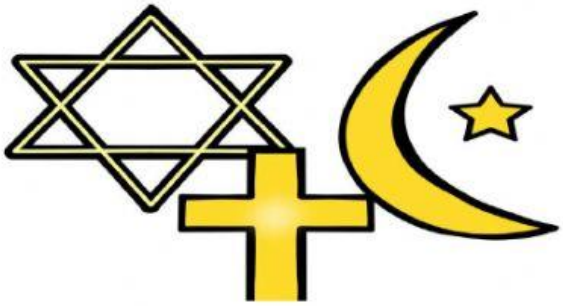
all about THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Bill of Rights includes the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It was designed to protect citizens and provide specific freedoms. James Madison wrote the Bill of Rights and 10 of the 12 amendments were passed on December 15, 1791.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS INCLUDES THE FIRST _____AMENDMENTS.

WHO WROTE THE BILL OF RIGHTS _____?

WHEN WERE THE BILL OF RIGHTS PASSED DECEMBER 15, ____



The First Amendment, part 1 of 5, details freedom of religion - Congress shall not make any law to set up an official religion. Citizens may practice whatever religion they choose and may attend a church, mosque, synagogue, temple or other house of worship.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT IS THE FREEDOM OF _____THIS MEANS PEOPLE CAN PRACTICE AND CHOOSE WHATEVER RELION THEY CHOOSE.

The First Amendment, part 2 of 5, details the freedom of the press. This means citizens may get information from many different sources and the government cannot control content on broadcast radio, TV, books, newspapers, or online.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT PART 2 IS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THIS MEANS THAT PEOPLE CAN GET INFORMATIOIN FROM _____.

The First Amendment, part 3 of 5, is the freedom of speech. This means the government may not make any laws that prevents citizens from expressing their thoughts and feelings. The people can share opinions with others and even criticize government.

THE FIRST AMENDLMENT PART 3 IS THE FREEDOM OF _____THIS MEANS PEOPLE CAN EXPRESS THEIR THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS.

The First Amendment, part 4 of 5, is the freedom of assembly. This means that the American people have the right to meet in public or private gatherings for religious, social, recreational, or political reasons. This provides the opportunity to share ideas easily.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT PART 4 MEANS FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY THE MEANS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN MEET IN _____ OR _____.

The First Amendment, part 5 of 5, highlights the right to petition the government. Americans may ask for changes or adjustments by collecting signatures and sending them to their representatives. They may also create support groups and lobby to be heard.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT PART FIVE IS THE RIGHT TO PETITION THIS MEANS TO COLLECTING _____AND SENDING THEM TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES

The Second Amendment grants the right to bear arms. Colonial settlers wanted the right to have weapons, set up militia, participate in law enforcement, prevent invasion, defend oneself, and prevent insurrection (violent fights).

THE SECONC AMENDMENT GRANTS THE RIGHT TO CARRY A _____.

The Third Amendment details the right to refuse quarters. It was made illegal to allow soldiers to reside in private homes without permission of the owner during peacetime. It is only allowed during wartime, but even then, there are laws to follow.

THE THIRD AMENDMENT PREVENTS _____FORM RESIDING IN HOMES.

The Fourth Amendment protects the American people from unreasonable seizures and searches. Warrants are required, they must be approved by a judge, there must be probable cause (valid reason), and should be served by a law enforcement officer.

THE FOURTH AMENDMENT _____THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM UNRESONABLE SEARCHES FORM THE POLICE.

The Fifth Amendment protects the people against any abuse of authority - no punishment without due process. There needs to be a formal charge, no person may be charged for the same crime twice, and a person cannot testify against himself.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT PROTECTS THE PEOPLE FROM ANY _____FROM _____.

The Sixth Amendment dictates the right to a fair trial. The accused may have a fair, public, and speedy trial by an impartial (fair and unbiased) jury. The person on trial must be informed of the accusation and be able to confront the witness.

THE SIXTH AMENDMENT GIVE THE PEOPLE A _____ _____BY A UNBIASED JURY.

The Seventh Amendment declares that civil (non-criminal) cases may be tried by jury - power of the people. Examples of civil cases include suing for faulty products, arguments over land, unpaid money due, and unsafe working conditions, damages.

THE SEVENTH AMENDMENT DECLARES THAT NON CRIMINAL TRIALS MAY BE TRIED BY _____.

The Eighth Amendment protects against cruel and unusual punishment. The federal government may not post excessive bail (money) amounts or fines, nor may punishments be cruel and unusual. The punishment must fit the crime.

THE EIGTH AMENDMENT PROTECTS AGAINST _____AND _____ _____.

The Ninth Amendment protects the rights of the American people because everything isn't covered in the Constitution. No one's rights should be used to infringe (break the law or agreement) upon the rights of another citizen.

THE NINTH AMENDEMENT PROTECTS THE _____ OF THE _____ _____.

The Tenth Amendment reinforces federalism (system of government) by stating that powers are given to the government as delegated by the states and people through the Constitution. This right insures that federal government powers are limited.

THE TENTH AMENDMENT REINFORCES FEDERALISM WHICH IS A SYSTEM OF

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