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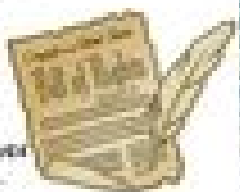
# All About

# BILL OF RIGHTS

## Reading Comprehension

### BILL OF RIGHTS

In 1787, the United States was a young nation that had just won its independence from British rule. The American colonists, having fought in the Revolutionary War, needed to create a government to keep their new country together. Representatives gathered at a convention to write the U.S. Constitution, but some states insisted on a Bill of Rights to protect people from unjust rulers.



**Purpose:** James Madison wrote the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, to protect all Americans. These amendments, ratified in December 1791, describe essential rights and freedoms, ensuring they won't be taken away and remain a crucial part of our daily lives.

**First Amendment: The Five Freedoms**  
The First Amendment outlines the Five Freedoms: religion, speech, the press, assembly, and petition. It prevents the government from establishing an official religion, allows freedom of speech and the press, permits peaceful assembly, and allows the government for changes.

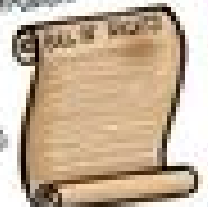
**Against Quartering of Soldiers**  
Less relevant today, states that other soldiers except during war not originated from the colonial of quartered in American.

**Property and Privacy**  
Protects property and privacy by usually required for officials search someone's property, unannounced intrusion.

**Trials**  
Individuals a refuse being tried public jeopardy) right of grand jury before trial.

**Right to a Fair Trial:**  
Guarantees a speedy and public trial, legal representation and a trial by jury. It extends similar rights to civil cases.

**Protection Against Cruel Punishments**  
Prohibits cruel and unusual punishments. The self-guard was put in place by the 8th Amendment to prevent from harsh penalties.



### BILL OF RIGHTS

Protects the rights of every American. It guarantees freedoms of religion, speech, and assembly. It also guarantees Americans right to bear arms.

It prevents the government from forcing soldiers in their homes. It protects the privacy of American citizens. It prevents, unnecessary or unreasonable searches of a person's property.

Individuals are guaranteed the right to a fair trial, protects someone from tort or herself under oath. It guarantees a speedy trial. It guarantees the right to trial by jury in civil, or cases where damages are more than \$20,000. It guarantees a public trial.



## BILL OF RIGHTS

In 1787, the United States was young nation that had just won its independence from British rule. The American colonists, having fought in the Revolutionary War, needed to create a government to keep their new country together. Representatives gathered at a convention to write the U.S. Constitution, but some states refused any Bill of Rights to protect people from unjust laws.



### Purpose

James Madison wrote the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, to protect all Americans. These amendments, ratified in September 1791, describe essential rights and freedoms, ensuring they won't be taken away and remain a crucial part of our daily lives.

### First Amendment: The Five Freedoms

The First Amendment outlines the Five Freedoms: religion, speech, the press, assembly, and petition. It prevents the government from establishing a religion or interfering with the free exercise of religion.

### Third Amendment: Prohibiting Against Quartering of Soldiers

The Third Amendment, though less relevant today, states the people cannot be forced to shelter soldiers except during war or American soil. The amendment originated from the colonists' war with British soldiers who often quartered American homes.

### Fourth Amendment: Defending Property and Privacy

The Fourth Amendment defines property and privacy by limiting searches. Warrants are usually required for officials such as police officers, to search someone's property or regarding individuals from unreasonable intrusion.

### Fifth Amendment: Rights in Trials

The Fifth Amendment protects individuals during trials, allowing them to refuse self-incrimination and avoid being tried twice for the same crime (double jeopardy). It also introduces the concept of grand juries, which evaluate evidence before formal charges are brought against a case.

### Sixth and Seventh Amendments: Right to a Fair Trial

The Sixth Amendment guarantees speedy and public trial, providing the accused with legal representation and a trial by jury. The Seventh Amendment ensures similar rights to civil trials, resolving disputes between individuals or groups.

### Eighth Amendment: Protection Against Cruel Punishments

The Eighth Amendment prohibits cruel and unusual punishments and ensures reasonable bail. The original concept in place for the Founding Fathers to protect citizens from harsh penalties.

### Tenth and Tenth Amendments: Unusual Rights and Powers

The Tenth Amendment protects unusual rights, like the right to privacy, not explicitly mentioned in the Bill of Rights. The Tenth Amendment addresses powers not specified in the Constitution, granting them to states or the people and reserving a balance of power.

## BILL OF RIGHTS

1. Protects the rights of every American, defines the freedoms of religion, speech, and press
2. Guarantees Americans right to bear arms
3. Prohibits the government from forcing citizens to shelter soldiers in their homes
4. Protects the privacy of American citizens, prohibits, or prevents, unnecessary or unreasonable searches of a person's property
5. All Americans are guaranteed the right to a fair and legal trial, protects citizens from testifying against him or herself under oath
6. Right to a speedy trial
7. Guarantees right to trial by jury in civil, or private, legal cases where damages are more than \$20. Civil cases solve disputes between citizens
8. Prohibits unreasonable bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment
9. Recognizes that Americans have rights that are not listed in the Constitution
10. Says the powers not given to the United States government by the Constitution belong to the states or to the people

## Comprehension Questions

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

What was the primary purpose of writing the U.S. Constitution in 1787?

- a) To define independence from British rule
- b) To establish the Bill of Rights
- c) To create a government for the new nation
- d) To ratify the Revolutionary War

Who wrote the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights?

- a) George Washington
- b) James Madison
- c) Thomas Jefferson
- d) Benjamin Franklin

Which freedom is NOT outlined in the First Amendment?

- a) Freedom of speech
- b) Freedom of the press
- c) Freedom to bear arms
- d) Freedom to assemble

What is the main purpose of the Second Amendment?

- a) To protect the right to bear arms
- b) To protect the freedom of religion
- c) To protect the right to assemble and vote
- d) To define speech, trial and unusual punishments

Which amendment prohibits individuals from being tried twice for the same crime?

- a) Fourth Amendment
- b) First Amendment
- c) Sixth Amendment
- d) Tenth Amendment

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## READING COMPREHENSION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

