Rights previously applied only against federal action to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well

**Do States have to recognize the “rights” as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights?**

* The Supreme Court on a case-by-case basis applied most of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to the states.
* The Supreme Court had created what amounted to a "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" limiting the actions of state governments just as the original Bill of Rights had limited the national government.
* The Privileges or Immunities Clause was perhaps originally intended to [incorporate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incorporation_(Bill_of_Rights)) the first eight amendments of the [Bill of Rights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Bill_of_Rights) against the state governments, while also incorporating other constitutional rights against the state governments