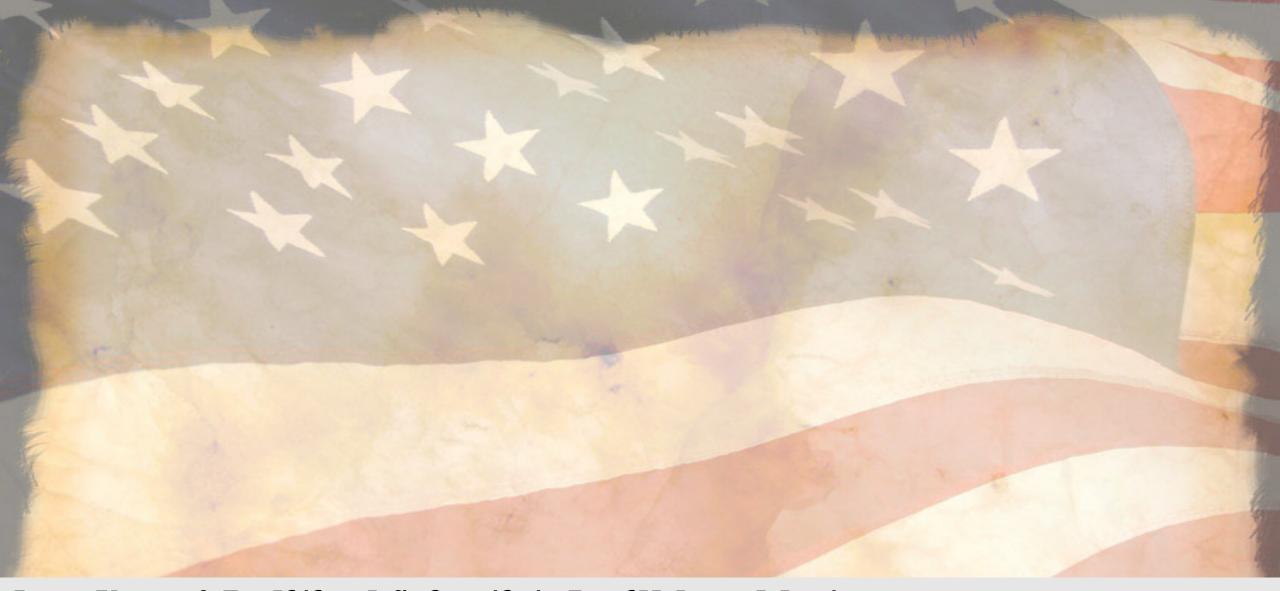
Unit 3

The 27 Amendments



As a Young Political Scientist, I will be able to...

*Define what my rights really mean & gain an understanding of the Amendments.



The first 10-Amendments are your Bill of Rights that were added to the constitution that cover our basic rights.

We are going to break down each of these Amendments to find out what they really mean!



"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.

The 1st Amendment

This is arguably the most important amendment as it covers 5 important rights.

- 1. Freedom of the Press
- 2. Freedom of Speech

- 3. Freedom to peacefully meet in groups (assemble)
- 4. Freedom to complain to the government about its actions (petition)
- 5. Freedom of religion to Worship



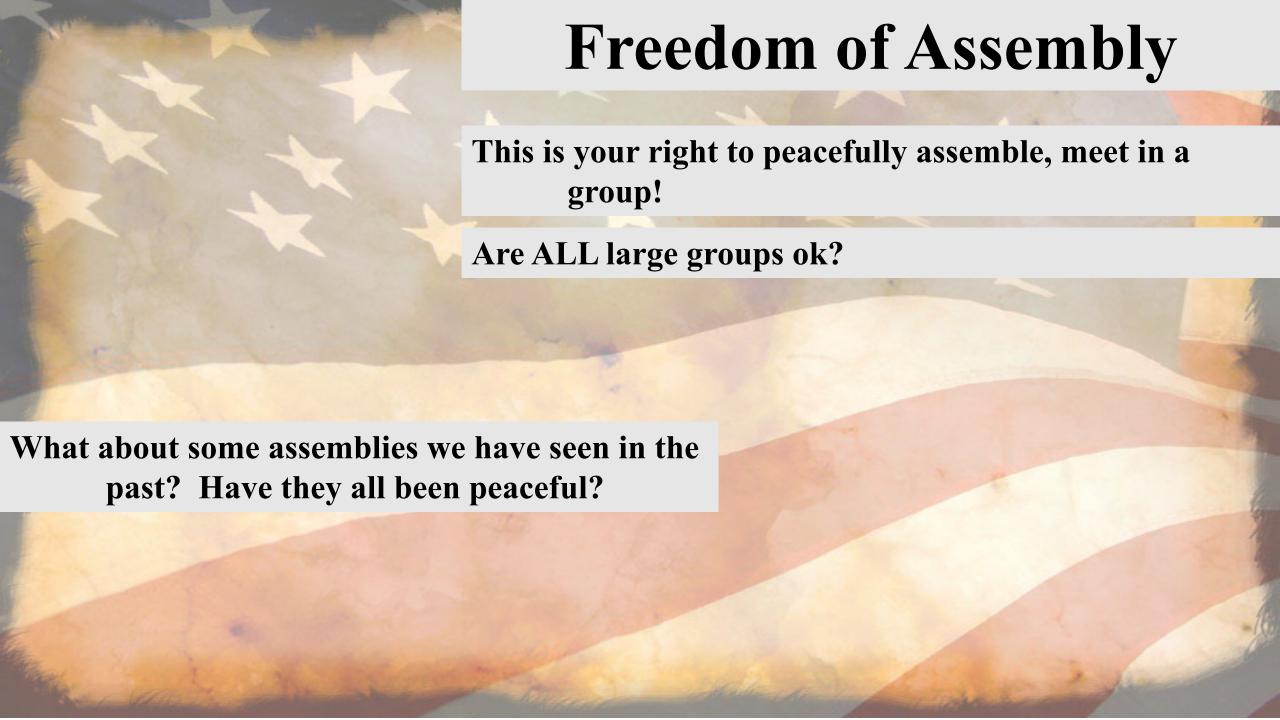
Freedom of Speech

You can say what you want!***

***or can you? Remember personal liberties!

Can you threaten someone? Can someone threaten you?

What about yelling something that isn't true like FIRE!



Freedom to Petition

This is your freedom to complain to the government about its actions!

Is this all governments? Local, State, Federal?

Can you petition the school? Are there consequences of this?

Can you pass work a petition at work?



This is your freedom to worship any religion of your choice!

Can you get in trouble for following any religion?

Can the Government force a religion on anyone?

Can you create a religion? Can the Government?



"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 Second Amendment

This is your right to own & purchase guns.

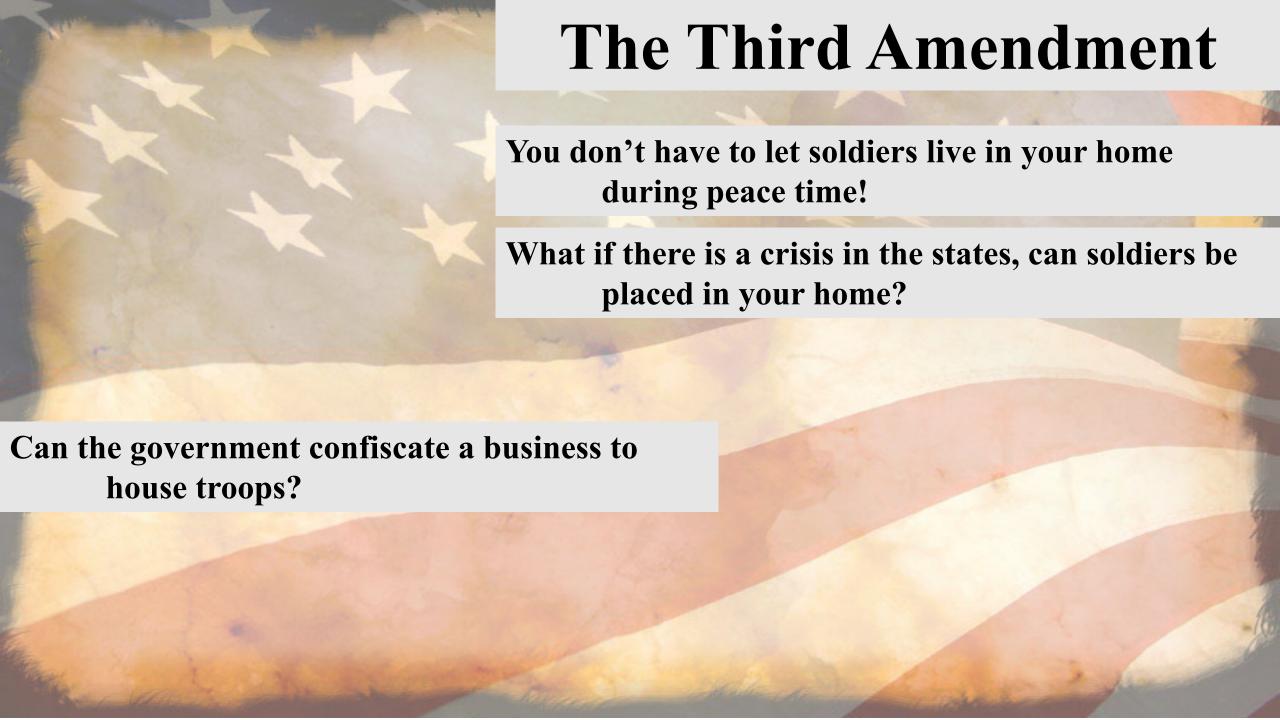
Should everyone have a gun?

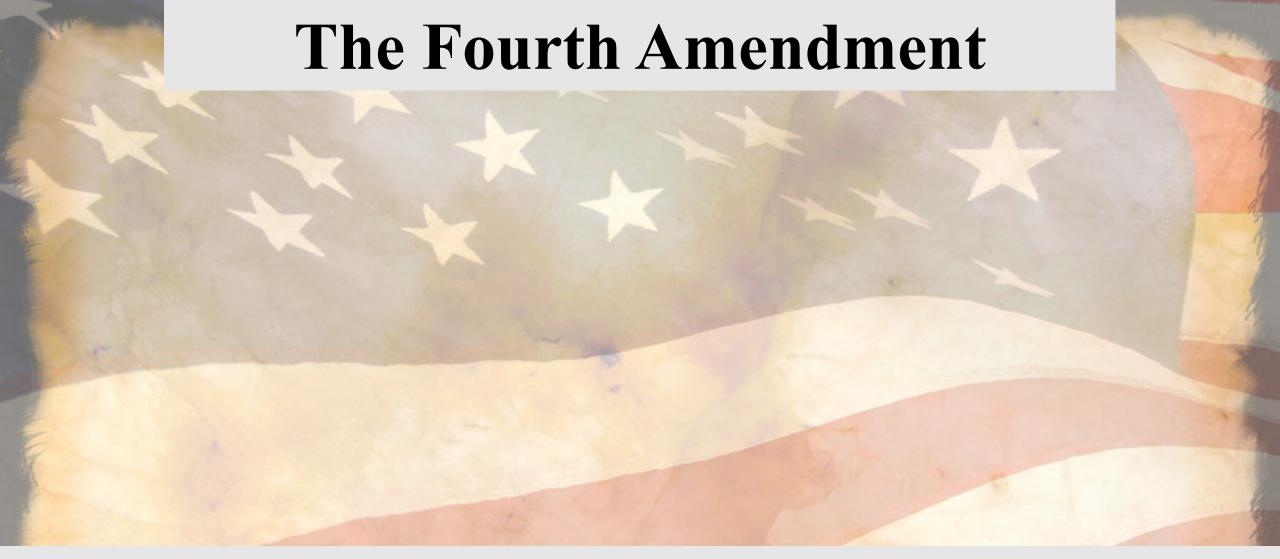
What if someone issues a threat to you or someone else?

Should you be able to purchase ANY gun you want?

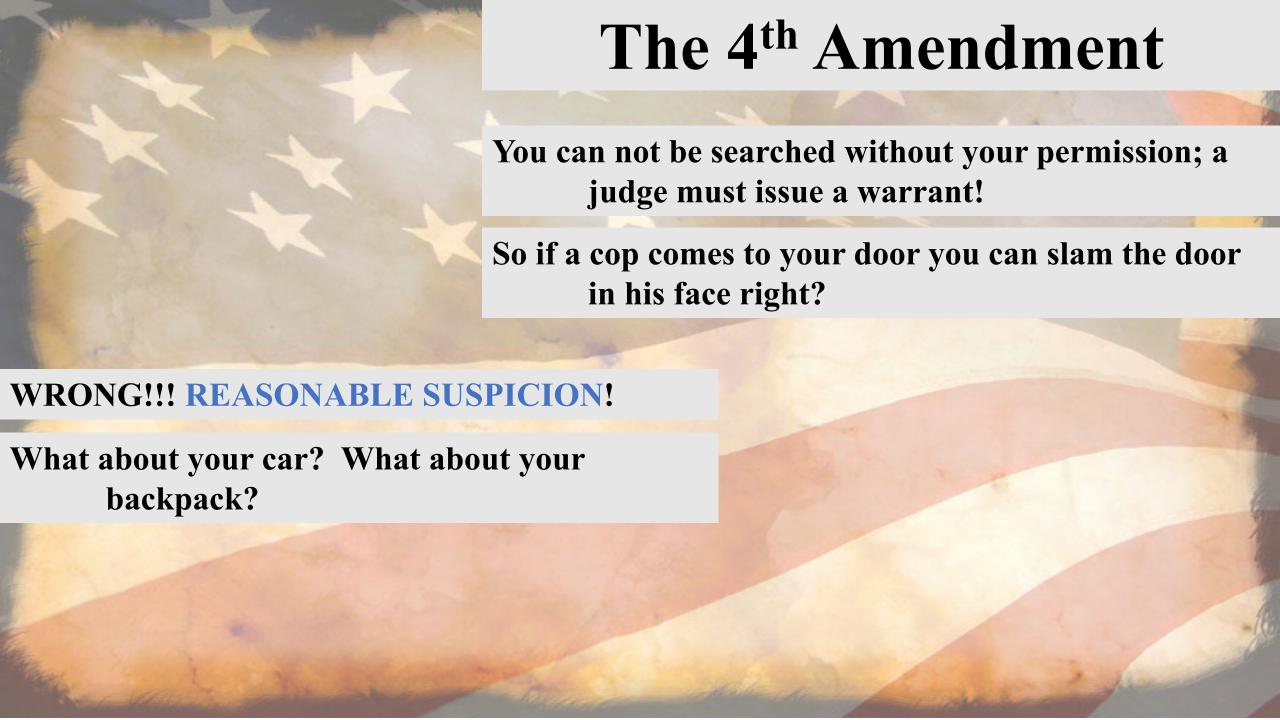


"No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."





"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."





"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

The 5th Amendment

You can not be tried for a crime unless there is evidence in the case AND you do not have to say anything if put on trial

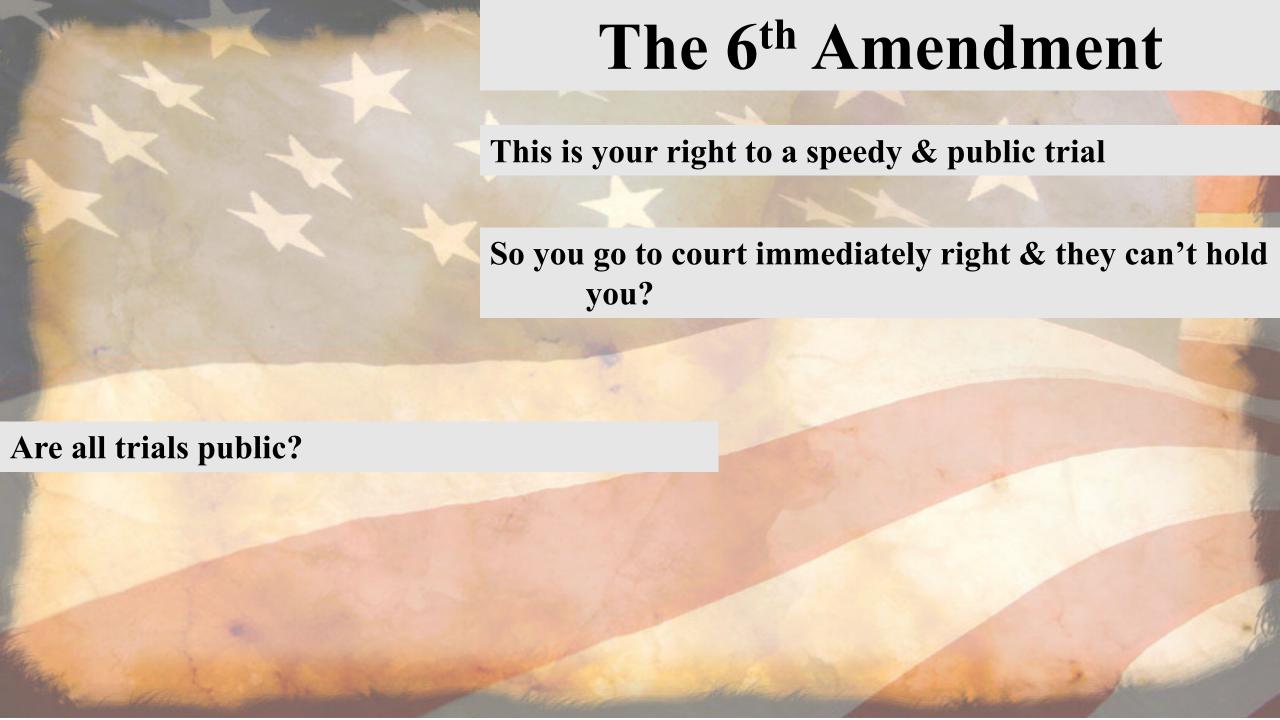
So they can't put you on trial if you don't talk...right?

What if there is not evidence? Like your neighbor sues you?

"You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided for you. Do you understand the rights I have just read to you? With these rights in mind, do you wish to speak to me?"

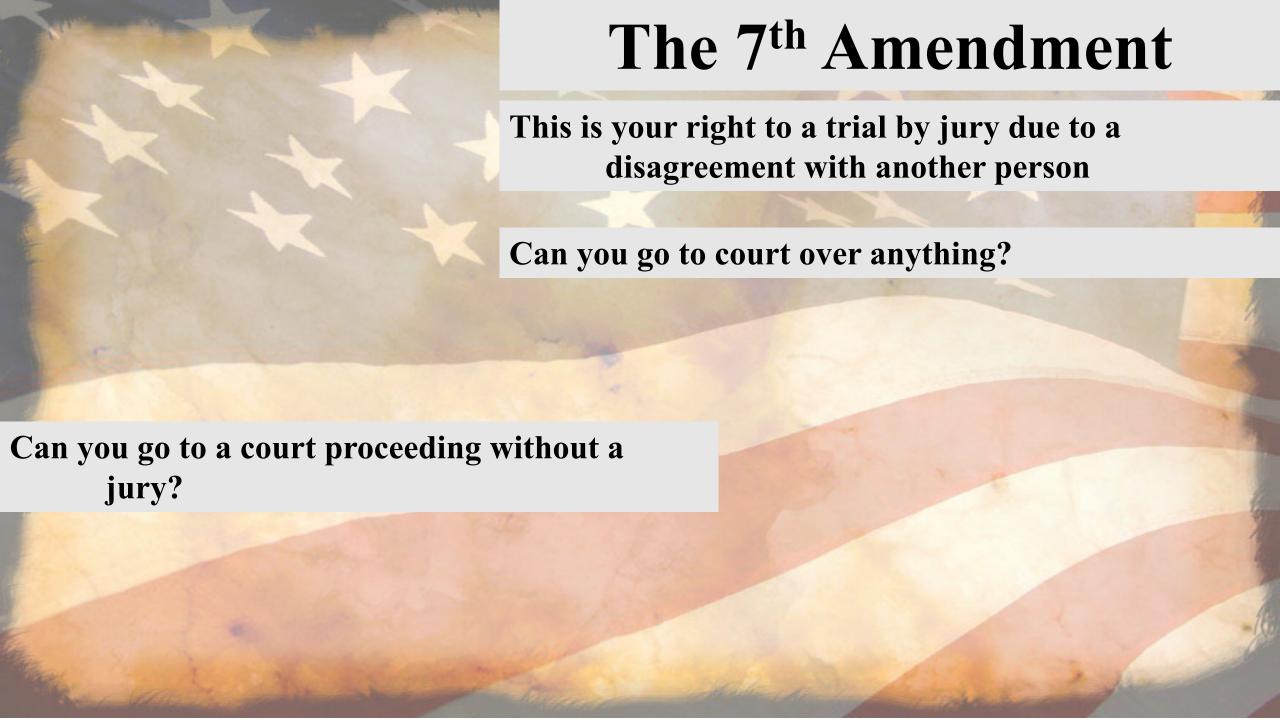


"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."





"In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."





"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

The 8th Amendment

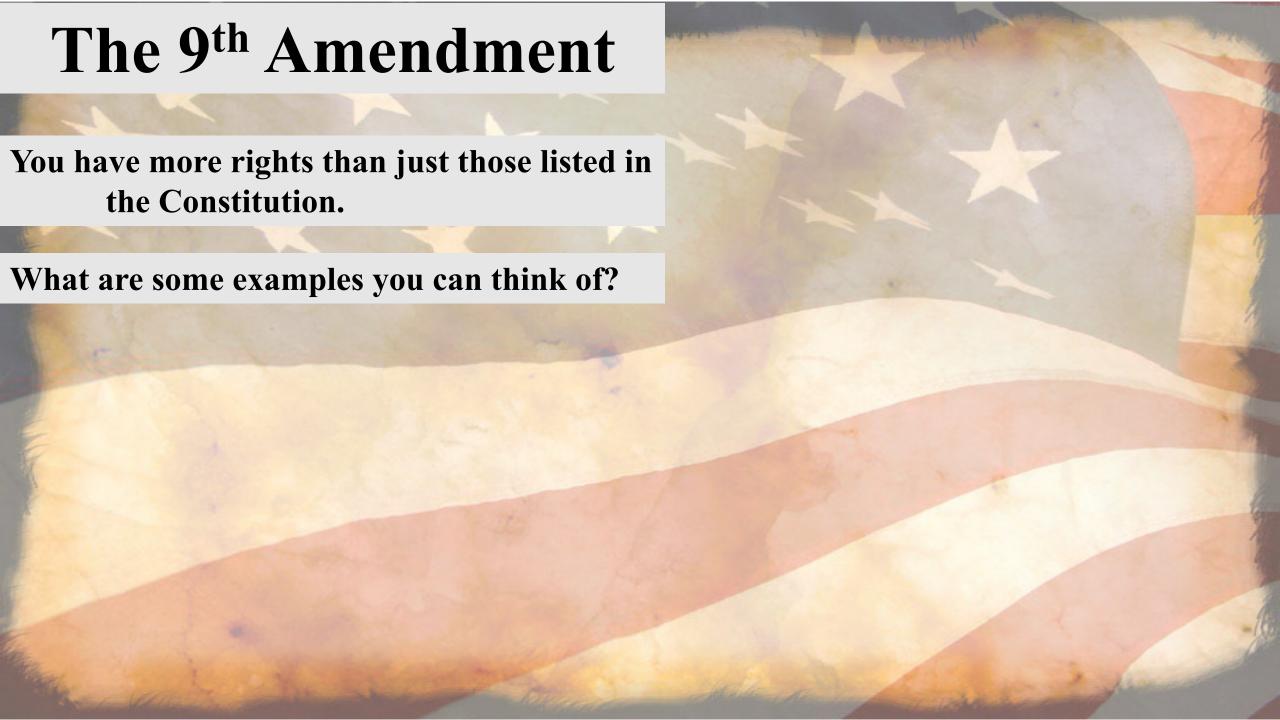
This is Protection from cruel & unusual punishment even if you are convicted of a crime.

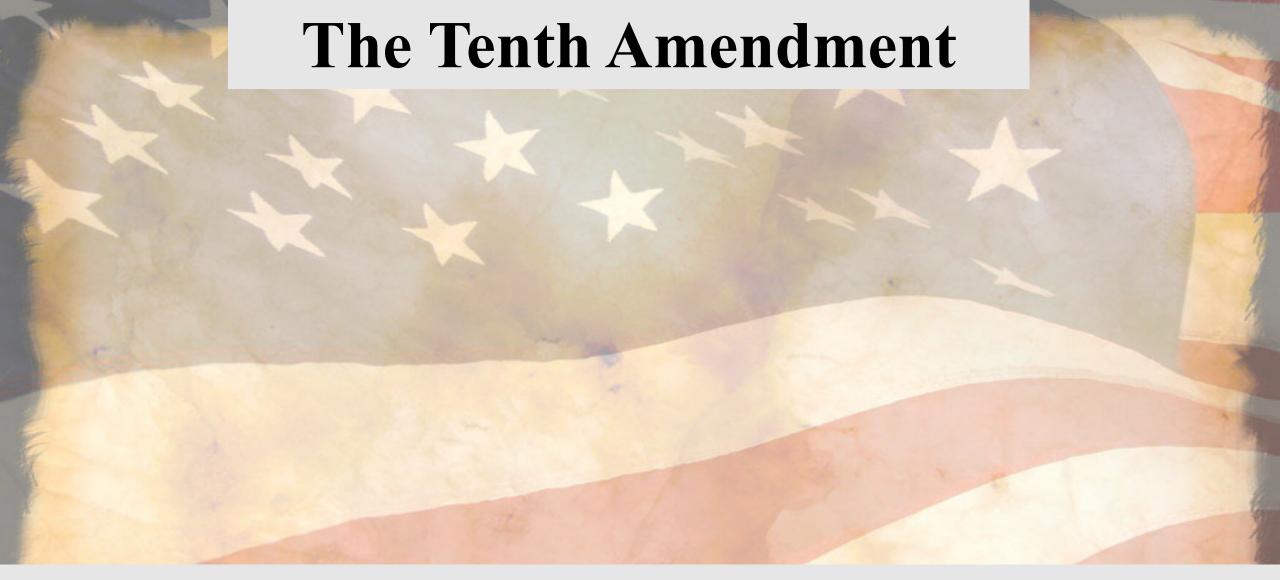
Is the death penalty a cruel & unusual punishment?

Can you be tortured? What about Prisoners of War?



"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."





"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

The 10th Amendment

Powers not given to the U.S. governments belong to the states or to the people

What do you think this means? What are some basic rights that states grant?

Is this Amendment needed if we have the 9th?



The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

The 11th Amendment

This Amendment protects the States from Lawsuits.

Should you be able to sue your state?

States can sue each other, but they have to sue in the state that is being sued.

Wait...why?



There are separate ballets for the President and Vice President & Explanation of the Electoral College.

The 12th Amendment

There are separate ballots for President & Vice President

The law used to be that the Person who was runner up in the election became vice

What are some positives for that?

What about some negative?



Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The 13th Amendment

The abolishment of slavery.

Does this Amendment completely abolish slavery?

"except for punishment for a crime" What does this mean?

Have people tried to use this wording to their advantage?



All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside...

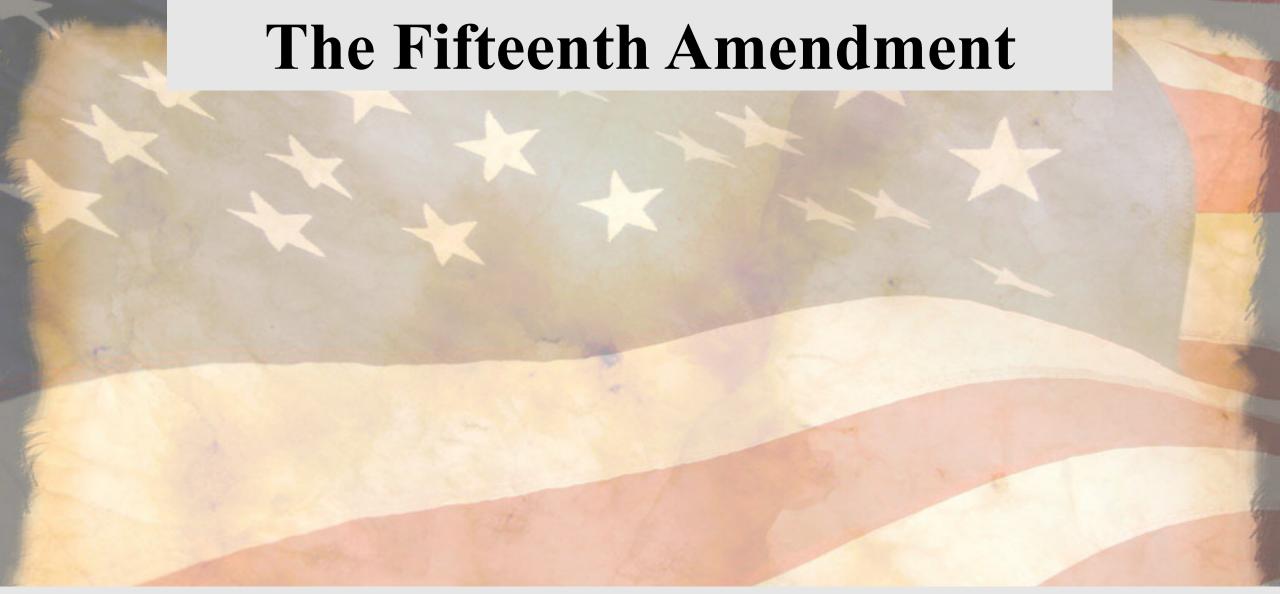
The 14th Amendment

This grants everyone equal protection under the Constitution for ALL citizens.

Basically, you have the same rights from the courts & laws as everyone else

Has this Amendment always held true?

Think back to the Bill of Rights!



The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude--

The 15th Amendment

You cannot ban someone for voting based on race.

Has this held true since this has been implemented?

Poll Taxes & Literacy Tests!!!

What major event in U.S. History challenged this Amendment?



The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The 16th Amendment

Congress has the power to tax individuals based on income.

Should this be legal? What about illegal?

Think of it as an investment in the country!



The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

The 17th Amendment

This promises the idea that the popular vote is used for selection of the Senate

Why is this different from a Presidential Vote?

Is this fair? Why or why not?



After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

The 18th Amendment

This was the prohibition of alcohol.

Drinking, buying, AND selling.

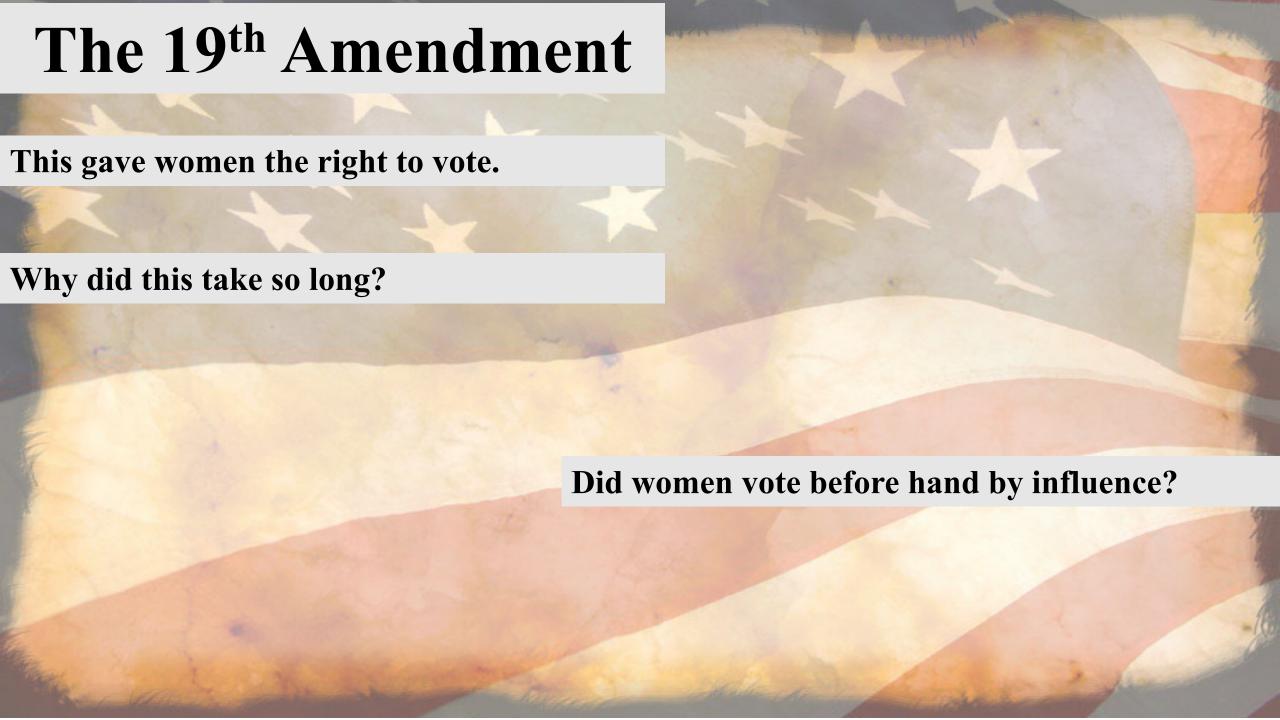
Why did they create this Amendment?

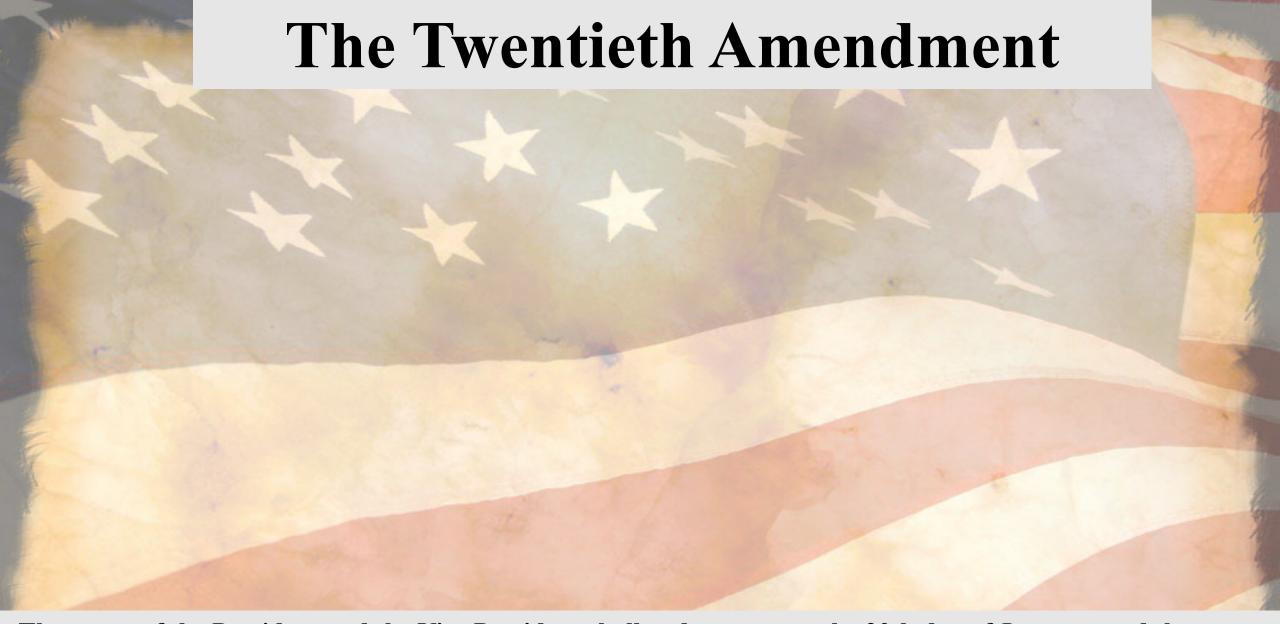
Was it successful?

Why not ask the rise of gangsters such as Al Capone.



The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.





The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

The 20th Amendment

This moved the dates for terms of the presidency.

It used to begin in March rather than January.

Why is this more beneficial? Should it have stayed the same?



The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

The 21st Amendment

This repealed the 18th Amendment & allowed alcohol consumption.

This sets up that you have to be 21 years old to drink. (Easy to remember)

Did this stop alcohol crime?



No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once.

The 22nd Amendment

This creates the 2 term limit that a President can serve.

Wait! This wasn't always the case?

Who was President the longest?

Can Trump or Jimmy Carter run for re-election?



A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State

The 23rd Amendment

People in Washington D.C. can vote for President.

Wait! They couldn't before this amendment?

This is fair right? Are they a state?



The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax.

The 24th Amendment

This bans the use of poll taxes & literacy tests.

So they can never try to stifle a vote again right?

Who cannot vote? Can they stop people from voting?



In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

The 25th Amendment

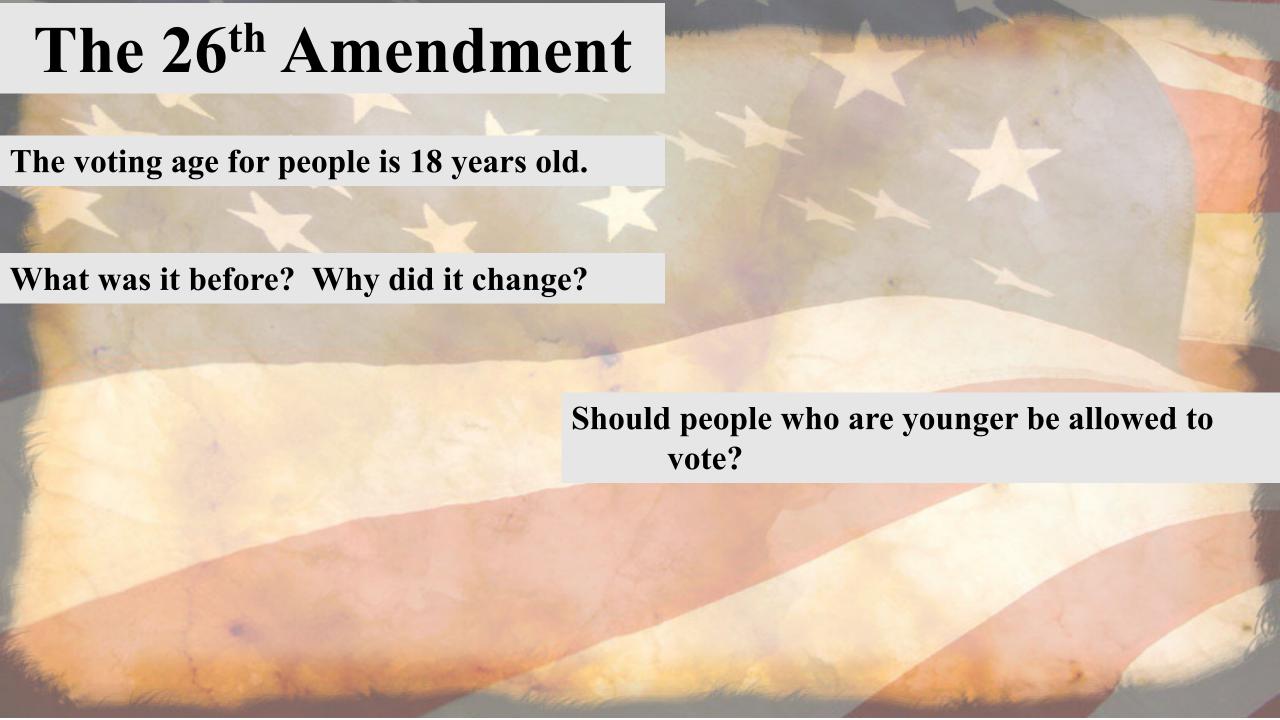
This is the succession for the line of presidency if the President leaves office.

Has this ever happened?

What if everyone of the people die or leave, do they have a way to stop this from happening?



The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.





No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

