

Bill of Rights Assessment
Citizenship

Name:

Date:

Bill of Rights – the First 10 Amendments:

Match the following amendments with “big ideas” from the text of the Bill of Rights

1st Amendment	A. Right to a fair criminal trial and the right to not testify against one’s self.
2nd Amendment	B. No cruel and unusual punishment
3rd Amendment	C. Citizens have rights not specifically written in the constitution
4th Amendment	D. No Quartering of Soldiers
5th Amendment	E. Right to a jury trial in civil cases
6th Amendment	F. Basic Freedoms of Expression
7th Amendment	G. Right to a speedy and fair trial with assistance of counsel
8th Amendment	H. Power not given to the federal government is reserved for the people and the States
9th Amendment	I. No unreasonable searches or seizures
10th Amendment	J. Right to Bear Arms

1. What historic document is the Bill of Rights a part of?
 - A. The Declaration of Independence
 - B. The Emancipation Proclamation
 - C. The Constitution
2. What happened at the Constitutional Convention?
 - A. The Constitution was written
 - B. The Constitution was repelled
 - C. The Articles of Confederation were written
3. When was the Constitution written?
 - A. 1787
 - B. 1776
 - C. 1915

4. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.
- A. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 - B. John Kennedy
 - C. James Madison

5. What is an amendment?
- A. A change to the Constitution
 - B. An extra person in Congress
 - C. Internships at the Capital

6. How many amendments does the Constitution have?
- A. 4
 - B. 18
 - C. 27

7. Is the first amendment absolute in nature?
- A. YES
 - B. NO
 - C. MAYBE

8. How many protections are detailed in the 1st Amendment?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5

9. What is one right or freedom from the First Amendment?
- A. The Right to Bear Arms
 - B. The Right to a Speedy Trial
 - C. The Right to Free Speech

10. The first amendment of the Constitution deals primarily with
- A. States' rights
 - B. Property rights
 - C. Rights of self-expression

11. The constitutional basis for the separation of church and state is the
- A. Establishment clause of the 1st Amendment
 - B. Double jeopardy provision of the 5th Amendment
 - C. Reserved powers of the 10th Amendment

12. Why did the founding fathers believe that American people needed the right to keep and bear arms?
- A. The Founders believed that a well-regulated militia was necessary to the security of a free state
 - B. Everyone should be able to have guns in their homes no matter what make, model, or design
 - C. For deer hunting season

13. What conflict in early American history led to British soldiers being housed in settler's homes?
- A. The American Revolution
 - B. The French and Indian War
 - C. The Civil War

14. What is "probable cause?"
- A. Reasonable suspicion a crime has been committed
 - B. 51% certainty
 - C. The evidence found to convict a criminal

15. What is the name of the document issued by a judge that makes a search (under the 4th amendment) "reasonable and legal?"
- A. Right to a fair trial
 - B. A docket
 - C. A warrant
16. "Illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in a court of law."
This statement is based on a person's constitutional right to:
- A. Protection against unreasonable searches and seizures
 - B. Protection against double jeopardy
 - C. A speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
17. Who needs to establish guilt in a criminal trial?
- A. Defendant
 - B. Judge
 - C. Prosecutor
18. What Supreme Court decision made it clear that police officers would need to inform people of their Constitutional rights at the time of their arrest?
- A. Gideon v. Wainwright
 - B. Miranda v. Arizona
 - C. Liebeck v. McDonald's
19. What does "due process" guarantee?
- A. Civil courts
 - B. Property rights
 - C. The state's/government's actions must never be improper or unfair
20. What are the two types of due process in the American judicial system?
- A. Substantive and dismissive
 - B. Substantive and procedural
 - C. State and local
21. What Supreme Court case extended the right to counsel beyond capital cases?
- A. Roe v. Wade
 - B. Miranda v. Arizona
 - C. Gideon v. Wainwright
22. Can a person face jail time if they are found to be at fault in a civil trial?
- A. YES
 - B. NO
 - C. MAYBE
23. How much money needs to be in dispute in order for a civil case to proceed?
- A. \$20
 - B. \$100
 - C. No pre-determined amount
24. What types of cases are tried in civil courts?
- A. Divorce Cases
 - B. Corporate Cases
 - C. Injury Settlements
 - D. All of the Above
25. On what grounds can a judge deny bail?
- A. If they feel like it
 - B. If the judge is trying a criminal case
 - C. The judge can deny bail for capital crimes, violent crimes, or if they are a flight risk

26. When did the courts rule that a punishment is "unusual?"
- A. If the punishment is without precedent, one that has never been imposed by the courts before
 - B. If the punishment is only carried out in a minority of states
 - C. If the punishment causes a person to yell out in pain or discomfort
27. What are unenumerated rights?
- A. Rights that are not specifically written in the Constitution
 - B. Rights that are listed in the first 8 amendments to the Constitution
 - C. Rights given in the body of the Constitution
28. What is one unenumerated right held by citizens of the United States?
- A. Right to free speech
 - B. Right to bear arms
 - C. Right to privacy
29. True or False: The Ninth amendment states that 100% of the rights of the citizens are called out in the Constitution. Citizens have no rights beyond what the Constitution says.
- A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
30. What important function did the 10th Amendment serve for the Anti-Federalists?
- A. Set to rest their fears about the new government robbing the states of their power
 - B. Gave the majority of the power to the federal government
 - C. Gave people the right to vote
31. Fill in the blank. *A good argument for champions of states' rights is that the less supervised the states are, the more this can become _____.*
- A. Independent
 - B. Laboratories of Democracy
 - C. Just and Fair
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32. Freedom of the Press is a right that courts rarely rule can be limited. In school settings, name one reason that this protection can be limited.

33. Write a word for each of the terms below that is synonymous and retains the meaning of the 5th protection within the 1st Amendment.

...or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Petition _____

Redress _____

Grievances _____

34. How do individuals' protections under the 7th Amendment differ from the protection under the 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendment?

35. How can states pass laws that are in contradiction to federal regulations? Use the rights outlined in the 10th Amendment to explain your answer.

