

A Legacy of Leadership

PRIMARY
SOURCE SET



FROM THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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To support the 2024 Georgia Day Banner and Art Competitions, GHS presents classroom-ready resources that encourage students to explore "A Legacy of Leadership." Comprised of a unique digital resource, a primary source set, and a teacher guide, this new classroom resource bundle helps students understand how Georgia's elected officials have demonstrated leadership qualities and executed their responsibility to govern. All resource elements are aligned to the Georgia Standards of Excellence.

Complementing the digital resource "A Legacy of Leadership," this curated collection of historical documents and images encourages an examination of some of Georgia's most important leaders.



Abraham Baldwin

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, to 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 I.

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 servitude 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 forty 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 choose their Speaker and other officers; and they 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 classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill the vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be, *ex-officio*, President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath. When the President of the United States is tried, 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 honor, trust or profit 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 place of choosing senators.*

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting 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 the 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

AMER. GEOG. SOC.
FEB 1894
G. M. Fisher
GIVEN FOR THE



Reproduction of "A new and correct map of the United States of North America",
Originally 1784, Reproduced in 1963.
From the University of Wisconsin, 800 B-1784 [1963].

Cherokee nation. Constitution.

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118 ᏂᏂᏂ ᏂᏂᏂᏂᏂᏂ.
1875.

Constitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation, 1875.
From the Library of Congress, 2001696102.



John P. Riley Land Grant and Plat, 1832.
From the Georgia Historical Society, GHS 661-01-01-01.

Do we, then, really propose here to-day, when the country is not ready for it, when those disloyal people still hate this Government, when loyal men dare not carry the "stars and stripes" through our streets, for if they do they will be turned out of employment, to relieve from political disability the very men who have committed these Kuklux outrages? I think that I am doing my duty to my constituents and my duty to my country when I vote against any such proposition.

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Excerpt of Former US Congressman Jefferson Long's Speech in the 41st Congress, Third Session, Government Printing Office, 1872. From the Congressional Globe.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, Hugh L. Dennard
of Houston County, Georgia, by taking part in the
late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has
made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties;

*And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a
proper object of Executive clemency;*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises,
divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do
hereby grant to the said *Hugh L. Dennard*
a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed,
arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion,
conditioned as follows:

*1st. This pardon to be of no effect until the said
Hugh L. Dennard shall take the oath prescribed
in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29th, 1865.*

*2d. To be void and of no effect if the said Hugh
L. Dennard shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any
property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.*



The Sky is Now Her Limit, 1920.
From the Library of Congress, 2002716769.

THREE WOMEN SEEK OFFICE IN GEORGIA

**Mrs. Napier of Macon, Miss
Kemption of Atlanta, Miss
Powell, Marion Co., in Race**

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12.—On eve of the statewide democratic primary in Georgia, three women—a newspaper reporter, an attorney, and an active Marion county girl—the first in the history of the state to seek a seat in the state general assembly, closed their campaigns today.

They are Miss Bessie Kemption, Fulton county, newspaper writer; Mrs. Viola Napier, Bibb county lawyer, and Miss Nettie Powell, the Marion county candidate.

Miss Kemption, who yesterday announced that she had made her race without a platform, gave as her reason this statement:

"Candidates have always been willing to accept any vote-catching doctrine that time decays."

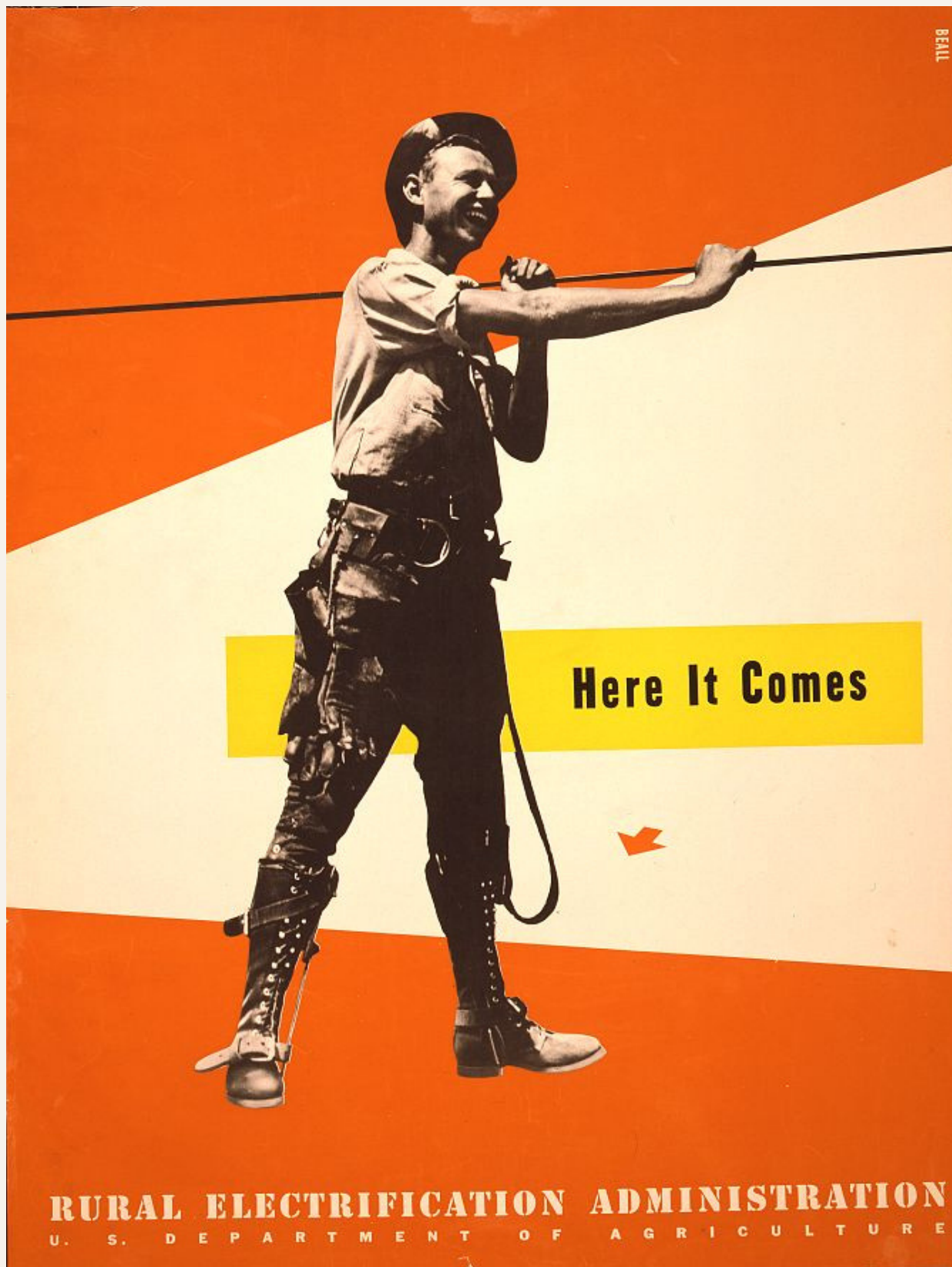
Mrs. Napier and Miss Powell both have waged active campaigns and are looking to the support of the women who will for the first time vote in a state primary.

Candidates for governor and other state offices have been active in the solicitation of the women's vote.

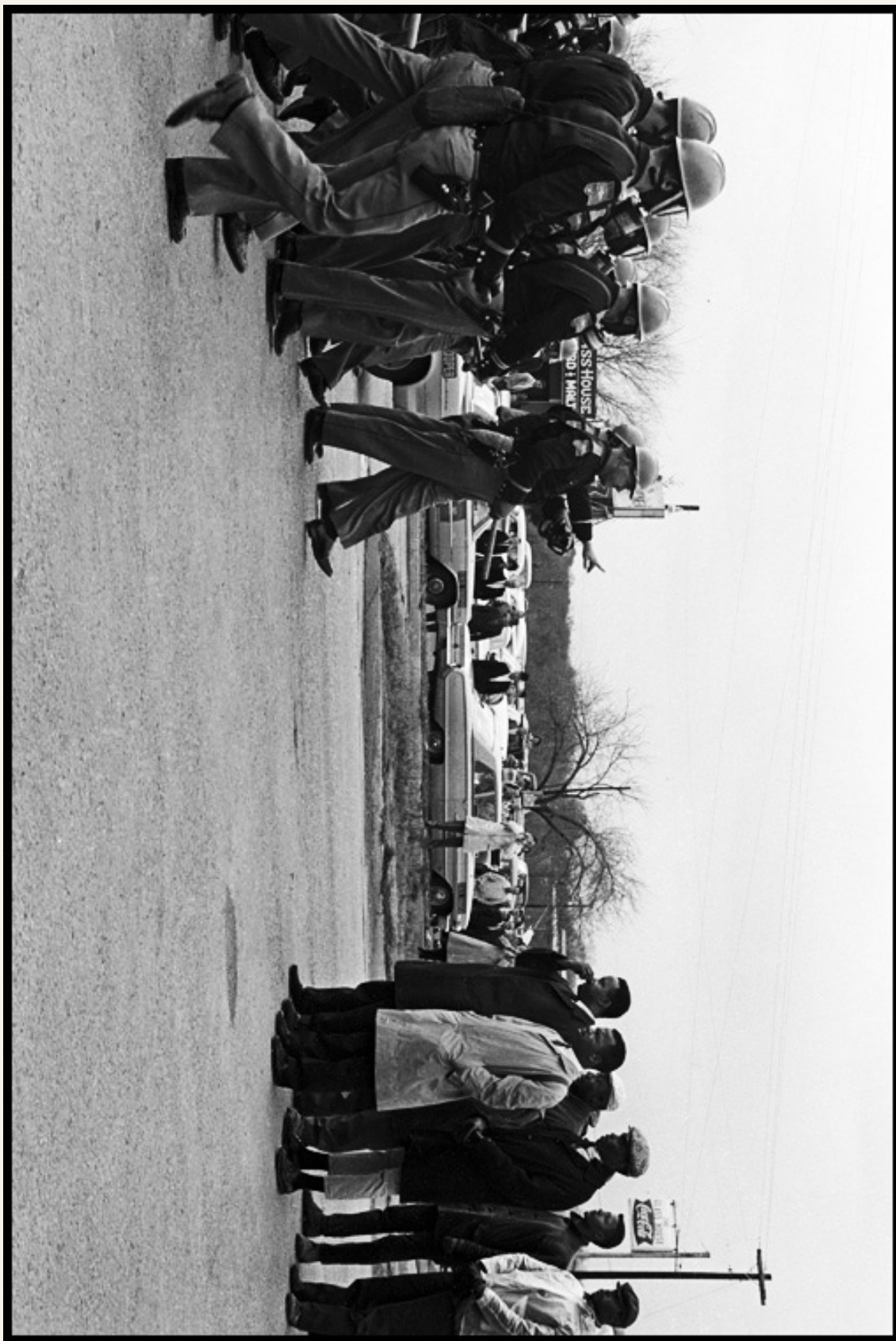


The Sower (after Millet)

The Sower (after Millet), 1934. From the LIFE magazine.



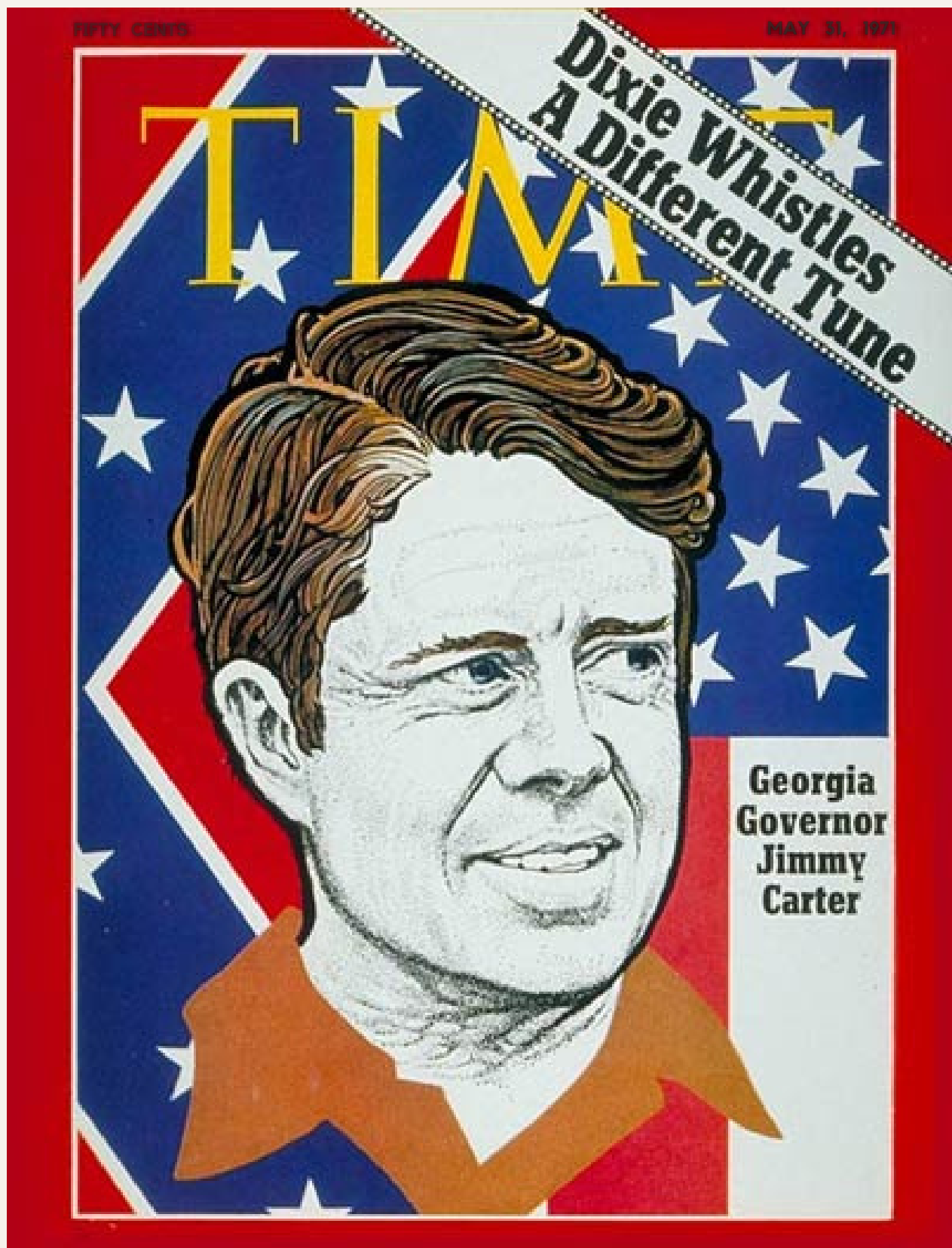
*Here it comes Rural Electrification Administration, 1930s.
From the Library of Congress, 2010650609.*



Police Officers Approach Selma Protestors, 1965.
From the Briscoe Center for American History Spider Martin Collection.



Representative-elect Julian Bond listens to a verdict read to bar him from taking his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives in Atlanta on Jan. 11, 1966. He was refused his seat because of his endorsement of statements denouncing U.S. Policy in Vietnam, 1966. From TIME Magazine.



Dixie Whistles a Different Tune Governor Jimmy Carter, 1971. From TIME Magazine.

WASHINGTON POST 8/30/79

Bunny Goes Bugs

Rabbit Attacks President

By Brooks Jackson
Associated Press

A "killer rabbit" attacked President Carter on a recent trip to Plains, Ga., penetrating Secret Service security and forcing the chief executive to beat back the beast with a canoe paddle.

The rabbit, which the president later guessed was fleeing in panic from some predator, swam toward a canoe from which Carter was fishing in a pond. It was heading menacingly, its teeth flashing and nostrils flared, and making straight for the president, he said.

Carter was not injured, and reports are unclear about what became of the banzai bunny. But, fortunately for Carter's credibility, a White House staff photographer made a picture of the attack and the president's successful self-defense.

It was fortunate because some of the president's closest staff members refused to believe the story of the aquatic attack rabbit when Carter related it to them later. Their skepticism arose despite Carter's strong and oft-repeated promises never to lie.

Carter, stung by this skepticism from his inner circle, ordered up a print of the photograph to offer as proof. But even this was not good enough at first.

"You could see him in the canoe with his paddle raised, and you could see something in the water," the doubter said. "Did you couldn't tell what it was. It could have been anything."

So Carter ordered an enlargement made. "It was a rabbit, all right," said the staff member after seeing the blown-up photo.

No news photographers were allowed within camera range of Carter on the fishing trip April 20. The White House withheld pictures of the fishing trip and refused yesterday to make available pictures of the encounter with the rabbit.

"There are just certain stories about the president that must forever remain shrouded in mystery," spokesman Rex Graham said.



By William Chutter for The Washington Post



Former President Jimmy Carter builds corbels at a Habitat for Humanity project Monday, Oct. 7, 2019, in Nashville, Tenn. Carter fell at home on Sunday, requiring 14 stitches, but he did not let his injuries keep him from participating in his 36th building project with the nonprofit housing organization. He turned 95 last Tuesday, becoming the first U.S. president to reach that milestone, October 7, 2019. From AP Photo by Mark Humphrey, 19280634472521.

