



# The Bill of Rights



**A. THE ANTI-FEDERALISTS WERE  
CAMPAIGNING FOR A BILL OF RIGHTS.**

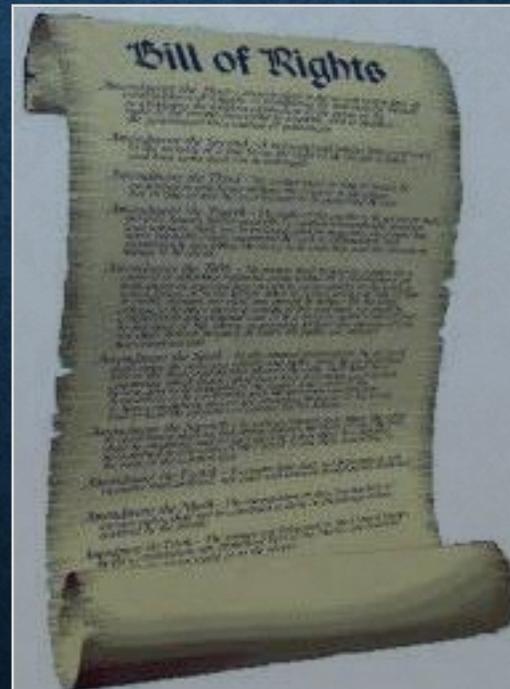
**1. BILL OF RIGHTS HAD BEEN A  
TRADITIONAL WAY IN ENGLAND TO  
LIMIT THE KING'S POWER.**

**2. EVEN WITH THE LIMITED  
GOVERNMENT, THEY BELIEVED A BILL  
OF RIGHTS WAS NECESSARY.**

B. The Federalists were worried that listing some rights would leave the ones that were not listed more vulnerable to infringement.

1. Jefferson did not share these beliefs.

2. "Half a loaf is better than no bread. If we cannot secure all our rights, let us secure what we can." - Jefferson



C. Many of the 13 colonies would not ratify the Constitution without the promise of a Bill of Rights.

D. The house approved 17 amendments.

E. Of the 17, the Senate approved 12.

F. Of the 12, 10 were ratified and became the Bill of Rights.

## II. THE FIRST AMENDMENT

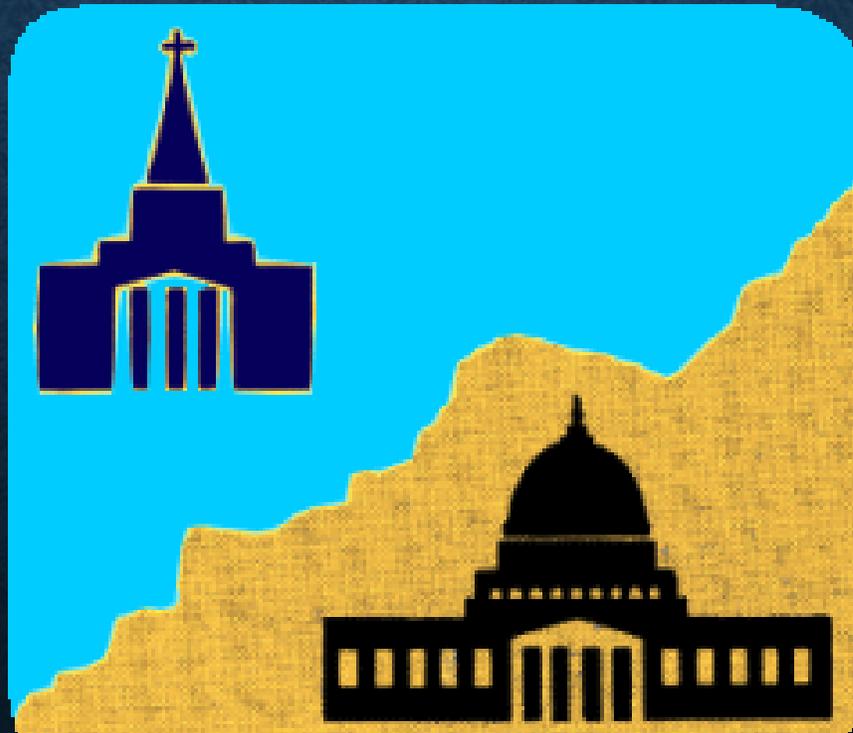
**THE FIRST AMENDMENT**  
CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECT-  
ING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR  
PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF;  
OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR  
OF THE PRESS; OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE  
PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND TO PETITION THE  
GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

A. Freedom of Religion -the U.S. Constitution says that everyone in the United States has the right to practice his or her own religion, or no religion at all.



1. Our Country's founders knew the best way to protect religious liberty was to keep the government out of religion.

2. So they created the First Amendment -- to guarantee the separation of church and state.



B. The Supreme Court established 3 tests to determine whether a government policy unconstitutionally promotes religion or not.

**To be constitutional a policy must:**

1. Have a non-religious purpose.
2. Not end up promoting or favoring any set of religious beliefs
3. Not overly involve the government in religion.



# **FREEDOM OF SPEECH INCLUDES THE RIGHT TO:**

1. Not speak. (Specifically, the right not to salute the flag)
2. To use offensive words and phrases to convey political messages.
3. To engage in symbolic speech. (i.e. Burn the flag)

## D. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS -

The right to gather, publish, and distribute information and ideas without government restriction; and freedom from Censorship.



1. A free press plays a key role in sustaining and monitoring a healthy democracy.
2. As well as in contributing to greater accountability, good government, and economic development.



a. Transparency for Police

b. Transparency Journalism - focused on exposing mismanagement of power within government.

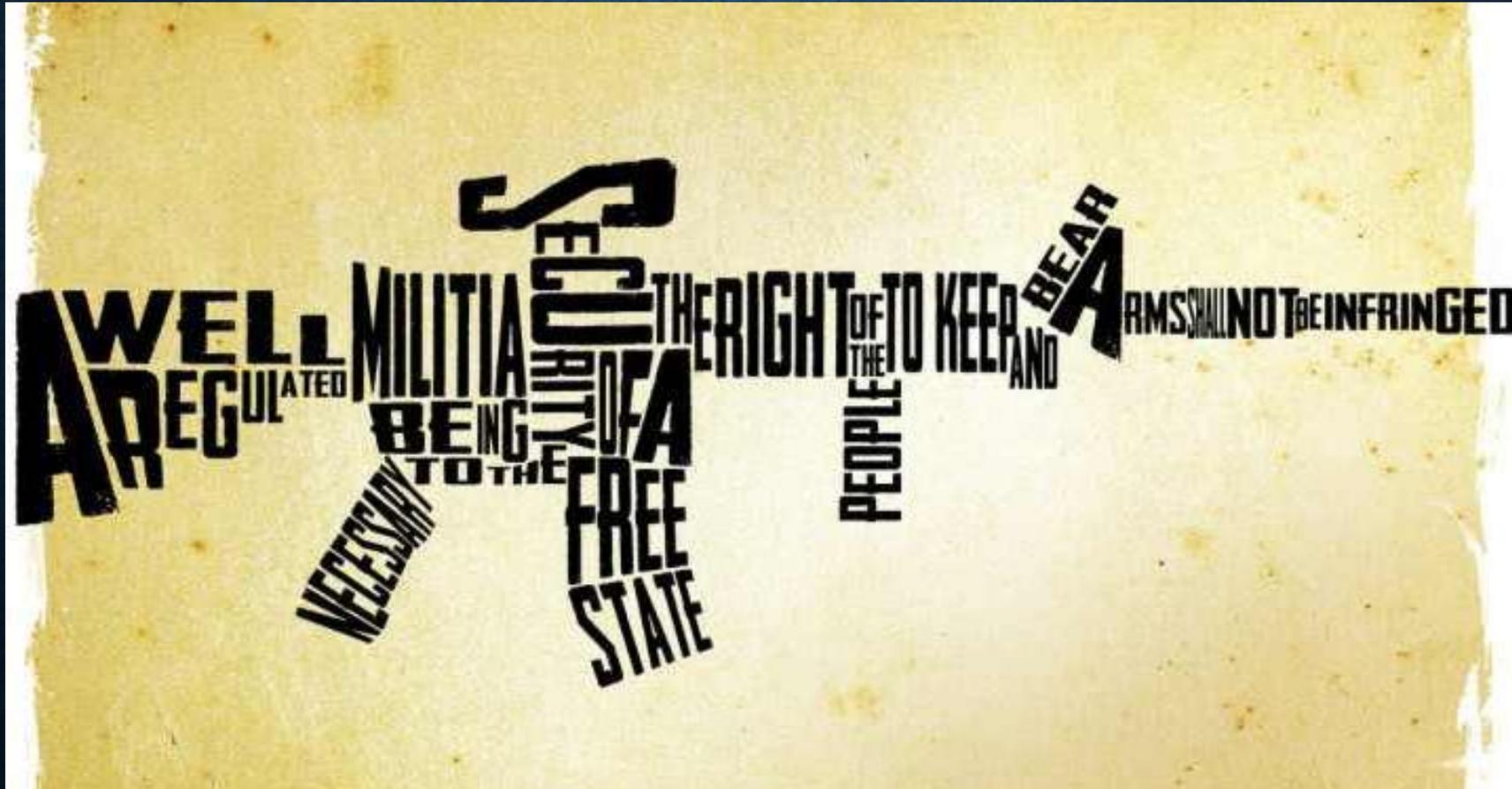


**E. FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY & PETITION -  
“CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO  
LAW...ABRIDGING THE RIGHT OF THE  
PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND  
TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A  
REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.”**

1. When considering the Bill of Rights, the right to petition was approved with little controversy.
2. The right to assemble however faced a little more controversy.

# III. THE 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.



A. The second Amendment gives a citizen the right to bear arms.

1. Having a standing militia was also used as a precaution against standing armies.

2. The conflict arose when the convention was undecided as to who should control these militias.



# IV. THE 3RD AMENDMENT



WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF  
THE OWNER, NOR IN TIME  
OF WAR, BUT IN A MANNER  
TO BE PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

**NO**

IN ANY HOUSE,  
**SOLDIER**  
**SHALL,**  
IN TIME OF PEACE  
BE QUARTERED

A. Forbids the “quartering” of “soldiers” in private homes without the owner's consent.

B. This amendment was in response to the Quartering Act passed by the British.

C. This amendment doesn't have any modern day significance.