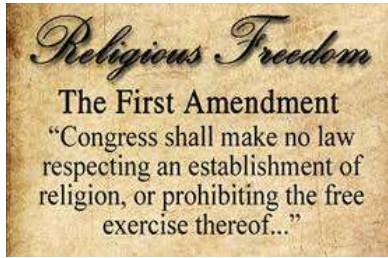


**Word Cards**

**84  
freedom of  
religion**



prohibits the government from establishing a religion and interfering in the people's choice of religious beliefs

**Example:** Many people consider freedom of religion a fundamental right.

(SS080209)

**85  
Establishment  
Clause**

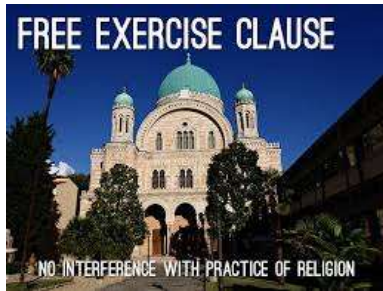


part of the First Amendment that prohibits government from promoting a religion

**Example:** The Establishment Clause is an essential component of freedom of religion.

(SS080209)

**86  
Free Exercise  
Clause**



part of the First Amendment that protects the right of individuals to choose their religious beliefs or none at all

**Example:** The Free Exercise Clause prohibits Congress making laws that interfere with one's religious beliefs.

(SS080209)

**87  
freedom of  
speech**

I disapprove of  
what you say, but  
I will defend to  
the death your  
right to say it.



Voltaire

the government cannot restrict people's right to express themselves

**Example:** Freedom of speech prevents government from limiting speech unless there is a compelling reason.

(SS080209)

**88  
freedom of the  
press**



the government cannot restrict the right to obtain and publish ideas

**Example:** Freedom of the press supports the idea of the free flow of ideas.

(SS080209)

**89  
freedom of  
assembly**



the right of people to peacefully assemble or join groups

**Example:** Freedom of Assembly allows people to form groups.

(SS080209)

**90**  
**freedom of petition**



the right of the people to ask their government to do change or do something

**Example:** The freedom of petition allows people to make a complaint to, or seek the assistance of, one's government, without fear of punishment

(SS080209)

**91**  
**right to keep and bear arms**



the right of people to possess weapons

**Example:** Americans disagree about the scope and limits of the right to keep and bear arms.

(SS080209)

**92**  
**quartering**

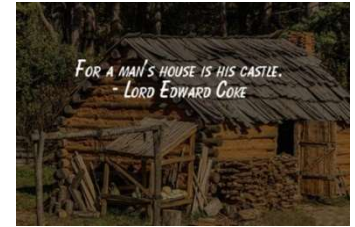


housing and feeding soldiers in private homes

**Example:** The Quartering Act required the colonists to quarter soldiers prior to the Revolutionary War.

(SS080209)

**93**  
**unreasonable search and seizure**



when law enforcement officers look for and collect evidence in a way that does not meet the standards of suspicion set by the courts

**Example:** The government cannot engage in unreasonable searches and seizures.

(SS080209)

**94**  
**warrant**

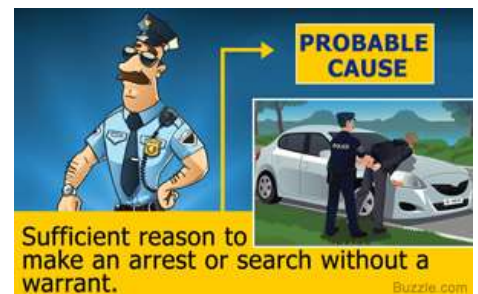


a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or some other body to make an arrest or search premises

**Example:** The police need a warrant to search your home.

(SS080209)

**95**  
**probable cause**



reasonable grounds

**Example:** The government needs probable cause to believe that a crime may have been committed to arrest you or search your property.

(SS080209)

**96**  
**oath or affirmation**

solemn promises of truthfulness



**Example:** The witness took an oath before he described the crime he observed to the court.

(SS080209)

**97**  
**capital or infamous crime**

a violation of the law that is treated very seriously

**Example:** Murder and treason are two examples of capital or infamous crimes.



(SS080209)

**98**  
**indictment of a grand jury**

a written charge of criminal misconduct presented to a court of law by a group of citizens who determine whether there is enough evidence to require a public trial



**Example:** After reviewing the evidence, an indictment by a grand jury was not issued and the accused was set free.

(SS080209)

**99**  
**freedom from double jeopardy**

the government cannot hold a person responsible for the same crime twice

**Example:** Once Fred was found not guilty of the crime by a court, freedom from double jeopardy requires he does not have to worry about being tried again for the same crime.



(SS080209)

**100**  
**freedom from self-incrimination**

the government cannot force people to testify against themselves



**Example:** When a witness testifies in court, they do not have to answer questions that would connect them to a crime due to the freedom from self-incrimination.

(SS080209)

**101**  
**the right to due process of law**

the government cannot take away your life, liberty or property without following legal procedures carried out according to the established law of the land

**Example:** The right to due process of law requires the government to give notice of the criminal charges against an individual and an opportunity to defend him/herself.



(SS080209)

**102**  
**taking of**  
**private**  
**property**  
**requires just**  
**compensation**



the government cannot force individuals to give up their private property for the collective good without paying them a fair price

**Example:** The government compensated the farmer after taking his land to build a highway.

(SS080209)

**103**  
**right to a speedy,**  
**public trial**

this right protects criminal defendants from delay between being charged with a crime and the beginning of a trial

**Example:** In America, defendants do not rot in jail without a trial or go before secret courts because they have a right to a speedy, public trial.

(SS080209)



**104**  
**right to an**  
**impartial jury in**  
**the place where**  
**the crime was**  
**committed**



the jury should be free of bias and treat people fairly

**Example:** The judge and lawyers select an impartial jury from among the members of the community where the crime was committed.

(SS080209)

**105**  
**right to**  
**information**  
**about the**  
**accusation**

the government must tell you the reason for your arrest

**Example:** The criminal defendant was entitled to know why he was arrested.

(SS080209)



**106**  
**right to**  
**confronting of**  
**witnesses**  
**against you**



defendants confront witnesses at their trial with the help of a lawyer

**Example:** The Confrontation Clause entitles defendants to cross-examine witnesses against them.

(SS080209)

**107**  
**right to call**  
**witnesses on your**  
**behalf**

defendants have the right to call witnesses in their favor

**Example:** Using his right to call witnesses on his behalf, the defendant called a witness to the stand who supported his alibi.

(SS080209)



**108**  
**right to**  
**assistance of**  
**an attorney**

**YOU HAVE THE RIGHT  
TO AN ATTORNEY**

in criminal cases, if you cannot afford an attorney, you have the right to have one appointed for you

**Example:** The defendant's attorney was a public defender – a lawyer provided to the defendant by the government.

(SS080209)

**109**  
**right to a jury trial in non-**  
**criminal cases**



people have the right to have their case decided by a group of their peers in civil cases (lawsuits not involving criminal law; usually involving private property rights)

**Example:** Suzy waived her right to a jury trial when she sued her neighbor for damages to her property.

(SS080209)

**110**  
**freedom from**  
**excessive bail or**  
**fin**



when an accused person is awaiting trial, if a judge determines that bail is appropriate, the government cannot keep them in jail by requiring them to pay more than the amount reasonably likely to ensure presence at trial

**Example:** Bail was set at \$5,000 before Wendy could be released before trial.

(SS080209)

**111**  
**freedom from cruel**  
**and unusual**  
**punishment**



the government cannot torture, inflict deliberately degrading punishment, or impose punishment that is too severe for the crime committed

**Example:** A shoplifter cannot be executed for his crime.

(SS080209)

**112**  
**the enumeration of**  
**rights in the**  
**Constitution, shall**  
**not be construed to**  
**deny or disparage**  
**others retained by the people**



people's rights are not limited to only these listed in the Constitution

**Example:** People have the right to privacy even though it is not specifically protected in the Bill of Rights.

(SS080209)

**113**  
**federal**  
**government is**  
**limited ONLY to**  
**those powers**  
**listed in the Constitution**

**Power to  
the States**

the Constitution gives specific powers to the federal government, but those not given belong to the states or the people

**Example:** The state has the right to determine who gets a driver's license because that power is not given to the federal government.

(SS080209)

**114**  
**judicial power**

constitutional and  
legal authority given  
to the courts and its  
judges



Justice is Power

**Example:** The judicial power includes the power to determine the scope and limits of rights in the Bill of Rights.

(SS080209)