



# The Amendments

Limitations on the Powers of the Government and Supporting the Rights  
of the People



# 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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.





# Restrictions to Free Speech

- Threaten terrorist activity or extreme physical harm
- Sexual harassment
- Create too much social chaos
- Extremely crude language in a public form
- Disrespectful, vulgar language in schools
- Hate crimes



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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.



### The safe family gun guide:

You need these for muggers,  
carjackers and rapists:



This one for burglars:



This one for people who try  
to take  
them away:



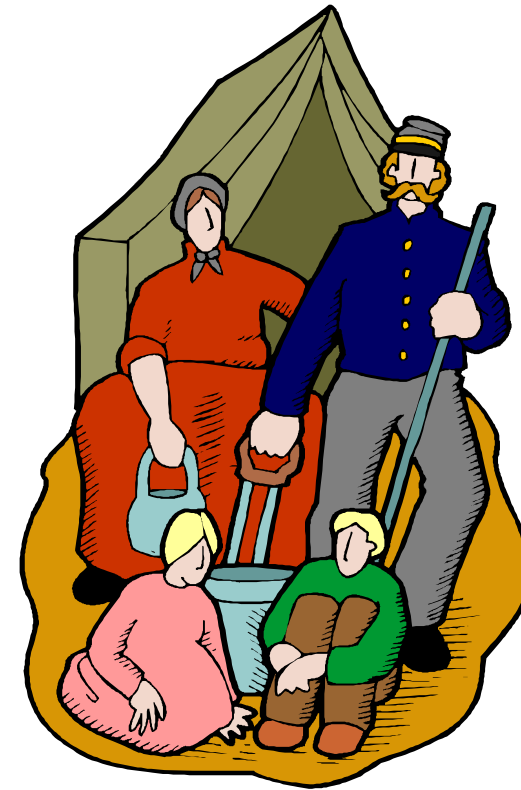
The Second Amendment:  
When they tell you don't need it,  
that's when you really need it.

Without our Liberty, we have nothing



## 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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.





# 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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.







## 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

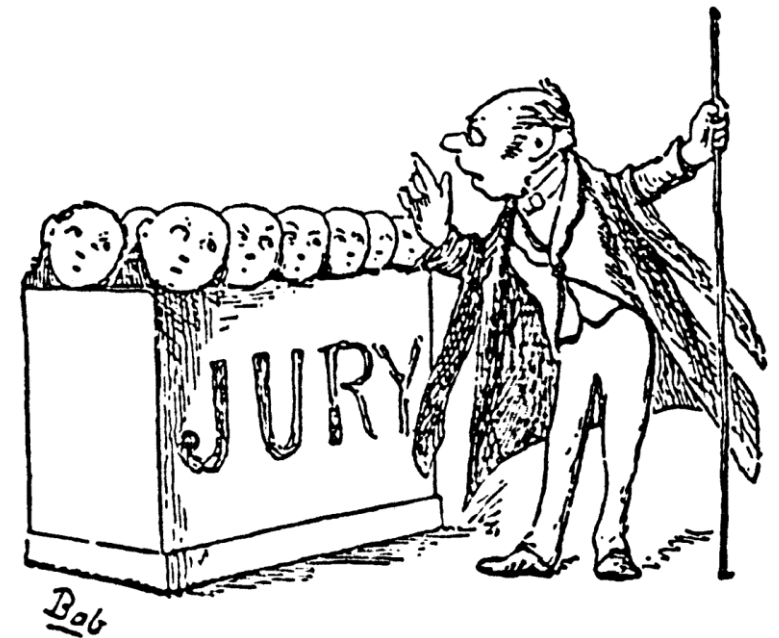
- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the 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.





## 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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.







## 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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 re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.





## 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

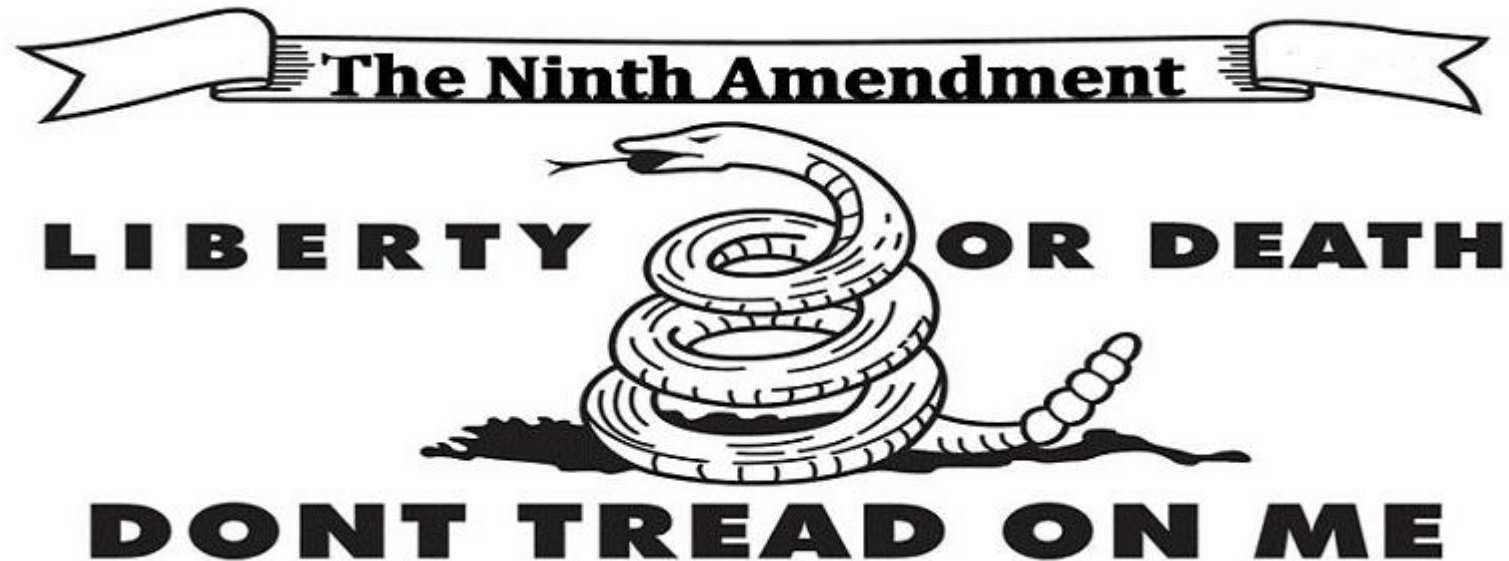
- Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.





## 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

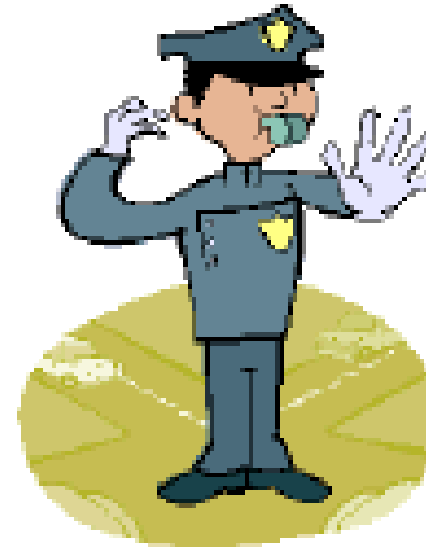
- The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.





# 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1791)

- 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





# 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1798)

- The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.





# 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1804)

- The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, 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

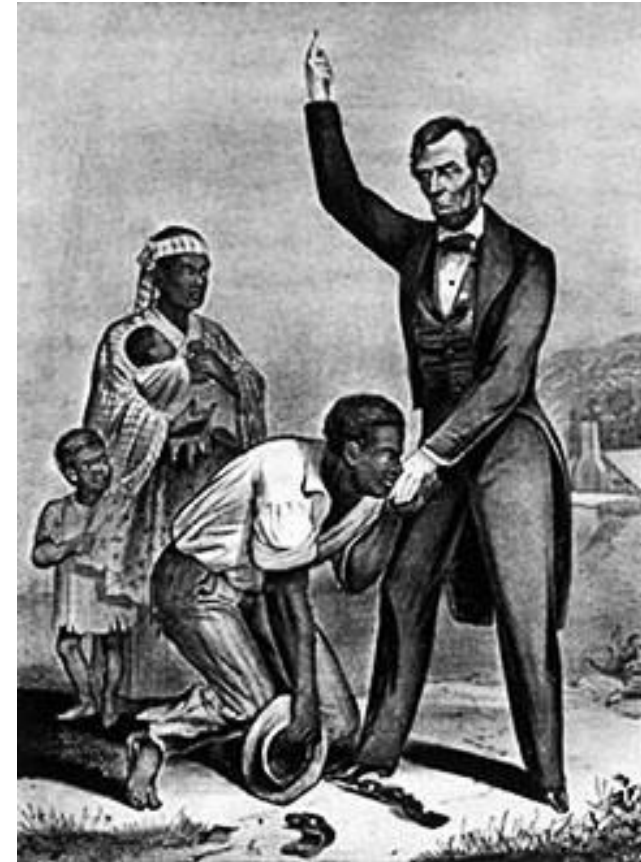






# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1865)

- Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.





# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1868)

- No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.





# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1870)

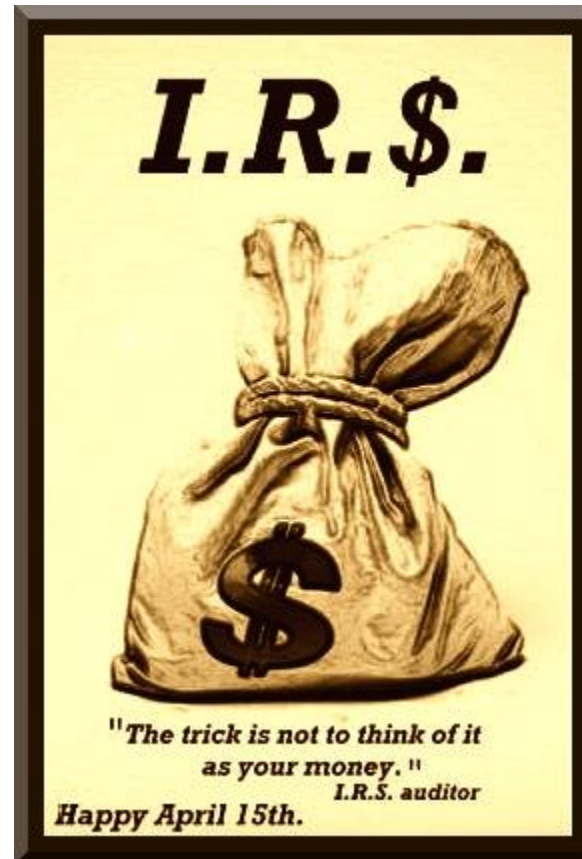
- The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude





# 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913)

- The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.







## 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913)

- The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.





# 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1919)

- The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited







# 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920)

- The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.





## 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1933)

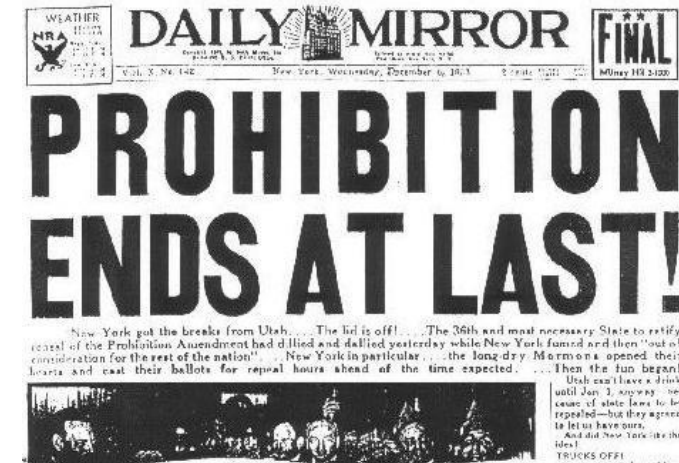
- The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.





# 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment (1933)

- The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.





## 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (1951)

- No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.)







## 23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment (1961)

- The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State





## 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1964)

- The right of citizens of the United States to vote 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 denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.







## 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1967)

- In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
- Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress
- Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written 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 Acting President
- Whenever the Vice President and a majority 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 written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President



## 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1971)

- The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age..





## 27<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1993)

- No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

