



THE BILL OF RIGHTS

What is the Bill of Rights? The first 10 amendments to the Constitution make up the Bill of Rights. Written by James Madison in response to calls from several states for greater constitutional protection for individual liberties, the Bill of Rights lists specific prohibitions on governmental power.

Here is a table summarizing the Bill of Rights:

Amendment	Guaranteed Rights of the People
1	The people have freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly, as well as freedom to petition the government.
2	The people have the right to keep and bear arms.
3	The people cannot be forced to house soldiers on their own property in peacetime.
4	The government cannot search or take away someone's property without a warrant.
5	People cannot be forced to testify against themselves. They cannot be tried for the same crime twice. The government cannot take away someone's life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
6	An accused person is entitled to a lawyer and to a speedy and public trial by jury.
7	In civil court proceedings, people have a right to trial by jury.
8	The government cannot impose cruel or unusual punishments, excessive bail, or excessive fines.
9	Rights do not have to be spelled out in the Constitution to belong to the people.
10	Powers not given to the U.S. government by the Constitution belong to the states or the people.

1. What is the purpose of the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution?
 - a. To define the power of the state.
 - b. To define the rules of citizenship.
 - c. To define the rights of the people.
2. Suppose a man/woman is accused of a crime. He/She refuse to answer questions in court. Which amendment guarantees his/her right to remain silent?
 - a. Amendment 5
 - b. Amendment 6
 - c. Amendment 7
3. Many of the first 10 amendments were written to
 - a. support free trade among nations.
 - b. protect people accused of crimes.
 - c. guarantee freedom of religion.