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| 1. 1st 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." | 12. 10th Amendment rights | Any powers not specifically given to federal government by the Constitution are reserved to the states, or to the people |
| 2. 1st Amendment rights | Freedom of religion, assembly, press, petition, and speech | 13. 11th Amendment | Prohibits citizens of one state or foreign country from suing another state (passed in 1795) |
| 3. 2nd 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." | 14. 12th Amendment | Required presidential and vice-presidential nominees to run on the same party ticket; before 1804, candidates of all parties ran against each other, with the winner becoming President and 2nd place finisher becoming Vice President |
| 4. 2nd Amendment rights | Citizens may own weapons (within regulations provided by the government) | 15. 13th Amendment | Abolished slavery (passed in 1865) |
| 5. 3rd Amendment rights | Government may not force you to house soldiers in your home (unless in time of war, under conditions clearly explained by a law that would be passed by Congress) | 16. 14th Amendment | (1) All persons born in the U.S. are citizens (including former slaves); (2) no person can be deprived of life, liberty or property without DUE PROCESS OF LAW; (3) no state can deprive a person of EQUAL PROTECTION of the laws (regardless of race, gender or background); passed in 1868 |
| 6. 4th 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." | 17. 15th Amendment | Citizens cannot be denied the right to vote because of race or because someone was formerly a slave (1870) |
| 7. 5th Amendment rights | Guarantees the right to due process of law; protects against "double jeopardy"; prevents a citizen from being forced to testify against his or her self; requires a grand jury to determine whether there is enough evidence to charge a person with a serious crime; requires the government to pay fair compensation when taking private land for public construction ("eminent domain") | 18. 16th Amendment | Allows the federal government to collect income tax (passed in 1913) |
| 8. 6th Amendment rights | Right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury (unless you choose to be tried by a judge instead); to request a change of location for the trial; to know the charges against you; to hear and question all witnesses against you; to call witnesses (through subpoena); to be defended by a lawyer. | 19. 17th Amendment | Established the direct election of senators by the voters (instead of their being chosen by state legislatures); passed in 1913 |
| 9. 7th Amendment rights | Right to a jury trial in civil cases about property worth more than \$20 (but, if both parties agree, a judge may decide the case, rather than a jury) | 20. 18th Amendment | Prohibited the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic beverages; passed in 1919 |
| 10. 8th Amendment | "EXCESSIVE BAIL shall NOT be required, nor EXCESSIVE FINES imposed, nor CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS inflicted." | 21. 19th Amendment | States cannot deny the right to vote based on gender; passed in 1920, it gave women the right to vote in elections |
| 11. 9th Amendment rights | The people's rights are not limited to those specifically stated in amendments 1-8 | 22. 20th Amendment | Moved Inauguration Day up from March to January 20; set January 3 as date for the start of a newly-elected Congress (passed in 1933) |
| | | 23. 21st Amendment | Repealed the 18th Amendment, ending prohibition of alcoholic beverages (passed in 1933) |
| | | 24. 22nd Amendment | Limits the president to a maximum of two elected terms (up to 10 years, in total); passed in 1951 |
| | | 25. 23rd Amendment | Granted voters in the District of Columbia (D.C.) the right to vote for President (awarded 3 electoral votes); passed in 1961 |
| | | 26. 24th Amendment | Outlawed the payment of a poll tax as a condition for voting in elections (passed in 1964, during the civil rights movement) |
| | | 27. 25th Amendment | Adopted in 1967 to establish procedures for filling vacancies in the office of President and Vice President as well as providing for procedures to deal with the disability of a president |

28. 26th Amendment	Gave 18-year-olds the right to vote (before this was passed in 1971, you had to be 21 years old to vote)	45. judicial review	Authority given the courts to review constitutionality of acts by the executive/state/legislature; established by the ruling in the 1803 Marbury v. Madison case
29. 27th Amendment	Banned Congress from increasing its members' salaries until after the next election (passed in 1992)	46. jury	Group of 12 citizens, chosen from a jury pool, to hear evidence and make a decision in a court of law
30. assemble	To gather peacefully, as a group, to discuss or protest	47. libel	Written statement that damages someone's character
31. bail	Sum of money used as a security deposit to ensure that an accused person returns for his or her trial	48. militia	A group of civilians trained to fight in emergencies
32. Bill of Rights	The first 10 amendments to the Constitution; added in 1791 to defines the rights of the people and the states and address a key "Anti-Federalist" complaint	49. perjury	Lying while under court oath
33. civil court	A court of law, in which people can sue other citizens or companies for money damages	50. petition	To get a written signature of those for or against a issue, and to submit the request to the government
34. constitutionality	Whether or not something is legal under the U.S. Constitution, as determined by the courts	51. plaintiff	Person bringing the complaint in a trial
35. criminal court	A court of law, in which criminal cases are tried and determined	52. "Pleading the 5th"	Not saying anything to avoid incriminating yourself in a trial
36. defendant	Person being accused in a trial	53. probable cause	Solid reason to believe that a crime has been committed
37. "double jeopardy"	Being tried twice for the same offense (forbidden by the 5th Amendment, unless you are appealing a case you lost)	54. search warrant	Written order, signed by a judge, specifying the area to be searched and what the police are searching for
38. due process of law	Principle in the 5th Amendment stating that the government must follow proper constitutional procedures in trials and in other actions it takes against individuals	55. slander	Spoken statement damaging someone's character
39. "eminent domain"	Allows the government to take property for public use but also requires the government to provide just compensation for that property	56. speedy trial	The defendant is tried for the alleged crime within a reasonable period of time
40. establishment clause	Clause in the 1st Amendment that states that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. The Supreme Court has interpreted this to forbid governmental support to any or all religions.	57. subpoena	Legal order that forces witnesses to come to court and testify, whether they want to or not
41. Grand Jury	Jury of 12 to 23 persons who, in private, hear evidence presented by the government to determine whether persons shall be required to stand trial. If the jury believes there is sufficient evidence that a crime was committed, it issues an indictment.	58. U.S. Circuit Court	This is the second level of courts in the federal system; hears appeals from all of the district courts located in its geographic area (there are 13 Circuit, or appellate, courts in the U.S.)
42. indictment	Formal charge or accusation of a serious crime	59. U.S. District Court	The lowest level of federal courts, where federal cases begin (there are 94 District courts in the U.S.)
43. judge	Someone who presides over a trial	60. U.S. Supreme Court	The highest court of appeal in the United States; it has 9 justices and chooses to review a small fraction of the cases appealed to it; its rulings affect the interpretation of law throughout the nation's court system
44. judicial branch	Branch of government (made up of different levels of courts, at state and federal levels) that interprets the laws that are passed by the legislative branch and enforced by the executive branch		