

LAW DAY

Law Day, held annually in May, is a nationally recognized day to celebrate the rule of law, the role of the public in providing justice, and the importance of civic education.

In 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower established Law Day by issuing a proclamation that was later adopted by joint resolution of Congress. Every year, the American Bar Association chooses a nationwide theme as the focus of Law Day. This year's theme is *Your Vote, Your Voice, Our Democracy: The 19th Amendment at 100*.

Activities for Youth:

- ♦ School Field Trips
- ♦ Court Observations

Activities for Community At Large:

- ♦ Community College Lecture Series
- ♦ Informational Outreach
- ♦ Women in Court Panel

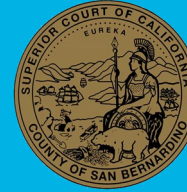
If you have an idea for a Law Day activity or would like to partner with the Court in this mission, please reach out to:

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JUDICIAL REVIEW: Important Case

Leser v. Garnett (1922)

- ♦ The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that ratification powers were granted by the Constitution.
- ♦ In Leser v. Garnett, qualified voters in the State of Maryland brought suit in the state court to have the names of certain women stricken from the list of qualified voters on the ground that the constitution of Maryland limited suffrage to men and that the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution has not been validly ratified.
- ♦ The 19th Amendment granted women the right to vote, but this case assured that the right could be used.



**SUPERIOR COURT
OF CALIFORNIA**

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

**LAW DAY
2020**



**YOUR VOTE • YOUR VOICE
OUR DEMOCRACY**
THE 19TH AMENDMENT AT 100

*"Laws are a dead letter without
courts to expound and define their
true meaning and operation" -
Alexander Hamilton*

BARSTOW, FONTANA, JOSHUA TREE, RANCHO CUCAMONGA,
SAN BERNARDINO JUSTICE CENTER, AND VICTORVILLE

Your Vote, Your Voice, Our Democracy: The 19th Amendment at 100

19th Amendment of the Constitution:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

VOTES
FOR
WOMEN

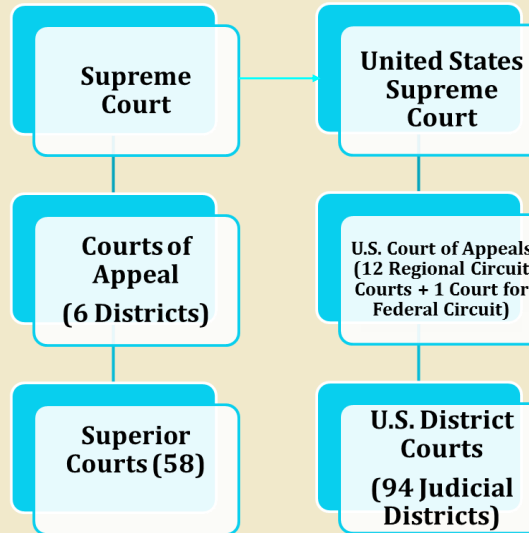
Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The History of the Right to Vote

- 1) 1920: Women have voting rights
- 2) 1924: Native Americans have voting rights
- 3) 1964: All men and women age 21 and older, regardless of race, religion, or education, have the right to vote
- 4) 1971: Voting age lowered to 18
- 5) 1975: Translated voting material required
- 6) 1984: Voting accessible to people with disabilities
- 7) Today: 51.90% of California's Population is registered to vote.

The Judiciary

California Judicial System Federal Judicial System



Powers

- ◆ Decide cases based on the Law
- ◆ JUDICIAL REVIEW: the power to interpret and strike down any law that is found to be unconstitutional.
- ◆ First developed in the Supreme Court Case, Marbury v. Madison (1803), in which the court struck down an act of Congress for the first time.

California Judiciary Facts

- ◆ Largest court system in the nation, serving 38 million people
- ◆ Over 500 court locations
- ◆ Approximately 1.4% of state General Fund allocated to judicial branch for FY 2018-2019

Women's Suffrage: A Closer Look

- ◆ The women's suffrage movement was a decades-



long fight to win the right to vote for women in the United States.

- ◆ On August 18, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was finally ratified giving American women the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.



Voting

- ◆ In the U.S., no one is required to vote in any local, state, or presidential election.
- ◆ According to the U.S. Constitution, voting is a right and a privilege.