

5-2 – The Bill of Rights- Pages 178-183

Essential Question: *How Does the Bill of Rights define clearly the rights and freedoms of citizens?*

Main Idea 1:

The First Amendment guarantees basic freedoms to individuals.

- _____ promised that a bill of rights would be added to the _____.
- States _____ ten amendments, called the _____.
- Protection of _____ liberties is important in a _____ because of _____ rule.
- The _____ Amendment protects freedom of _____, freedom of _____, freedom of the _____, freedom of _____, and the right to _____.

Basic Rights

Freedom of Religion

The government cannot _____ or _____ with the practice of _____, support one _____ over _____, or establish an _____ religion.

Freedom of Speech and of the Press

Americans have the right to _____ their _____ ideas and to hear the _____ of _____.

Freedom of Assembly

Americans have freedom of _____, or of _____.

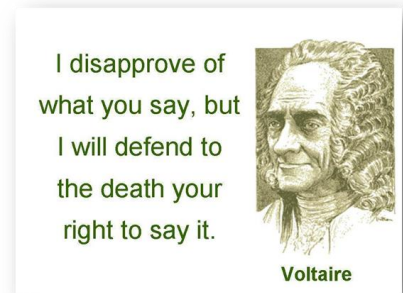
Right to Petition

Americans have the right to _____, or make a _____ of the _____; this right allows Americans to show _____ with _____ or to suggest new _____.

Main Idea 2:

Other amendments focus on protecting citizens from certain abuses.

- _____ Amendment deals with state _____ and the right to _____ arms
- _____ Amendment prevents the _____ from forcing _____ to _____ soldiers
- _____ Amendment protects Americans from _____ search and _____
- Authorities must get a search _____ to search or _____ property, except in _____ situations.
- Second, _____, and Fourth _____ were _____ during the late 1700s.
- British soldiers _____ citizens to _____ to their _____ during colonial _____ before the _____.



Main Idea 3:

The rights of the accused are an important part of the Bill of Rights.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments provide _____ for _____ the _____ of the _____.

The Fifth Amendment

- Guarantees the government cannot _____ anyone without _____ of law—meaning the _____ must be _____ applied.
- “Due _____ of law” is the standard that places _____ on _____ and legal _____ in an effort to guarantee _____ and _____.
- A grand _____ decides if there is enough _____ to _____ a person; a court _____ try a person for a _____ crime without an _____.
- This amendment _____ people from having to _____ at their _____ trial.
- Anyone found not _____ cannot face _____—be tried _____ for the _____ crime.
- No one can have _____ taken without due _____ of law, except in _____ of _____ domain.
- _____ domain is the _____ to take _____ property to _____ the public.

Rights Guaranteed by the Sixth and Seventh Amendments

Sixth

- Right to a _____, public trial by _____
- Right to _____ charges and _____ witnesses
- Right to _____ witnesses to _____
- Right to an _____

Seventh

- Right of _____ by jury in _____ cases—cases where _____ has _____ but not necessarily the _____ of the _____

Eighth

- The Eighth Amendment bans “cruel and unusual punishments” against a person convicted of a crime.
- The Supreme Court’s _____ on these _____ is not all _____ are cruel and _____ but the death _____ is sometimes carried out in a _____ and _____ way.

Main Idea 4:

The rights of states and citizens are protected by the Bill of Rights.

- Ninth and Tenth Amendments give _____ protection for other _____ not _____ by the first eight
- Ninth Amendment says that the _____ listed in the _____ are _____ the only rights _____ have
- Tenth Amendment states that any _____ not _____ to the _____ government nor _____ by the _____ belong to the _____ and the people
 - Helps keep the _____ of power between _____ and _____ government
- The _____ does not list all of the _____ that _____ have.
- According to the _____ and _____ Amendments the _____ branch and Congress get to decide on other _____ rights.

