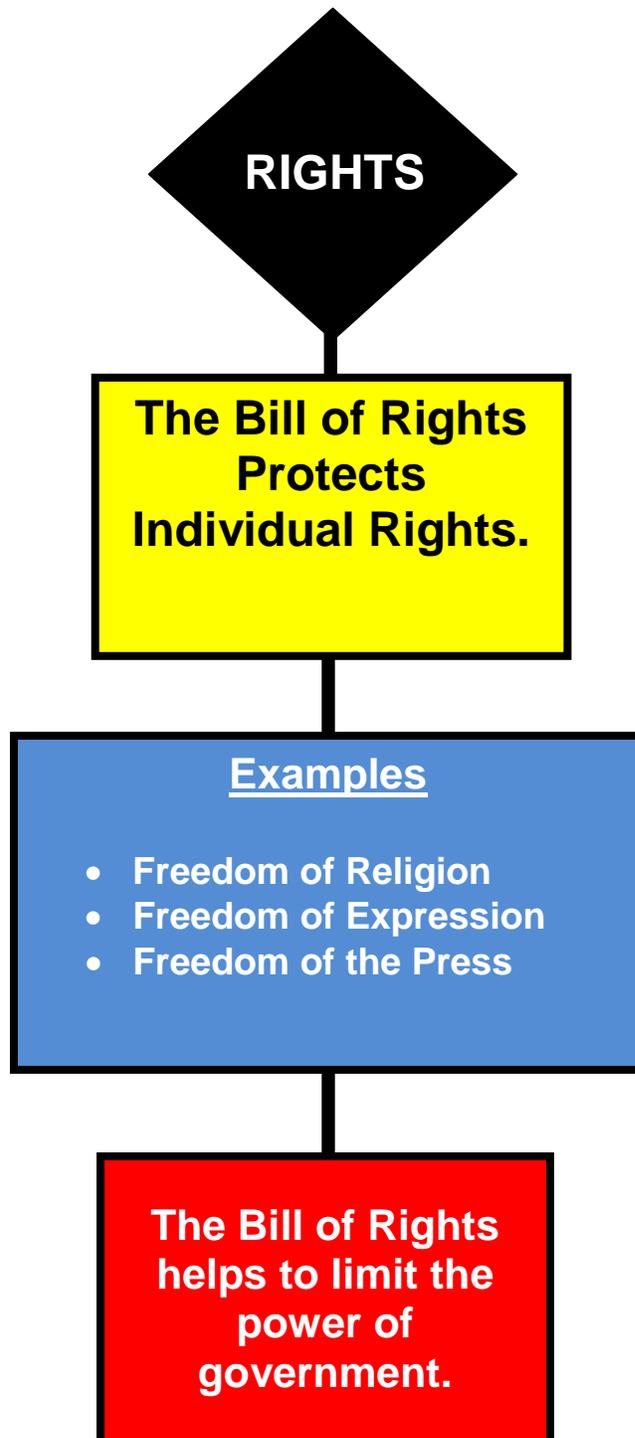


## Graphic Organizer



## Big Ideas Card

### Big Ideas of Lesson 4, Unit 1

1. The power of the government is limited by ten amendments to the Constitution called the Bill of Rights.
2. The Bill of Rights serves to protect people's individual rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a trial by jury.

## Word Cards

### Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Popular Sovereignty – Word Card #2 from Lesson 1
- Separation of Powers – Word Card #7 from Lesson 2
- Branches of Government – Word Card #8 from Lesson 2
- Checks and Balances – Word Card #13 from Lesson 2
- Limited Government – Word Card #16 from Lesson 2
- Federalism – Word Card #17 from Lesson 3

<p><b>20</b> <b>individual rights</b></p> <p>things an individual person is entitled to have or be able to do</p> <p><i><b>Example:</b> Individual rights in the United States include the right to own property and speak freely.</i></p> <p>(SS050104)</p>	<p><b>21</b> <b>amendment</b></p>  <p>a change, or addition, to the Constitution</p> <p><i><b>Example:</b> Twenty-seven amendments have been added to the Constitution.</i></p> <p>(SS050104)</p>
<p><b>22</b> <b>Bill of Rights</b></p> <p>the first ten amendments to the Constitution, written to protect people's rights</p> <p><i><b>Example:</b> The Bill of Rights is an important part of the Constitution.</i></p> <p>(SS050104)</p>	

## The Bill of Rights – Simplified Version

**Amendment One** guarantees freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom for people to get together peacefully, and freedom for people to send petitions to their government.

**Amendment Two** states that in order to have a prepared military, people are guaranteed the right to keep and bear arms.

**Amendment Three** states that the government cannot force people to house and feed soldiers in their homes during times of peace.

**Amendment Four** states that people, their homes or their belongings are protected from unreasonable searches or seizures.

**Amendment Five** guarantees a person accused of a serious crime the right to be charged by a grand jury. It also states that people cannot be forced to give evidence against themselves. If a person is found not guilty of a crime, he/she cannot be put on trial for the same crime again. Finally, the federal government cannot unfairly take peoples' lives, freedom, or property.

**Amendment Six** guarantees a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury if a person is accused of a crime. The accused person also has the right to be told what they are accused of and they have the right to a lawyer. They also have the right to see and to question those people who have accused them of the crime.

**Amendment Seven** guarantees a trial by jury in civil cases which are cases that involve a dispute between private parties or between the government and a private party.

**Amendment Eight** says that courts cannot use cruel or unusual punishment or set bail and fines that are too high.

**Amendment Nine** states that the people have other rights that are not stated here.

**Amendment Ten** states that the people have all the rights not given to the United States government or forbidden to state governments by the U.S. Constitution.

### Bill of Rights - Data Collection Sheet

<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Number of Group Votes</b>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

## Limits on the Power of Government

Use this chart to describe how each of the principles listed below limit the power of government.

<b>Principle</b>	<b>How does this limit the power of government?</b>
<b>Constitution</b>	
<b>Popular Sovereignty</b>	
<b>Separation of Powers</b>	
<b>Branches of Government</b>	
<b>Checks and Balances</b>	
<b>Federalism</b>	
<b>Bill of Rights</b>	

## Limits on the Power of Government - Sample Answers

<b>Principle</b>	<b>How does this limit the power of government?</b>
<b>Constitution</b>	The Constitution limits power by setting up a government with three branches and by delegating specific power to the federal government. The Constitution also contains specific limits on the powers of state governments.
<b>Popular Sovereignty</b>	People have the power in our system of government. They grant (delegate or give) the federal government some powers in the Constitution. The rest of the power is retained by the people or the states. The power to rule is also reflected in the voting process. Through the power to vote for members of the legislature and the President, people have the power to choose their leaders.
<b>Separation of Powers</b>	The separation of powers limits government because each branch has different powers. This prevents any one branch from becoming too powerful.
<b>Branches of Government</b>	Each branch of the government has specific roles and responsibilities.
<b>Checks and Balances</b>	Each branch has a power to check and balance the other branches to make sure that no one branch can become too powerful.
<b>Federalism</b>	Power is divided between the federal government and state governments. The people, through the Constitution, give the federal government power to do certain things. The people also have limited the power of state governments to do certain things in the Constitution. Some powers such as taxing is permitted by both state and federal governments.
<b>Bill of Rights</b>	The Bill of Rights limits power by guaranteeing individual rights such as such as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, the right to a fair trial, etc.

## A Student Bill of Rights

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>	
<b>9</b>	
<b>10</b>	