UNIT 3 – Our First Governments

**After Independence**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1783
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the American Revolution and British Rule
* There were 13 individual colonies with 13 different governments
* The colonies became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 13 states in a confederate style government that was totally unwritten

**State Government**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first colony to organize as a state & craft a written plan for government, or \_\_\_\_\_\_
* Other states formed similar systems of government
* Most state legislatures were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (divided into two parts, or houses)
  + Members of the two houses were chosen by different methods
* Each state had an elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to carry out the laws and judges and courts to interpret the laws
* Most state constitutions included a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Massachusetts constitution was different from the others
  + It distributed power more evenly among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* It gave the governor and the courts the authority to check the legislature
* The Mass. Constitution would later become the model for the U.S. Constitution

**Articles of Confederation**

* Separately, the states could not maintain a large army to fight the British
* For this and other reasons, the Second Continental Congress made a plan for union called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + A confederation is a group of individuals who band together for a common purpose
* The Articles set up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislature
  + 1 vote per state
  + 9/13 required to pass laws
* As a result of bad experiences with the British government, the states refused to give Congress the power to \_\_\_\_\_ or enforce its laws
* Congress could not require the states to give money or do anything else
* The states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (or approved) the Articles
* Soon, serious problems became clear. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voting requirements to pass laws or amend (change) the Articles made it difficult for Congress to accomplish anything
* Even when it passed laws, Congress could not enforce them. States could just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the laws
* Unable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Congress had borrowed money for the war
* The states had also run up deep debts
  + to pay for their debts, the states overtaxed their citizens and even taxed goods from other states and foreign countries
  + the Confederate Congress had no power to solve these problems



**Land and Northwest Ordinance**

* One thing that managed to pass during the Articles of Confederation was the:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1785 – land past the Appalachians were declared new territories
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1787 – banned slavery in the Northwest areas and set up a process of adding additional states

**Shay’s Rebellion**

* Event that occurred when Daniel Shay, an indebted farmer, felt the state had no right to take his farm away because of a problem the state had created
* He led an uprising, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* This unrest swayed leaders toward revising the Articles of Confederation to create a stronger national government

UNIT 3 – CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

**Who attended the Constitutional Convention?**

* Each state except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent delegates to Philadelphia to fix the flaws in the Articles of Confederation
* Most of the 55 men were well educated and experienced in politics
  + Native Americans, African Americans, and women were not included
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the oldest delegate at 81
  + He was a diplomat, writer, inventor, and scientist
* Two delegates - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would eventually become president
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ could not attend
  + They were in Europe as representatives of the United States government
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opposed the convention and did not attend

**Who attended the Constitutional Convention?**

* The delegates chose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to preside
  + He set a committee to set rules for conducting the convention
* The committee decided that decisions would be made by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with each state having one vote
* Delegates agreed to keep all discussions secret to enable all to speak freely
* No formal records were kept
* Most of what we know comes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personal notebook of events
* The delegates decided to discard the Article of Confederation and write a new constitution
* Thus the meeting came to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**What were the two opposing plans?**

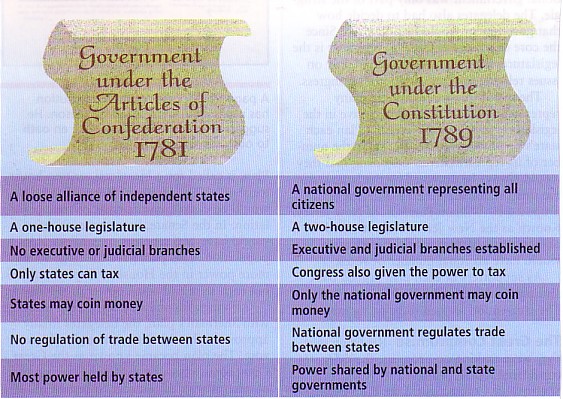
* James Madison designed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + It called for a government with three branches
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lawmakers)
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(carry out laws)
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(interpret laws)
  + The legislature would have two houses, with the states represented by basis of population
* The Virginia Plan appealed to the larger states
* The small states feared a government dominated by large states who would ignore their interests
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also called for three branches of
  + The legislature would have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and each state would get \_\_\_\_\_\_ vote
* This plan would give equal power to large and small states

**What compromises were made?**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ committee proposed a Senate and a House of Representatives
  + Each state would have equal representation in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Representation in the House would be based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The delegates accepted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Southern states wanted to count enslaved African Americans as part of their population in determining representation in the House
  + Northern states opposed this plan
* In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, delegates agreed that every five enslaved persons would count as three free persons for determining congressional representation and figuring out taxes
* Northern states wanted congress to be able to regulate foreign trade and trade between the states
* Southern states feared Congress would then tax their exports and stop the slave trade
* The agreed to give Congress the power to regulate trade, but it could not tax exports or interfere with the slave trade before 1808
* Delegates disagreed on whether Congress or the voters should choose the president
* The solution was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a group of people named be each state legislature to select the president and vice president
  + Today, the voters in each state, not the legislators, choose electors

**Approving the Constitution**

* Ratification required at least \_\_\_ out of \_\_\_\_\_ state conventions to vote “yes”
* Supporters of the constitution called themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to emphasize that the Constitution would recreate a system of federalism
  + Power is divided between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ governments
* Federalists argued for a strong central government
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Hamilton, Madison, Jay
* Opponents, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wanted more power for the states and less for the national gov
  + They also wanted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect individual freedoms
* Both agreed to ass a bill of rights. This promise turned the tide.
* The constitution took effect when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the ninth state to ratify it on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



UNIT 3 – CONSTITUTION

**The Constitution and its Parts**

* The main purpose of the constitution is to provide a framework for government, but it is also known as the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The powers of all branches come from it. It has three major parts: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states the goals and the purposes of the gov
  + The first part makes clear that government gets its power from the people and exists to serve them
  + The middle part of the preamble states \_\_\_\_\_\_ purposes of government
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explain how the gov is to work
  + The first 3 articles describe the powers and responsibilities of the three branches of government
* Articles I describes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as two houses with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authority
  + Describes how members will be chosen
  + Article also lists specific powers Congress does or does not have
* Article II establishes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or law enforcing, branch headed by a president and vice president
  + It explains how these leaders will be elected and can be removed and describes their powers and duties
* Article III establishes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to interpret and apply the law
  + It calls for one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plus lower courts and describes the power of the federal courts
* Article IV says that all states must respect one another’s laws and explains the process of creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is known as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* Article V specifies how the constitution can be amended
* Articles VI declares the Constitution as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” and federal law prevails over state law, this is referred to as the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Article VII states that the constitution would take effect when 9 states ratify it

UNIT 3 – CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

**Six Principles of the Constitution**

* The Framers had a common vision for the government:
  + It should be representative of the people and limited in scope
  + The powers should be divided among different levels
* To achieve these ends, the Framers embraced six principles as the backbone of the Constitution
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**What is Popular Sovereignty?**

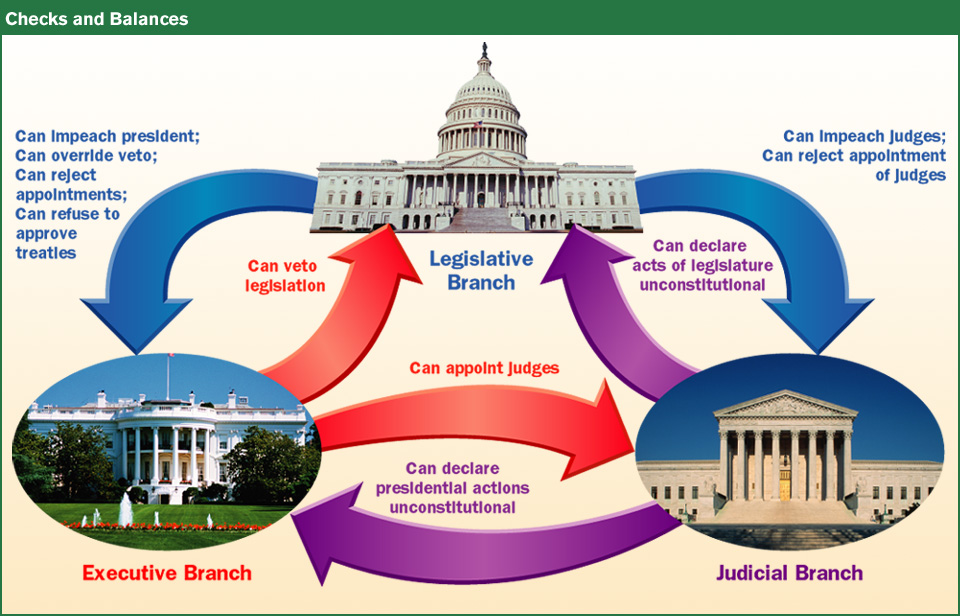
* Article IV guarantees a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which supreme power belongs to the people - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The people express their will through elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Provisions, such as those about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ensure popular sovereignty

**What is Rule of Law?**

* The Framers believed the government should be strong but not too strong
* The constitution sets limits by stating what the government may and may not do
* Government is also limited by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + This means that the law applies to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, even those who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

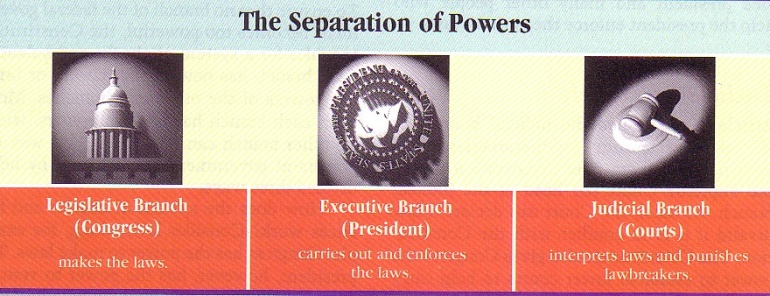
**What is Checks and Balances?**

* Checks and balances keep any one branch from becoming too powerful
* Each branch can check, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the power of the others
  + For example, the president can veto laws, congress can block presidential appointments, and the Supreme Court can overturn laws it finds contrary to the Constitution



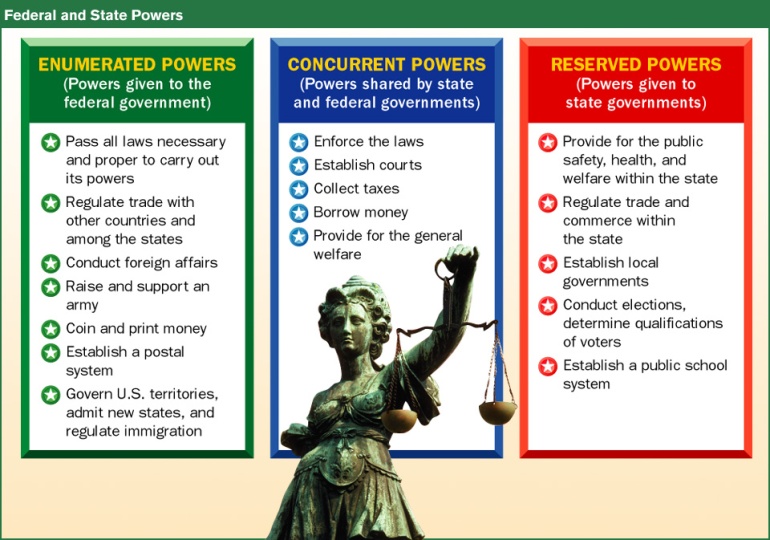
**What is the Separation of Powers?**

* To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the framers divided government into three branches with different functions.
* This split of authority among the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branches is called the separation of powers



**What is Federalism?**

* Under federalism, power is shared by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gov and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Americans must obey the law of both
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, expressed, or delegated powers are powers the Constitution specifically grants to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Powers NOT given to the national government are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers kept by the states
* Powers that BOTH levels of government can exercises are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers



* When national and state laws conflict, the Constitution is the final authority
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Neither the national nor state governments may act in violation in it
* The Constitution is durable and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* It provides the government sufficient power to keep order, protect, and defend, yet sets limits to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Why is it flexible?**

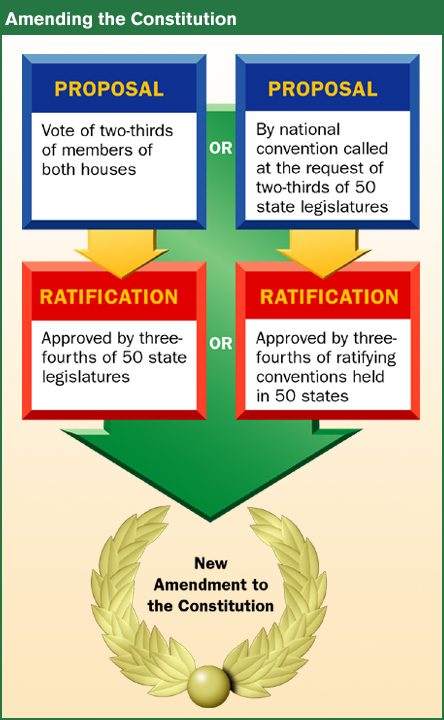
* The constitution is flexible so that it may change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over time
* Different circumstances may cause the constitution to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Equality Amendments
  + 15th - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + 19th - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + 26th - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

UNIT 3 – CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION

Over 200 years old, still functions because of its flexibility, and it was only meant to be a blueprint or framework

**How can you amend the Constitution?**

* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is any change to the Constitution
  + The first \_\_\_\_\_ are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Framers made sure that the Constitution could not be altered without overwhelming support of the people
* Only \_\_\_\_\_\_ amendments have become law
* The amendment process involves two steps: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* An amendment may be proposed by a vote of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of both houses of Congress or by the national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requested by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the state legislatures
  + Once proposed, and amendment must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the states
  + The states can do this by a vote of either the state legislature or a special state convention



**Interpreting the Constitution**

* The constitution is a general document \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives Congress the power to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to carry out its duties
  + This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause or “elastic clause,” allows Congress to exercise implied powers not specifically listed in the Constitution
  + Americans disagree on what laws are “necessary and proper”
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - believe Congress can make any laws not specifically forbidden
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - believe Congress can make only the kinds of laws mentioned in the Constitution
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the final authority on interpreting the Constitution
  + - Each new interpretation, whether it’s strict or loose, changes our gov
* Again, the Framers wrote the Constitution to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Actions by Congress and the president have also caused new interpretation
  + For example, the president requests legislation from Congress
  + This action is NOT directed by the Constitution
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also changes the interpretation of the Constitution
  + For example, political parties, NOT mentioned in the Constitution are part of today’s political system

UNIT 3 – BILL OF RIGHTS

**Bill of Rights**

* The Bill of Rights, added in \_\_\_\_\_\_, protects our civil liberties:
  + The freedoms we have to thing and act without government interference or fear of unfair treatment

**1st Amendment**

* The First Amendment protects five basic freedoms:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Congress may not establish an official religion, favor one religion over another, treat people differently because of their beliefs
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* People may practice their faith as they wish
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In some countries, people can me jailed for criticizing the government or voicing unpopular ideas
* We can say what we want, in public or in private, without fear of punishment
* Freedom of speech includes conversations, radio, and TV
* It also protects forms of expression other than the spoken word, suck as clothing.
* We may express ourselves freely in print and other media
* The government cannot practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + It cannot ban printed materials or films because they contain offensive ideas or ban information before it is published or broadcast
* We may gather in groups for any reason, as long as the assemblies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Governments can make rules about where and when activities can be held but cannot ban them
* We may freely join clubs, political parties, unions, and other organizations
* We have the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the government
  + A petition is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_request
* We can also complain or express ideas by writing to our elected representatives

**What are the Limits to First Amendment Freedoms?**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has decided that the 1st Amendment freedoms may be limited to protect safe3ty and security
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* You may not provoke a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* You may not speak or write in a way that leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_activities or efforts to overthrow the government
* You should use civil liberties responsibly and not interfere with the rights of others
* You may criticize government officials but not spread lies that harm a person’s reputation
  + Slander\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Libel\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_freedom is not possible in society
* The rights of one individual must be balanced against the rights of others and of the community

**How does the Constitution protect the Rights of the Accused?**

* The \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendments protect the rights of accused people.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment
  + Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
  + If police believe you have committed a crime, they can ask a judge for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - A court order allowing law enforcement officials to search a suspect’s home or business and take evidence
    - Search warrants are only granted with good cause
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment states that no one can be put on trial for a serious crime without an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + A formal charge by a group of citizens called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who review the evidence
  + An indictment doesn’t mean guilt – it indicates only that the person may have committed a crime
  + The fifth amendment also protects against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Someone tried and judged not guilty may not be put on trial again for the same crime
  + The fifth amendment also protects an accused person’s right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - This prevents a person from being threatened or tortured into a confession
  + It also states that no one may be denied life, liberty, or property without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Limits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - The right of gov to take private property (usually land) for public use
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment requires accused people to be told the charges against them and garuntees a trial by jury unless the accused chooses a judge instead
  + Trials may be speedy and public with impartial jurors
  + Accused people have the right to hear and question witnesses against them and call witnesses in their defense
  + Accused people are entitled to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Before the trail, the accused must stay in \_\_\_\_\_ or pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a security deposit
  + Bail is returned if the person comes to court for trial but is forfeited if the person fails to appear
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendment forbids excessive bail and excessive fines
  + It also forbids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ punishment
  + Punishment must fit the crime

**How does the Constitution protect other rights?**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendment is often debated
  + Some people believe it only allows states to keep a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or local army
  + Some believe it guarantees the right of all citizens to “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
  + The courts have generally ruled that government can pass laws to control, but not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the possession of weapons
  + 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment says that soldiers may not move into private homes without the owners consent, as British soldiers had done in colonial times.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment concerns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Lawsuits involving disagreements among people rather than crimes
  + It guarantees the right to a jury trial in civil cases involving more than \_\_\_\_ dollars
    - It does not require a jury, however.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment say that citizens have other rights beyond those listed in the Constitution
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment says that any powers the Constitution does not specifically give to the national government are reserved to the states or to the people
  + This prevents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from becoming too strong
    - The only have the powers the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give them

UNIT 3 – CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

**Protecting All Americans**

* At first, the Bill of Rights applied only to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* It also applied only to the national government, not to state or local governments
* Later amendments and court rulings made the Bill of Rights apply to all people and all levels of government
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendments
  + \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
    - Extended civil liberties to African Americans
  + 13th – outlawed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - “Jim Crow Laws” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + 14th – defines citizens as anyone born or naturalized in the US; included African Americans
    - It required all states to grant citizens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protection of the laws
    - Also nationalized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by forbidding state governments from interfering with the rights of citizens
  + 15th – gave African American men the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - It was intended to guarantee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the right to vote- to African Americans
    - It allied only to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The Constitution did not grant or deny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the right to vote
  + As a result, the states made their own decisions
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment gave women the right to vote in all elections
* Because Washington, D.C. is a district, not a state, its citizens could not vote in national elections
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment established the right to vote for Washington, D.C. residents
* Several Southern states required a \_\_\_\_\_ tax to vote
  + Because many Afircan Americans and poor whites couldn’t afford to pay, they couldn’t vote
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment outlawed poll taxes
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment granted voting rights to \_\_\_\_ yr olds
  + Before this, the age was set at 21 by most states
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment states term limits for the office of the president - \_\_\_\_\_ years in office
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment states the order of succession for the office of the president
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – places limits on suits against states
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – changes procedure for electing President and Vice-President
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – gives the authority to levy income tax
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – direct election of Senators
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – Prohibition of Alcohol
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – changes beginning of Presidential and Congressional terms
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – Repeals Prohibition
* \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment – places limits on Congressional pay raises until the beginning of the next term