Introduction to Amendments

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

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Amending Process

Propose an Amendment 2/3 Both houses of Congress 2/3 States in convention **Ratify the Amendment** 3 /4 of States approve 3 / 4 States approve at **National Convention**

The Bill of Rights

First Ten Amendments Originally Bill of rights only applied to the United States as a whole. Did not apply to individual states Each state could make its own laws about free speech, or religion, etc

Four Freedoms

First Amendment -(Four Freedoms) **Freedom of Religion Freedom of Speech Freedom of the Press Freedom of Assembly** 1st Amend Religion **1st Freedom of Religion** Establishment Clause The U.S. Government cannot establish one church for the entire nation Free Exercise Clause The U.S. Government cannot keep you from practicing your religion

1st Amend Speech

Freedom of Speech

- You have the right to express your opinions
- This right is not absolute

Cannot slander someone

Cannot endanger someones safety

1st Amend Press

Freedom of Press

- Government cannot censure news media
 - *Right is not absolute No child porn No slander*

1st Amend - Assembly

Freedom of Assembly

 People can assemble in groups and petition the government There are limitations Cannot form a mob to endanger public safety or threaten people

2nd Amendment

Right to Bear Arms (own a gun) *There are city, state and U.S. laws that attempt to control guns.*

Example: You may own a gun but not bring it into certain cities

Some automatic weapons are banned

3rd Amendment

No Quartering of Soldiers except in time of war.

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Searches and Seizures

- No <u>unlawful</u> searches, seizures of property or arrests
- Need search warrant that says what is to be searched or taken and who is to be arrested and why

5th Amendment Life, liberty & property

- No federal trial for serious crime without the ok of a Federal Grand Jury
- No double jeopardy (Can't be tried twice for same crime) (Can be tried in Federal and State court)

5th Amendment Continued

- Civil suits are ok for the same crime
- Can't be forced to testify against yourself (you do not have to talk to the police)
- Eminent Domain is okay

6th Amendment Rights of Accused persons Speedy trial Trial by peers (jury trial) Trial in district or state where crime was committed Must be present when witnesses speak against you in court

6th Amendment Continued

Rights of Accused persons

- Can force witnesses to speak for you in court
- Right to a lawyer

7th Amendment Right to a Jury Trial

- In cases over \$20. either side can ask for jury trial
- Can have jury trial in civil cases as well as criminal
- Judges are limited in power to interfere with jury decisions.

No Excessive Bail or Punishment

- No excessive bail
- No excessive punishment
- No cruel or unusual punishment such as whipping or torture

9th Amendment All Other Rights to the people • The enumeration of certain rights does not deny other rights that the people have

just because a right is not listed in the Constitution does not mean you don't have that right

Rights of States and People

 Power not specifically delegated (given) to the U.S. is reserved to the people or states.

The only power the U.S. has is the power specifically given to it in the Constitution

Limits on the Federal Courts

- Cannot use the U.S. courts to sue states
- Cannot sue a state in a federal court
- People from foreign countries cannot sue a state in a federal court.

Choosing President and Vice P.

- Pres. and Vice Pres. will be elected as a team
- Sets certain election rules for Presidential Elections
- Electoral College rules
- Rules when Congress elects Pres. and Vice Pres.

Civil War Amendments

Civil War Amendments 13 End slavery 14 Equal protection and citizenship 15 Black Suffrage

Abolished slavery

No slavery or involuntary servitude

Citizenship and Equal Protection

- If you are born in the U.S. you are automatically a citizen
- The law must be applied equally to everyone

14th Amendment made Bill of Rights and other Amendments apply to states as well as U.S.

Black Suffrage

- African American men given the right to vote
- Can't bar someone from voting on basis of race

16th Amendment Federal Income tax authorized

 Before the 16th Amendment there were no U.S. taxes or an IRS.

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Election of U.S. Senators

Senators elected by people instead of state legislatures

Prohibition

All forms of liquor abolished in the U.S.



Woman's Suffrage

- Voting cannot be denied to a person on the basis of gender
- Women finally got right to vote

Lame Duck Amendment

 After Congress and the President are elected, they take office in January instead of March.

Repealed Prohibition

- Repeal 18th Amendment and made liquor legal again in the U.S.
- States could still make their own laws regulating liquor

22nd Amendment

Term Limits for President

 Can only run for president twice

Reaction against President Franklin Roosevelt who ran 4 times, breaking a tradition established by George Washington 23rd Amendment

Voting rights for people of Washington D.C.

- Gave people of Washington
 D.C. the right to vote for
 President and Vice President
- Since Washington D.C. is not a state they do not have Senators or Representatives in Congress

No Poll Tax

 The states cannot charge a tax for voting or registering to vote

Presidential Disability and Succession

 Establishes who will take office if the President is disabled or dies.

 Vice President – Speaker of House – Secretary of State – then other cabinet officials

Voting Rights for 18 year olds Extended voting rights to 18 year olds

Congressional Pay

If Congress gives itself a pay raise it does not take effect until the next Congressional Session.

Thanks

Thanks, from the Founding Fathers and Mr. Schneemann (Pancho)