

Name: _____

U.S. Government: US Constitution Assignment

Use the following website to complete this assignment:

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/constitution.table.html#amendments>

List the six goals in the Preamble:

a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
f.

Amendments:

1 st	Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, Petition (1791):
	Congress shall make no _____ respecting an _____ of religion or prohibiting the _____. Also guarantees freedom of _____, _____, and the right to _____ the government.
2	Right to Bear Arms (1791):
	A well-regulated _____; the right of the _____ to keep and _____ arms.
3	Quartering of Troops (1791):
	In times of peace, no _____ of _____ without the consent of the _____, nor in time of _____ unless prescribed by _____.
4	Search and Seizure (1791):
	The _____ of the people to be _____ in their _____, houses, _____, and effects, against _____ searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no _____ shall issue, but upon _____ cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the _____ to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
5	Grand Jury, Double Jeopardy, Self-Incrimination, Due Process (1791):
	No person shall be held to answer for a _____, or otherwise _____ crime, unless on a presentment or _____ of a _____ Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval _____, or in the _____, when in actual service in time of

	<p>_____ or public danger.</p> <p>Explain what an indictment is.</p> <p>Explain what a Grand Jury is.</p>
	States that one does not have to _____ against himself.
	<p>Private property cannot be taken without just _____ and must be taken for public use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Define “eminent domain” =
	<p>Cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What English philosopher stated this theory? _____
	<p>List the 5 rights guaranteed to the accused by the 5th Amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪
6	Criminal Prosecutions - Jury Trial, Right to Confront and to Counsel (1791):
	In all _____ prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a _____ and _____ trial by an _____ jury of the _____ where the crime has been committed.
	And to be _____ of the nature and cause of the _____.
	Right to be confronted with the _____ against him.
	Right to _____ for his/her _____.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain the following Supreme Court case of <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) and its significance.

7	Common Law Suits - Jury Trial (1791):
	In Suits at _____ law, where the value in controversy shall exceed _____ dollars,
	The right of trial by _____ shall be preserved, and no _____ tried by a jury, shall be otherwise _____ in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
8	Excess Bail or Fines, Cruel and Unusual Punishment (1791):
	Excessive _____ shall not be required, nor excessive _____ imposed, nor _____ and _____ punishments inflicted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does the Death penalty in the U.S. deter crime? Explain.
9	Non-Enumerated Rights (1791):
	The _____ in the Constitution, of certain _____, shall not be construed to _____ or disparage others _____ by the _____.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give two specific examples of rights citizens have that aren't specifically stated or enumerated in the Constitution.
10	Rights Reserved to States (1791):
	Powers not delegated to _____ government, by the Constitution nor prohibited to the _____ belong to the _____, or to the _____.
11	Suits Against a State (1795):
	The _____ power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any _____ in law or _____, commenced or prosecuted against one of the _____ by Citizens of _____ State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any _____ State.
12	Election of President and Vice-President (1804):
	The _____ shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for _____ and _____, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government

		<p>of the United States, directed to the _____ of the _____;</p> <p>-- the President of the Senate shall, in the _____ of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be _____;</p> <p>-- The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, IF such number be a _____ of the whole number of Electors appointed;</p> <p>AND if _____ person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding _____ on the list of those voted for as President, the _____ of _____ shall choose immediately, by _____, the _____.</p> <p>But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by _____, the representation from each state having _____ vote; a _____ for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a _____ of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.</p> <p>The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a _____ of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the _____ highest numbers on the list, the _____ shall choose the Vice-President; a _____ for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a _____ of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.</p> <p>But no person constitutionally _____ to the office of _____ shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.</p>
13		Abolition of Slavery (1865):
		<p>Neither _____ nor _____ except as punishment for a crime shall exist.</p> <p>_____ can enforce this by appropriate _____.</p>
14		Privileges and Immunities, Due Process, Equal Protection, Apportionment of Representatives, Civil War Disqualification and Debt (1868):
	S e c 1	<p>All persons _____ or _____ in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are _____ of the United States and of the _____ wherein they _____.</p> <p>No _____ shall make or enforce any _____ which shall abridge the _____ or _____ of citizens of the United States; nor shall any _____ deprive any person of _____, _____, or _____, without _____ of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the _____ protection of the _____.</p>
14	2	<p>Representatives shall be apportioned according to their respective _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduced the _____ in _____ if a state denied its citizens the right to vote.
	3	<p>Leaders in the _____ were barred from _____ unless 2/3 Congress voted to admit them.</p>
	4	<p>Public _____ of the _____ was valid but debts of aid of insurrections or rebellion against</p>

		the US shall be illegal and _____ .
	5	_____ shall have power to _____, by appropriate _____, the provisions of this article.
15		Right to Vote Not to Be Denied on Account of Race (1870):
		Citizens 'right to vote shall not be _____ or abridged by the US because of _____, _____, _____.
16		Income Tax (1913):
		Congress shall have _____ to levy & collect _____ on _____ regardless of _____.
17		Direct Election of Senators (1913):
		The _____ of the United States shall be composed of ____ Senators from each _____, elected by the _____ thereof, for _____ years; and each Senator shall have _____ vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures. When _____ happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the _____ authority of such state shall issue _____ of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make _____ appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.
18		Prohibition (1919):
		_____ of _____ (1919) *only amendment ever _____ _____ the manufacture, sale, or transportation of _____ within _____ jurisdiction.
		Congress & States shall have _____ power to enforce this by appropriate legislation.
19		Women's Right to Vote (1920):
		Citizens of the US shall not be _____ or abridged by the US or any state on account of _____.
20		Presidential Term and Succession (1933):
	1	The _____ of the _____ & _____ shall end at noon on the 20 th day of _____ The terms of _____ & _____ shall end at noon on the 3 rd day of _____.
	2	The congress shall _____ at least _____ in every _____ beginning at _____ on _____

		the 3 rd day of _____, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
	3	If the _____ cannot serve then the Vice President _____ will become President. If a President and Vice President has not been selected then _____ will decide
	4	The _____ may by _____ provide for the case of the death of any persons from whom the House may choose a President whenever the right of _____ shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the _____ may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.
21		Repeal of Prohibition (1933):
	1	The _____ amendment of US Constitution is hereby _____! (1933)
	2	Transportation or _____ into any state, territory, or possession of the US for delivery or use of intoxicating liquors, is _____.
22		Two Term Limit on President (1951):
		No person shall be elected to the office of the _____ more than _____, and no person who has held the office of President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once.
23		Presidential Vote in D.C. (1961):
		Purpose: The _____ constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct: A number of _____ of _____ and _____ - _____ equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the _____ of _____ would be entitled if it were a _____, but in no event _____ than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth _____ of amendment.
24		Poll Tax (1964):
		The right of _____ of the United States to _____ in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be _____ or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any _____ or other tax.
25		Presidential Succession (1967):
	1	In case of the _____ of the _____ from office or of his _____ or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
	2	Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the _____, the President shall nominate a Vice

	President who shall take _____ upon confirmation by a _____ vote of both Houses of Congress.
3	Whenever the _____ transmits to the President _____ of the Senate and the _____ of the House of Representatives his _____ declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as _____.
4	Whenever the _____ and a _____ of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their _____ declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the _____ President shall immediately _____ the powers and duties of the office as _____ President. Thereafter, when the _____ transmits to the President _____ of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that _____ exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office _____ the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within _____ days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon _____ shall decide the issue, assembling within _____ eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the _____, within twenty one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by _____ vote of both _____ that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, _____ shall resume the powers and duties of his office.
26	Right to Vote at Age 18 (1971):
	The _____ of citizens of the United States, who are _____ years of age or older, to vote shall not be _____ or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explain why this amendment was ratified. ▪ Did this really help voter turnout increase? Explain.
27	Compensation of Members of Congress (1992):
	No _____, varying the _____ for the services of the _____ and Representatives, shall take _____, until an _____ of Representatives shall have intervened.

_____ = Number of times the Constitution has been amended.