

Lesson Plan for Bill of Rights

Introduction: In this activity, students will learn what rights are given by which Amendment of the Bill of Rights.

Illinois Educational Standards Addressed:

16.B.3b (US) Explain how and why the colonies fought for their independence and how the colonists' ideas are reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

16.B.3c (US) Describe the way the Constitution has changed over time as a result of amendments and Supreme Court decisions.

16.B.4 (US) Identify political ideas that have dominated United States historical eras (e.g., Federalist, Jacksonian, Progressivist, New Deal, New Conservative).

16.B.5a (US) Describe how modern political positions are affected by differences in ideologies and viewpoints that have developed over time (e.g., political parties' positions on government intervention in the economy).

16.B.5b (US) Analyze how United States political history has been influenced by the nation's economic, social and environmental history.

16.D.4a (US) Describe the immediate and long-range social impacts of slavery.

16.D.4b (US) Describe unintended social consequences of political events in United States history (e.g., Civil War/emancipation, National Defense Highway Act/decline of inner cities, Vietnam War/anti-government activity).

16.D.5 (US) Analyze the relationship between an issue in United States social history and the related aspects of political, economic and environmental history.

Objectives:

Learn what the amendments of the Bill of Rights are.

Learn what rights are given by those amendments.

In the classroom:

Provide the students with copies of the attached worksheets.

At the library:

Have students research the Bill of Rights in order to complete the worksheets.

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**Resources are available at the Pritzker Military Library:
(also available through interlibrary loan at your local library after your visit)**

Amar, Akhil Reed. *The Bill of Rights primer: a citizen's guidebook to the American Bill of Rights*. Birmingham, Alabama: Palladium Press, 2002.
Call Number: KF4750 .A4362 2002.

Alderman, Ellen. *In our defense: the Bill of Rights in action*. New York: Morrow, 1991.
Call Number: KF4750 .A43 1990.

Brant, Irving. *The fourth President: a life of James Madison*. Norwalk, CT: Easton, 1970. Call Number: E342.B72 1970.

United States. Constitution. *The Constitution of the United States of America*. Washington, DC :GPO, 1978. Call Number: KF4550 1972.

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The Bill of Rights

Name _____

Date _____

Match each Amendment with its text. Then answer the following questions.

<u>Amendment</u>	<u>Text</u>
First Amendment	_____
Second Amendment	_____
Third Amendment	_____
Fourth Amendment	_____
Fifth Amendment	_____
Sixth Amendment	_____
Seventh Amendment	_____
Eighth Amendment	_____
Ninth Amendment	_____
Tenth Amendment	_____

Text:

A. 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.

B. No person shall be held to answer for any 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 offence 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.

C. 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

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the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

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

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

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

I. 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.

J. 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.

1. When was the Bill of Rights ratified?
2. From the Preamble to the Bill of Rights, when and where was Congress begun and held?
3. How many amendments were originally proposed to be ratified?
4. Who initially drafted the Bill of Rights in 1789?

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Answers for The Bill of Rights:

C. First Amendment – 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.

G. Second Amendment – 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.

J. Third Amendment – 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.

E. Fourth Amendment – 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.

B. Fifth Amendment – No person shall be held to answer for any 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 offence 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.

F. Sixth Amendment – 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.

A. Seventh Amendment – 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.

H. Eighth Amendment – Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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

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I. Tenth Amendment – 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.

1. When was the Bill of Rights ratified? December 15, 1789

2. From the Preamble to the Bill of Rights, when and where was Congress begun and held? New York City, March 4, 1789

3. How many amendments were originally proposed to be ratified? 12

4. Who initially drafted the Bill of Rights in 1789? James Madison

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