

Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 6, Unit 7

- As a compromise between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists, a Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution after it was ratified. It was made up of ten amendments to the Constitution.
- These amendments guaranteed rights such as freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and the right to a fair and public trial.
- The Bill of Rights was influenced by colonial experiences. This was especially true of Amendments 1 to 4.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Constitution– Word Card #7 from Lesson 2
- Federalists – Word Card #14 from Lesson 5
- Anti-Federalists – Word Card #15 from Lesson 5
- Bill of Rights – Word Card #16 from Lesson 5

17 quarter

to provide
shelter and supplies to
soldiers



Example: Many colonists objected to having to quarter British soldiers.

(SS050706)

Analyzing Quotations

Jefferson to Madison - December 20, 1787	Meaning of Quotation
<p>“Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse....”</p>	
Madison to Jefferson - April 22, 1788	
<p>“Should this (the demand for a bill of rights) be carried in the affirmative... I think the Constitution, and the Union will be both endangered.”</p>	
Jefferson to Madison - March 15, 1789	
<p>“I am much pleased with the prospect that a declaration of rights will be added: and hope it will be done in the way which will not endanger the whole frame of the government, or any essential part of it.”</p>	

Analyzing Quotations – Sample Answers

Jefferson to Madison - December 20, 1787	Meaning of Quotation
<p>“Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, and what no just government should refuse....”</p>	<p><i>Jefferson is saying that a bill of rights is absolutely necessary. He is saying that no fair government should refuse to give people a bill of rights.</i></p>
Madison to Jefferson - April 22, 1788	
<p>“Should this (the demand for a bill of rights) be carried in the affirmative... I think the Constitution, and the Union will be both endangered.”</p>	<p><i>Madison is saying that he thinks the addition of a bill of rights would be dangerous for the country. He is saying it is not needed.</i></p>
Jefferson to Madison - March 15, 1789	
<p>“I am much pleased with the prospect that a declaration of rights will be added: and hope it will be done in the way which will not endanger the whole frame of the government, or any essential part of it.”</p>	<p><i>Jefferson is saying that he is happy to hear that a bill of rights will be added to the Constitution. He is saying that he hopes it will be written in a way that will not be dangerous to the way the government is organized.</i></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.

Influences of Colonial Experiences

Right	Connection to a colonial issue or event
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of religion	
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of speech	
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of the press	
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of assembly	
AMENDMENT 2 Right to bear arms	
AMENDMENT 3 Freedom from quartering of soldiers	
AMENDMENT 4 Freedom from unfair searches	

Influence of Colonial Experiences Sample Answers

Right	Connection to a colonial issue or event
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of religion	<i>Colonists like the Pilgrims and Puritans had come to the colonies seeking religious freedom.</i>
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of speech	<i>Some colonists had been arrested for criticizing British laws.</i>
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of the press	<i>The British had jailed newspaper writers and editors for printing complaints about British actions</i>
AMENDMENT 1 Freedom of assembly	<i>British soldiers had threatened colonists who gathered to protest things such as the Stamp Act.</i>
AMENDMENT 2 Right to bear arms	<i>Citizen soldiers had fought against the British for their Independence.</i>
AMENDMENT 3 Freedom from quartering of soldiers	<i>The British had forced colonists to provide supplies and shelter to British soldiers.</i>
AMENDMENT 4 Freedom from unfair searches	<i>The British had used Writs of Assistance based on little evidence to search colonial homes and businesses.</i>