

The Amendments to the Constitution

1. Guarantees freedom of speech, religion, and press, and the right to assemble peaceably and petition the government for redress of grievances (to ask it to fix something that it's responsible for).
2. The belief was strong that a well-regulated militia (such as the National Guard, in modern times) was necessary for maintaining our national security, so the political leaders in Congress guaranteed that the right to bear arms would not be infringed (violated).
3. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in a private citizen's home without the homeowner's consent.
4. People and their personal property cannot be searched without a warrant, issued by a judge.
5. No person may be held to answer for a crime unless he or she has first been officially and legally charged (through an indictment by a grand jury or a presentment from a prosecutor). No person can be tried for a crime, found not guilty, then tried again for that same exact crime. (*Double jeopardy* is the term used in law. *Double jeopardy* is forbidden by this amendment.) Persons cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without *due process of law*. Private property cannot be taken for public use unless the owner is fairly compensated for it.
6. A person accused of a crime has the right to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his/her peers, to be informed of the accusations against him/her, to be confronted with the witnesses against him/her, to be able to subpoena (summon) witnesses to give testimony in his/her favor, and to have legal counsel (an attorney) for his/her defense.
7. In any legal case involving a civil suit (lawsuit between two persons or groups), the defendant has the right to a trial by jury if the amount in question is over twenty dollars.
8. No excessive bail or fines, or cruel and unusual punishment shall be used against a convicted criminal.
9. No one shall be denied their basic constitutional rights.
10. Powers that are not specifically granted to the national government are to be retained by the states and people.
11. A citizen from one state cannot sue a citizen in another state in federal court.
12. Presidential Electors will vote for President and Vice President on separate ballots.
13. Involuntary servitude - slavery - was abolished, unless it was the result of a sentence passed by a court of law upon conviction of a crime.
14. This is the basic guarantee of civil rights for all Americans. It defined "citizenship" as anyone born or naturalized in the U.S. (this automatically granted citizenship rights to former slaves). States were prohibited from enforcing any law that took away the rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed to U.S. citizens without first making certain that "due process of law" had been carried out. All persons were now guaranteed "equal protection of the laws," regardless of who they were or what their race, religion, or country of origin happened to be. No person who served in the government of the southern confederacy during the Civil War was allowed to hold federal office. The U.S. government refused to accept any debts incurred by the Confederate States of America, including claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave.
15. African American males were guaranteed the right to vote, and "race, color, or previous condition of servitude" could not be used as a reason to refuse anyone the right to vote.
16. Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.