

The Bill of Rights

What rights and freedoms does the Bill of Rights protect and why are they important?

PREVIEW

Carefully read the Parents' Constitution. Then answer these questions *on another sheet of paper*. Be prepared to share your answers.

1. Do you believe that parents should have all of the powers described in the Parents' Constitution? Why or why not?
2. List four rights that you would add as amendments to the Parents' Constitution to make it fairer for children and protect them from the power of parents.
3. What parallels can you draw between how you feel about the Parents' Constitution and concerns some people might have felt about the U.S. Constitution when it was first ratified in 1789?

Parents' Constitution

We, the Parents of the United States, in order to form more perfect Families, raise obedient Children, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for our children's Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Children, do ordain and establish this Parents' Constitution for the United States of America.

- I. Parents shall have the power to command complete respect from their children.
- II. Parents shall have the power to assign chores to their children.
- III. Parents shall have the power to promote family togetherness even if this power interferes with their children's social lives.
- IV. Parents shall have the power to ask their children questions and to expect honest answers.
- V. Parents shall have the power to make all decisions about family spending, including the power to restrict children's spending on unproductive or harmful items.
- VI. Parents shall have the power to decide how much time their children's friends can spend with their children.

READING NOTES

Key Content Terms

As you complete the Reading Notes, use these terms in your answers.

Bill of Rights

double jeopardy

due process

warrant

self-incrimination

defendant

Section 2

1. What does the Bill of Rights contain?

2. Who took the lead in making sure the Bill of Rights was eventually included in the Constitution?

Section 3

1. List the five basic freedoms protected by the First Amendment. Put a check next to each of those freedoms that you exercise in your daily life. Then select one of your checked freedoms and briefly explain why it is important to you.

2. Create a simple drawing with labels that represents Thomas Jefferson's view of the relationship between religion (church) and government (state).
3. Not all of the founders agreed with Jefferson's view on the separation of church and state. Do you agree with Jefferson or with his opponents? Explain.
4. Find an Internet site or newspaper article that is an example of one of the roles the press plays in a democratic society—for example, government watchdog or keeping citizens informed. Tape the article into your notebook or onto a separate sheet of paper. In the space below, briefly explain which role the article is an example of.
5. In the case of *Texas v. Johnson*, the Supreme Court held that freedom of speech means more than just words. Cite an example of symbolic speech. Do you agree that the First Amendment should protect this kind of symbolic speech? Why or why not?

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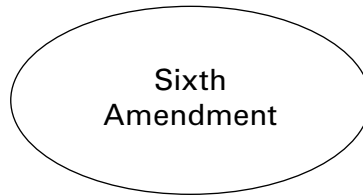
Section 4

1. List the two basic rights protected by the Second and Third Amendments.
2. Some people argue that the Second and Third Amendments are not particularly relevant in today's society. Do you agree? Why or why not?
3. What steps must the police follow to search someone or someone's property? Create a simple flowchart to show your answer.

Section 5

1. List and describe five important rights protected by the Fifth Amendment. Then circle one of these rights and briefly explain why you think it is important.

2. To the spoke diagram below, add and label at least four spokes for key rights protected by the Sixth Amendment, such as the right to a speedy trial. Draw a symbol for each right. Finally, highlight the right that you think is most important and briefly explain why.



3. The Eighth Amendment protects an accused person's rights before and after a trial. Create a simple political cartoon, with speech bubbles or captions, that shows one of the rights protected by the Eighth Amendment and why it is important.

Section 6

1. According to the Ninth Amendment, who retains rights not specifically listed in the Constitution?

2. What is one example of a reserved power that affects your daily life?

P R O C E S S I N G

Select one of the ten amendments in the Bill of Rights you think is most important or has the greatest impact on your daily life. *On a separate sheet of paper*, write a personal narrative describing what a day in your life might be like without the rights and freedoms that particular amendment protects. Your narrative should include

- an interesting title that clearly identifies which amendment the narrative is about, such as “Life Without the Fourth Amendment.”
- at least two incidents or situations that could occur in your daily life if you did not have the rights or freedoms protected by that amendment. Describe the situations clearly and use well-chosen, interesting details.
- relevant dialogue. For example: “I have the right!” I said. “Actually, you don’t,” replied the judge.
- a clear argument about why it is important to have this amendment in the Bill of Rights. As part of your argument, reflect on the significance of the situations you have described.
- a photograph or drawing representing an important part of your narrative.

READING FURTHER

Preparing to Write: Analyzing Legal Language

Thomas Jefferson believed that church and state—religion and government—should be separate. Both institutions would be healthier that way, he said. In his view, a “wall of separation” was the only true way to preserve religious freedom.

Jefferson wrote the Statute for Religious Freedom, a law that the Virginia legislature passed in 1786. This law became a model for legislation on religious freedom. The sentence below is at the heart of the statute. It is a long, wordy sentence, like much legal language then—and now. To better understand a sentence like this, it helps to break it into smaller parts.

After each part of the sentence, write a simple explanation that your friends could understand. Use a dictionary to help you.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly [of Virginia], That no man shall be compelled to frequent [attend] or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever,

nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened [burdened] in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief;

but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of Religion,

and that the same shall in no wise [way] diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities [civil rights].

Writing a Statute

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Statute for Religious Freedom because he believed that religious freedom was one of the “natural rights of mankind.”

Think about a right that you believe in and would like to see incorporated into your school’s rules. Write a “statute” that would make this right part of the school rules. Your statute should describe the right clearly. It should indicate what behaviors the right would prohibit or allow. And it should tell why you believe that students should have this right.

Use this rubric to evaluate your statute. Make changes in your statute if you need to.

Score	Description
3	The statute clearly states a right. It describes appropriate behaviors. It gives good reasons to justify the right. There are no spelling or grammar errors.
2	The statute states a right. It describes some appropriate behaviors. It gives some reasons to justify the right. There are few spelling or grammar errors.
1	The statute does not clearly state a right. It does not describe appropriate behaviors. It does not justify the right. There are many spelling or grammar errors.

Timeline Skills

Analyze the timeline. Also think about what you have learned. Then answer the following questions.

1. Which plan of government was in place in the United States during Shays's Rebellion?
2. How did the Northwest Ordinance relate to the Northwest Territory?
3. George Washington was selected to preside over which of the events on the timeline?
4. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay were the authors of which item on the timeline?
5. How many years passed between adoption of the U.S. Constitution and the ratification of the Bill of Rights?
6. The principle of freedom of speech most closely relates to which item on the timeline?

Critical Thinking

Use the timeline and the lessons to answer the following questions.

7. Explain how the Articles of Confederation helped lead to Shays's Rebellion.

8. Besides the Great Compromise, describe another important compromise that was reached during the Constitutional Convention.

9. Explain how *The Federalist Papers* influenced one of the other timeline items that happened close to the same time.

10. If you could add two more events to this timeline, which would they be? List each event, and explain why you think it is important enough to add to the timeline.
 - a.

 - b.