

First part : Questions

Bill of Rights – the First 10 Amendments

1) Soon after the Constitution of the United States was ratified, the first ten amendments were added because many citizens felt the need for

- (1) strengthening the power of the federal courts
- (2) ensuring the division of powers between the state and federal governments
- (3) establishing a national bank
- (4) protecting their liberties from abuses by the federal government

2) *“The enumeration [listing] in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed [interpreted] to deny or disparage [weaken] others retained by the people.”*

— 9th Amendment to the United States Constitution

The most likely reason this amendment was included in the Bill of Rights was to

- (1) increase federal power over the people
- (2) expand state control over individual citizens
- (3) protect rights beyond those listed in the Constitution
- (4) prevent Congress from granting additional rights to individuals

3) The due process clause in the 5th Amendment and the right to an attorney in the 6th Amendment were designed to

- (1) protect freedom of expression
- (2) assure that laws are properly enacted
- (3) ensure fair treatment for those accused of crimes
- (4) provide for judicial review of laws

4) The Bill of Rights was added to the United States Constitution to

- (1) provide the president with the power to enforce the laws
- (2) protect individuals' civil liberties
- (3) establish a presidential cabinet
- (4) guarantee voting privileges to all citizens

5) *“... Now, one of the most essential branches of English liberty is the freedom of one's house. A man's house is his castle; and whilst he is quiet, he is as well guarded as a prince in his castle. . . .”*

James Otis, Against the Writs of Assistance, 1761

Which provision in the Bill of Rights includes this same belief?

- (1) right to a fair trial
- (2) protection against unreasonable search and seizure
- (3) guarantee against double jeopardy
- (4) prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment

6) *“It is not the cause of one poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No! It may in its consequence affect every free man that lives under a British government on the main [continent] of America. It is the best cause. It is the cause of liberty. . . . Nature and the laws of our country have given us a right to liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing the truth.”*

— Andrew Hamilton, 1735

This courtroom summation helped establish which democratic principle in colonial America?

- (1) trial by jury
- (2) equal voting rights
- (3) protection of private property
- (4) freedom of the press

7) *"Illegally obtained evidence cannot be used in a court of law."*

This statement is based on a person's constitutional right to

- (1) face an accuser in open court
- (2) protection against double jeopardy
- (3) a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury
- (4) protection against unreasonable searches and seizures

8) The first amendment of the Constitution deals primarily with

- (1) states' rights
- (2) property rights
- (3) rights of the accused
- (4) rights of self-expression

9) The first amendment guarantee of freedom of speech was added to the United States Constitution primarily because its supporters believed it was essential to

- (1) discourage criticism of government policies
- (2) ensure the functioning of democracy
- (3) limit political debate in Congress
- (4) encourage more candidates to run for office

10) *"... no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, . . . and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."*

This section of the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution addresses the issue of

- (1) states' rights
- (2) separation of powers
- (3) implied powers
- (4) limits on governmental power

11) The basic purpose of the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution is to

- (1) describe the powers of the three branches of government
- (2) limit the powers of state governments
- (3) guarantee the rights of individuals
- (4) establish a system of checks and balances

Second Part: essay

Birth of democracy in the USA

In the 18th century, the United States was still a set of 13 colonies on which Britain exercised its authority. At the end of a long war of independence, the thirteen colonies federated and adopted a Constitution that has long been held to be a model.

How did the colonists conquer their freedom? Why did the constitution of the Republic become a model?