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Chapter 4 Outline Packet: The Bill of Rights & Amendments (SS.C.2.4, 2.5, 3.7, 3.12)

I. The Bill of Rights

- The Bill of Rights is the <u>first 10 amendments</u> to the Constitution.
- The purpose of the Bill of Rights is to limit the power of the <u>federal government</u>.
- The Bill of Rights guarantees certain <u>Civil Liberties</u> to all Americans, which are the freedoms to act without government <u>interference</u> or fear of unfair treatment.
- The Amendments place strict limits on how the <u>federal</u> government can use its power over the people.

II. Amendments

1st Amendment: RASPP

- Protects five <u>basic freedoms</u> that are essential to the American way of life.
 - 1. <u>Freedom of Religion</u> which prohibits Congress from establishing a <u>"State" Religion</u> and guarantees Americans the right to <u>worship or practice any religion</u> (Americans place special value on the freedom of religion because <u>many people moved here to escape religious persecution</u>.)
 - 2. Freedom of Assembly which protects our right to assemble in groups as long as they are peaceful
 - 3. <u>Freedom of Speech</u> which allows us to say what is on our mind, in public and private, without fear of <u>punishment by the government</u>.
 - It does NOT allow for speech that <u>is harmful to people</u> or <u>threatens</u> our government.
 - Slander = Spoken Lies that harmful or threatening
 - Libel = maliciously <u>printing lies</u>
 - Supreme Court Cases:
 - *i.* Tinker v. Des Moines: <u>Students wore black armbands to silently protest the war and were expelled.</u>
 - ii. Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier: Principal deleted the articles from the school newspaper
 - 4. <u>Freedom of Press</u> which protects our rights to express ourselves in <u>published information</u> and to protect our right to read what others have published (<u>censorship</u>)
 - 5. <u>Freedom to Petition</u> which guarantees all Americans the right to petition the government. This means to <u>express</u> their ideas to the government in writing or in speech.

2nd Amendment

- Guarantees Americans the right to <u>keep and bear arms</u>.
- It was added because of the importance in serving in a state militia when winning <u>independence</u> from <u>Great</u> Britain.

3rd Amendment

- Limits the power of the national government to force Americans to quarter or house soldiers.
- This Amendment was added because one of the major reasons for the independence movement was when the <u>American Colonists</u> were forced to house and feed <u>British Soldiers</u>.

4th Amendment

- The Fourth Amendment protects Americans against unreasonable <u>Searches</u> and <u>Seizures by the government</u>.
- Law enforcement officials can search a suspect's home if they obtain a <u>search warrant</u> if there is reason to believe evidence will be found. A <u>search warrant</u> is a legal document, signed by a <u>judge</u>, allowing law enforcement to search a home or business to gather certain evidence.

5th Amendment

- Protects the rights of people accused of a crime
 - 1. No one can be denied the right to life, liberty or property without <u>"DUE PROCESS" of law (following established procedures).</u>
 - 2. Types of cases:
 - <u>Criminal</u> Case: Defendant has committed an act against someone that is against the law (felony; misdemeanor)
 - <u>Civil Case</u>: Disputes or disagreements between two parties (divorce, child support, landlord/rent payment, injury)
 - 3. People accused of a crime and are found not guilty may not be put on trial for the same crime this is called double jeopardy.
 - 4. The government cannot take private property for public use without paying just compensation to the owner is called **Eminent Domain.** (**Property Rights**)
 - 5. An accused person has the right to remain silent- this is called pleading the <u>5th</u>. (you don't have to testify against yourself)
 - Miranda v. Arizona (1966): <u>Today law enforcement uses the "Miranda Rights" you have the right</u> to remain silent.

6th Amendment

- Guarantees additional rights to people accused of crimes.
 - 1. You have the right to an attorney also known as legal counsel.
 - 2. You have the right to a <u>fair and speedy jury trial</u> in criminal cases. If an accused person asks for a trial by jury, the trial must be speedy, public, and decided by an impartial jury.
 - 3. You have the right to hear all of the crimes you are accused of.

7th Amendment

• Guarantees the right to <u>trial by jury in civil cases</u> (lawsuits that involve disagreements between people, not crimes) if the amount of money involved is more than \$20.

8th Amendment

• Forbids excessive bail for the accused and forbids cruel and unusual punishment.

9^{th} Amendment

• Makes clear that the rights listed in the <u>Constitution</u> are not the only rights of the <u>American Citizens</u>. We have <u>Unenumerated</u> Rights (non-numbered or not listed in the Constitution)!!!!!

10th Amendment

• Any <u>power</u> that the Constitution does not specifically give to the national government are <u>reserved</u> for the states.

RASSDAT EPS Notes (Bill of Rights)

#	Letter	Letter stands for	Explain
1 st	R	RASPP - Religion, Assembly, Speech, Press, Petition	
2 nd	A	Right to bear ARMS	
3 rd	S	Protection from forced SOLDIER QUARTERING	
4 th	S	Protection from unlawful SEARCHES & SEIZURES	
5 th	D	4 D's – Due Process, Double Jeopardy, Eminent Domain and you Don't Have to Testify Against Yourself.	
6 th	A	Right to Attorney and a Fair and Speedy Jury Trial (Criminal Cases)	
7 th	T	Trial by Jury in a Civil Case over \$20	1
8 th	E	No Excessive Bail and Cruel and Unusual Punishment	,
9 th	P	People's Rights (Unenumerated)	
10 th	S	States' Rights (Reserved)	

11th Amendment

• Places limits on civil lawsuits against the states, a lawsuit against a state must be tried in state court.

12th Amendment

- Changes the procedure for <u>electing</u> the President and Vice President.
- Electing the President is done by the <u>Electoral College</u>.
- The Presidential candidate chooses their Vice President.

13th Amendment



A Civil War amendment.

Ended slavery in the US and freed thousands of African Americans.

14th Amendment



- A Civil War amendment.
- Defined a <u>U.S. Citizen</u> as "anyone <u>born</u> or <u>naturalized</u> in the US," which included most African-Americans.
- In order to ensure the rights of African American citizens, it required every <u>state</u> to grant its citizens "<u>equal protect of the laws</u>".
- This was the first time that each <u>state</u> was required to give their citizens <u>due process</u>, or equal protection under the law. This is the <u>Due Process</u> Clause of the 14th Amendment.

5th Amendment



- A <u>Civil War</u> amendment.
- Granted African Americans <u>suffarage</u> (the right to <u>vote</u>).

16th Amendment

• Gives Congress the right to pass an income tax.

17th Amendment

Allowed voters to elect their <u>U.S. Senators</u>, instead of state legislatures choosing the senators.

18th Amendment

- Prohibition Amendment.
- It is illegal to make, drink or sell alcohol.

19th Amendment

• Extended <u>suffrage</u> to include <u>women</u> in all states and national elections. Nicknamed <u>universal</u> Suffrage.

20th Amendment

- Changes the <u>presidential inaugaration</u> to <u>January 20th</u>.
- Known as the <u>Lame Duck</u> amendment. Why? <u>The time period between when a new president is elected and the inauguration date the outgoing president that was in power and will no longer be in power is unable to do anything. Much like a lame duck is unable to fly.</u>

21st Amendment

- Repeals <u>Prohibition</u>.
- Makes <u>Alcohol</u> legal again.
- Repeals the <u>18th</u> amendment.

22nd Amendment

• Limits the <u>U.S. President</u> to only $\underline{2}$ terms in office. (2 x 4 = 8.....but a total of 10 years)

23rd Amendment

• Granted residents of the "District of Columbia" (Washington, DC) the right to vote for President and Vice President.

24th Amendment

• Made <u>poll taxes</u> (a sum of money paid in exchange for the right to cast a ballot) illegal. "Poll taxes" were common <u>Jim Crow Laws</u> that discriminated against African Americans in the South.

25th Amendment

- Establishes the procedures for the <u>succession to the President</u>
- The order is <u>Vice President</u>, then <u>Speaker of the House</u>, then <u>President Pro Tempore of the Senate</u> then <u>members of the Cabinet</u>.

26th Amendment

Lowered the minimum voting age to 18 for all national, state, and local elections.

27th Amendment

• States that Congressional pay raises begin the following term.