

Name _____

Date _____

The Bill of Rights

Illustrate the Amendments

When the leaders of the newly formed United States finished writing the Constitution, their work wasn't done. The thirteen states had to agree to it.

The thirteen states wanted to add a set of amendments describing the rights of all people. Ten rights, called the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791.

Read the amendments below, then illustrate them in the boxes provided. Be sure to use the Vocabulary Key, on the last page, to look up words that may be unfamiliar to you (highlighted in bold.)



First Amendment

“Congress shall make no law respecting 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**.”

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**.”

Third Amendment

“No soldier shall, in time of peace be **quartered** in any house, without the **consent** of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be **prescribed** by law.”

Fourth Amendment

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and **seizures**, shall not be **violated**, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or **affirmation**, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

Fifth Amendment

“No person shall be held to answer for a **capital**, or otherwise **infamous** crime, unless on a **presentment** or **indictment** of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land of naval forces, or in a militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in **jeopardy** of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just **compensation**.”

Sixth Amendment

“In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously **ascertained** by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be **confronted** with the witnesses against him; to have **compulsory** process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.”

Seventh Amendment

“In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be **perservered**, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.”

Eighth Amendment

“**Excessive bail** shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”

Ninth Amendment

“The **enumeration** in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be **construed** to deny or **disparage** others **retained** by the people.”

Tenth Amendment

“The powers not **delegated** to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are **reserved** to the states respectively, or to the people”

★ Vocabulary Key

abridge to shorten without removing basic contents.

affirmation the act of firmly declaring or maintaining something as true.

assemble to gather (things or persons) into a group.

ascertain to come to know (some information) with complete certainty, especially through a process of investigation; determine.

bail an amount of money or other property left with a court to ensure that a person who is released after arrest will return to stand trial.

capital crime a crime for which punishment may be death.

compensation something given or received in return or reparation for something else, such as wages for work or a cash settlement for injuries sustained.

compulsory required or obligatory.

confront to meet or face without evasion or avoidance.

construe to comprehend or explain the meaning or intention of; assign a meaning to; interpret.

consent to give agreement, approval, or permission.

delegate a person who is authorized to speak or act for one or more others, such as a representative to a conference or convention.

disparage to depreciate or belittle, esp. in speech.

excessive more than is required, expected, or considered reasonable; extravagant or immoderate.

enumeration the act or process of naming or listing one by one.

indictment a formal written accusation presented by a grand jury to a court for prosecution of a serious crime.

infamous having, deserving, or causing a bad reputation; notorious or shameful.

infringe to cross established limits; encroach; trespass.

jeopardy danger, as of harm, death, or loss; peril.

grievance an injustice considered a cause for complaint, or the complaint resulting from such an injustice.

militia a military body of trained civilians, usu. active only in emergencies.

persevere to continue steadfastly in a task or course of action or hold steadfastly to a belief or commitment, esp. when met with opposition or difficulties; persist.

prescribe to lay down as a rule or guide.

presentment the act of presenting something, such as an idea or a promissory note.

prohibit to forbid (an action) by authority.

redress compensation or reparation; amends.

retain to maintain possession or use of.

reserve to hold back or save for later use.

seizures a taking, esp. of property, by legal force.

quarter a place of lodging, esp. temporary.

violate to break or breach (a law, contract, covenant, or the like).

Source: Wordsmythe.net