

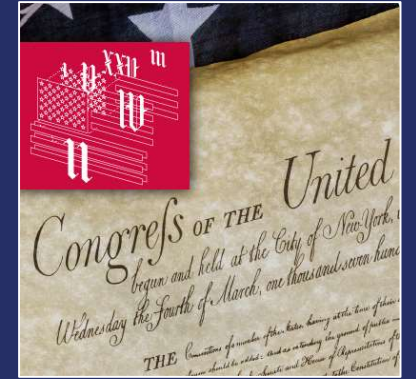
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

SCHOLAR EXCHANGE



GOALS FOR CLASS

- What is the Bill of Rights, and why did the Framers think it was necessary?
- Where did the idea of a Bill of Rights emerge from?
- What rights are in the Bill of Rights? Why those rights and not others?
- What was the role of the Anti-Federalists, those who opposed the Constitution, in making the Bill of Rights?
- After the founding generation, how did the Bill of Rights change over time?



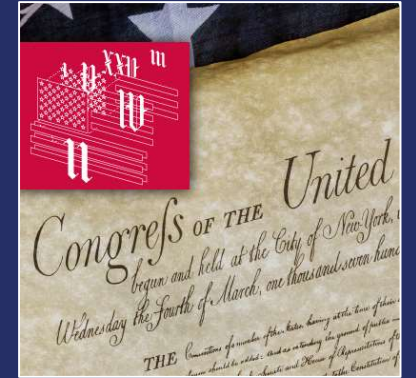
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BIG IDEA

With the Bill of Rights, the Founding generation wrote some of our nation's most cherished liberties—from free speech to religious liberty and due process—into the Constitution. As originally crafted, the Bill of Rights protected Americans from abuses by the national government. However, with the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and later decisions by the Supreme Court, the Bill of Rights is now truly a national charter of freedom—applying to abuses by both national government and the states. We'll discuss a few major figures in this framing debate—Alexander Hamilton, James Wilson, James Madison, and George Mason.



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BILL OF RIGHTS:

The original Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution. So let's start by going through the text of each of them.



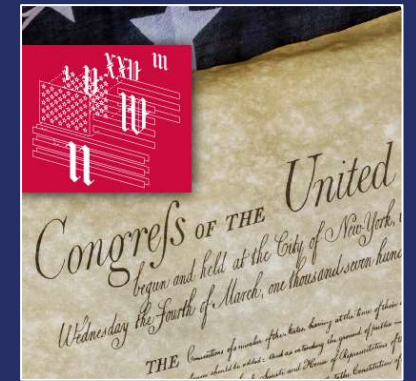
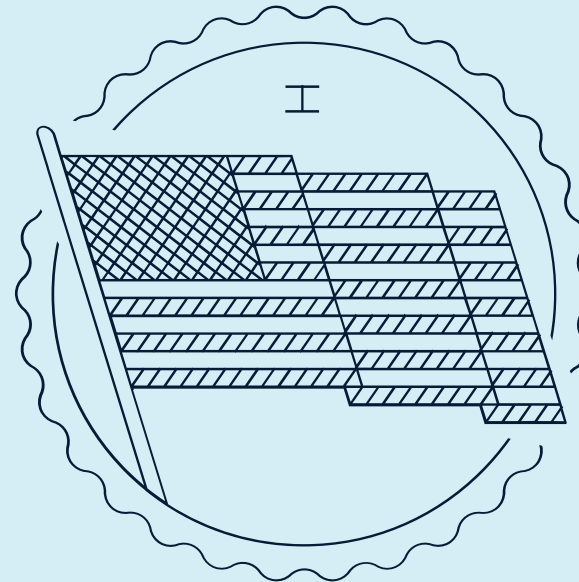
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FIRST AMENDMENT

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.



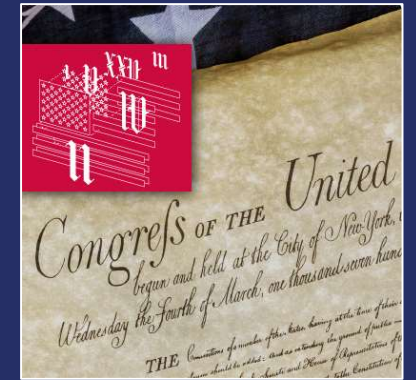
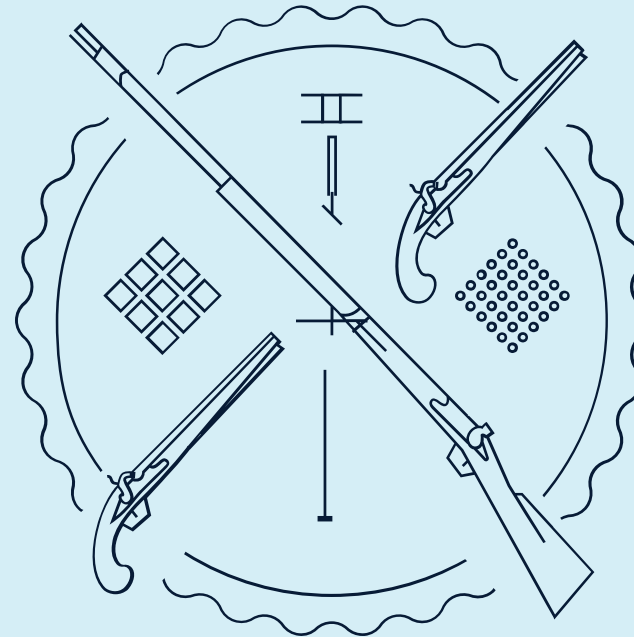
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SECOND AMENDMENT

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.



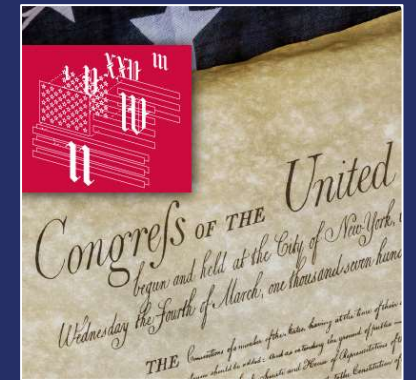
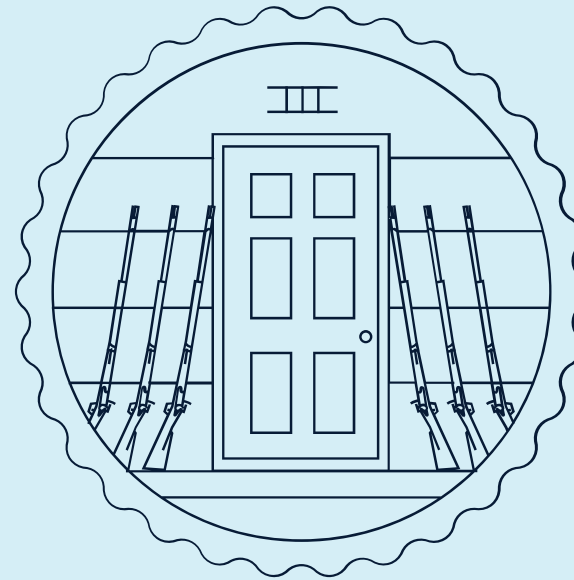
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THIRD AMENDMENT

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.



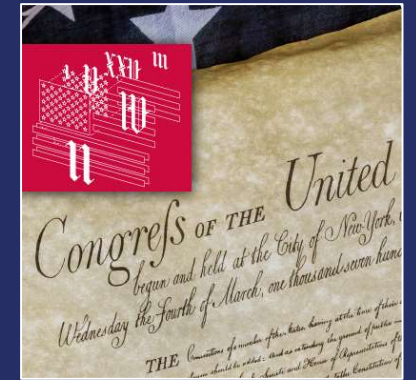
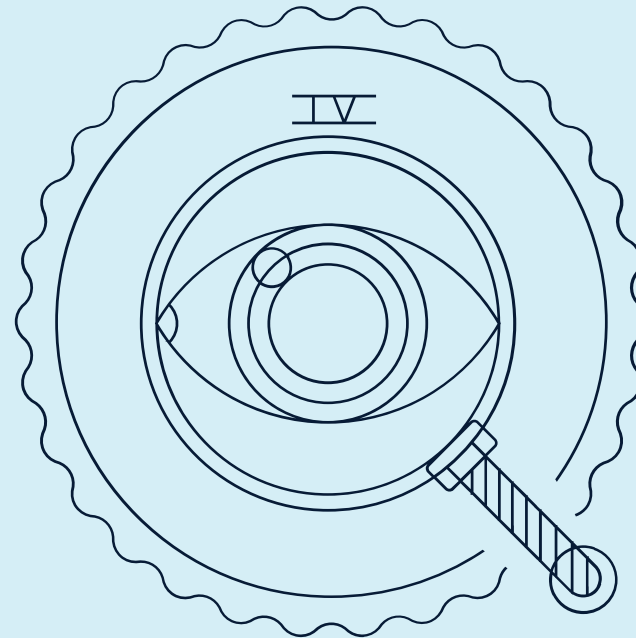
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FOURTH AMENDMENT

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.



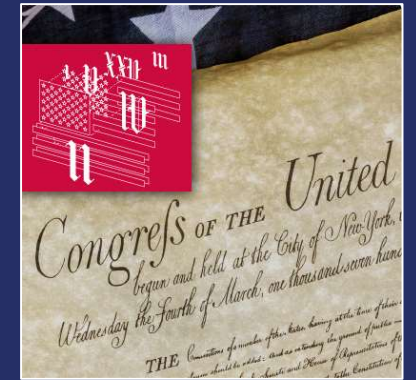
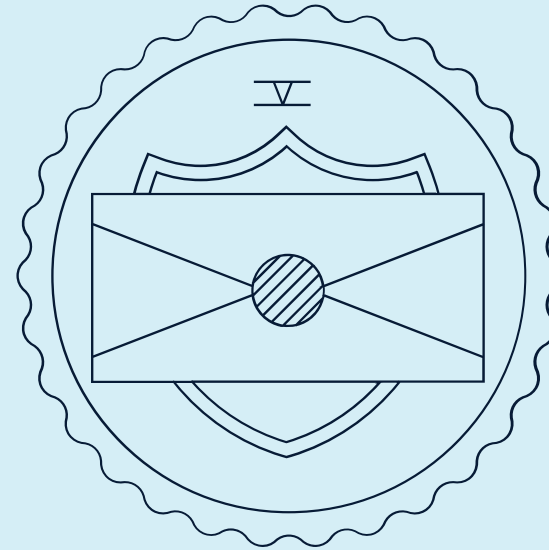
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FIFTH AMENDMENT

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 or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence 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.



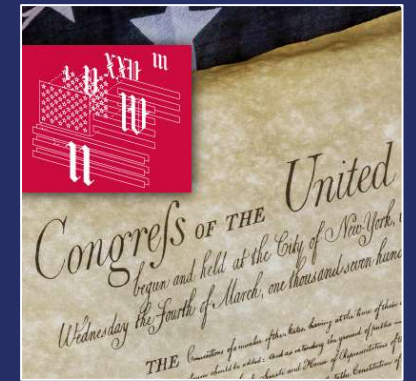
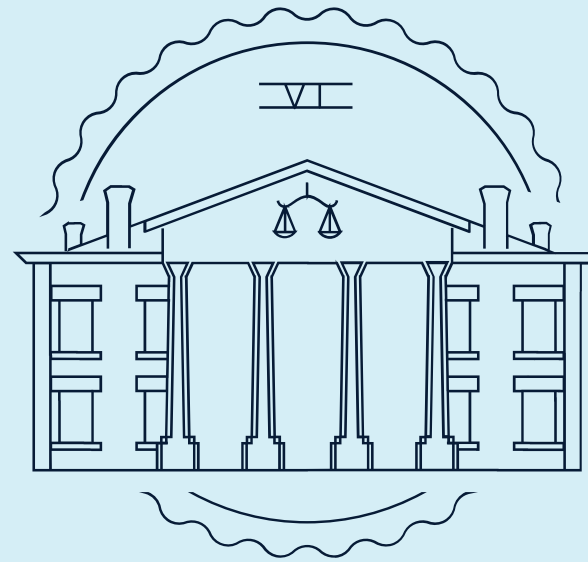
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SIXTH AMENDMENT

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 wherein 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 defence.



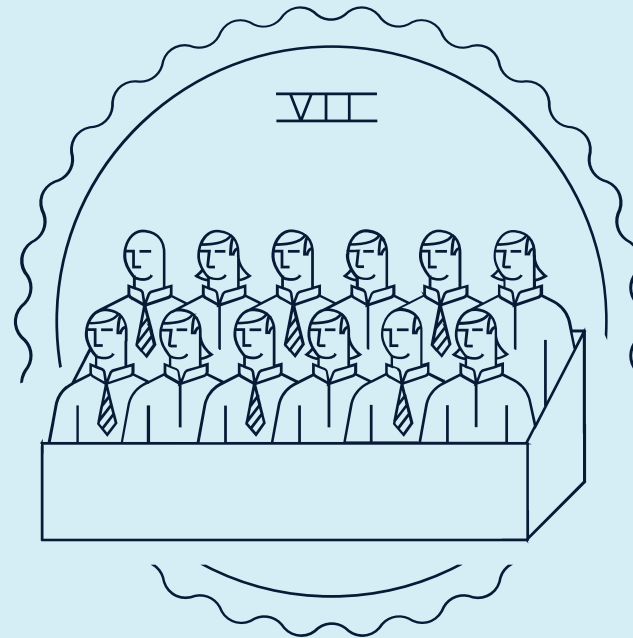
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SEVENTH AMENDMENT

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, 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.



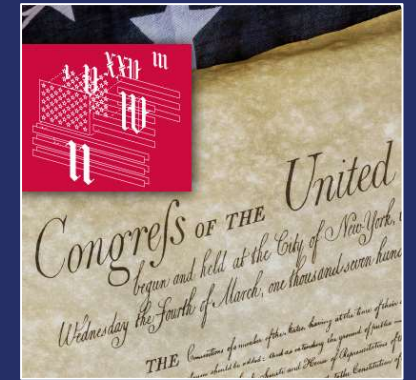
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EIGHTH AMENDMENT

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



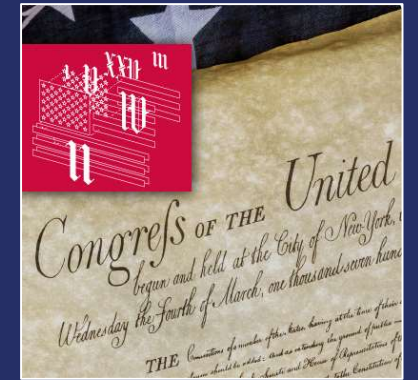
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NINTH AMENDMENT

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



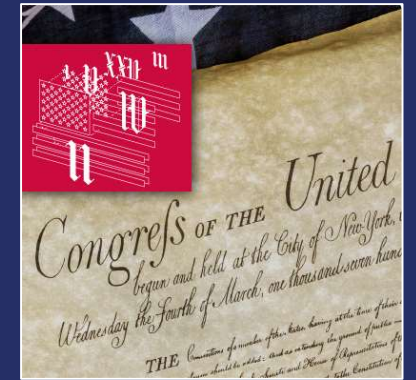
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10TH AMENDMENT

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.

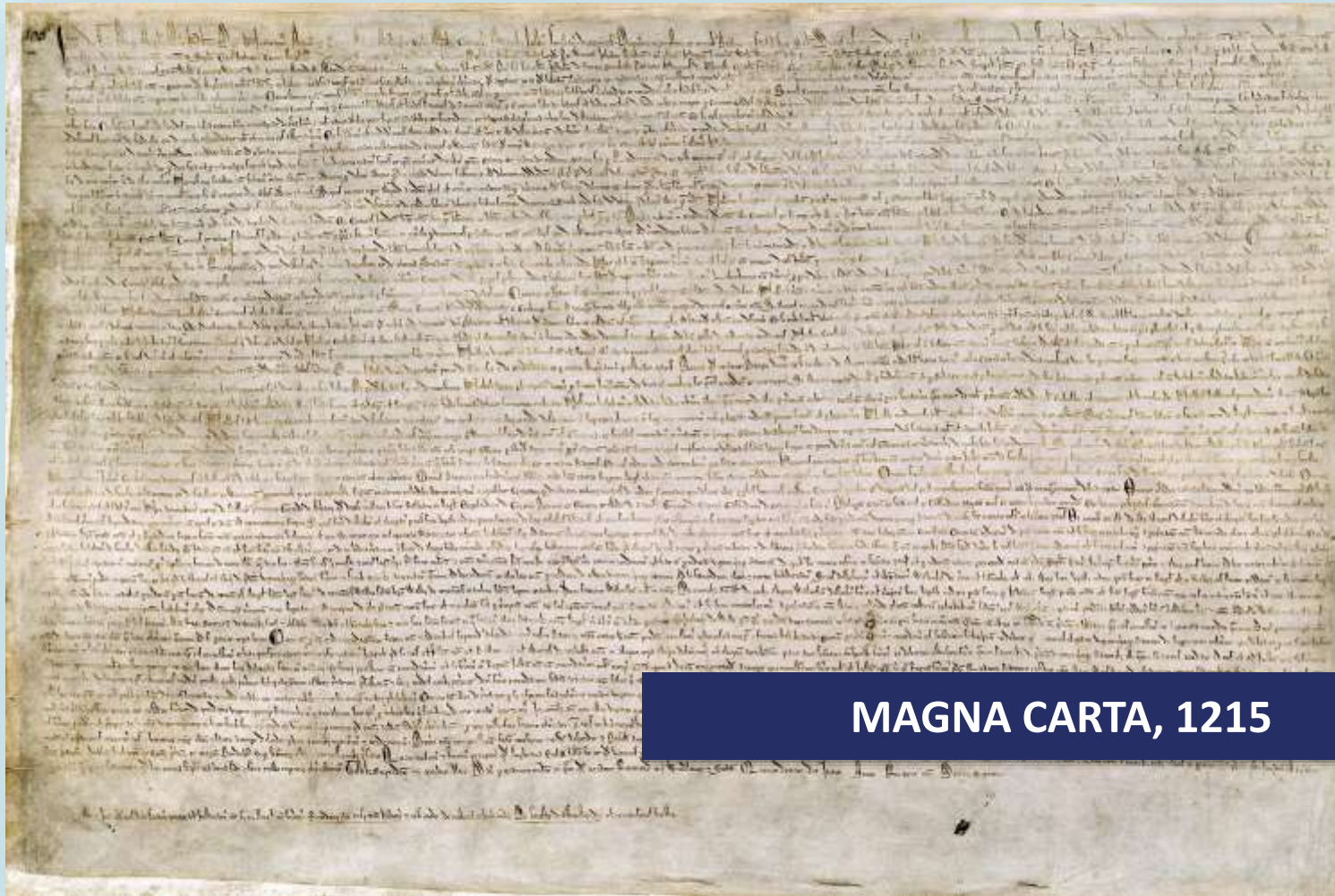


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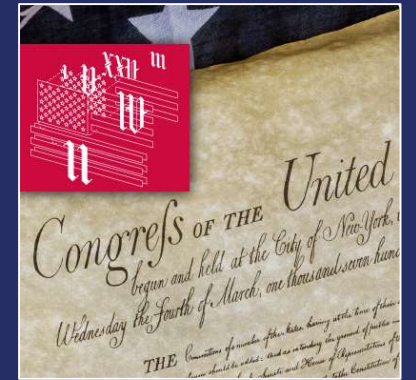
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MAGNA CARTA, 1215



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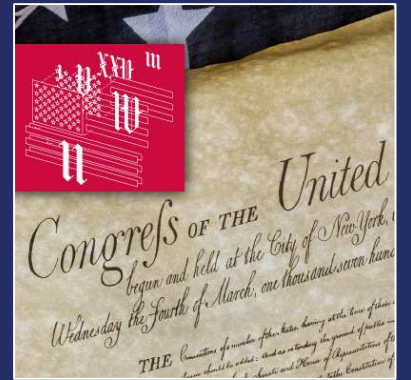
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BILL OF RIGHTS, 1689

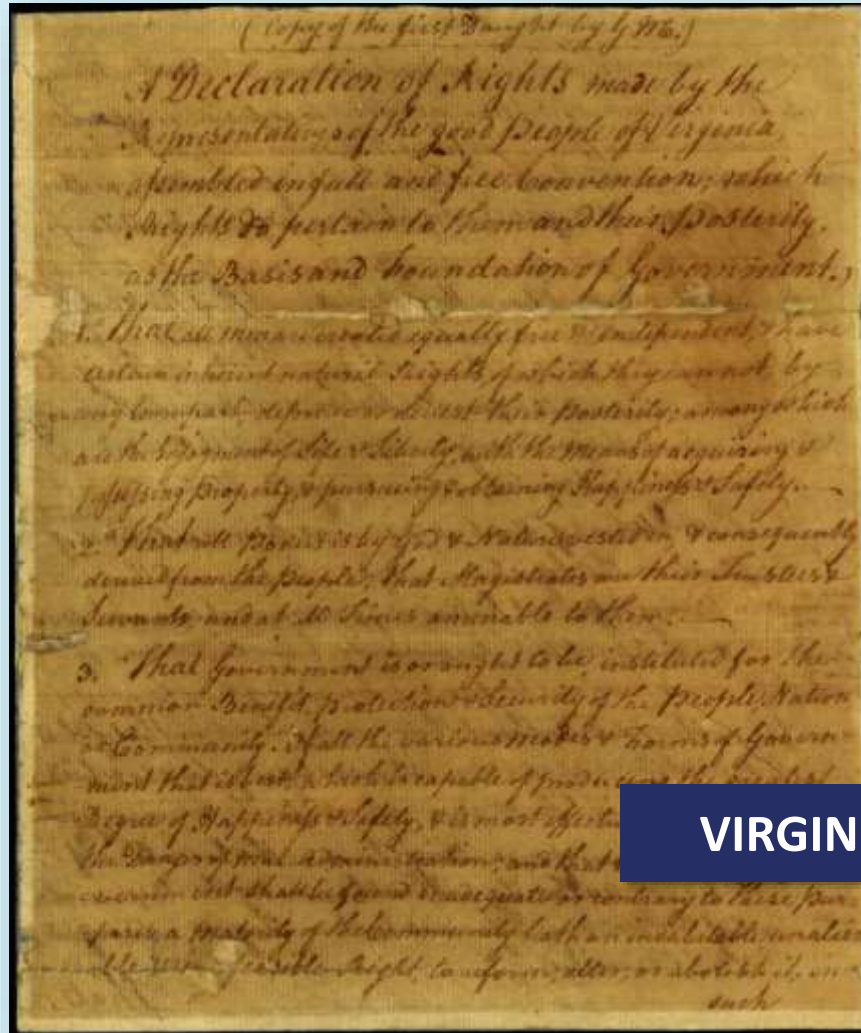


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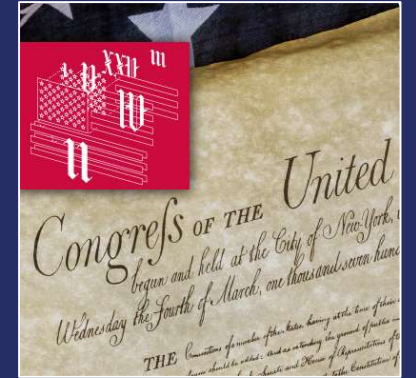
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EARLY STATE CONSTITUTIONS



VIRGINIA DECLARATION OF RIGHTS



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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

May to September 1787, Philadelphia, PA



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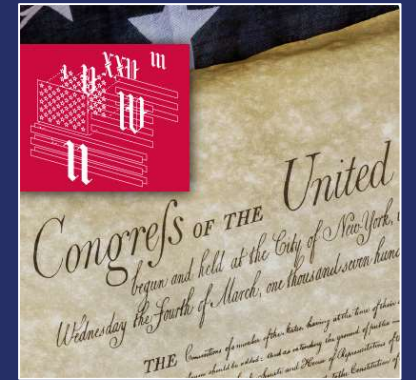
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RATIFICATION DEBATES



JAMES WILSON

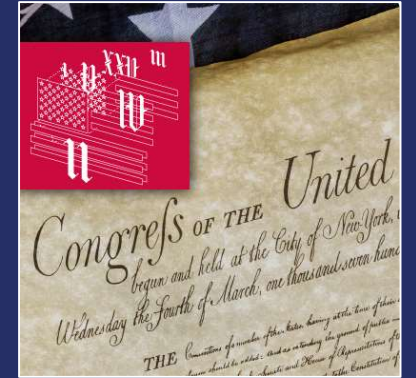
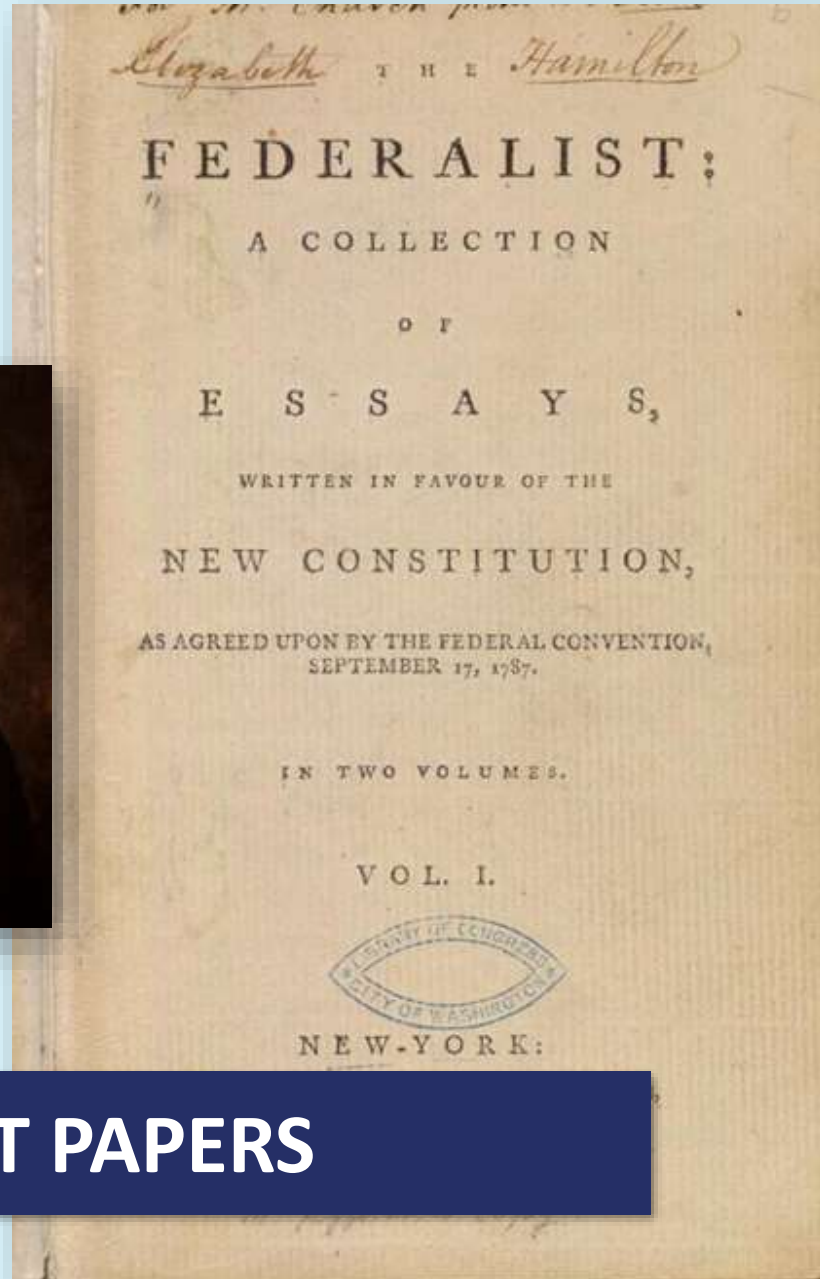
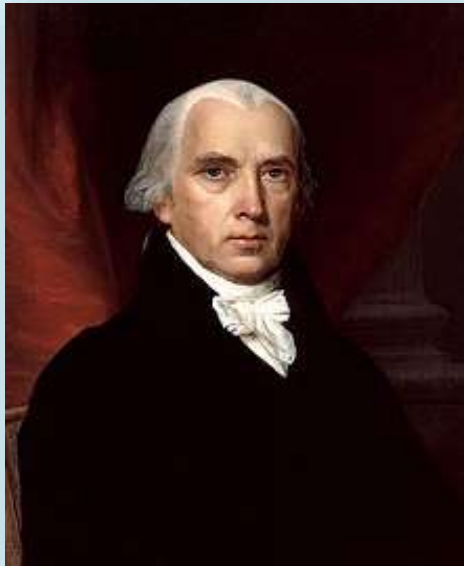


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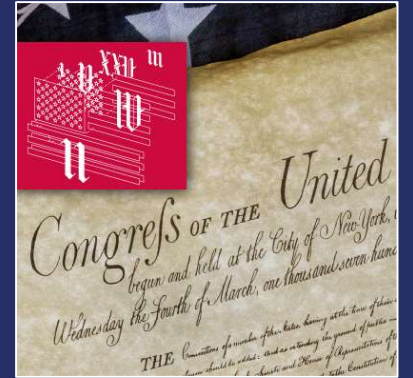
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RATIFICATION DEBATES



GEORGE MASON

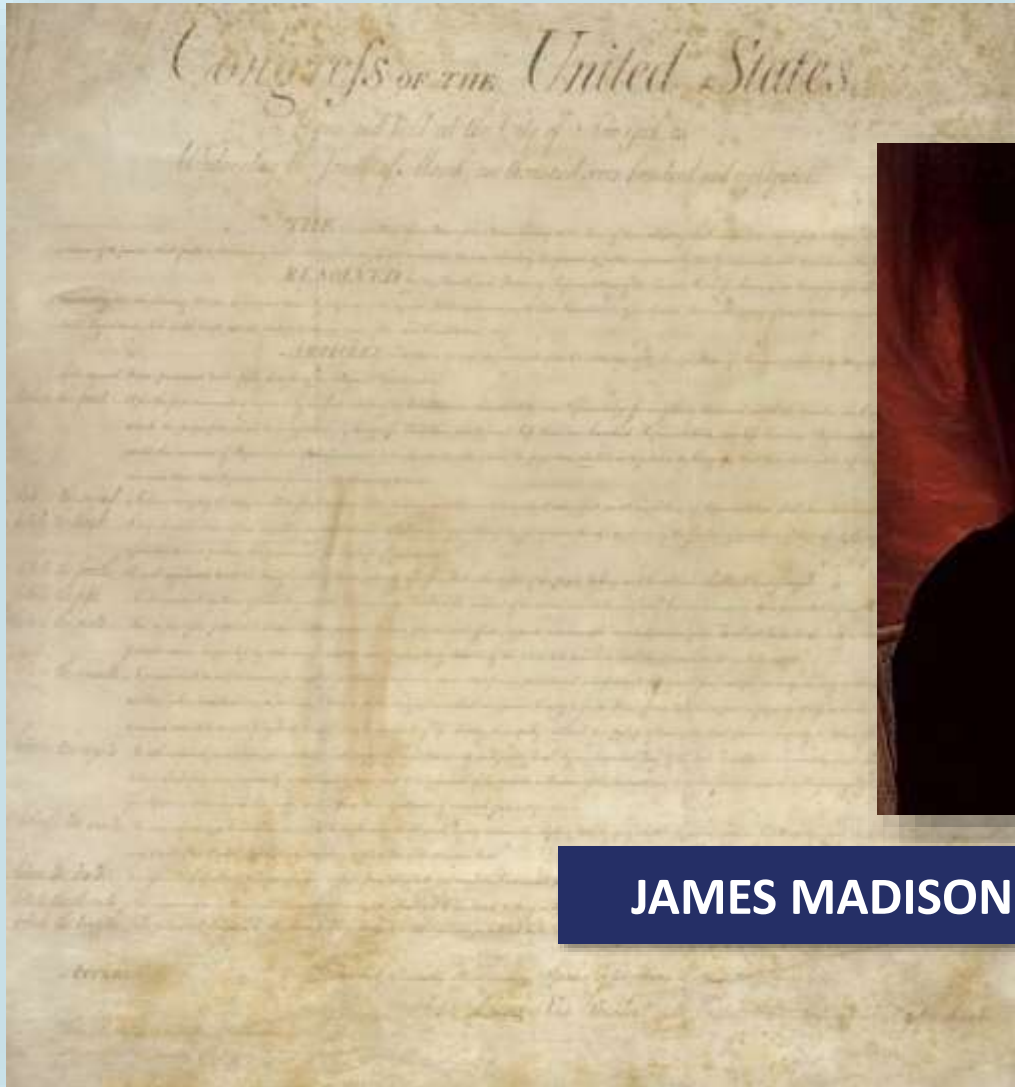


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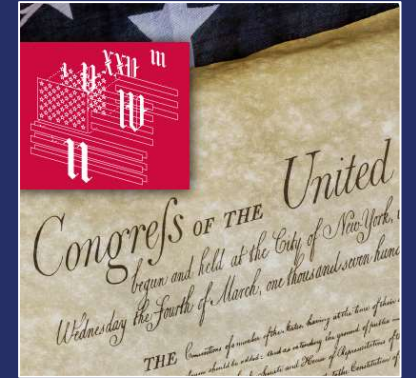
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JAMES MADISON

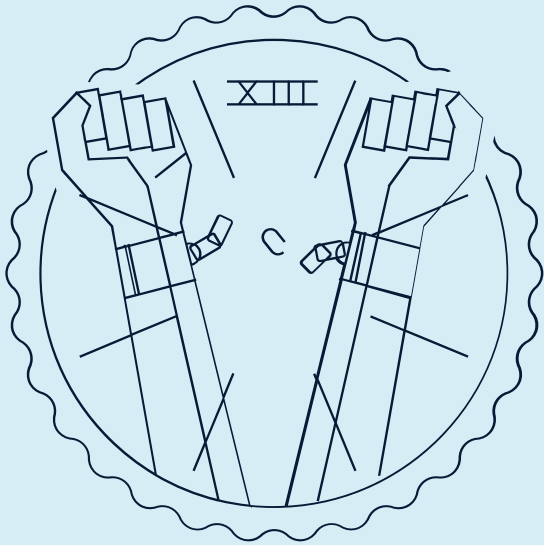


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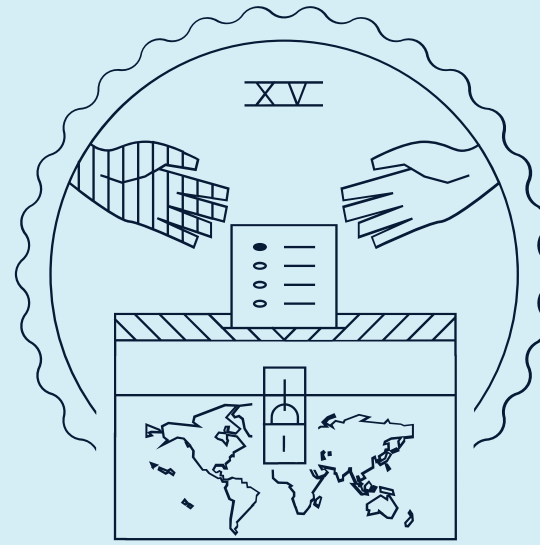
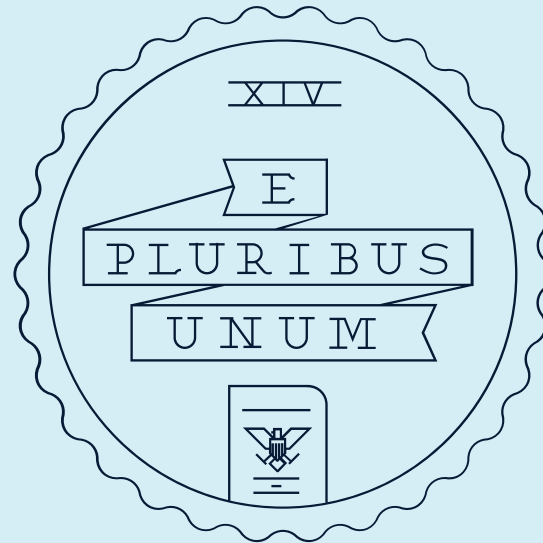


RECONSTRUCTION

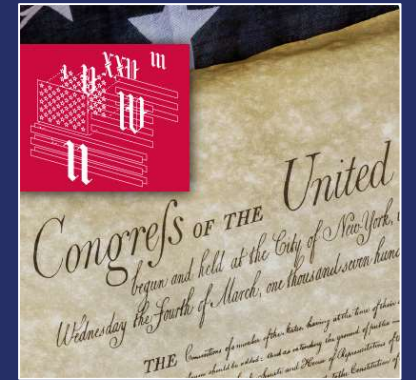


13TH AMENDMENT

14TH AMENDMENT



15TH AMENDMENT

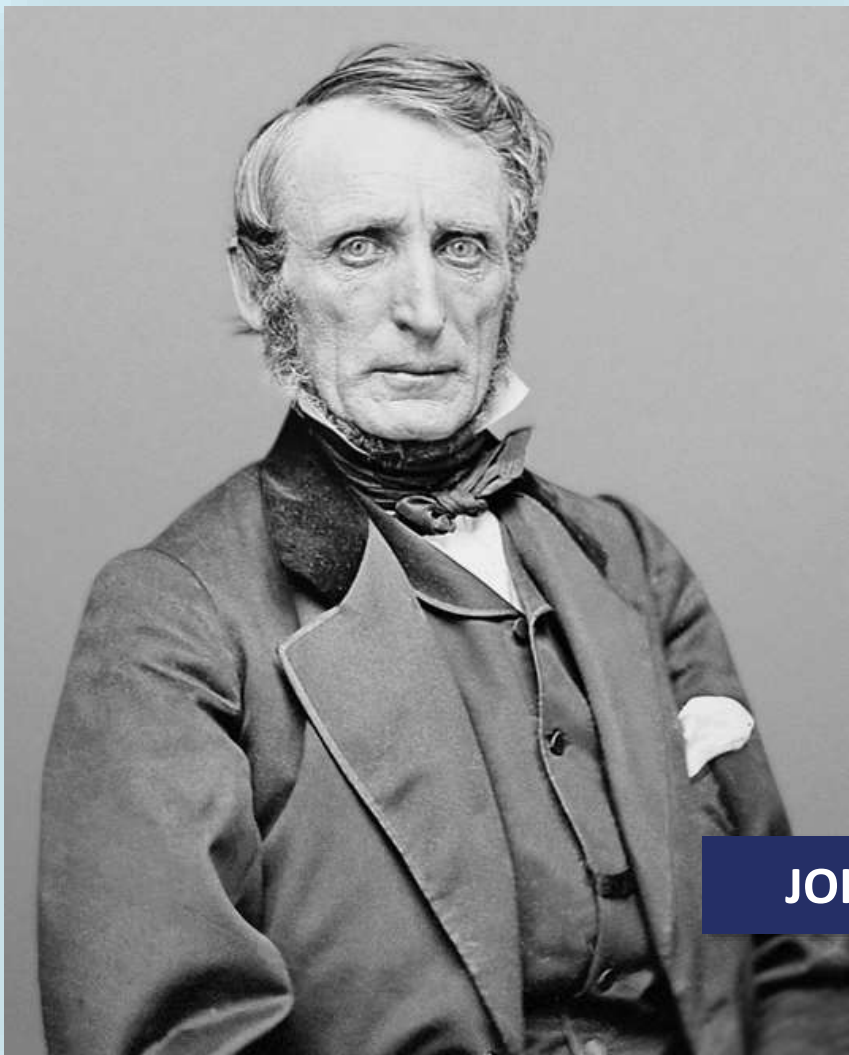


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RECONSTRUCTION



JOHN BINGHAM



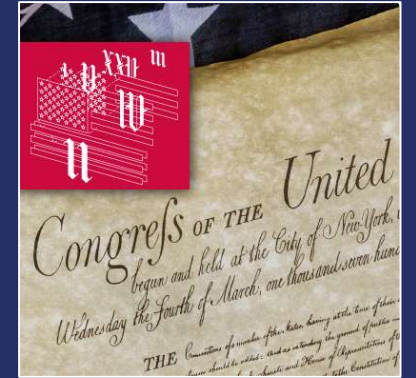
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HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION

The Supreme Court has heard several recent cases about the treatment of religious services under state “lockdown” orders. The argument is that through the Fourteenth Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause, religious services and churches cannot be treated differently from other businesses without a good reason.



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