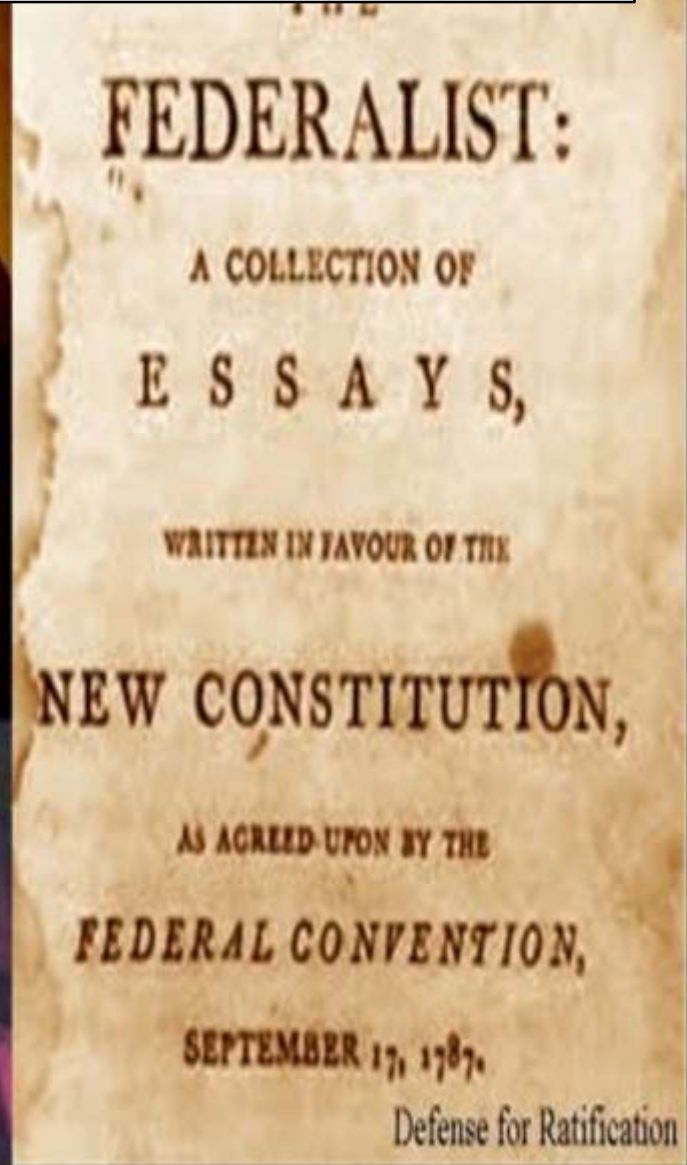


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ESSENTIAL QUESTION:
WHAT IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES WERE INCLUDED IN THE CONSTITUTION AND WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS?



EQ: What important principles were included in the Constitution and what was the purpose of the Bill of Rights

SEPERATION of POWER

Article I: Legislative Branch

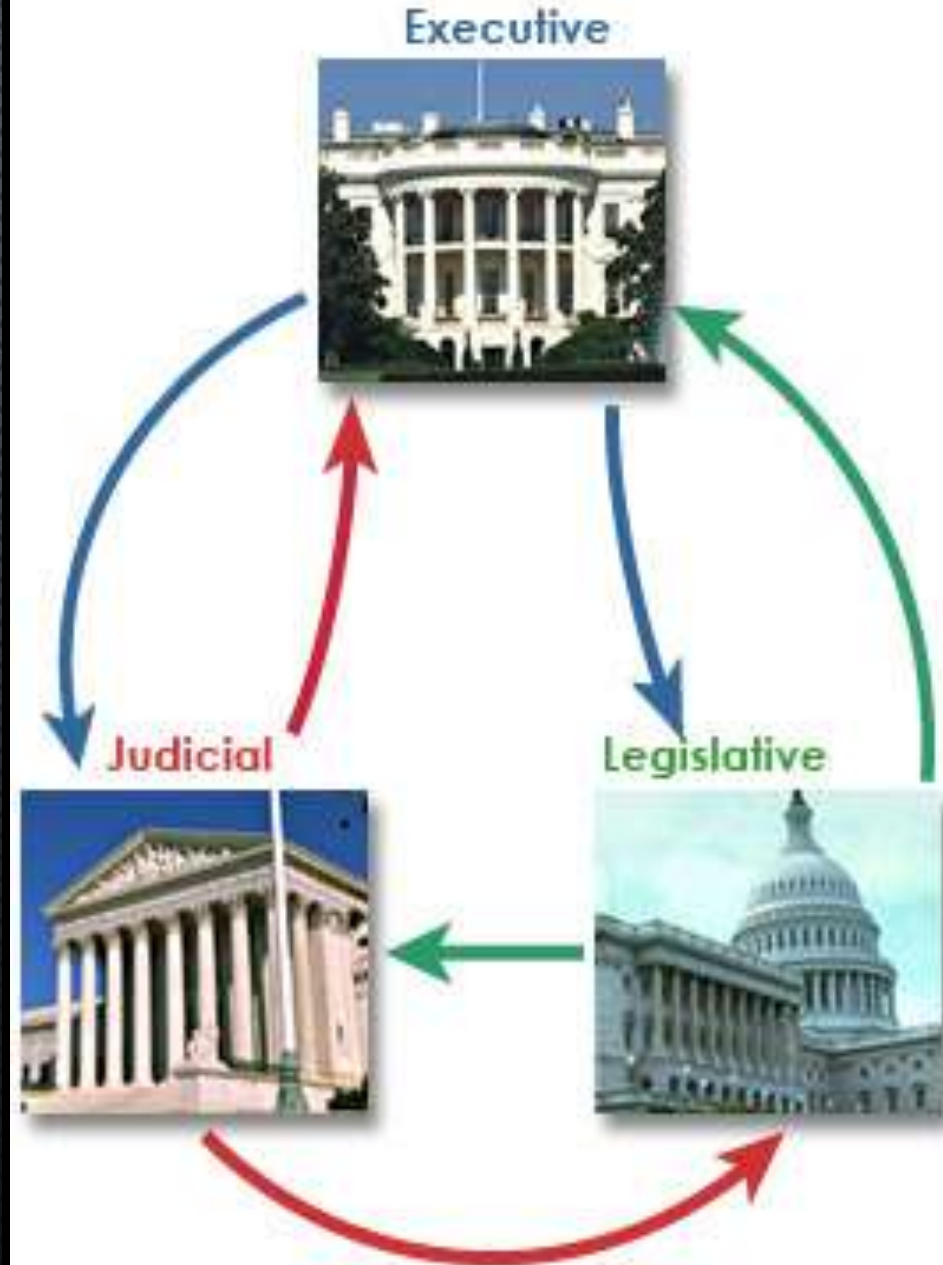
establishes the Congress of the national government setting forth the two houses of Congress to make laws.

Article II: The Executive Branch

establishes the executive branch to carry out the laws passed by Congress.

Article III: The Judicial Branch

creates the United States Supreme Court and empowers Congress to establish lower Federal Courts to interpret the laws.



EQ: What important principles were included in the Constitution and what was the purpose of the Bill of Rights

- **ARTICLE 4: RELATIONS AMONG STATES**

- OUTLINES THE DUTIES STATES HAVE TO EACH OTHER, AS WELL AS THOSE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS TO THE STATE

- **PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES CLAUSE**

- THE CLAUSE MEANS THAT A **STATE MAY NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST CITIZENS OF OTHER STATES** IN FAVOR OF ITS OWN CITIZENS.

- **FULL FAITH AND CREDIT-**

- REQUIRES STATES TO EXTEND "FULL FAITH AND CREDIT" TO THE PUBLIC ACTS, RECORDS AND COURT PROCEEDINGS **OF OTHER STATES**

- **REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

- THE GUARANTEE CLAUSE MANDATES THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS **ALL U.S. STATES MUST BE GROUNDED IN REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES**, SUCH AS CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.



EQ: What important principles were included in the Constitution and what was the purpose of the Bill of Rights

- **ARTICLE 5: PROVISIONS FOR AMENDMENTS**

- THIS SECTION PROVIDES THE METHODS IN WHICH THE CONSTITUTION CAN BE RATIFIED

- **ARTICLE 6: SUPREMACY CLAUSE**

- **THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE, ESTABLISHES THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, FEDERAL STATUTES, AND U.S. TREATIES AS "THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND."**

- ALL STATE JUDGES MUST FOLLOW FEDERAL LAW WHEN A CONFLICT ARISES BETWEEN FEDERAL LAW AND EITHER THE STATE CONSTITUTION OR STATE LAW OF ANY STATE.

- **ARTICLE 7**

- RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRED 9 STATES OUT OF THE 13.



THE BILL OF RIGHTS

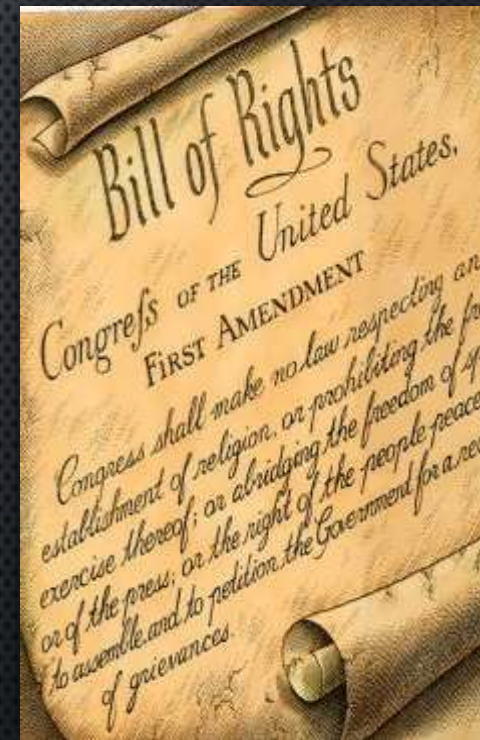


The Bill of Rights- is the collective name for the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Ratified in 1791

These limitations serve to protect the natural rights of life, liberty and property/pursuit of happiness

They guarantee a number of personal freedoms, limit the government's power in judicial and other proceedings, and reserve some powers to the states and the public.

While originally the amendments applied only to the federal government, most of their provisions have since been held to apply to the states by way of the 14th Amendment



The Bill of Rights has **three main categories**

Individual
freedoms

Amendments 1,9

Protection against
government abuse

Amendment 2-5

Rights of citizens
accused of **crimes**

Amendment 5-8

Separation of
church and
state

Right to carry
Firearms



Treated fairly
according to **Due**
process of law

Freedom of
Speech

Can't force to
house **Soldiers**

Protected from
Double Jeopardy

Freedom of the
Press

Police must
have search
warrants

Punishment must
be just and **bails**
cannot be too
high.

Eminent
domain



FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOMS



Religion: The government may not establish nor endorse an official religion (separation)
The government (with limits) may not hinder a person's right to free exercise of religion (choice)

Asssembly: any person or groups of people can peaceably assemble

Petition: A person has a right to petition the government for a redress of grievances

Press: the right to a free press shall not be denied

Speech: The right to free speech shall not be denied

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.
PROTECT THE FIRST AMENDMENT, SUPPORT THE CBDOF

2ND AMENDMENT



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

The right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed

The Supreme Court ruled that the federal government and the states could limit any weapon types not having a “reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well regulated militia.”



3rd Amendment



- No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

4th Amendment



- The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures.
- **The purpose of the Fourth Amendment is to uphold the privacy and security of individual persons** against subjective invasions by the government and its officials.

5th Amendment



- **Every person held for a crime must be presented with an indictment by a grand jury**
- Cannot be tried for the same crime twice (Double Jeopardy)
- **Do not have to be a witness against yourself**
- **Protection of Due Process**



Bill of Rights



6th Amendment

- You have the right to a fair trial
- You have a right for a witness to testify for you
- You have a right to a lawyer



7th Amendment

- You have the right to a jury in civil court cases



8th Amendment

- Unusual or excessive punishment isn't allowed.
- No excessive bail that is unreasonable



9th Amendment



- "THE ENUMERATION IN THE CONSTITUTION, OF CERTAIN RIGHTS, SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO DENY OR DISPARAGE OTHERS RETAINED BY THE PEOPLE."
- IT MEANS THAT ANY OF THE SPECIFIC RIGHTS GIVEN TO ONE GROUP IN THE CONSTITUTION CANNOT NOT BE USED TO HARM ANY OTHER GROUP OR THE PEOPLE IN GENERAL
- IT WAS DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE GOVERNMENT FROM LIMITING ANY RIGHTS THAT ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED IN THE CONSTITUTION.





10th Amendment



- THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS CERTAIN POWERS NAMED BY THE CONSTITUTION, OTHER POWERS BELONG TO THE STATES AND THE PEOPLE
- **ANY POWER THAT IS NOT DENIED TO THE STATE OR THE PEOPLE IS RESERVED TO THE STATES. THIS IS CALLED RESERVED POWERS**

**Remember the
Tenth Amendment!**

STATES HAVE RIGHTS TOO !

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