

Rights and Limits

Summarize how the Bill of Rights protects people and limits government power.

8.19.B “summarize rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights; and”

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each amendment number and circle the words that summarize the right it protects. Use your marks to identify what each amendment guarantees.

The First Ten Amendments

- ① The Bill of Rights is the name for the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution. It limits government power and protects individual liberties. The First Amendment protects freedom of religion, speech, press, peaceful assembly, and petitions to government. The Second Amendment protects the right to keep and bear arms. The Third prevents the government from forcing people to house soldiers in private homes during peacetime without consent, unless a law permits it during war.
- ② The Fourth Amendment guards people against unreasonable searches and seizures, usually requiring warrants based on probable cause. The Fifth protects fair legal procedures, bars double jeopardy and compelled self-incrimination, and requires compensation when government takes private property for public use. The Sixth gives accused people a speedy, public trial, an impartial jury, notice of charges, witnesses, and a lawyer. The Seventh preserves jury trials in certain civil cases. The Eighth bars excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments.
- ③ The Ninth Amendment explains that people retain rights beyond those listed in the Constitution. The Tenth reserves powers not given to the federal government to the states or the people. These amendments protect rights, but they do not give anyone unlimited freedom. For example, courts may weigh one person's rights against another person's safety or rights. To summarize the Bill of Rights, name the amendment or right, state its protection in clear words, and connect it to government limits.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Summarize the protections in the First and Second Amendments.

2 How do the Third and Fourth Amendments limit government action?

3 Summarize the protections guaranteed by the Fifth through Eighth Amendments.

4 How are the Ninth and Tenth Amendments different?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Create a realistic situation involving a government official and one Bill of Rights protection from the passage. Write exactly three sentences that name the amendment or right, summarize its protection, and explain how it limits the official's action.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each amendment number and circle the words that summarize the right it protects. Use your marks to identify what each amendment guarantees. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Summarize the protections in the First and Second Amendments.	The First Amendment protects religion, speech, press, peaceful assembly, and petitions to government. The Second Amendment protects the right to keep and bear arms.
2	How do the Third and Fourth Amendments limit government action?	The Third prevents the government from forcing people to house soldiers in private homes during peacetime without consent. The Fourth protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures, usually requiring warrants based on probable cause.
3	Summarize the protections guaranteed by the Fifth through Eighth Amendments.	The Fifth protects fair legal procedures, bars double jeopardy and compelled self-incrimination, and requires compensation for property taken for public use. The Sixth guarantees protections for accused people, including a speedy public trial and a lawyer. The Seventh preserves juries in certain civil cases, and the Eighth bars excessive bail, fines, and cruel and unusual punishments.
4	How are the Ninth and Tenth Amendments different?	The Ninth says people retain rights beyond those listed in the Constitution. The Tenth reserves powers not given to the federal government to the states or the people.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A city official wants to search Jordan's backpack at home without a warrant or a clear reason. The Fourth Amendment protects Jordan from unreasonable searches and seizures, so the official cannot simply search the backpack. This right limits government officials by requiring a valid legal basis for many searches.

Accept accurate summaries that match the passage, even when students use different wording. For Part 3, accept any realistic government-action situation that correctly names a right, states its protection, and explains the limit on government power.