Name:

Date:

School:

Facilitator:

2.04 Bill of Rights

I. Bill of Rights

Directions: Match the brief summary with the correct amendment.

1. Citizens have the right to a trial by jury.
2. Citizens have freedom of religion, press, speech, and religion.
3. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by the states, are reserved to the states, or to the people.
4. Citizens have the right to bear arms.
5. Prevents unreasonable search and seizures without a warrant or probable cause.
6. You have the right to speedy trial.
7. There will be no cruel or unusual punishment.
8. In time of peace, you do not have to quarter troops in your home.
9. Protection of rights not listed specifically in the Bill of Rights.
10. You have the right to due process under the law and you may not be tried for the same crime twice.

Amendment I

Amendment II

Amendment III

Amendment IV

Amendment V

Amendment VI

Amendment VII

Amendment VIII

Amendment IX

Amendment X

II. Case Study on Bill of Rights

Directions: Match the Case Study on Bill of Rights with the correct amendment. An amendment may be used more than one time.

1. The City of Chicago’s city council is concerned about the growing number of deaths involving shootings of its citizens. The council decides the answer to the problem is to prohibit individual citizens from owning or possessing hand guns within the city limits. What amendment is related to this issue?
2. After a long trial, an accused person is found guilty of first degree murder and sentenced to execution by lethal injection. When the sentence was carried out, the execution failed to be carried out properly. The drugs for the lethal injection had to be administered four different times before the death of the convicted murderer occurred more than 45 minutes later. What amendment is related to this event?
3. A seventh grade student in a public school that requires students to wear uniforms is a devout Christian. It is her habit to wear a cross on a necklace at all times. The school dress code prohibits wearing jewelry with the school uniforms. The student, however, will not remove the cross based on her beliefs. The school ordered her to remove the cross or be suspended from school. What amendment is related to this scenario?
4. A veteran is concerned because he is unable to receive what he views as timely treatment in a Veteran’s Administration hospital. He complained to a government official and asked other veterans who had received similar treatment to sign a petition expressing their concern. Which amendment is related to this scenario?
5. A citizen is stopped for driving too fast and running through a red light. The police officer asks to search the vehicle after stopping the offender. During the search he finds drugs and drug paraphernalia. What amendment is related to this scenario?
6. A citizen is accused of a crime and is standing trial. The prosecuting attorney admits into evidence during the trial items that were obtained without being named in a warrant to search for them in the home of the accused. What amendment relates to the issue of whether or not the evidence can be admitted into court?
7. A person is injured in an automobile accident due to faulty construction of the tires on the vehicle he was driving. He decides to file suit against the tire manufacturer and asks for a jury trial in the case. What amendment would apply?
8. The State of Alabama would like to make its own rules regarding its public schools. The United States Constitution makes no mention of the power to regulate education. Does Alabama have the right to make its own rules regarding education? What amendment would apply?

III. Formal Amendment Process

Directions: How are amendments added to the United States Constitution? Fill in the chart below to answer the question.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Proposed by:** | **Ratified by:** |
| Congress has the power to propose amendments. The proposed amendment must receive the approval of at least       of the House and Senate. | may vote on a proposed amendment. At least three-fourths of the states’ legislatures must approve an amendment before it is added to the Constitution. The citizens may also be requested by the state legislature to vote on an amendment before the legislative vote. |
| Delegates at a       may propose constitutional amendments. At least two-thirds of the state legislatures must request Congress to call the national convention. | Conventions may be called in each state to consider a constitutional amendment. The delegates are elected by citizens. At least      of the states’ conventions must approve of the amendment for ratification. |