

HISTORY OF GUN REGULATION

IN THE UNITED STATES



1791:



Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified which states: "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT OF 1934

Imposed a tax on the making and transfer of firearms and required firearm owners to register NFA weapons and silencers with the Secretary of the Treasury



UNITED STATES V. MILLER (1939)

Supreme Court upholds a federal ban on sawed-off shotguns



GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968

Imposed stricter licensing and regulation for the firearm industry



Established new categories of firearms offenses



Prohibited the sale of firearms & ammunition to felons



Expanded gun regulations to include "destructive devices" (bombs, mines, grenades, etc.)



FIREARMS CONTROL REGULATIONS ACT OF 1976



Prohibited Washington D.C. residents from owning handguns

THE FIREARM OWNER'S PROTECTION ACT OF 1986

Amended the NFA definition of "silencer" to include combination of parts for silencers and prohibited the transfer or possession of fully automatic post-1986 firearms.



THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS PROTECTION ACT OF 1986



Banned the manufacturing, importing and selling of armor piercing handgun ammunition.

THE BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE ACT OF 1993

Established the NICS and instituted a 5-day waiting period before a firearm sale could be made (some provisions overturned in 1998)



VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL & LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994

Instituted a ban on 19 types of semi-automatic rifles, including AR-15s, Tec-9s, and AK-47s and (expired in 2004)



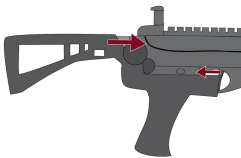
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA V. HELLER (2008)

Reversed the 32-year-old handgun ban in Washington D.C.



BUMP STOCK BAN (2018)

The Department of Justice clarifies the definition of "machine-gun" to include bump stock-type devices and required them to be destroyed or turned in to the ATF.



BEAR CREEK
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