

# Bill of Rights

## **First Amendment**

Forbids the Congress from interfering with freedom of religion, speech or press, or with the right to assemble peaceably, or to petition the government.

## **Second Amendment**

Guarantees the right to bear arms.

## **Third Amendment**

Assures that soldiers can not be arbitrarily lodged in private homes without the consent of the owner.

## **Fourth Amendment**

Forbids unreasonable search or seizure of persons, homes, and effects without a warrant

## **Fifth Amendment**

Guarantees specific rights when on trial, including no condemnation without trial, no compulsion to be a witness against oneself, and no property taken for public use except with just compensation.

## **Sixth Amendment**

Assures the accused right to a speedy and public trial, right to be represented by an attorney, and right to be faced by accusing witness.

## **Seventh Amendment**

In lawsuits of more than \$20, a trial by jury may be requested.

## **Eighth Amendment**

Forbids excessive fines and cruel or unusual punishments.

## **Ninth Amendment**

Just because a right is not mentioned in the Constitution does not mean that the people are not entitled to it.

## **Tenth Amendment**

Powers not delegated to the Federal Government are nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people

## Constitutional Amendments

### **Amendment XI (1795)**

Prohibited citizens of one state from suing the government of another state.

### **Amendment XII (1804)**

Established separate ballots for president and vice president in electoral college.

### **Amendment XIII (1865)**

Abolished Slavery

### **Amendment XIV (1868)**

Made slaves citizens and forbade states from denying civil rights.

### **Amendment XV (1870)**

Prohibited states from denying a person the right to vote on account of race.

### **Amendment XVI(1913)**

Gave Congress the right to levy an income tax

### **Amendment XVII (1913)**

Provided for direct election of Senators

### **Amendment XVIII (1919)**

Permitted Congress to ban the sale of liquor

### **Amendment XIX (1920)**

Gave woman the right to vote

### **Amendment XX (1933)**

Changed the date of the presidential inauguration and set congressional sessions to begin in January

### **Amendment XXI (1933)**

Repealed the 18th Amendment

### **Amendment XXII (1951)**

Limited president to two elected terms

### **Amendment XXIII (1961)**

Granted people of the District of Columbia the right to vote for presidential electors

### **Amendment XXIV (1964)**

Prohibited use of the poll tax to deny people voting privileges

### **Amendment XXV (1967)**

Provided a procedure to fill the vice-presidency in the event of a vacancy

### **Amendment XXVI (1971)**

Lowered the voting age nationally to 18

## **Declaration of Independence**

Second Continental Congress Meeting

- Delegates from 13 original American colonies
- Meeting in Philadelphia
- Thomas Jefferson from Virginia

## **1781 Articles of Confederation**

Government to be conducted by a one-house legislature

Strict term limits - no person could serve more than three years in a 6-year period

Only legislature can:

- Declare war
- Make peace
- Enter into treaties and alliances
- Manage relations with Indian nations
- Coin money
- Settle differences between states
- Establish a postal system
- Appoint a Commander in Chief

## **U.S. Constitution**

Convention in Philadelphia in 1787

March 4, 1789 - government of the U.S. began operation under the new Constitution

Each Students must design a PowerPoint presentation that defines the first ten amendments to the Constitution (Bill of Rights), The Declaration of Independence, 1781 Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution. The PowerPoint must give clear examples for each amendment, using current examples. The presentation must be at least 14 slides.

**Save the PowerPoint as Bill of Rights**