

## Branches of Government and the Bill of Rights

The result of the Constitutional Convention was the \_\_\_\_\_ . The Constitution created a federal government consisting of three separate branches in order to impose checks and balances on the powers of each branch.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ would be headed by a president, who would be elected.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ would be composed of an upper house, the Senate, and a lower house—the House of Representatives. Representation in the House would be based on population—including counting enslaved men and women at the proportion of three to five for the purposes of representation and taxation. Each state would elect two representatives to the Senate.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ would consist of a Supreme Court and lower courts to interpret and apply the law.

## The Bill of Rights

The **Bill of Rights** consists of 10 \_\_\_\_\_ that explicitly guarantee certain rights and protections to US citizens by limiting the power of the federal government.

- The **First Amendment** prevents the government from interfering with the freedoms of \_\_\_\_\_, peaceable assembly, and exercise of religion.
- The **Second Amendment** declares that properly constituted militias are a safeguard of liberty and that the right to \_\_\_\_\_ will be protected.
- The **Third Amendment** restricts the quartering of soldiers in \_\_\_\_\_—an extremely contentious issue that had led the colonists to war with Great Britain.
- The **Fourth Amendment** protects citizens against \_\_\_\_\_ searches and seizures of private property.

Legislative branch	amendments	Executive branch	Bear arms	United States Constitution	Private homes	unreasonable	Judicial branch	speech
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