

1. _____ 1st Amendment
 2. _____ 2nd Amendment
 3. _____ 3rd Amendment
 4. _____ 4th Amendment
 5. _____ 5th Amendment
 6. _____ 6th Amendment
 7. _____ 7th Amendment
 8. _____ 8th Amendment
 9. _____ 9th Amendment
 10. _____ 10th Amendment
 11. _____ Bill of Rights
 12. _____ Principles of the Constitution
 13. _____ Federalist papers
 14. _____ Anti-federalists
 15. _____ Federalism
 16. _____ Ratification
 17. _____ Republic
 18. _____ Democracy
 19. _____ Separation of Powers
 20. _____ Checks and Balances
 21. _____ Popular Sovereignty
- A.** Protects citizens against double jeopardy and self-incrimination, while also granting due process of the law.
 - B.** Protects the people against unreasonable searches and seizures.
 - C.** Defends rights which are not specifically mentioned in the Constitution.
 - D.** Gives citizens the right to bear arms
 - E.** Protects against excessive bail in addition to cruel and unusual punishments.
 - F.** Says that rights not given to the federal government nor denied to the state

- government shall be reserved to the states or the people.
- G.** All those who are accused of a crime are granted the right to have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. Such trials shall occur within the district and state in which the crime takes place.
 - H.** Grants freedoms including the right to petition, peaceably assemble, freedom of the press and the freedom of speech.
 - I.** In common law cases, those accused are still granted a trial by jury.
 - J.** States that no soldier shall be quartered in a house without the consent first of the owner.
 - K.** Government split into three branches
 - L.** Included in the Preamble. Explains that our government is under the authority of the people... "We the People"
 - M.** First 10 Amendments listing a citizen's individual rights
 - N.** Each branch of government checks the other branches to make sure no branch abuses powers.
 - O.** Written by James Maddison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay to gain respect for Federalism
 - P.** A form of government that divides powers between state and national governments
 - Q.** Government ruled by the authority of the people
 - R.** A representative democracy. People rule through elected officials.
 - S.** Approval of the Constitution. It was approved by the Anti-federalists after the Bill of Rights was added.
 - T.** Did not support the Constitution because of Fear of the government taking away individual rights. Asked for the Bill of Rights to protect our rights.
 - U.** Popular Sovereignty, Republic Government, Federalism, Limited Government, Separation of Powers, Checks and balances, Individual Rights

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