



# Unit III - Citizenship and American Government

## Chapter 2 – Foundations of US Government

### Section 3 – The Bill of Rights and Other Amendments



# What You Will Learn to Do

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Understand the Bill of Rights and the other  
Constitutional Amendments

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# Objectives

1. Describe the Bill of Rights
2. Review the other constitutional amendments



# Key Terms

**Indictment** - A written statement charging someone with a crime or other offense, drawn up by a prosecuting attorney, and presented by a grand jury

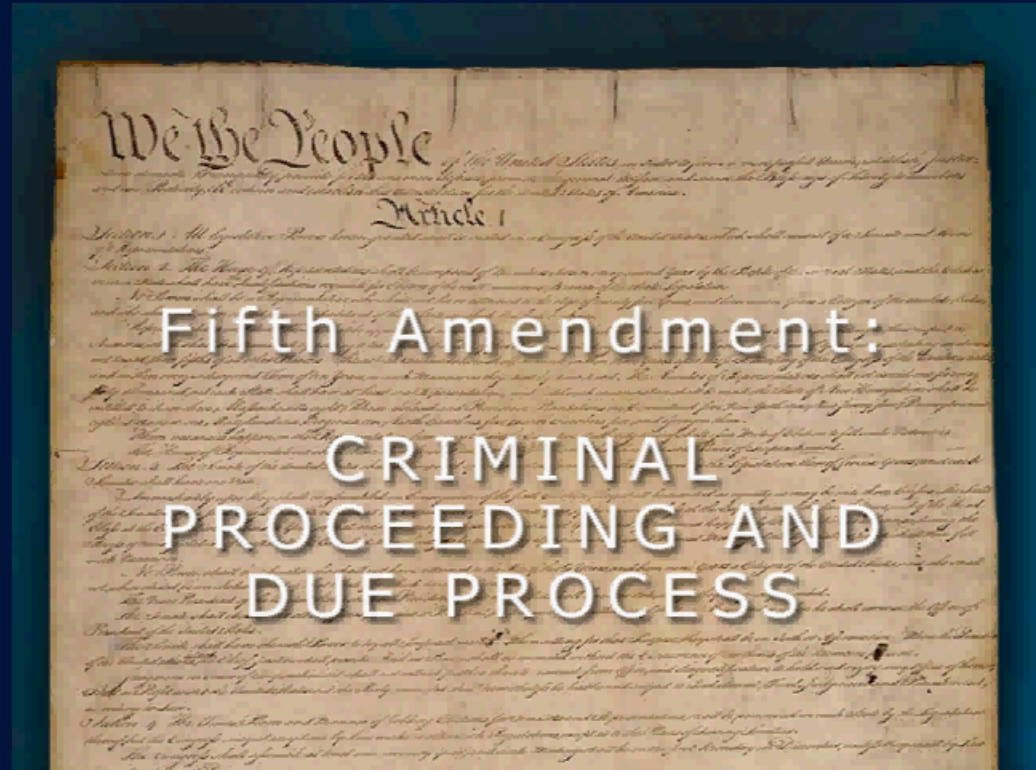
**Enumerate** - To list or specify individually



# Fifth Amendment

## Amendment Five

Criminal  
Proceedings  
and Due  
Process





# Fifth Amendment

Provides for the right to be treated fairly by the government whenever the loss of liberty or property is at stake

Rights affecting criminal proceedings include

- An **indictment** and grand jury hearing
- Protection against double jeopardy
- Protection against self-incrimination





# Fifth Amendment

Double Jeopardy means one cannot be tried for the same crime twice.

Self – incrimination refers to a person being protected from being forced to testify against himself or herself.

The last section of the amendment deals with preventing arbitrary confiscation of private property.



# Sixth Amendment

## Amendment Six

## The Right to a Jury Trial







# Sixth Amendment

Guarantees a citizen's right to:

- A trial by his/her peers
- A prompt and public trial
- Call and question witnesses
- An attorney

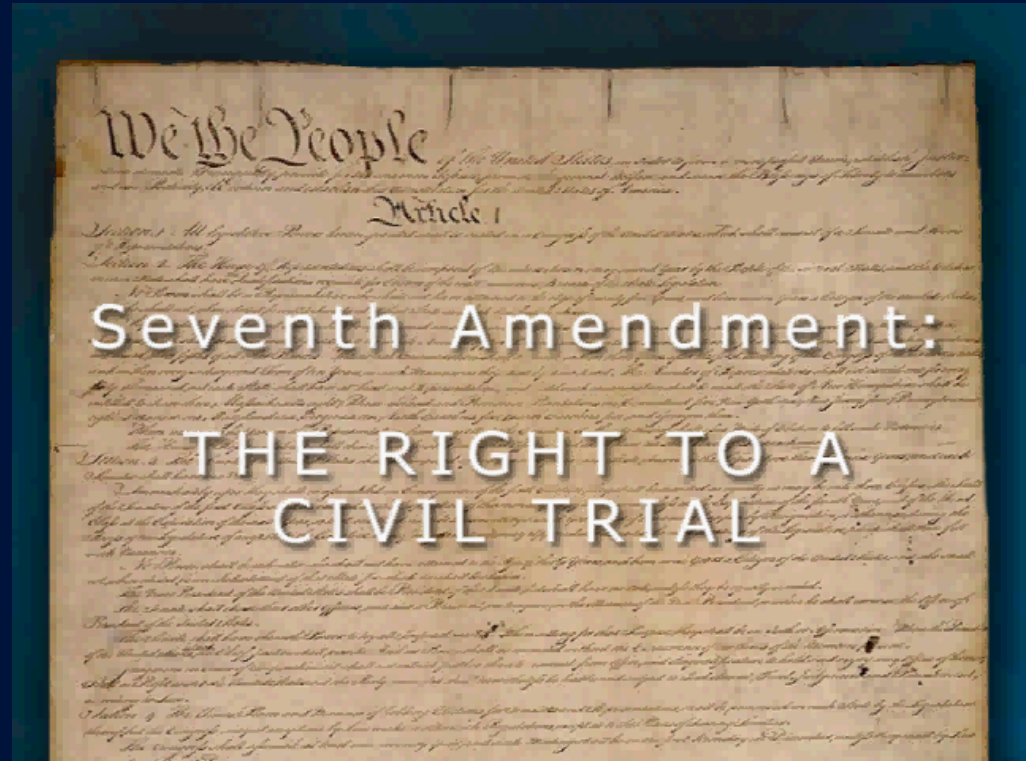




# Seventh Amendment

## Amendment Seven

## The Right to a Civil Trial

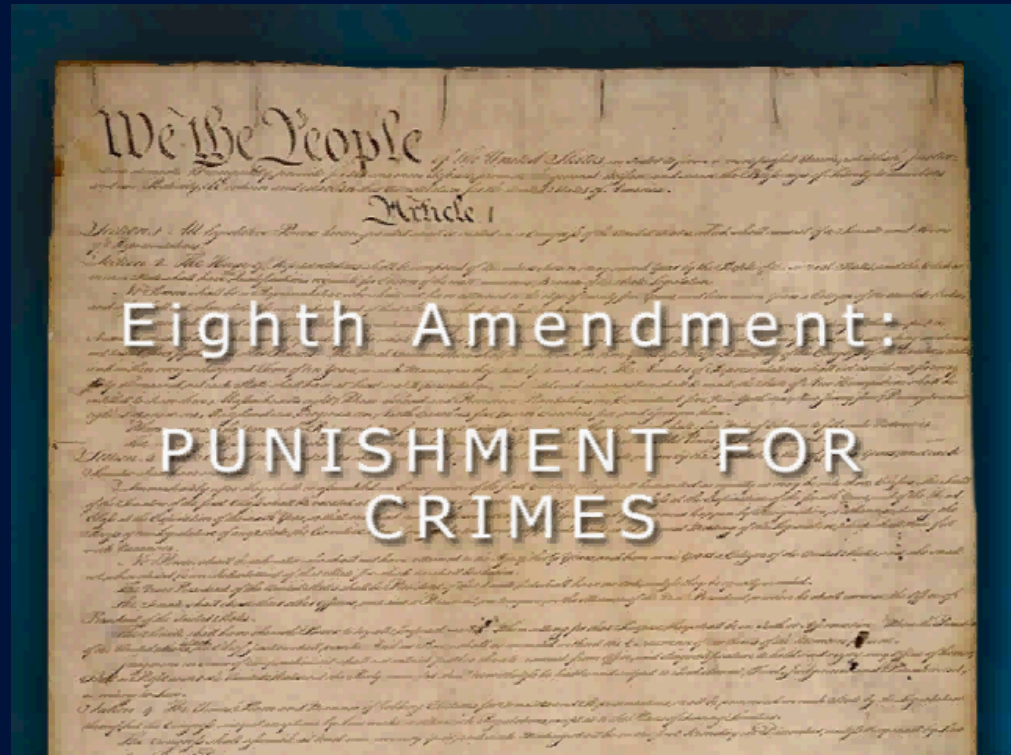




# Eighth Amendment

## Amendment Eight

## Punishment for Crimes





# Eighth Amendment

Bail is money or property given to a court to guarantee that an accused person will appear in court.

Bail cannot be for an unreasonable amount of money.

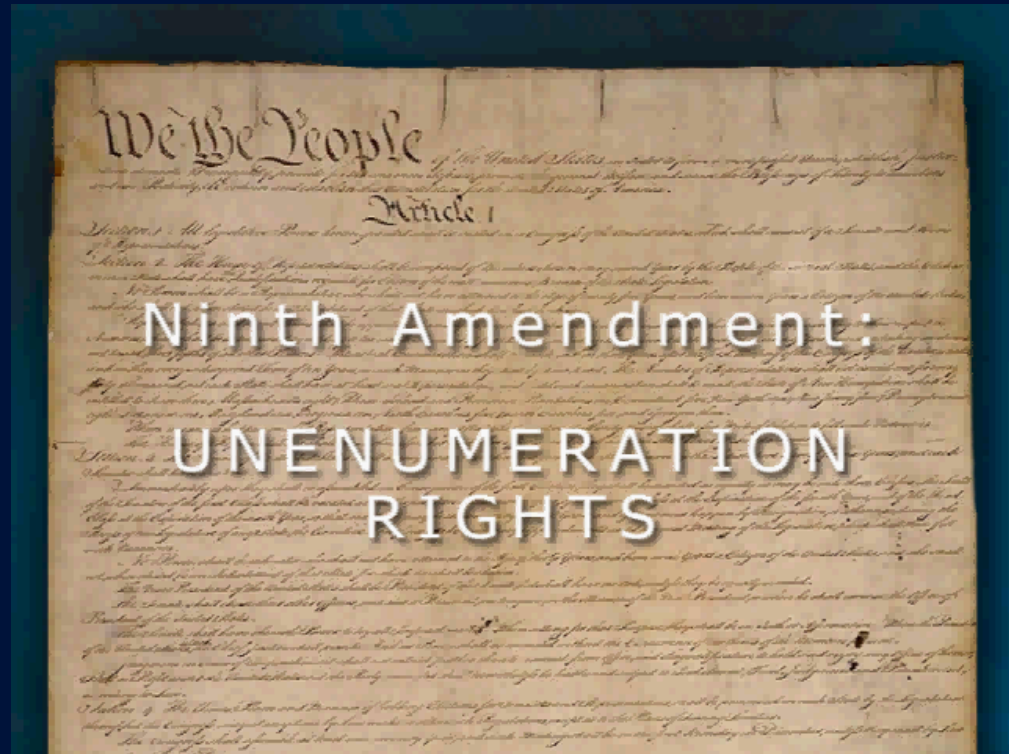
Courts cannot impose excessive fines or punishments that are cruel or unusual.





# Ninth Amendment

Amendment  
Nine  
Unenumerated  
Rights





# Ninth Amendment

Just because other rights and freedoms are not mentioned in the amendments doesn't mean the citizens do not have them.

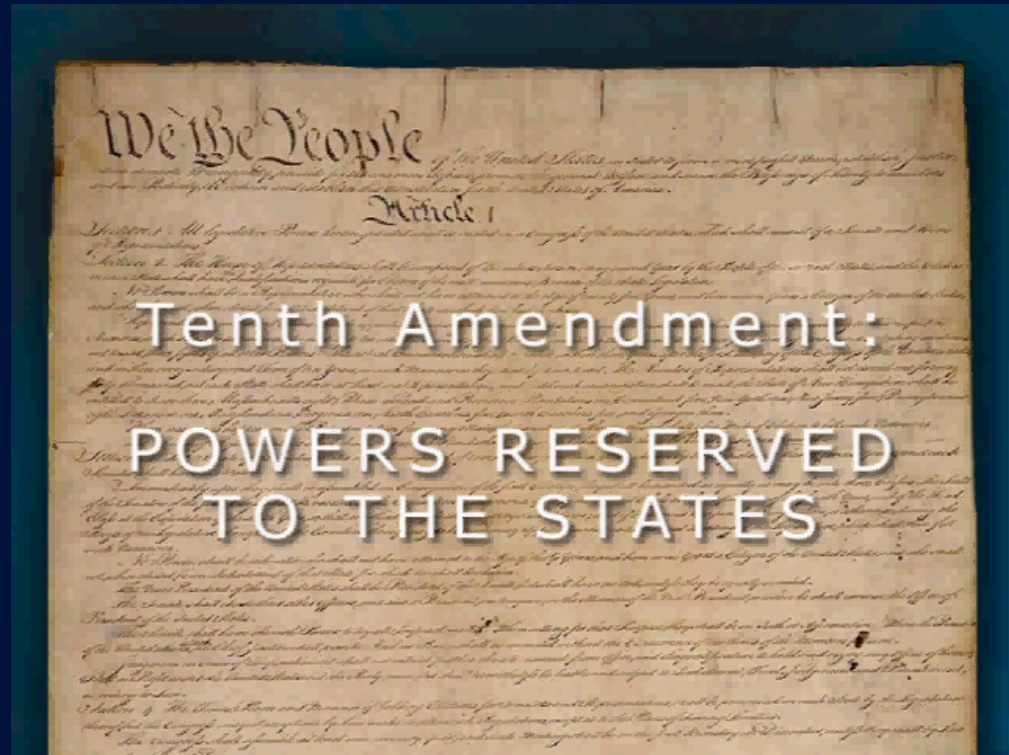
Not every right needs to be **enumerated**.



# Tenth Amendment

## Amendment Ten

Powers  
Reserved to the  
States





# Tenth Amendment

Any power not assigned to the federal government or forbidden to the states remains with the states or the people.

Freedom, not restriction, is the basis of our government.





# Other Constitutional Amendments

Since the wording of the original 10 amendments only 17 have been added.

Six of them define a person and voting rights.

After 200 years we are still growing, changing and expanding our definition of freedom.

With the passing of 200 years, we are still growing, changing and expanding our definition of freedom.



# Other Constitutional Amendments

**Amendment XI (1794)** - Clarifies judicial power over foreign nationals and limits the ability of citizens to sue states.

**Amendment XII(1804)** – Changes procedure for electing the Vice President

**Amendment XIII(1865)** – Ended slavery throughout the United States



# Other Constitutional Amendments

**Amendment XIV (1868)** - Declared newly freed slaves to be citizens

**Amendment XV(1870)** – Outlawed racial tests for voting

**Amendment XVI(1913)** – Allowed federal government to introduce a personal income tax



# Other Constitutional Amendments

**Amendment XVII (1913)** - Provided for popular (direct) election of Senators

**Amendment XVIII(1919)** – Banned alcoholic beverages in the United States

**Amendment XIX(1920)** – Granted women the right to vote



# Other Constitutional Amendments

**Amendment XX(1933)** - Changed presidential inauguration date to January 20; changed Congress convening date to January 3; Clarified procedure to fill vacancies

**Amendment XXI(1933)** – Repealed Amendment XVIII

**Amendment XXII(1951)** – Limits Presidents to two terms of office



# Other Constitutional Amendments

**Amendment XXIII(1961)** - Granted residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote in presidential elections

**Amendment XXIV(1964)** – Forbade states from requiring taxes(head taxes) as a condition of voting



# Other Constitutional Amendments

**Amendment XXV(1967)** – Clarified presidential succession; Provided for appointment of a new vice president; Provided for temporary transfer of presidential power

**Amendment XXVI(1971)** – Granted 18 year-olds the right to vote in federal elections

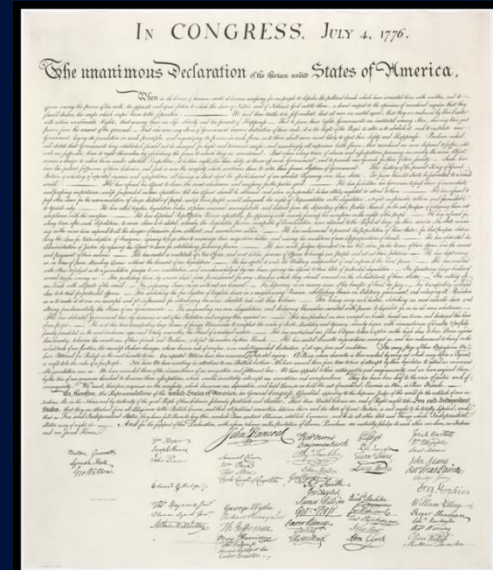
**Amendment XXVII(1992)** – Congressional pay raises do not begin until after the next election



# Conclusion

The Declaration of Independence launched the United States with a new vision – a Government deriving its “...just powers from the consent of the governed.”

During the first years, including the Revolutionary War, the country was governed by the Articles of Confederation.







# Conclusion

A stronger national government was needed.

The Constitutional convention convened in Spring 1787 to revise the existing Articles of Confederation but drew up a new Constitution instead.

Stronger federal government included three branches: judicial, executive and legislative.



# Conclusion

By July 1788 a majority of states had ratified the new Constitution.

Congress and the States modified it with the Bill of Rights (Amendments 1-10).

Over the following 200 years we have added 17 more Amendments.



# Questions?

