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The Constitution of the State of Florida is the primary government document used in Florida. It was revised in 1968, which involved subsequent changes indicated as notes in their specific sectors. Its preamble reads as follows: We, the people of the State of Florida, being grateful to Almighty God for our constitutional liberty, in order to secure its benefits, perfect our government, insure domestic tranquility, maintain public order, and guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this constitution. Florida's Bill of Rights in Comparison to the U. S. Bill of Rights The Floridian Declaration of Rights has 27 sections in total while the U. S. Bill of Rights has ten.

In the Florida bill, one of its sections states that all political power belongs to the people and none shall be denied or restrained from the people, which is similar in the U. S. bill referring to its tenth amendment that no power should be reserved from a state or its people.

Both talk about freedom of choice and decision to the people without any holdbacks or restrains. This means that people have freedom to be involved in endeavors that best suit them. This is however in the context where they consider the public morals of all the different types of people the state or the country holds.

Meaning that one may not behave in a misappropriate manner and walk away with it. It calls for responsibility on the side of the people as well.

Another comparison is the bill about religion. The Florida constitution insists that there shall be no particular law respecting one religion more than another. However, religious freedom may not as well mean inappropriate

conduct in public where public morals are meant to favor all respectfully.

This means that no funding shall be taken from the treasury in order to fund any religious denomination.

In the case of the U. S. constitution, its first amendment refers to the congress making no law respecting any religion or prohibiting the free exercise of the religion. This means that people have the right to express or assemble as they desire or feel need be without restraints of expression from the constitution. The comparison here is seen in the case where both constitutions detach themselves from participation in any religious activities but give no restrains on any practices involved with religion. Different people are involved in different religious groups in Florida and generally in the U. S.

It is important that both constitutions recognize that all these religions are to be treated equal but not attached to the governments in any manner. This keeps the religious groups free of any commitments apart from those of correlation with those different from their specific groups. An example of a case note related to the provisions of the Florida Bill of Rights is a petition filed by Tanya Chun of Florida filing a complaint of discrimination pursuant against Respondent Dillard's unlawful employment conduct based on the petitioner's age when it failed to hire her for the positions she had applied since she was 40 and of a different ethnicity. The allegations brought were that the firm did not employ her due to her age, which was an unlawful act of employment as Tanya thought. However, the executive director, after going through provided evidences extensively, later issued a thorough research showing that there was no cause of belief that there was any unlawful act of employment practiced in the case.

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The petitioner however filed a Petition for Relief from an Unlawful Employment Practice, which transmitted the case to the Division of Administrative Hearings for a formal proceeding. The hearing found no evidence of unlawful employment practice to the petitioner on the basis she brought to the hearing. The Petition of Relief and Complaint of Discrimination were dismissed with prejudice.