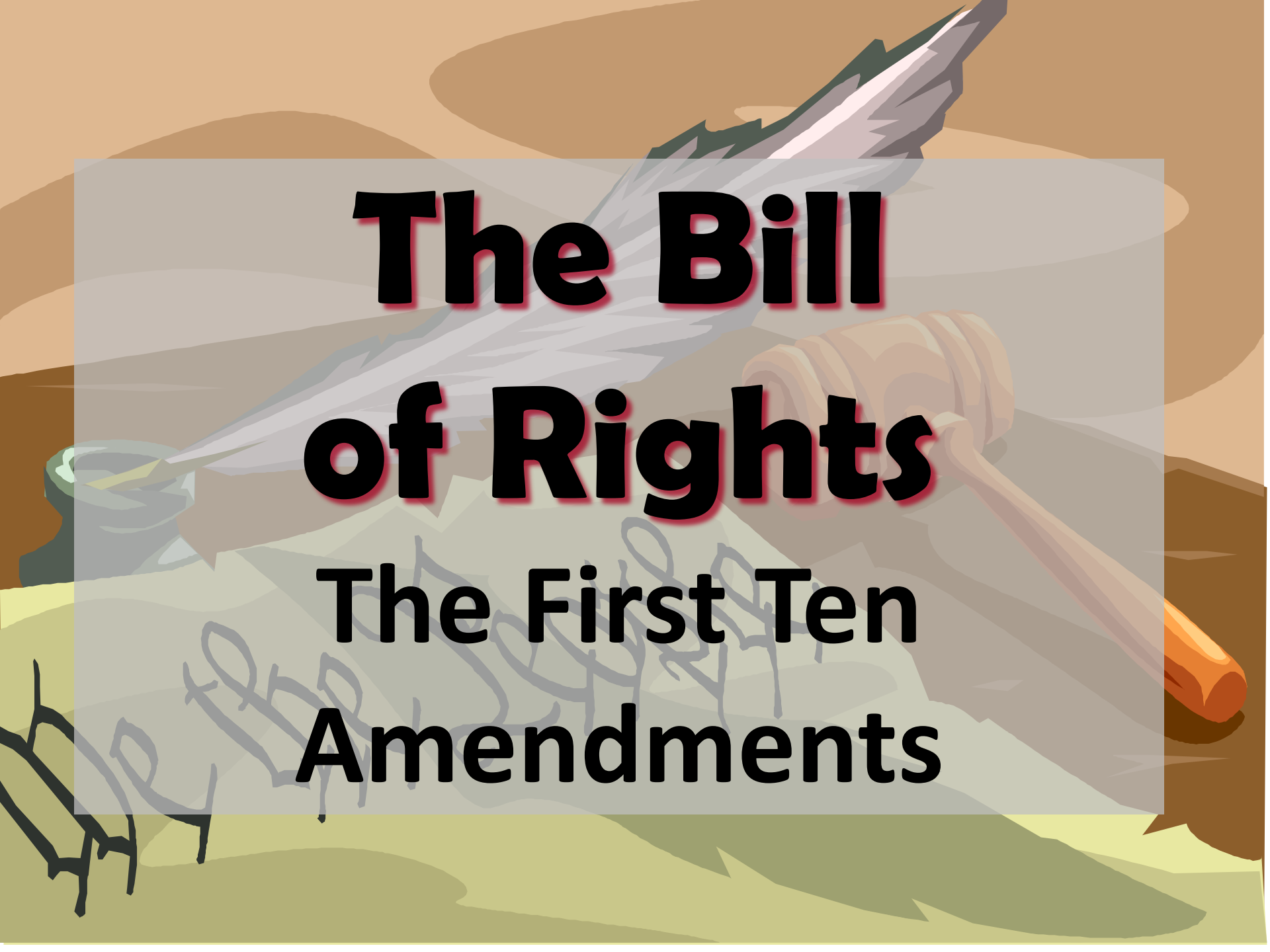




**More Stuff
About the
Constitution**

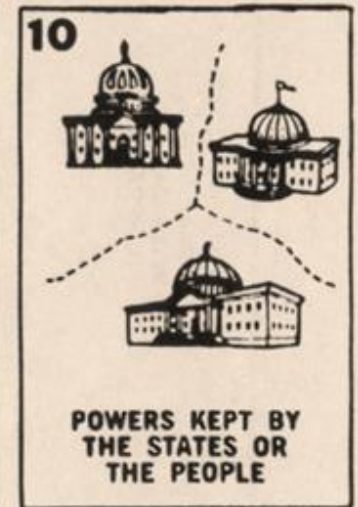
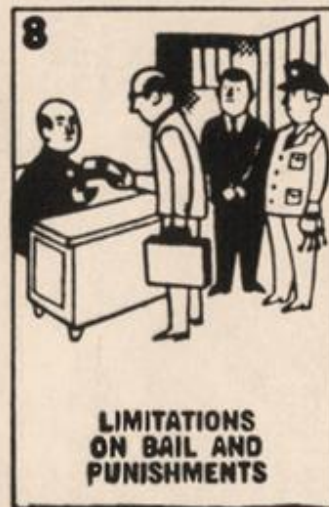


**The Bill
of Rights
The First Ten
Amendments**

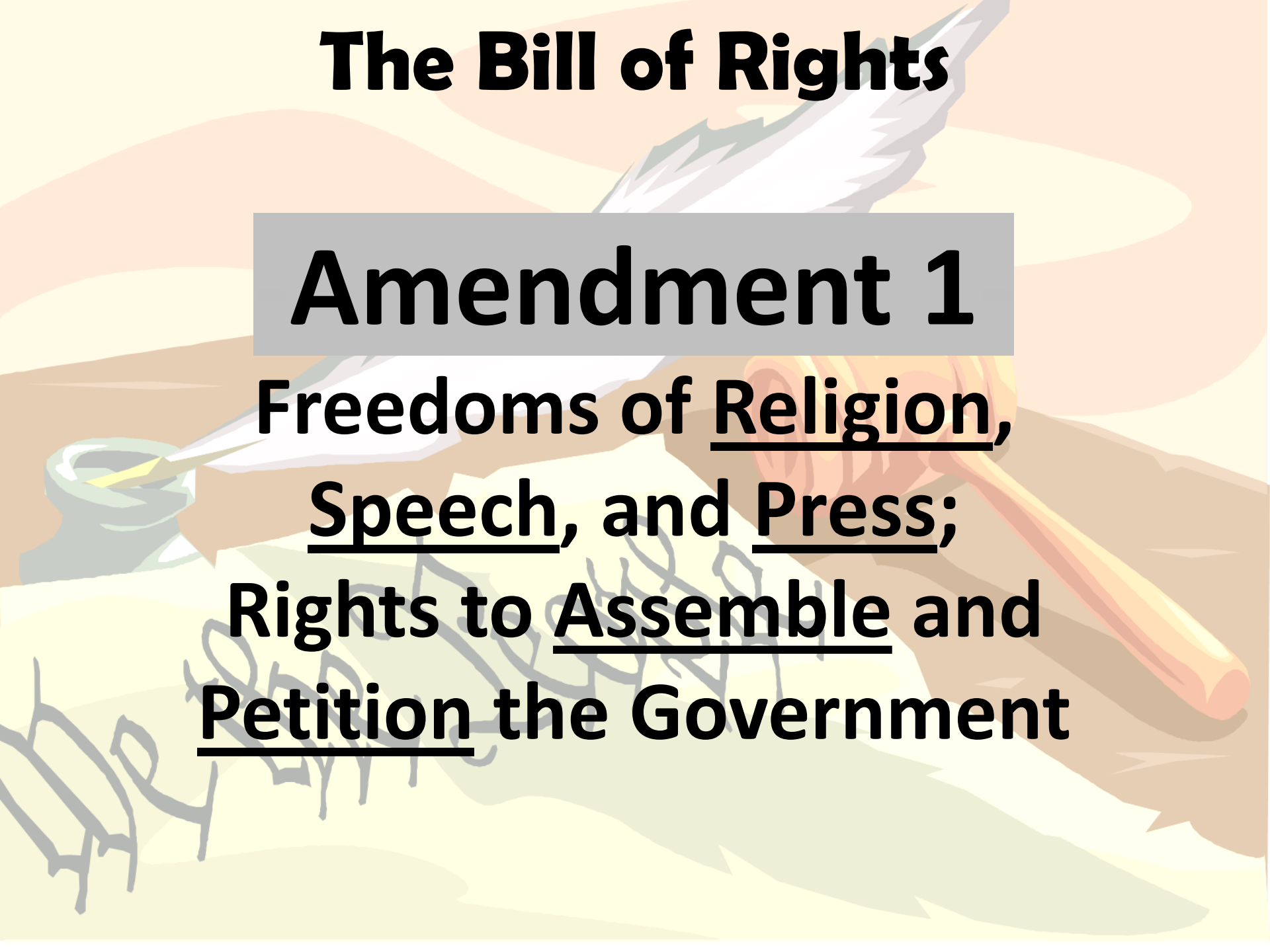
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution



The Bill of Rights



Amendment 1

Freedoms of Religion,
Speech, and Press;
Rights to Assemble and
Petition the Government

Amendment 1



Amendment 1

Freedoms of:

Religion ... **RAIN**

Speech ... **SOAKED**

Press ... **PUPPIES**

Assemble ... **AT**

Petition ... **PLAY**

Amendment 1



Amendment 1

Celebrating the First Amendment...



DAVE GRANLUND © www.davegranlund.com

[Why the First Amendment is Foremost](#)

Amendment 1

Think | Pair | Share

RELIGION

SPEECH

PRESS

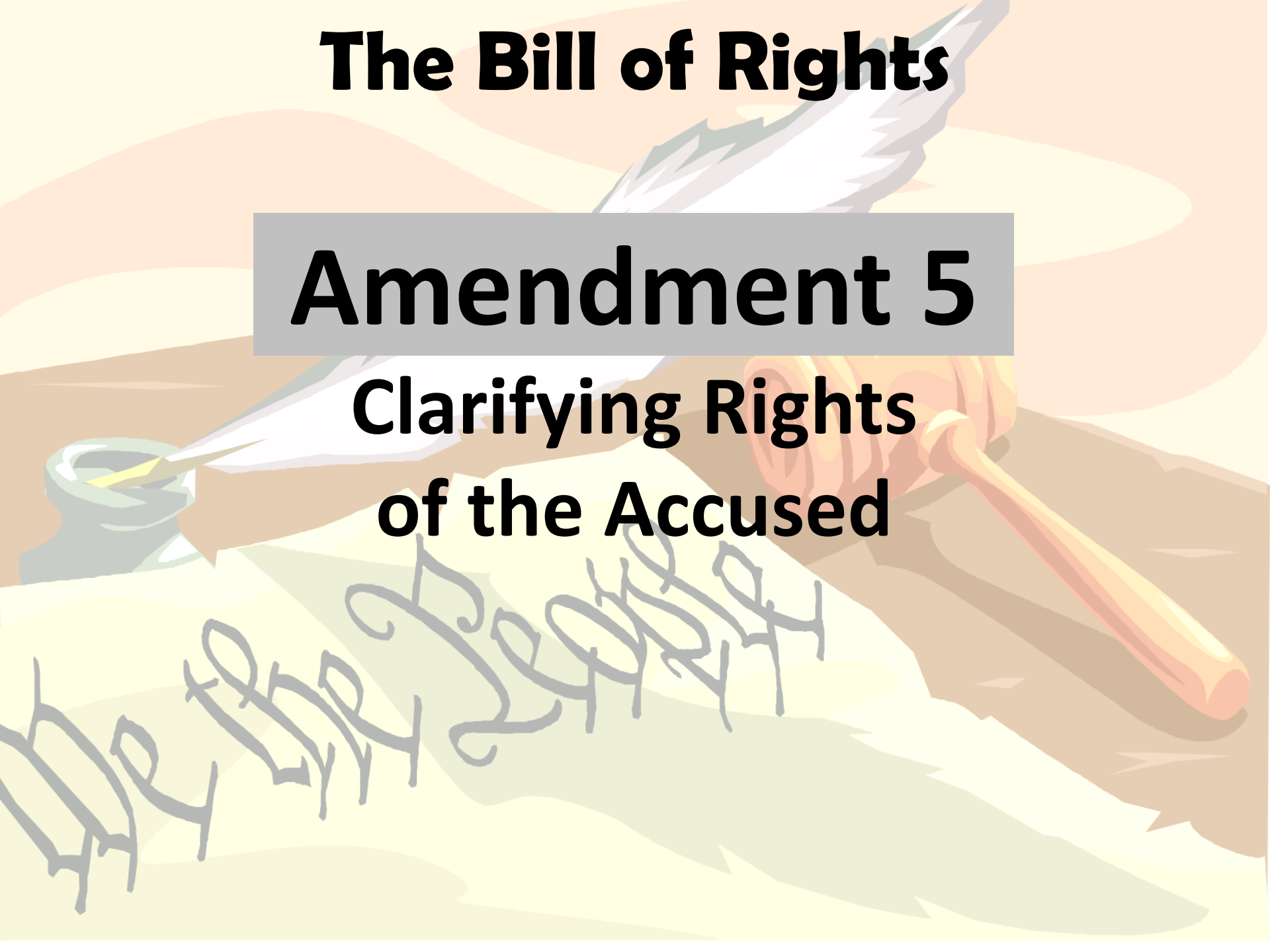
ASSEMBLY

PETITION



**Which of the Five Freedoms
is your favorite? Why?**

The Bill of Rights

The background features a stylized illustration. On the left, a quill pen is positioned in a small, light-colored inkwell. To the right, a wooden gavel with a light-colored head and a darker handle lies diagonally. In the foreground, a document with cursive handwriting is visible, though the text is not legible. The overall color palette is warm, with shades of orange, yellow, and brown.

Amendment 2

**The Right to Keep
and Bear Arms**

Amendment 2

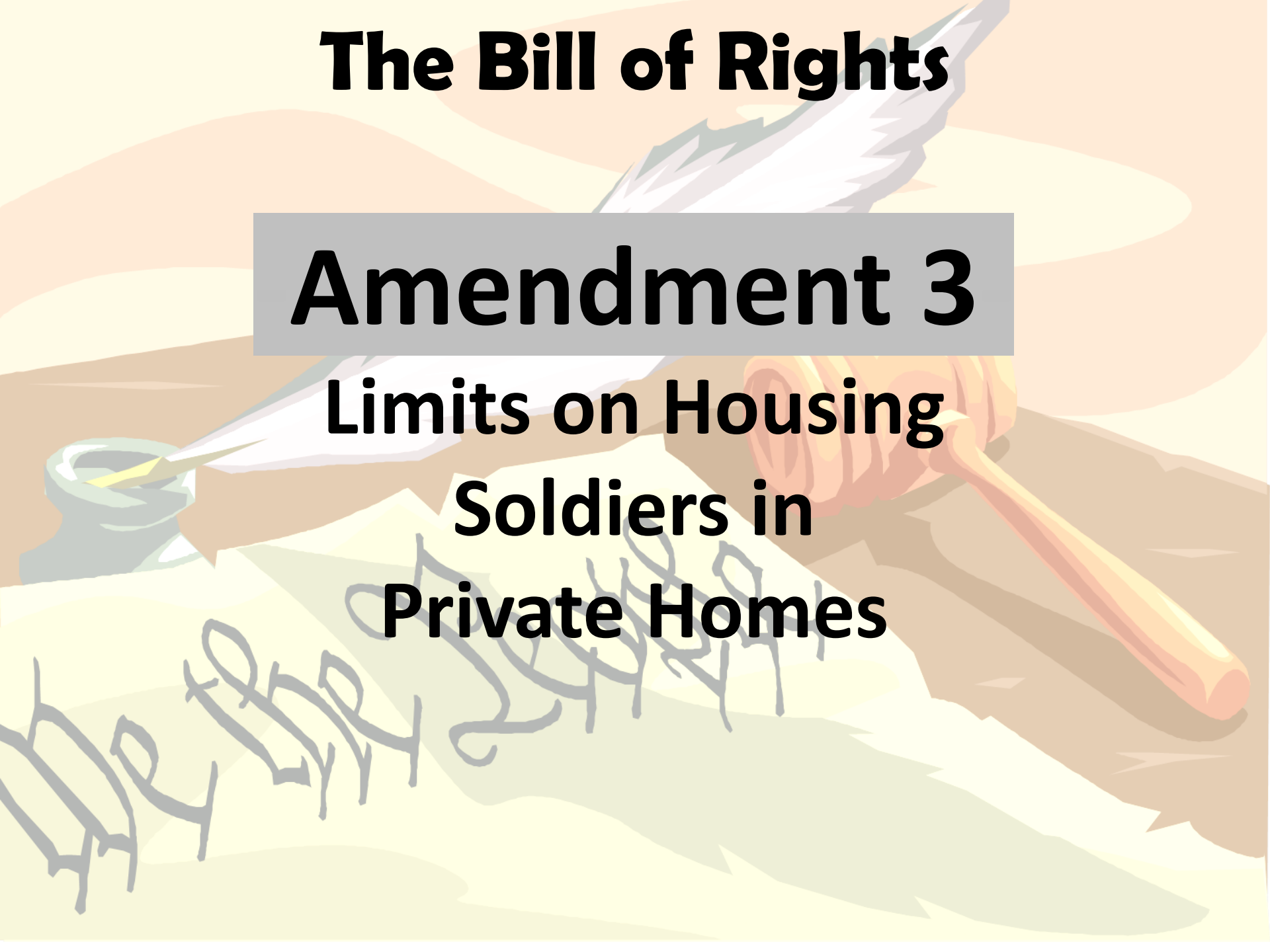
I
HAVE
THE



RIGHT
TO

BEAR ARMS

The Bill of Rights



Amendment 3

**Limits on Housing
Soldiers in
Private Homes**

Amendment 3

Right not to quarter soldiers

DOESN'T THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROTECT US FROM THIS SORT OF THING?



The Bill of Rights

Do You Recall?

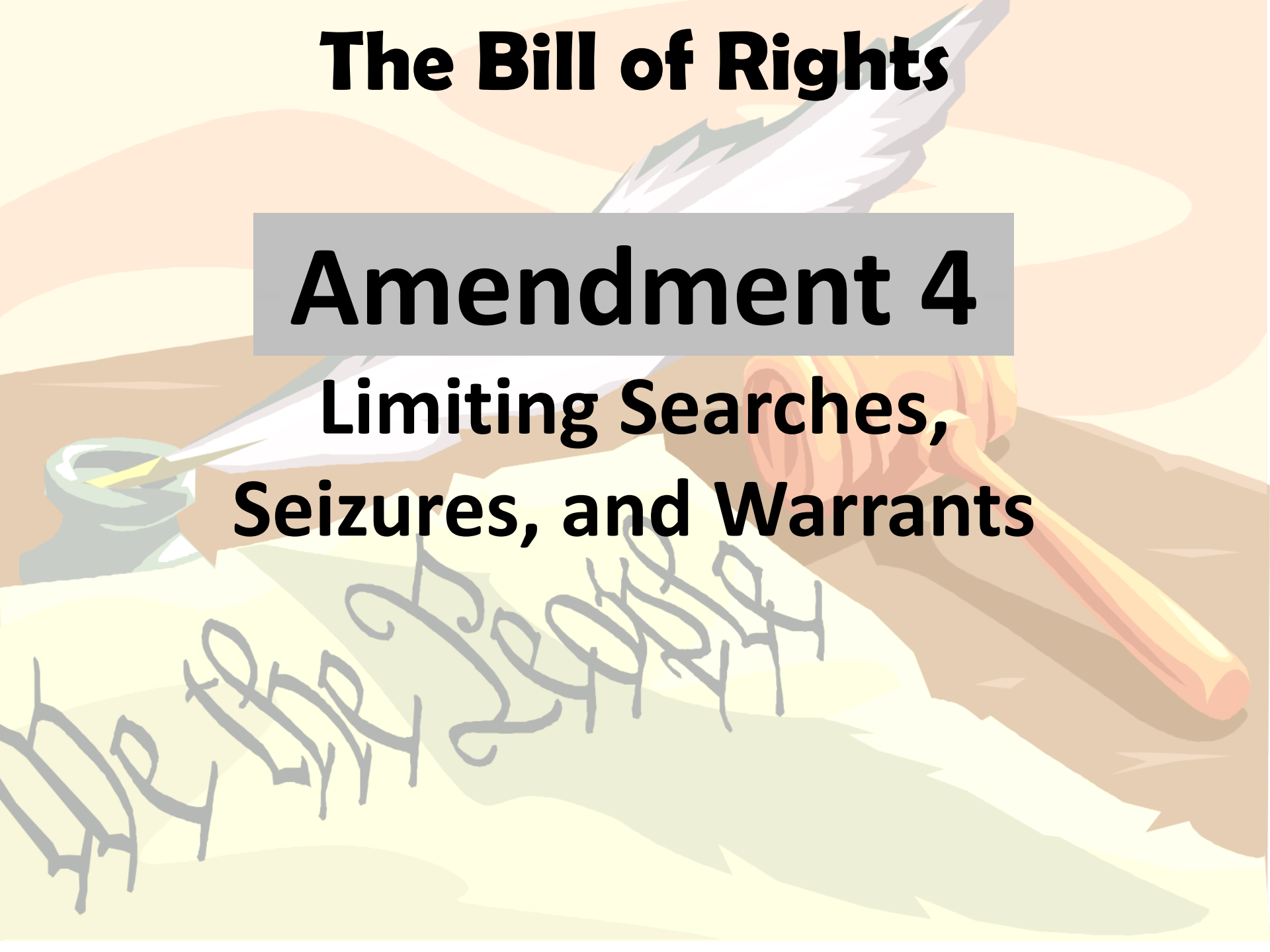
Which 1770 event was the basis for this amendment?

A. Boston Tea Party

B. Boston Massacre

C. Boston Marathon

The Bill of Rights

The background features a stylized illustration. On the left, a quill pen is partially submerged in a small, light-colored inkwell. To the right, a wooden gavel with a light-colored head and a darker handle lies diagonally. In the foreground, a scroll of paper is unrolled, showing several lines of cursive handwriting in a light blue-grey color. The overall color palette is warm, with shades of orange, yellow, and brown.

Amendment 4

**Limiting Searches,
Seizures, and Warrants**

Amendment 4



The Bill of Rights

Do You Recall?

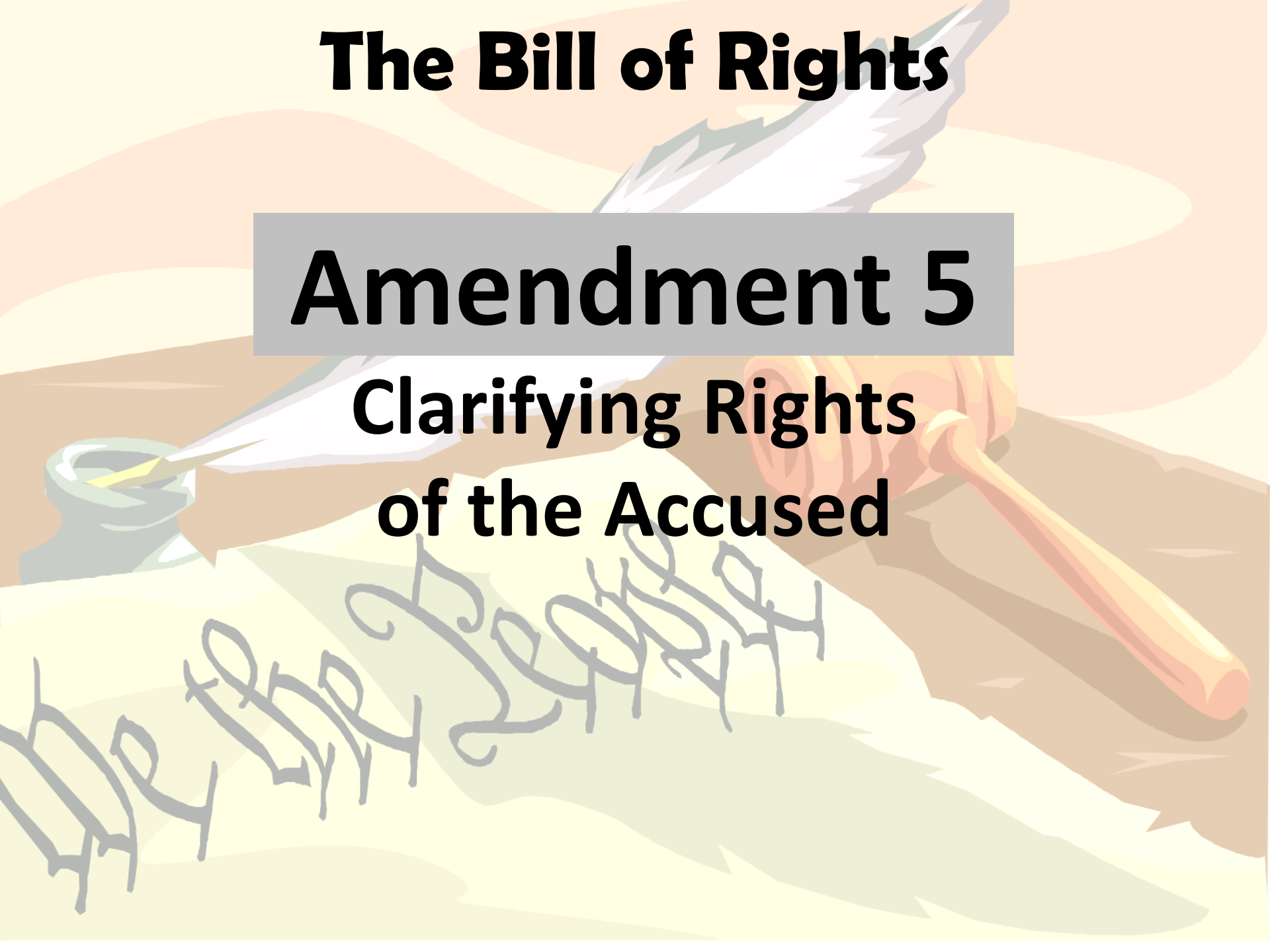
Which illegal practice performed by British officers led to this amendment?

A. writs of assistance

B. tar and feathering

C. mercantilism

The Bill of Rights

An illustration featuring a quill pen in a blue inkwell on the left, a wooden gavel on the right, and a scroll of paper with cursive text in the foreground. The background consists of soft, wavy shapes in shades of orange and yellow.

Amendment 5

**Clarifying Rights
of the Accused**

Amendment 5

MIRANDA WARNING

1. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.
2. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW.
3. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TALK TO A LAWYER AND HAVE HIM PRESENT WITH YOU WHILE YOU ARE BEING QUESTIONED.
4. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, ONE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT YOU BEFORE ANY QUESTIONING IF YOU WISH.
5. YOU CAN DECIDE AT ANY TIME TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS AND NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR MAKE ANY STATEMENTS.

WAIVER

DO YOU UNDERSTAND EACH OF THESE RIGHTS I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU?
HAVING THESE RIGHTS IN MIND, DO YOU WISH TO TALK TO US NOW?

ENGLISH
(FRONT)


Amendment 5

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"I learned in school today that you can't take
the Fifth Amendment on a spelling test."

The Bill of Rights

An illustration featuring a quill pen in a small inkwell on the left, and a wooden gavel on the right. Both are resting on a document with cursive handwriting. The background consists of soft, wavy shapes in shades of orange and yellow.

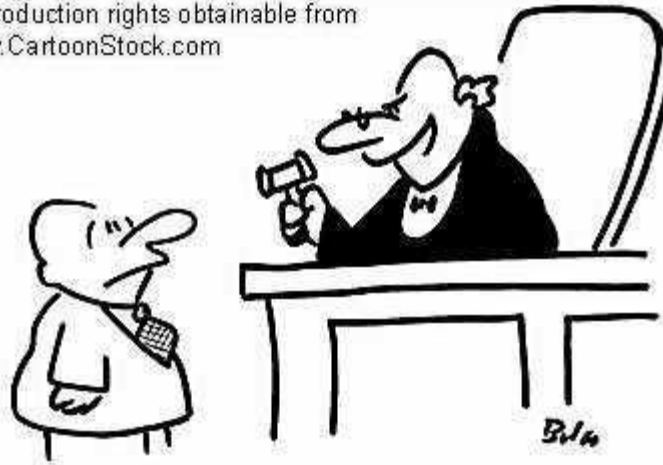
Amendment 6

**Right to a Speedy Trial
in Criminal Cases**

Amendment 6



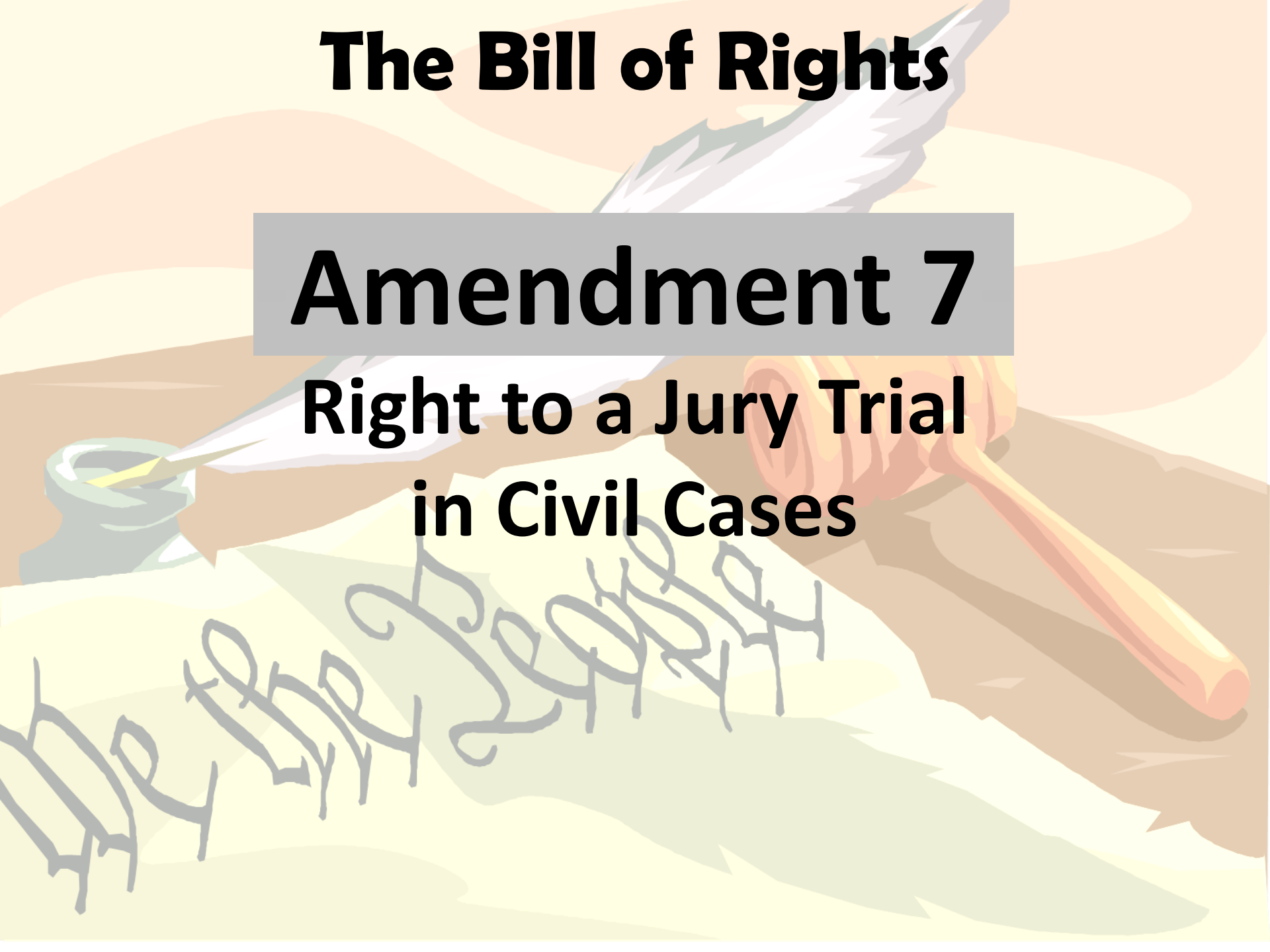
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search ID: rman1568

"You wanted a speedy trial, so I'm sentencing you to a swift kick."

The Bill of Rights

An illustration featuring a quill pen in a small inkwell on the left, a wooden gavel on the right, and a scroll of paper with cursive writing in the foreground. The background consists of soft, wavy shapes in shades of orange and yellow.

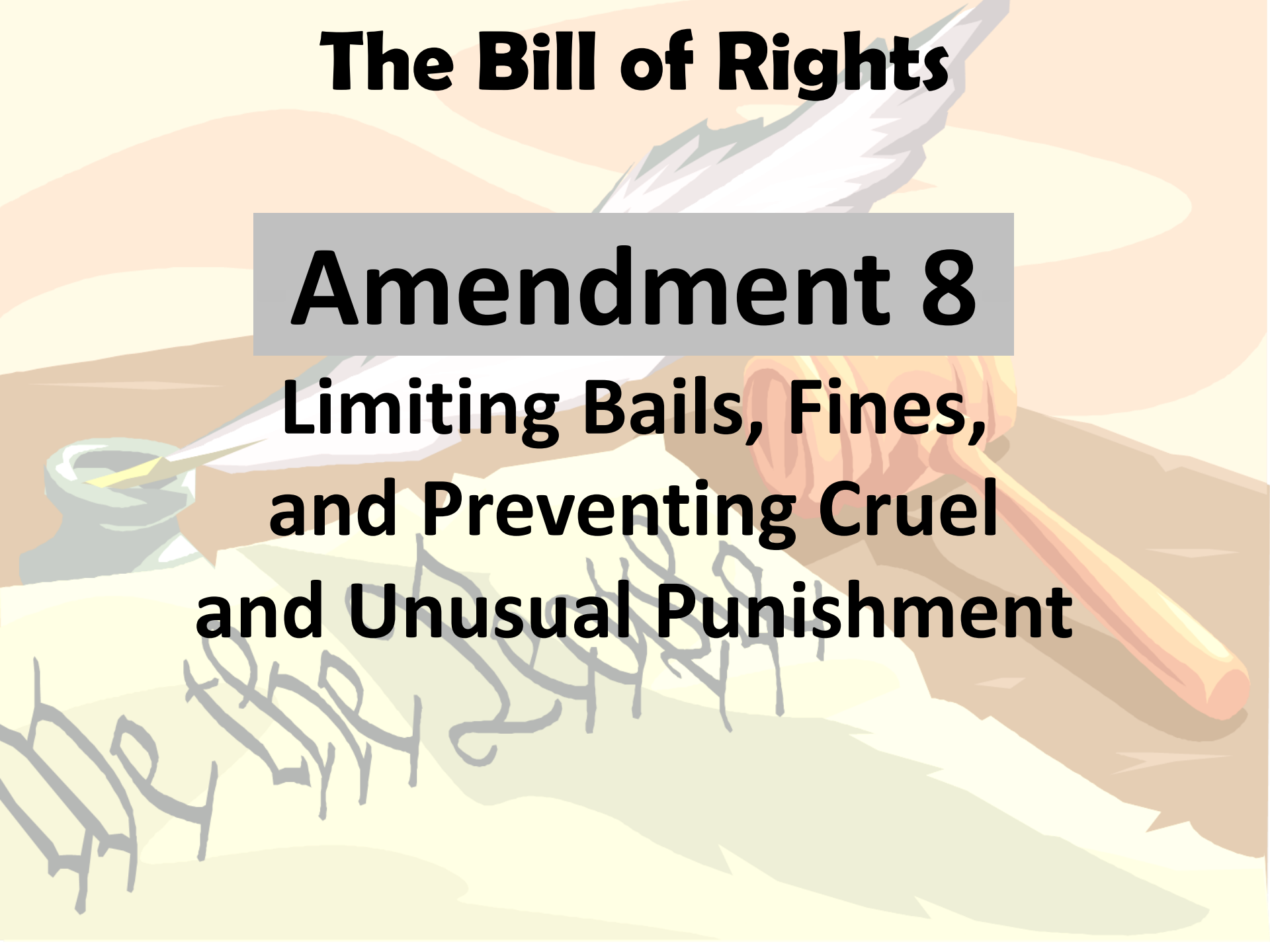
Amendment 7

**Right to a Jury Trial
in Civil Cases**

Amendment 7



The Bill of Rights

The background features a stylized illustration. On the left, a quill pen is positioned in a small, light-colored inkwell. To the right, a wooden gavel with a light-colored head and a darker handle lies diagonally across the scene. Below these items, a scroll of paper is visible, featuring faint, illegible cursive handwriting. The overall color palette is warm, with shades of orange, yellow, and brown.

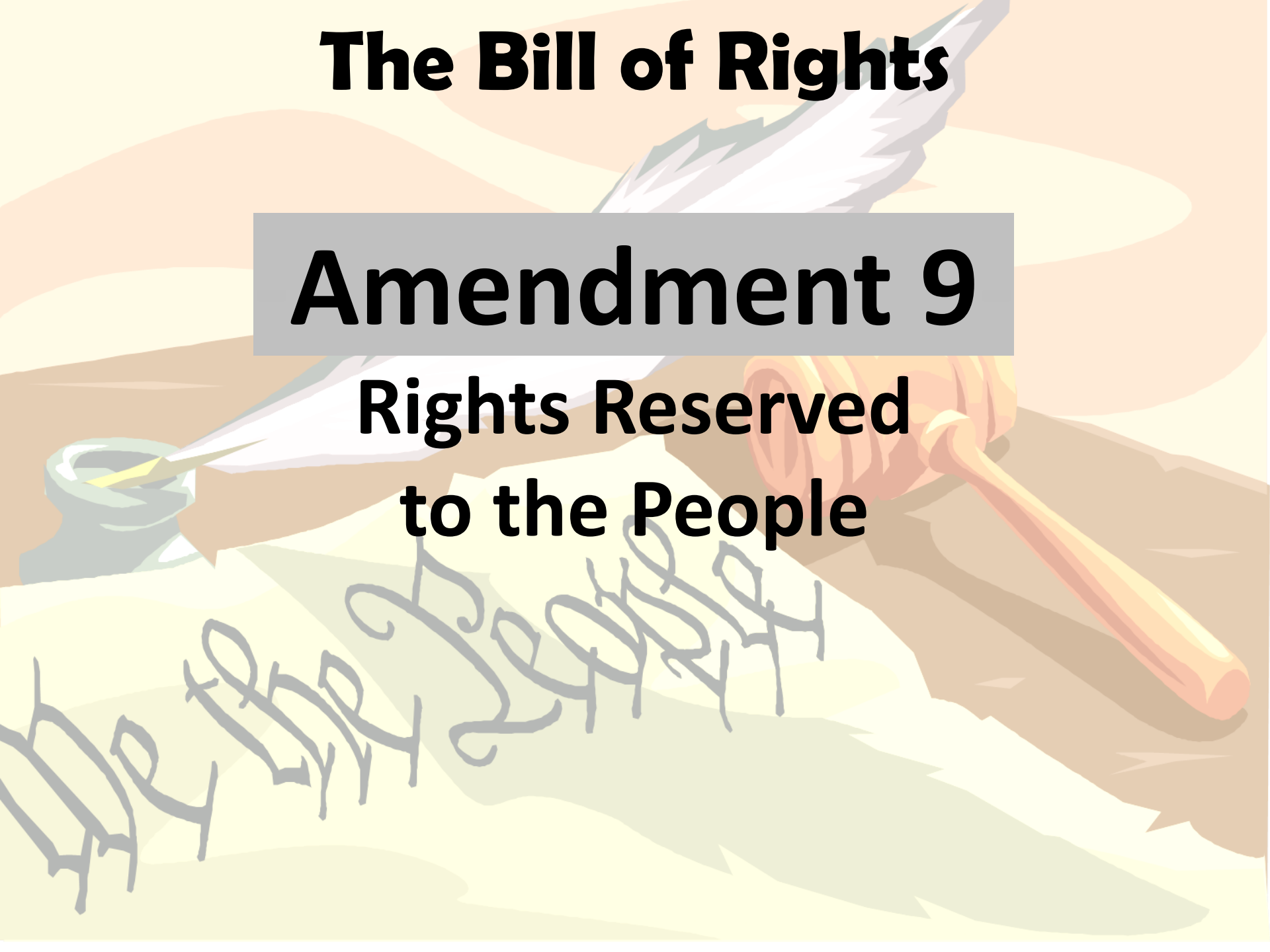
Amendment 8

**Limiting Bails, Fines,
and Preventing Cruel
and Unusual Punishment**

Amendment 8



The Bill of Rights

An illustration featuring a quill pen in a blue inkwell on the left, a wooden gavel on the right, and a scroll of paper with cursive text in the foreground. The background consists of soft, wavy shapes in shades of orange and yellow.

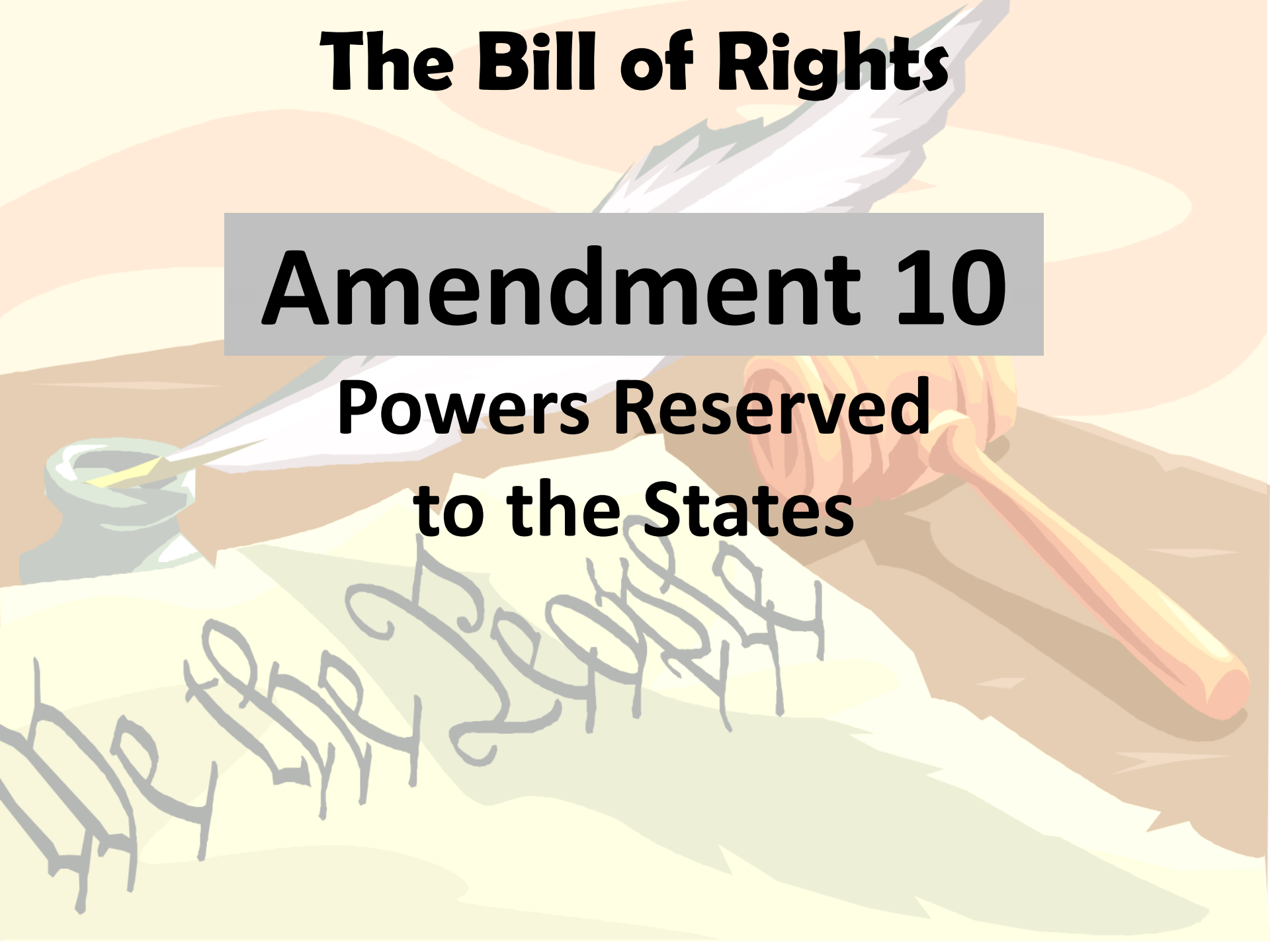
Amendment 9

**Rights Reserved
to the People**

Amendment 9



The Bill of Rights

An illustration featuring a quill pen in a green inkwell on the left, a wooden gavel on the right, and a scroll of paper with cursive text in the foreground. The background consists of soft, wavy shapes in shades of orange and yellow.

Amendment 10

**Powers Reserved
to the States**

Amendment 10

**Remember the
Tenth Amendment!**
STATES HAVE RIGHTS TOO !



The Bill of Rights

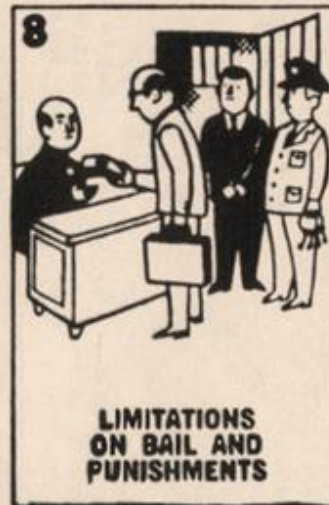


[The Bill of Rights Song](#)

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution



FEDERALISM

Federal Powers	Shared Powers	State Powers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Print money	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pass and enforce laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide licenses for driving, marrying, and other activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carry out foreign policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tax individuals and businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold elections
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make treaties with other countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Borrow money	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form local governments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Declare war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish public schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulate commerce between states	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Build roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approve amendments to the Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain an army and navy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide charters to banks and corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Control commerce within the state
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create post offices		

FEDERALISM

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ENUMERATED POWERS | CONCURRENT POWERS | RESERVED POWERS

National

- Declare war
- Maintain armed forces
- Regulate interstate and foreign trade
- Admit new states
- Establish post offices
- Set standard weights and measures
- Coin money
- Establish foreign policy
- Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers

Shared

- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Provide for public welfare

State

- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states




CONSTITUTIONS

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U.S. & TEXAS CONSTITUTIONS: A COMPARISON

Characteristics	U.S. CONSTITUTION	TEXAS CONSTITUTION
Style	Brief and vague	Long and detailed
Length	7,000 words	93,000 words
BILL OF RIGHTS	YES (10—Amendments)	YES (34—Article I)
Separation of Powers	YES (3 branches: Leg Exe Jud)	YES (3 branches: Leg Exe Jud)
Checks and Balances	YES	YES
Legislative Structure	Bicameral	Bicameral
Executive Power	Unitary	Plural
Veto Power	Simple	Line-item
Judicial System	One supreme court	Two supreme courts
Amendments	27	498
Amendment Process	Difficult	Relatively easy

CHECKS & BALANCES

<p>Executive Branch (President carries out laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can propose lawsCan veto lawsCan call special sessions of CongressMakes appointmentsNegotiates foreign treaties	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Appoints federal judgesCan grant pardons to federal offenders
<p>Legislative Branch (Congress makes laws)</p> 	<p>Checks on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can override President's vetoConfirms executive appointmentsRatifies treatiesCan declare warAppropriates moneyCan impeach and remove President	<p>Checks on the Judicial Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Creates lower federal courtsCan impeach and remove judgesCan propose amendments to overrule judicial decisionsApproves appointments of federal judges
<p>Judicial Branch (Supreme Court interprets laws)</p> 	<p>Check on the Executive Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can declare executive actions unconstitutional	<p>Check on the Legislative Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT

- ◆ **Principle #1: Popular Sovereignty**
All government power belongs to the people. (*"We the People"*)
- ◆ **Principle #2: Limited Government**
Government can do only what the people say it can do.
- ◆ **Principle #3: Separation of Powers**
Power is divided among three branches of the government.
- ◆ **Principle #4: Checks and Balances**
Each branch of government is able to check the other branches.
- ◆ **Principle #5: Federalism**
Power is divided between the national government and the states.
- ◆ **Principle #6: Republicanism**
Citizens elect representatives to carry out the will of the people.
- ◆ **Principle #7: Individual Rights**
Individual rights are protected. (*Bill of Rights*)

Amending the Constitution

PROPOSAL

A Constitutional Amendment can be proposed in one of two ways:

①

By
2/3 of the
members
of both the
House & Senate

②

At a
Convention
called by 2/3 of
the States

RATIFICATION

After an Amendment is proposed, it must be ratified. This to can be done in one of two ways:

①

By 3/4
of the State
Legislatures

②

By 3/4 of
ratifying
conventions in
the States

The background of the slide features a faded, historical-style illustration. On the left, an American flag flies on a tall pole. Below the flag, a group of soldiers in uniform are depicted in a dynamic, forward-moving pose, possibly during a battle or a march. The overall tone is somber and historical, with a dark, muted color palette.

Beyond the Bill of Rights

Significant
Amendments
to the
Constitution

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag with red and white stripes and a blue field with white stars. The text is overlaid on this background.

Amendment 12

Election of the President and Vice President

(Ratified 1804)

Amendment 13

Abolition of Slavery

(Ratified 1865)

Amendment 14

**Expanding Rights and
Protections of Citizens;
“Due Process of Law”**

(Ratified 1868)

Amendment 15

Legalizing African American Suffrage

(Ratified 1870)

[Suffrage = Right to Vote]

The background of the entire slide is a stylized, wavy American flag with red and white stripes and a blue field with white stars.

Free Citizens Vote!

**Amendments 13, 14 & 15
are known as the
“Civil War Amendments”**

Free Citizens Vote!

FREE | Abolition of Slavery (13)

CITIZENS | Citizenship (14)

VOTE | Suffrage (15)

Amendment 19

Legalizing Women's Suffrage

(Ratified 1920)

Amendment 22

Presidential Term Limits

(Ratified 1951)

The background of the entire image is a stylized, wavy American flag with red and white stripes and a blue field with white stars.

Amendment 26

Suffrage for Citizens

18 Years of Age

or Older

(Ratified 1971)

Amending the Constitution

PROPOSAL

A Constitutional Amendment can be proposed in one of two ways:

①

By
2/3 of the
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of both the
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