



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

Understand the Bill of Rights and the other
Constitutional Amendments



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

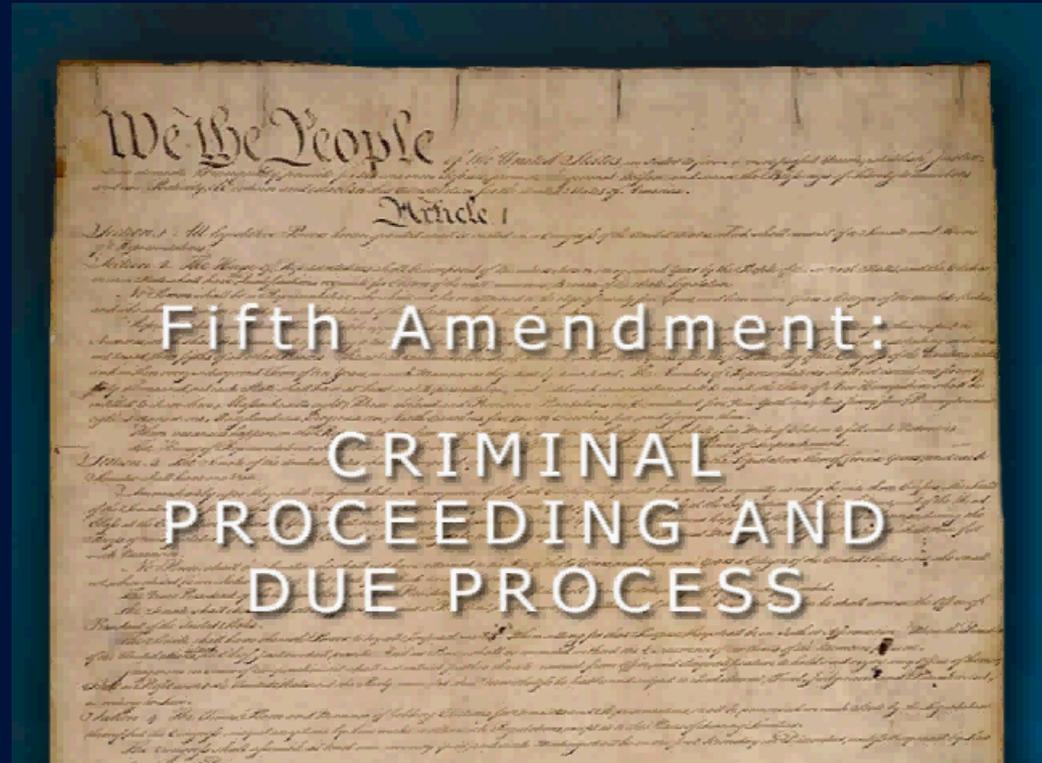
Enumerate - To list or specify individually



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.

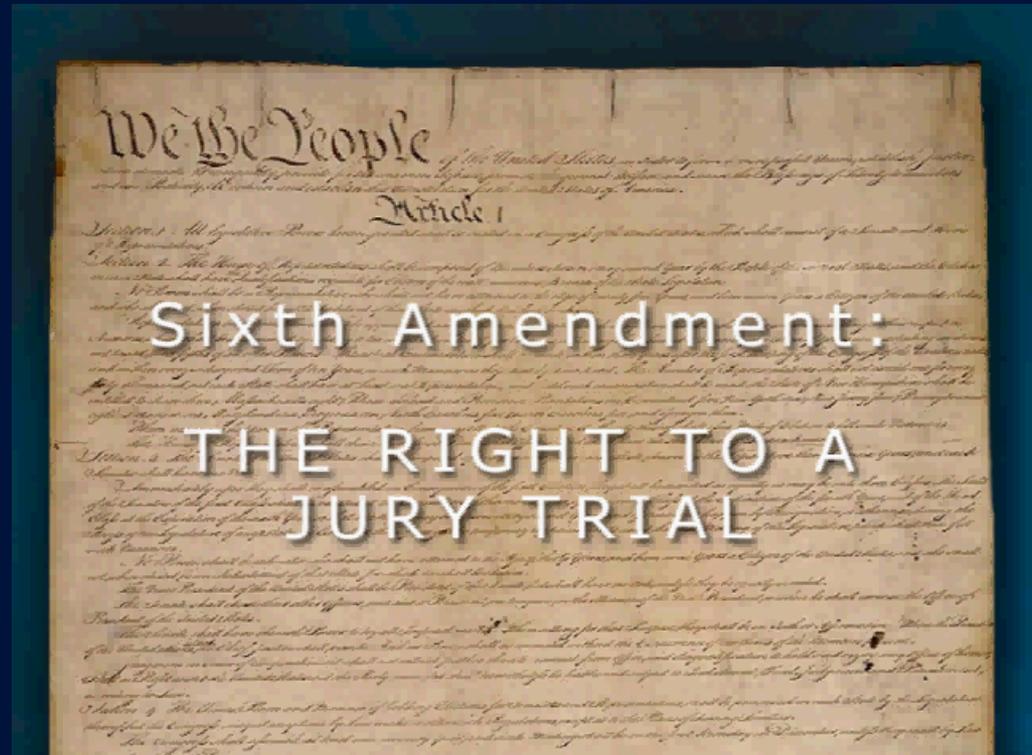
The last section of the amendment deals with preventing arbitrary confiscation of private property.



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

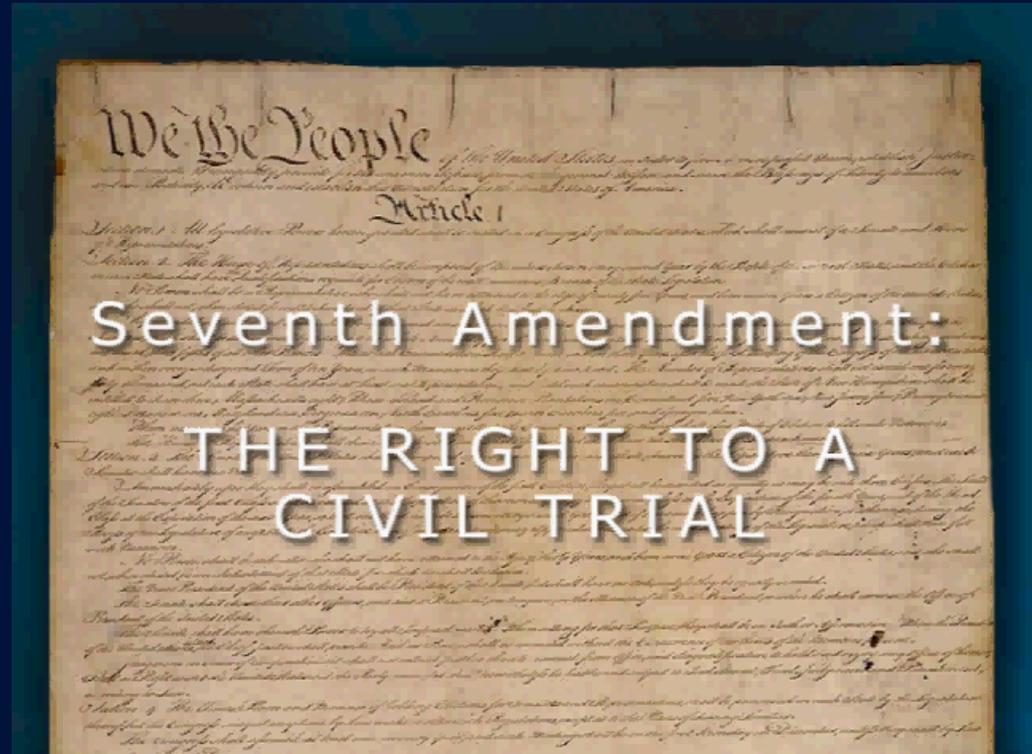




Seventh Amendment

Amendment Seven

The Right to a Civil Trial

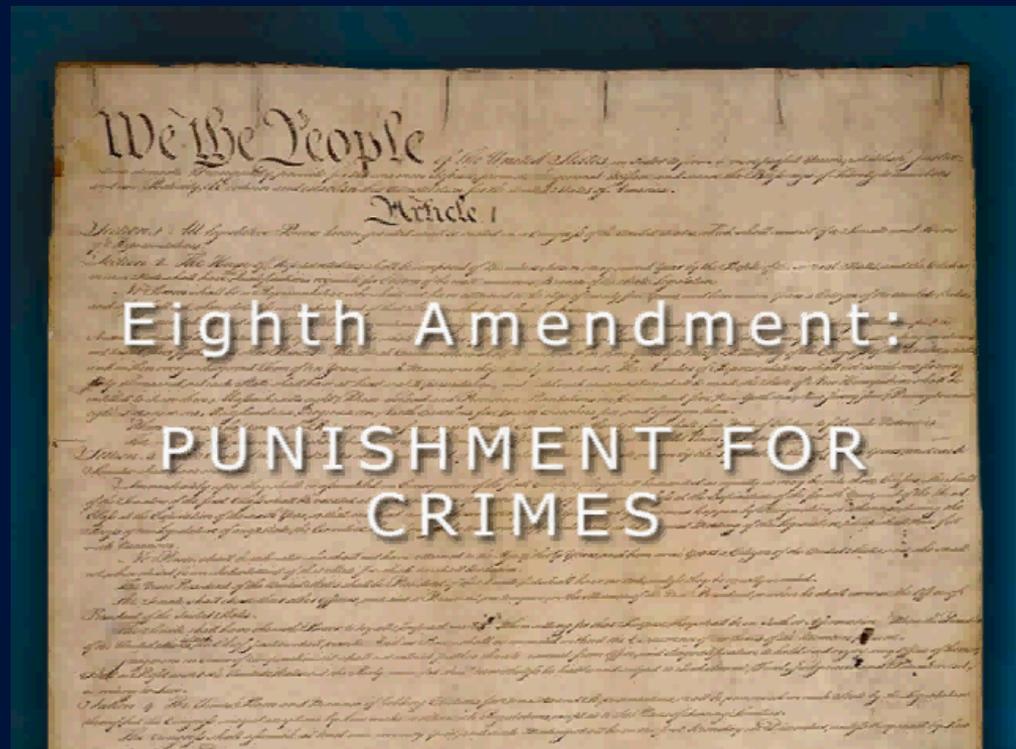




Eighth Amendment

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.

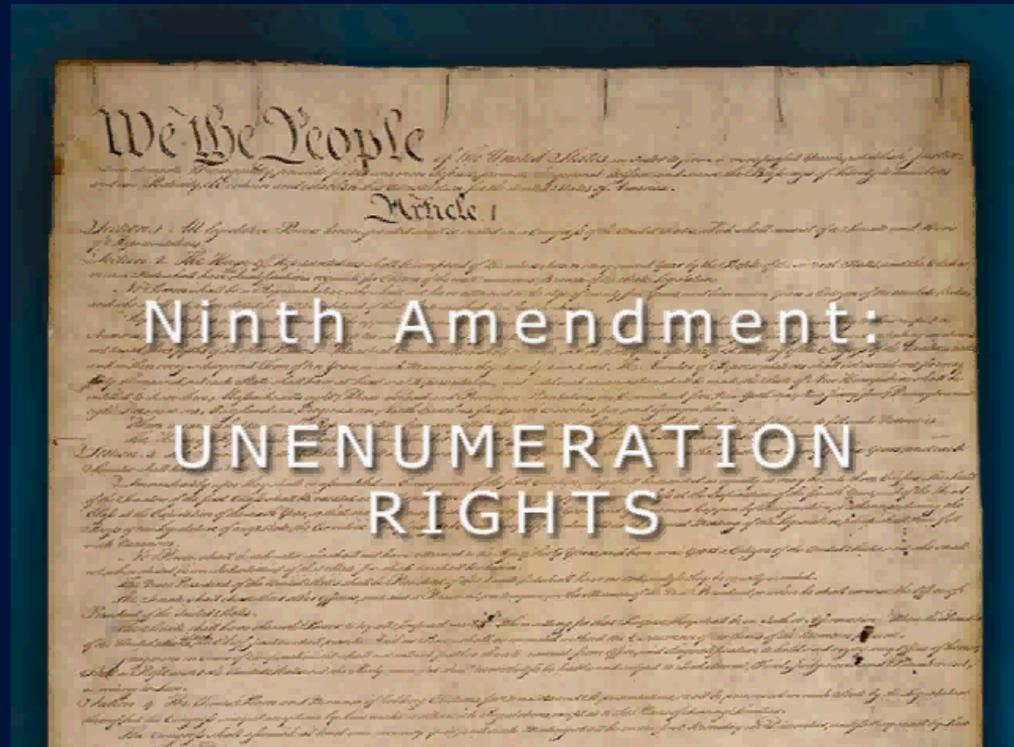




Ninth Amendment

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.

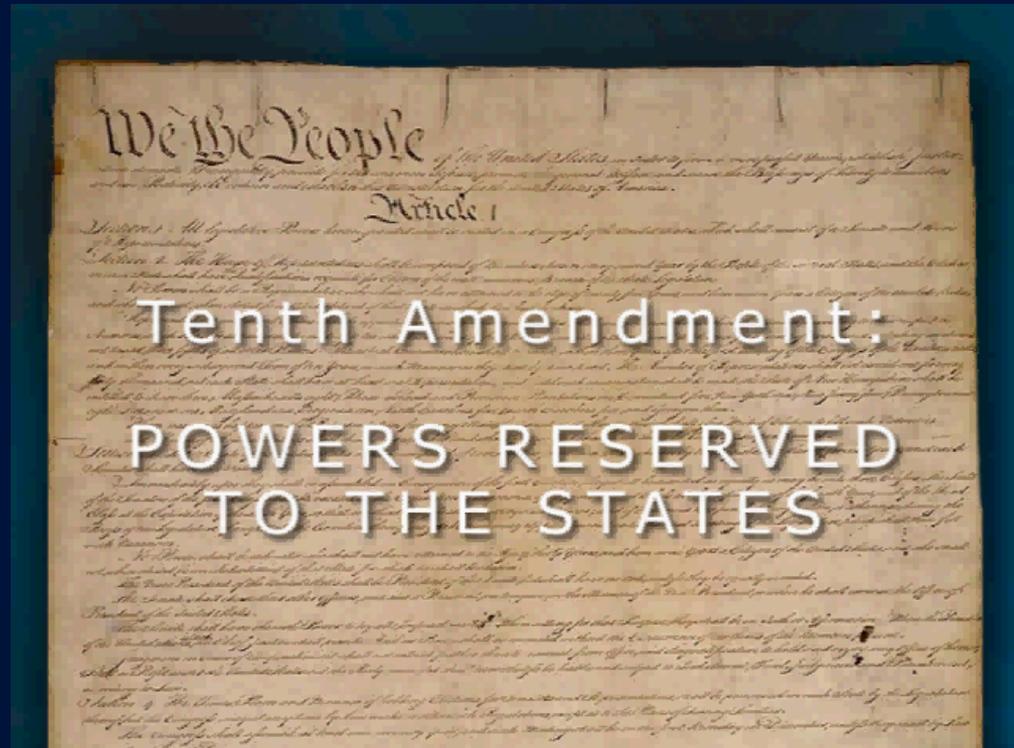
Not every right needs to be **enumerated**.



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

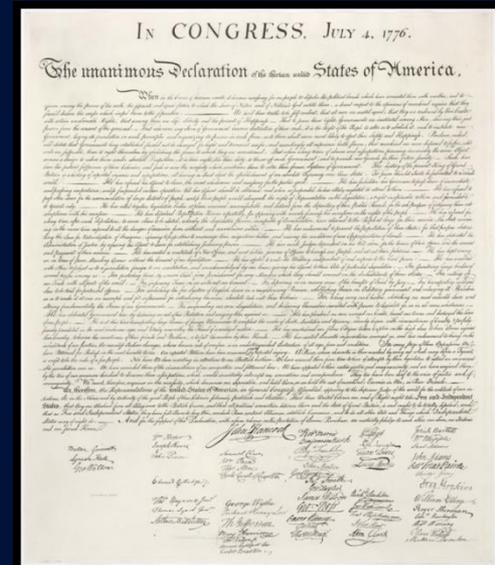
Amendment XXVII(1992) – Congressional pay raises do not begin until after the next election



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?

