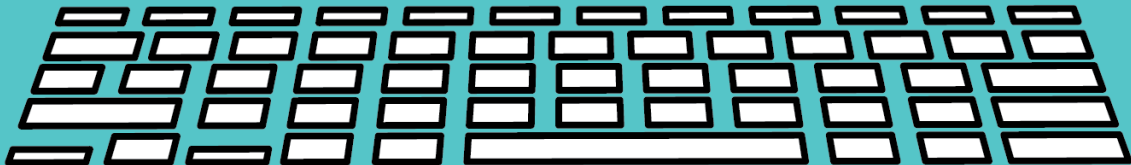
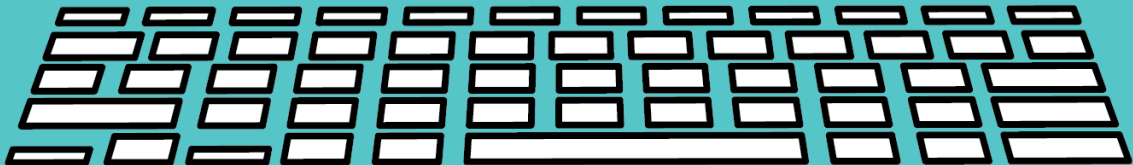




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many amendments are in the Bill of Rights?	
2. What is the person suing for damage in a civil case called?	
3. Which amendment protects freedom of speech?	
4. How many amendments are in the Constitution?	
5. What year was the Bill of Rights approved?	
6. How many parts are in the First Amendment?	
7. Which amendment protects freedom of religion?	
8. What word is used for non-criminal cases?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many amendments are in the Constitution?		9. Federal government is also known as the ____ government.	
2. What is the person suing for damages in a civil case called?		10. The Eighth Amendment prohibits unreasonable ____.	
3. Which amendment protects freedom of speech?		11. Fifth Amendment allows citizens the right to remain ____.	
4. How many amendments are in the Constitution?		12. Police must read an arrested person their ____ Rights.	
5. What year was the Bill of Rights approved?		13. The Fourth Amendment protects ____ of Americans.	
6. How many parts are in the First Amendment?		14. The 2nd Amendment guarantees the right to bear ____.	
7. Which amendment protects freedom of religion?		15. King ____ forced colonists to house soldiers.	
8. What word is used for non-criminal cases?		16. Being tried for the same crime twice is called double ____.	



# BILL OF RIGHTS

The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The first ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights was ratified (approved) in 1791. The first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution outline the basic rights of citizens and put limits on what the government can do.

**Amendment 1:** The First Amendment is a group of reports. Those reports include freedoms of religion, assembly, speech, press, and petition. Freedom of Religion allows citizens to practice any religion they choose. Federal and state governments are not allowed to establish an official religion. The Establishment Clause of the Press allows people to publish their opinions and the government cannot stop the Press includes, newspapers, internet, TV and radio. Freedom of Petition means that you can request change from the government. The Freedom of Assembly is the right to gather in groups for any reason, so long as they are peaceful. The Freedom of Speech allows citizens to say what is on their mind but there are limitations such as shouting in a crowded movie theatre. Founding Fathers did not want their new government to keep citizens from voicing their opinions.

**Amendment 2:** The Second Amendment guarantees the right to keep arms, or protects the right to own guns. The Second Amendment has become a controversial issue for many Americans. The original intent of this amendment was to help the people protect themselves from an abusive government or tyrant. To "bear arms" means to carry a weapon or gun. It is the right for a person to keep a weapon and use it to protect themselves.

**Amendment 3:** The Third Amendment prevents the government from forcing citizens to quarter, or house, soldiers in their private homes. This amendment was a result of the Quartering Act during the Revolutionary War. During the war, King George III forced colonists to give his soldiers a place to sleep and food to eat. Today, the government cannot place soldiers in your home during a time of war or a time of peace.

**Amendment 4:** The Fourth Amendment protects the privacy of Americans. It prohibits, or prevents, any unreasonable search or seizure of personal property. A search warrant is issued by a judge after reviewing the

evidence. This amendment also includes probable cause, which means that there is enough evidence to determine if a person was involved with a crime. In this case, a search warrant is not needed.

**Amendment 5:** The Fifth Amendment protects citizens from being punished without due process of law. This means it guarantees people the right to a fair and legal trial. The Fifth Amendment allows citizens the right to remain silent. If a person is arrested, the police must read them their Miranda Rights. The Fifth Amendment also prevents citizens from being tried for the same crime twice (Double Jeopardy). A grand jury decides if there is enough evidence and if a person should be charged with a crime. If so, they will issue an indictment which means a person is officially charged with a crime. The Fifth Amendment also covers eminent domain. The government can take your private land for public use but it must pay a fair amount.

**Amendment 6:** The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a fair and speedy trial with a jury of one's peers. Impartial means a fair, unbiased jury of randomly selected jurors. It also provides those accused of a crime with the right to a lawyer, even if they can not afford one. If they cannot afford one, the government in the state in which they live will pay for the lawyer.

**Amendment 7:** The Seventh Amendment guarantees the right to a civil trial with a jury. A civil trial settles a legal dispute between two or more parties. A civil case is a non-criminal case. Civil cases are non-criminal cases. In civil cases, the person suing the other is called the "plaintiff".

**Amendment 8:** The Eighth Amendment prohibits unreasonable fines and cruel and unusual punishment. According to this amendment, the punishment must fit the crime. For example, the judge can not fine a person one million dollars for stealing a car from the gas station. Nor can they sentence someone to life in prison for crossing the street. When a person is arrested for a crime, the judge may set bail. Bail is a set amount of money a person can pay to stay out of jail while they are awaiting their trial. The judge may not set bail so high that no one can afford it (based on the crime committed).

**Amendment 9:** The Ninth Amendment states that rights of Americans that are not listed in the Constitution, they are not denied. It protects unenumerated rights. For example, you have the right to eat at McDonalds or choose your job even though those are not listed in the Constitution.

**Amendment 10:** The Tenth Amendment was added to limit the powers of the federal government. The federal government is known as the national government and includes Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court.

