

# Write the Rights!

## Evaluating rights in the U.S. Constitution

### Benchmarks

SS.7.C.2.4 Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.

**What were their  
differences?**

**REMEMBER THE FEDERALISTS  
AND ANTI-FEDERALISTS?**

# Difference of Opinion

## Federalists

- Toss the Articles of Confederation
- Favored strong **central government**
- Believed the Constitution in its original form would protect the rights of the people

## Anti-Federalists

- Keep the Articles of Confederation
- Favored power divided among **state governments**
- People should be protected from the power of government by having clearly outlined rights in a “Bill of Rights” in the Constitution

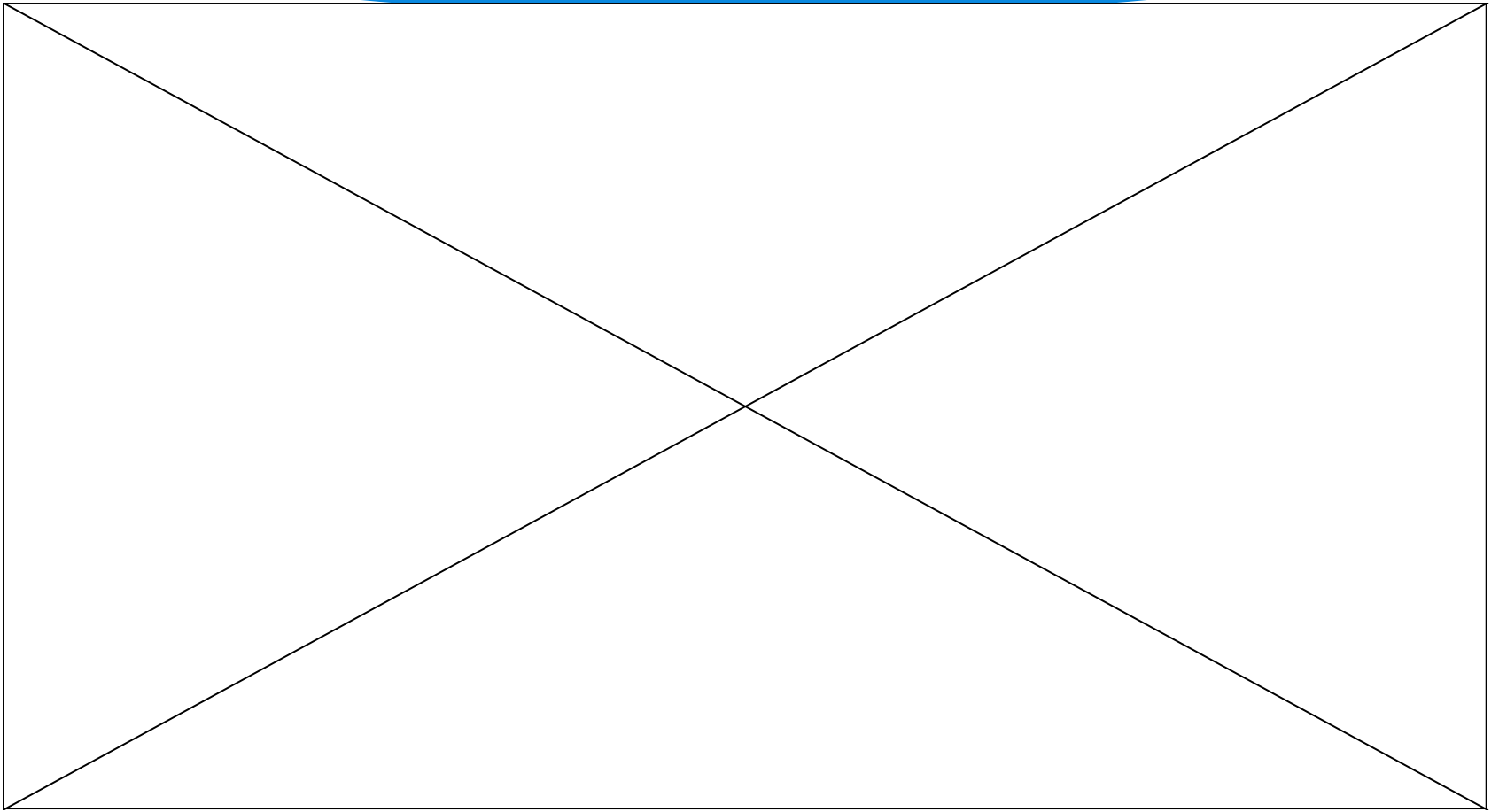
- Outline the structure and function of government
- Protect the rights of the people

# ROLE OF THE CONSTITUTION

# The Bill of Rights

- **The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution**
  - Amendments are changes or additions to a document
- There were originally 12 amendments in the Bill of Rights, but only 10 were approved in 1789.

# Bill of Rights Overview



Produced by Belinda Stutzman for TedEd: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YEfLm5dLMA0>

We will be looking at some of the rights in the U.S. Constitution. As we go through the PowerPoint, identify the rights in the scenarios on your handout and write down the right!

**LET'S LOOK AT OUR RIGHTS!**

# The First Five Rights

- Find the **five** rights in the **First Amendment**:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.



# The First Five Rights (1<sup>st</sup>)

Congress shall make no law respecting an **establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;**  
or abridging the **freedom of speech,**  
or of the **press;**  
or the right of the people **peaceably to assemble,**  
and to **petition the Government** for a redress of grievances.

# Right to Bear Arms (2<sup>nd</sup>)

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, **the right of the people to keep and bear Arms**, shall not be infringed.

# No quartering of Soldiers (3<sup>rd</sup>)

- No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner...

# Protection from Unreasonable Search and Seizure (4th)

- The right of the people to be secure...against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause...

# Protection from Double Jeopardy

- No person shall...be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb...

# Protection from self-incrimination

- No person shall...be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself...

# Due Process

- No person shall...be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...

# Eminent Domain

- ...Nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.



# Right to Legal Counsel

- In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall...have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

# Right to Trial by Jury

- In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed...
- In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved...

# Protection from Cruel and Unusual Punishment

- Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

# Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10)

1. Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.
2. Right to keep and bear arms in order to maintain a well regulated militia.
3. No quartering of soldiers.
4. Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.
5. Right to due process of law, freedom from self-incrimination, double jeopardy.
6. Rights of accused persons, e.g., right to a speedy and public trial.
7. Right of trial by jury in civil cases.
8. Freedom from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishments.
9. Other rights of the people.
10. Powers reserved to the states

# Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10)

1. Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.

2. Right to keep and bear arms in order to maintain a well regulated militia.

3. No quartering of soldiers.

4. Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

5. Right to due process of law, freedom from self-incrimination, double jeopardy.

6. Rights of accused persons, e.g., right to a speedy and public trial.

7. Right of trial by jury in civil cases.

8. Freedom from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishments.

9. Other rights of the people.

10. Powers reserved to the states

# Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10)

1. Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.

2. Right to keep and bear arms in order to maintain a well regulated militia.

3. No quartering of soldiers.

4. Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

5. Right to due process of law, freedom from self-incrimination, double jeopardy.

6. Rights of accused persons, e.g., right to a speedy and public trial.

7. Right of trial by jury in civil cases.

8. Freedom from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishments.

9. Other rights of the people.

10. Powers reserved to the states

# Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10)

1. Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.

2. Right to keep and bear arms in order to maintain a well regulated militia.

3. No quartering of soldiers.

4. Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

5. Right to due process of law, freedom from self-incrimination, double jeopardy.

6. Rights of accused persons, e.g., right to a speedy and public trial.

7. Right of trial by jury in civil cases.

8. Freedom from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishments.

9. Other rights of the people.

10. Powers reserved to the states

In total, there are 27  
Amendments to the  
U.S. Constitution.

**OTHER RIGHTS IN THE U.S.  
CONSTITUTION**



# Equal Protection

- No State shall make or enforce any law which shall ...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the **equal protection of the laws.**

# **The Right to Vote (Suffrage) shall not be denied on account of:**

- **Race, color, or previous condition of servitude;**
- **Gender;**
- **Failure to pay poll tax or other tax;**
- **Age for those who are 18 and older.**

# Checking for Understanding

The statement below was made by Thomas Jefferson in a 1786 letter to John Jay.

... our liberty, which cannot be guarded but by the freedom of the press ...

Source: Public Domain / Library of Congress

Why should this freedom be guarded?

- A. to provide the news media with a guaranteed profit
- B. to keep the news media from controlling the political process
- C. to provide the government with an accurate information source
- D. to keep the government from becoming the primary information source