

THE LIBERTY AMENDMENTS

by Mark Levin

**An Adaptation via Thinking Processes Affording
Joy in Learning and Logical Analysis**

an *auto*SOCRATIC QUICK-START publication

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A Note

The following is my (ongoing) summary of the book, and the context of the book.

To understand something requires me to break it down into these little logical – visual pages.

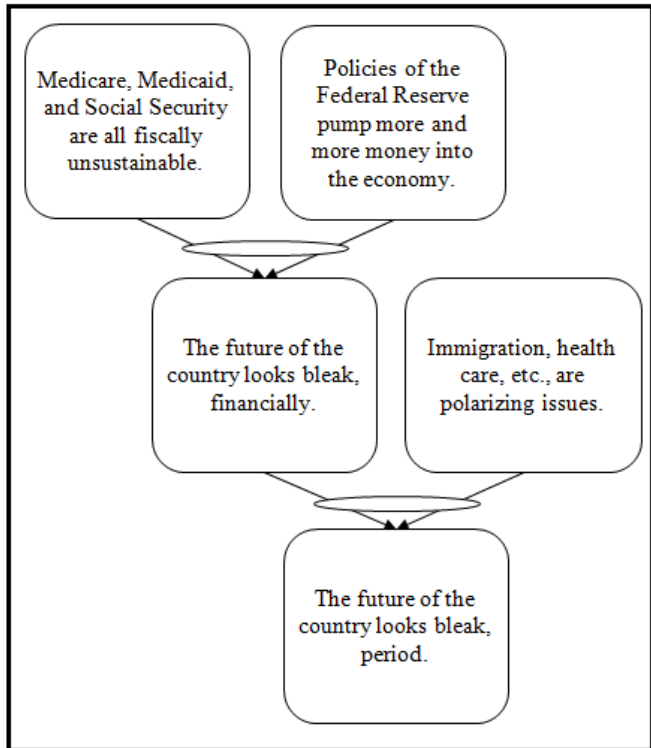
Any errors in the following are mine.

The Current State

A BRIEF LOOK AT WHERE WE ARE

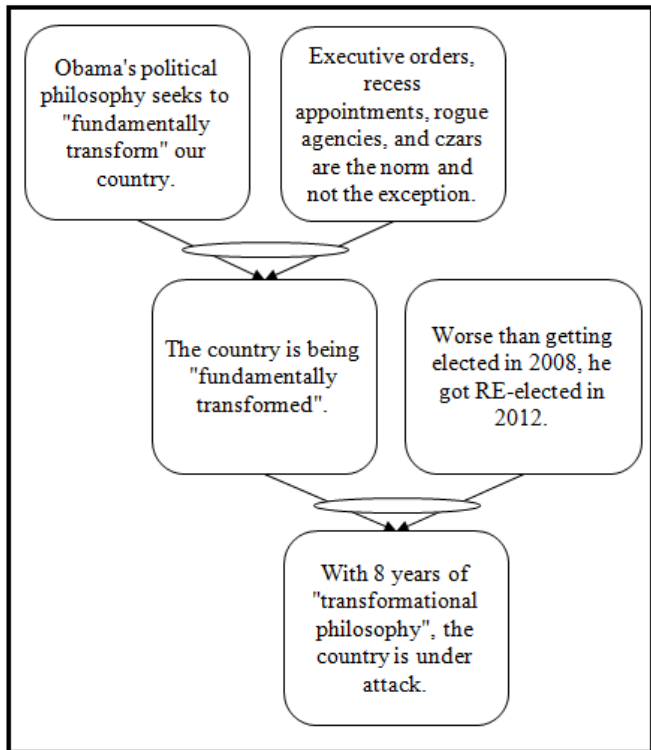
OUR NATION

The Current State of the Country



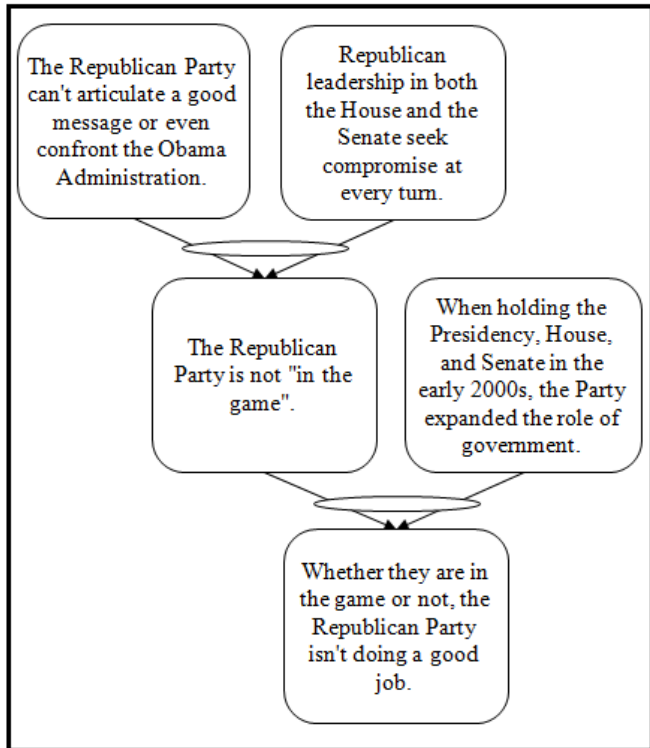
TRANSFORMATION

The Current Obama Administration Agenda



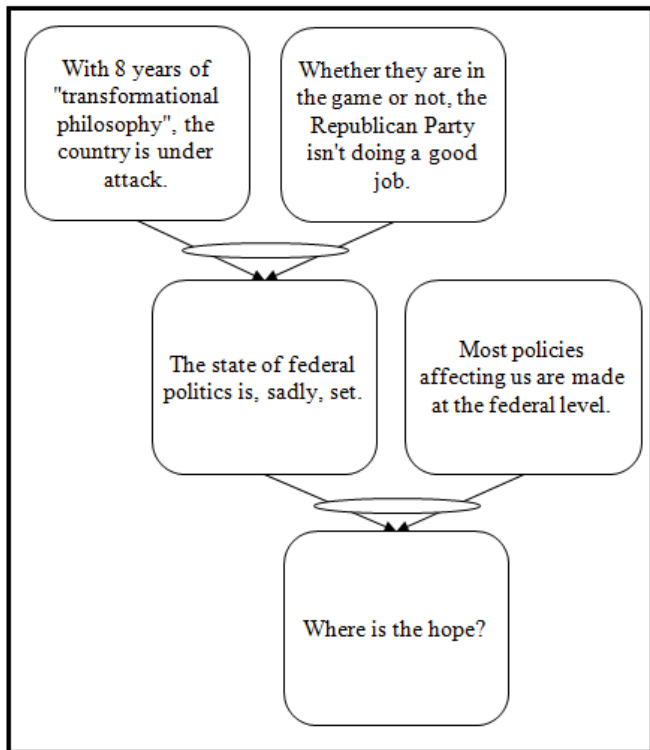
A COMPETING VOICE

Where Is The Republican Party in All of This?



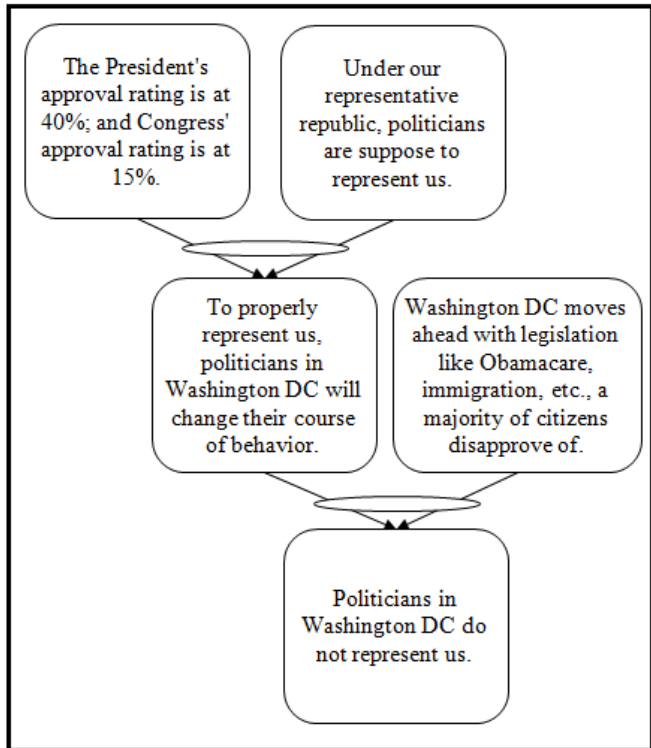
HOPE AND CHANGE

Before It's Too Late



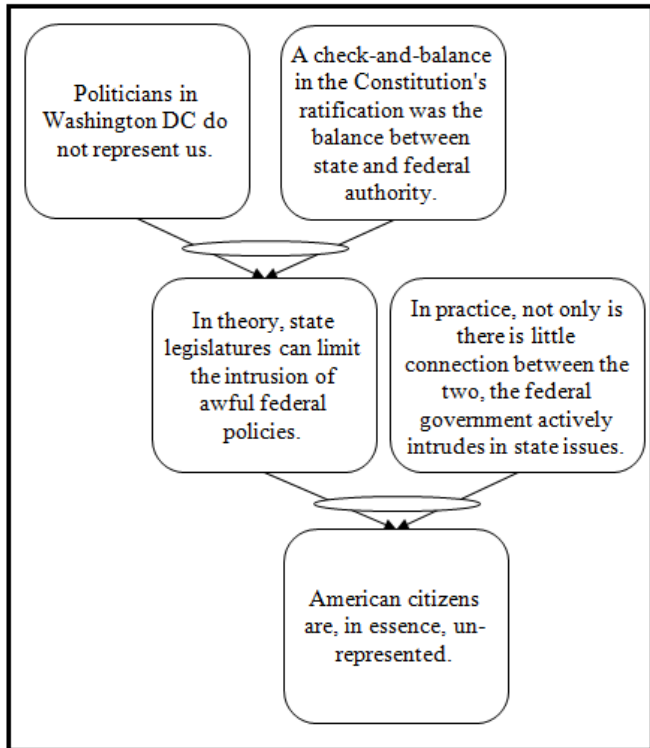
UN-REPRESENTED

Moving Forward, Without Approval



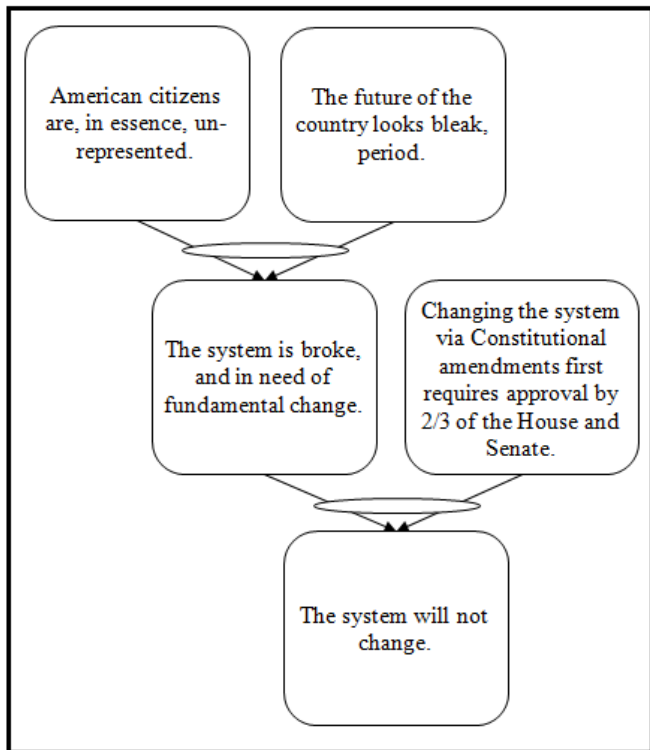
FEDERALISM

A Last Check on an Unresponsive Government



IS CHANGE POSSIBLE?

How Can One Change Things?



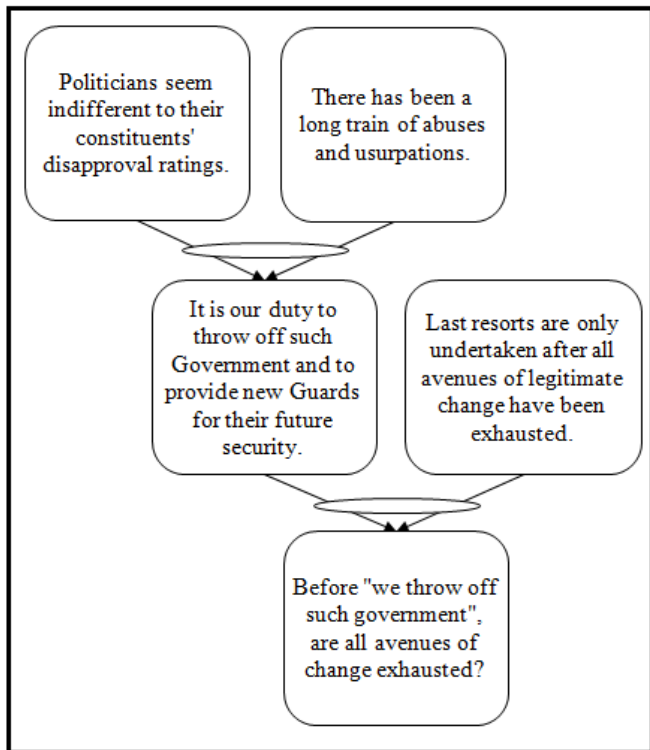
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. *But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.*

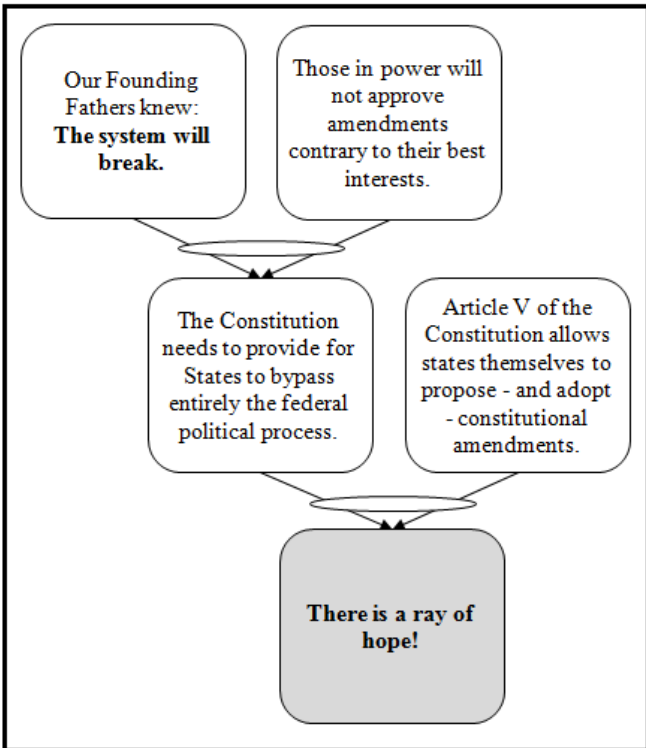
EXPLORING POSSIBILITIES

Are There Any Avenues of Change Left Unexplored?



ARTICLE V

The Brilliance of Our Founding Fathers



ARTICLE V

Amending the Constitution

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, *or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments,* which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

How Did We Get Here?

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION

A FORMAL SEPARATION

The Declaration of Independence

British Parliament and the 13 colonies had been debating for many years the idea of "representation".

Many infractions and British indifference told the 13 Colonies their pleas would never be heard.

The 13 Colonies decided to declare their independence from England.

Grievances and reasons for separation should be declared when making seeking independence.

A formal Declaration of Independence was made July 4, 1776.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

A New Set of Rules

The 13 Colonies declared their independence from England on July 4, 1776.

Independence meant there was no federal government, though each State had its own government.

Delegates from the Colonies met in 1776 to discuss the nature of a proper federal government.

A proper federal government must address the grievances and reasons stated in the Declaration of Independence.

The Articles of Confederation were proposed in 1777, and eventually ratified in 1781.

ISSUES ARISE

A Constitutional Crisis

State delegates had seen the evils of a power federal government.

States were leery of surrendering autonomy to a federal authority.

The "United States" was really "13 Individual States" looking out for themselves.

Shay's Rebellion and interstate commerce had demonstrated the need (maybe) for a stronger federal role.

For the "United" States to be truly "United", changes needed to be made.

A NEW CONSTITUTION

Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia

Madison suggested state delegates meet in Annapolis in 1786 to discuss ways to reduce interstate conflict.

The few delegates appearing knew something must be done, but there were not enough states to do it.

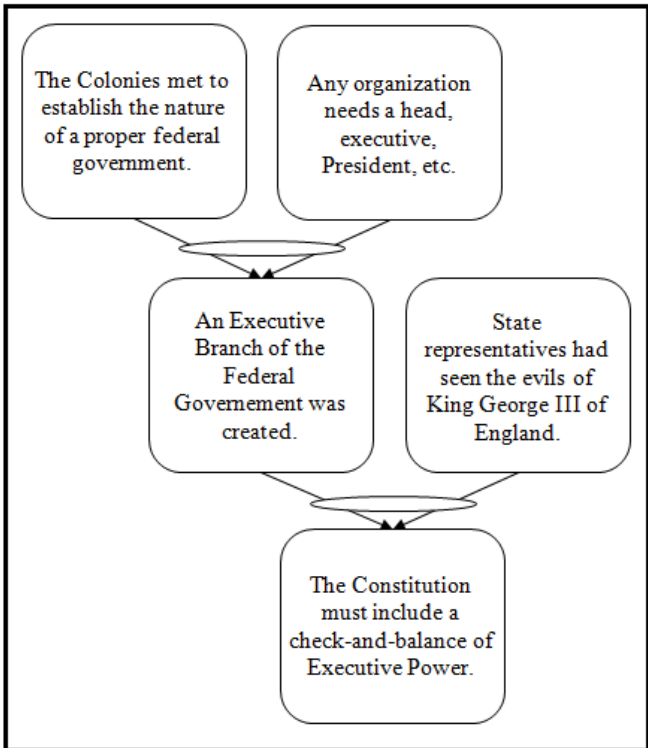
A motion was endorsed for a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787.

At the meeting to improve the Articles of Confederation, the delegates realized it must be entirely re-written.

The Constitution was the result.

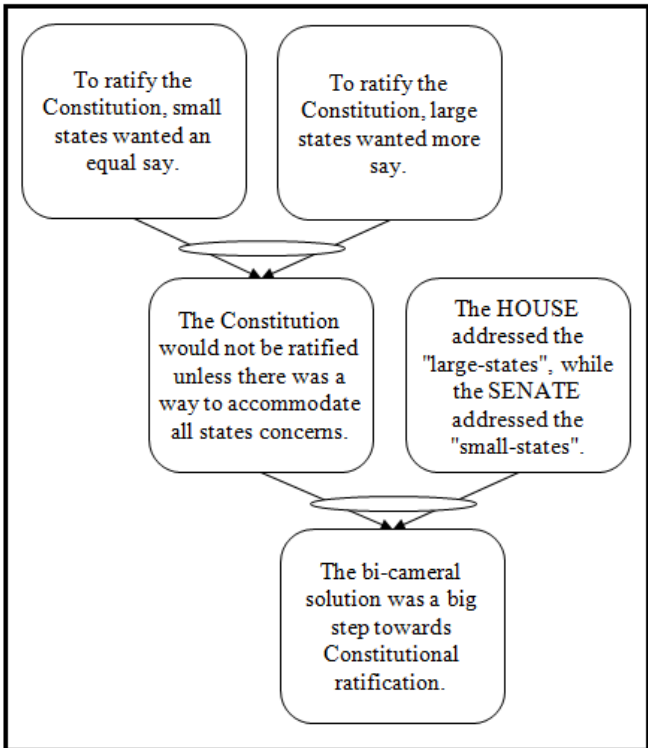
AN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

But Ever-Leery of Executive Power



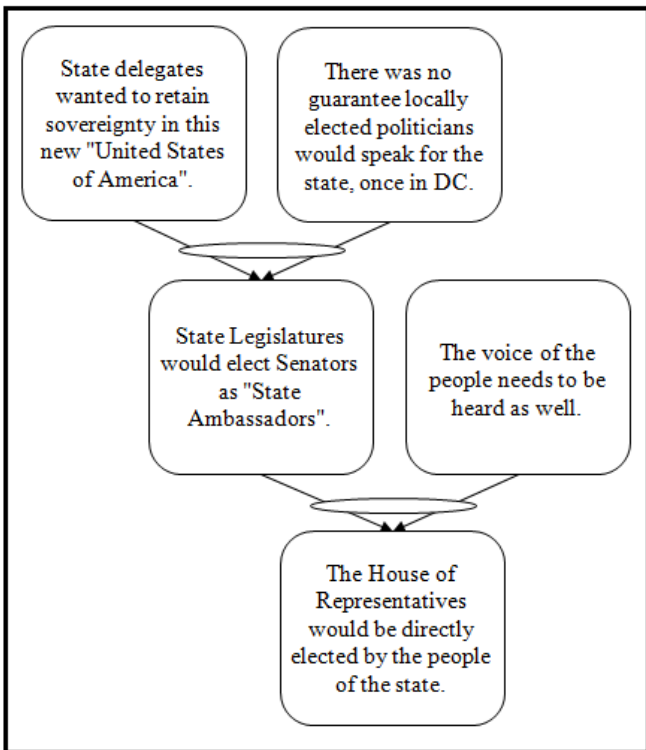
A LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Big States versus Small States



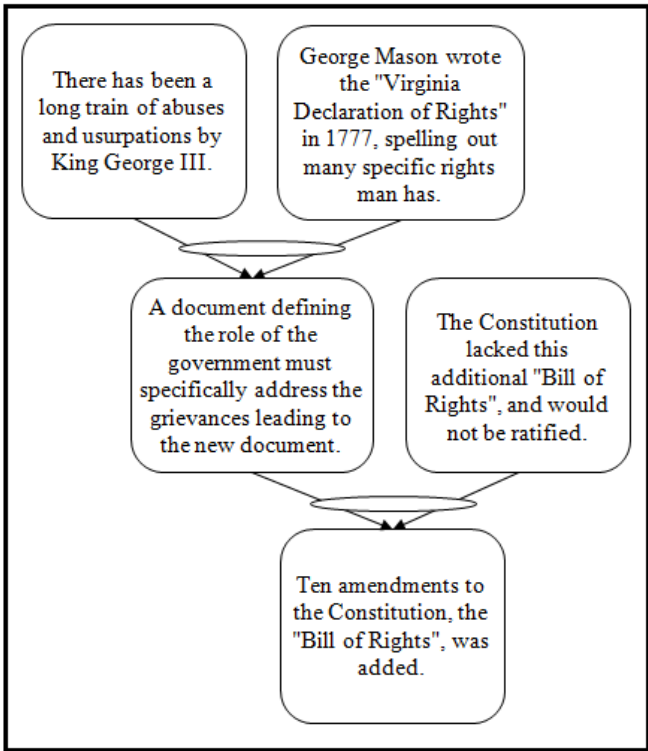
THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

An Operational Meaning of "Representation"



THE BILL OF RIGHTS

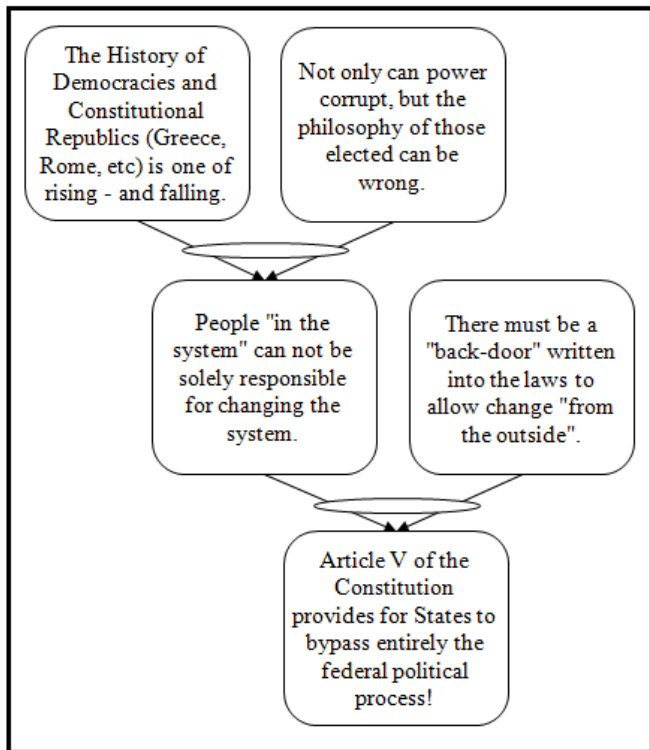
Recognition of Specific Concerns



Things Will Go Wrong
AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

THE RISE AND FALL

The History of Civilizations, People, and Philosophy



EXCITEMENT!

Why is there excitement regarding this book?

Article V on amending the Constitution has been in the Constitution since 1787.

A google search shows many people were already aware of the "state-override" provision to amending the Constitution.

Why is there excitement now regarding THE LIBERTY AMENDMENTS?

I thought I knew the Constitution pretty well, but like most people I had never heard of this provision!

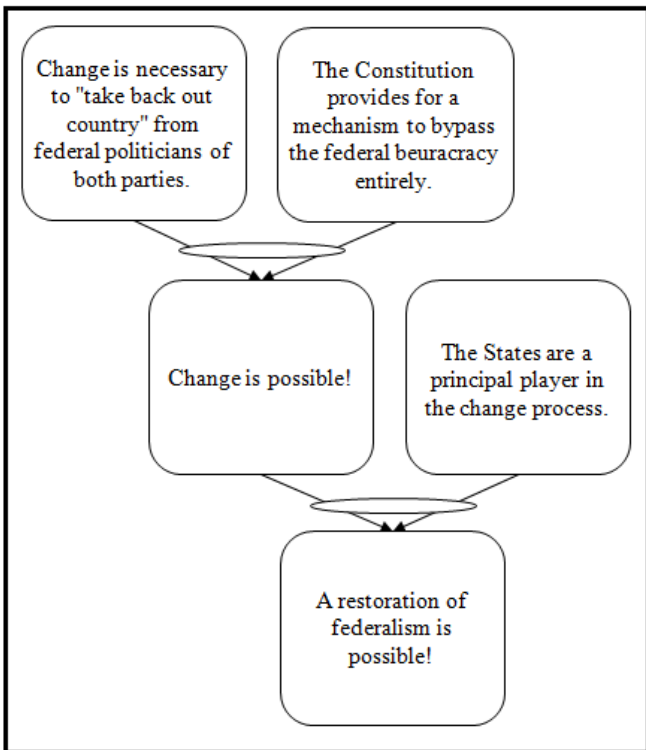
The Liberty Amendments not only popularized the provision, but the reason for the provision!

The Liberty Amendments

**WHAT DOES THIS BOOK BRING TO
THE TABLE?**

A LEGAL REVOLUTION!

When a Revolution is NOT a Revolution!



The Liberty Amendments

AMENDMENTS FOR DISCUSSION

- I. An Amendment to Establish Term Limits for Members of Congress
- II. An Amendment to Restore the Senate
- III. An Amendment to Establish Term Limits for Supreme Court Justices
- IV. An Amendment to Establish Super Majority Legislative Override
- V. An Amendment to Limit Federal Spending and Taxing
- VI. An Amendment to Limit the Federal Bureaucracy
- VII. An Amendment to Promote Free Enterprise
- VIII. An Amendment to Protect Private Property
- IX. An Amendment to Grant the States Authority to Directly Amend the Constitution
- X. An Amendment to Grant States Authority to Check Congress
- XI. An Amendment to protect the Vote

Much More To Come