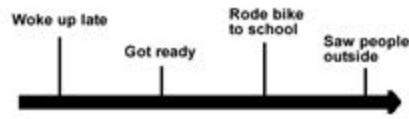


# Word Cards

## Unit 1: Foundation of a New Nation

### 11 chronological order/ chronology



the arrangement of things in the order in which they occurred; time sequencing

**Example:** Placing events in chronological order is the first step in determining cause and effect.

### 13 geographic

having to do with the natural features (including natural resources) of a region and how humans interact with those features



**Example:** The geographic location of the New England colonies made it impossible for the colonists to grow cotton.

### 15 sociocultural

having to do with identities, customs, beliefs, lifestyles and traditions of groups of people



**Example:** The sociocultural aspects of southern plantation life was markedly different than life in New England.

### 12 region

a geographic area that shares at least one common characteristic



**Example:** The three colonial regions were the New England Colonies, Middle Colonies, and Southern Colonies.

### 14 economic

having to do with the use of resources that have value to individuals and societies; focusing on the production, distribution, and consumption (use) of goods and services



**Example:** The economic advantage of each colonial region differed due, in part, to the geography of each region.

### 16 political

having to do with the ability to influence decisions of groups; exercising or seeking power and authority in the governmental or public affairs of a state, municipality, etc.



**Example:** The people are the ultimate source of political power in a democracy.

**17**  
**state of nature**

a concept used in political philosophy to describe the conditions of what the lives of people might have been like before societies came into existence



**Also:** In a state of nature, nobody is truly safe.

**18**  
**resources**

a source of supply, support or aid that is necessary for human survival; a natural feature or phenomenon that enhances the quality of human life



**Also:** People need resources to survive.

**19**  
**natural rights**

a political idea that an individual enters into society with certain basic rights and that no government can deny these rights



**Also:** People consent or agree to form a government in order to protect their natural rights.

**20**  
**life**

the right to survive and feel safe from threats to your existence



**Also:** Murder often carries severe penalties in most societies because it violates one's right to life.

**21**  
**liberty**

freedom; the ability to choose without external interference considered by Enlightenment philosophers to be a natural right



**Also:** In order to protect important liberties, people give up the right to do whatever they want.

**22**  
**property**

possessions such as land and objects, considered by Enlightenment philosophers to be a natural right



**Also:** In order to protect private property, people establish rules and laws under a system of government.

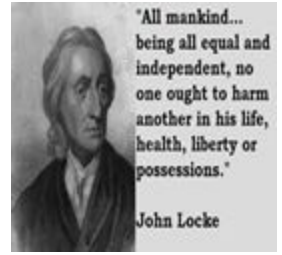
**23**  
**social contract**  
**or**  
**social compact**



an agreement among the members of a society that individuals willingly surrender some of their natural rights in exchange for protection by the society in the form of laws and rules

**Example:** The people in the United States created a social compact through the U.S. Constitution.

**24**  
**natural rights philosophy**



the idea that all people are endowed with the natural rights of life, liberty, and property

**Also:** John Locke was a Natural Rights philosopher whose ideas influenced our government in the United States.

**25**  
**order**



a situation in a society when certain rights are protected by some form of government, usually by rules and laws to ensure societal organization

**Example:** After riots take place, police often restore order by placing temporary restrictions on the people in an area until the violence stops.

**26**  
**laws**



rules and regulations made for a society by a government

**Example:** The State of Michigan passed a law stating that helmets were no longer required to be worn by motorcyclists.

**27**  
**Magna Carta**



an agreement entered into by an English King and rebel barons to protect barons from certain actions of the king

**Also:** The King signed Magna Carta, which established for the first time that everyone was subject to the law.

**28**  
**rule of law**



the idea that all people and institutions must follow the laws, which are fairly applied to everyone

**Example:** Under the rule of law, nobody, not even the president, can do as he/she pleases.

**29**  
**Mayflower Compact**

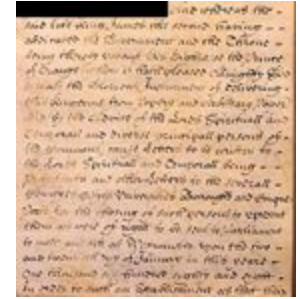
the first attempt by English colonists to establish a temporary, legally-binding form of self-government



**Also:** Passengers on the *Mayflower* signed the Mayflower Compact because they knew they would need some form of government.

**30**  
**English Bill of Rights**

an act of Parliament that asserted governmental supremacy of Parliament over the monarch in England



**Also:** The English Bill of Rights established separation of powers, limited the powers of the king and queen, promoted democratic elections and protected freedom of speech.

**31**  
**limited government**

the principle where governmental power is restricted by law, usually in a written constitution



**Example:** We have a limited government in the United States through the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which restrict the power of government.

**32**  
**equality**

the condition of being equal, or the same in quality, measure, esteem or value especially before the law



**Also:** The Declaration of Independence identified equality as a “self-evident truth,” and meaning has become more inclusive over time.

**33**  
**right of revolution**

also known as the right of rebellion (or right of revolution), it is the right or duty of the people of a nation to overthrow a government that acts against their natural rights



**Example:** The colonists believed that Great Britain violated their natural rights so they relied on the idea of right of revolution to establish their independence.

**34**  
**Declaration of Independence**

an argument written by American colonists that states the principles upon which our government is based



**Also:** The second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence.



**35**  
**argument**

a claim with reasons that are supported with evidence



**Example:** The argument connected the claim to the evidence through logical reasoning.

**36**  
**claim**

a statement that is arguable and can be proven with evidence



**Example:** The claim was specific and could be supported with evidence.

**37**  
**reasoning**

the process of thinking about something in a logical way in order to form a conclusion or judgment



**Example:** She used sound and logical reasoning to connect the facts to her claim.

**38**  
**raw materials**

a naturally occurring substance that is used to produce goods, finished products, energy, or intermediate *materials*



**Example:** The colonies shipped raw materials to Great Britain where they were transformed into finished products.

**39**  
**manufactured goods**

products created from the conversion of raw materials into consumable or useful products



**Example:** Detroit is known as the home for particular manufactured goods – automobiles.

**40**  
**Navigation Acts**

a series of laws passed by Great Britain to enforce the economic policy of mercantilism



**Also:** After 1763, the British began enforcing the Navigation Acts.

**41**  
**salutary neglect**

the unofficial British policy of leniency in enforcement of parliamentary laws regarding the American colonies

**Also:** During the years of salutary neglect, the American colonists became accustomed to greater economic freedom.



**42**  
**smuggling**

moving goods into or out of a country illegally

**Example:** Colonists violated the Navigation acts by smuggling raw materials to other European countries.



**43**  
**Proclamation of 1763**

a law passed by Parliament that created a boundary for American colonists at the Appalachian Mountains

**Also:** The Proclamation of 1763 outraged the colonists.



**44**  
**primary source**

first-hand account of the event that was created at about the time the event occurred

**Example:** Diaries, letters, reports, photographs, and birth certificates are a few types of primary sources.



**45**  
**secondary source**

an account of an event that was created later by people who did not experience first-hand the event you are researching

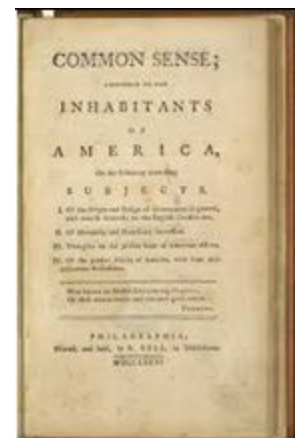
**Example:** Encyclopedia articles, books written by historians, and textbooks are three types of secondary sources.



**46**  
**propaganda**

a systematic method of communicating your ideas in order to influence a population toward a cause/position

**Example:** The Sons of Liberty used propaganda to build support for their ideas.



**47**  
**Second Continental Congress**



the governing body that coordinated the American colonial governments' resistance to British rule during the first two years of the American Revolution

**Also:** The Declaration of Independence was issued by the Second Continental Congress.

**48**  
**declaration**



a formal statement or announcement

**Example:** The colonists issued a declaration of their intent to separate from Great Britain.

**49**  
**independence**

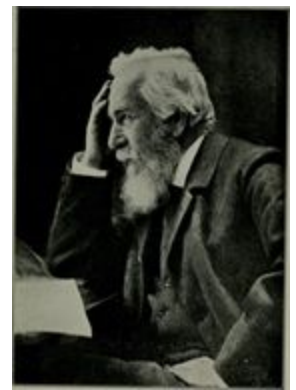
not excessively influenced or controlled by others



**Example:** When he moved away to college, he enjoyed his independence from his parents.

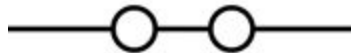
**50**  
**retrospective**

a look back at events that took place, or works that were produced, in the past



**Example:** John Adams's retrospective on the Declaration of Independence is a primary source.

**51**  
**closed-ended questions**



questions may be answered with a single word or phrase usually "yes/no" or a fact

**Example:** Statewide social studies tests use closed-ended questions.

**52**  
**open-ended questions**



questions seek longer answers and ask the respondent to think and reflect

**Example:** The essay exam contained open-ended questions, allowing students to explain their thinking.

**53**  
**inspire**

to produce, awaken, or influence feelings and thoughts



**Example:** The Declaration of Independence has inspired other around the world to seek to independence from cruel governments.

**54**  
**despotism**

the exercise of absolute power, mainly in a cruel and oppressive way



**Example:** The government was a despotism and the people suffered terribly.



# Word Cards

## Unit 2: Creating a New Nation

### 1 delegate

a person sent or authorized to represent others such as an elected official



**Example:** The delegate to the convention spoke on behalf of the people from Virginia.

### 2 diplomacy

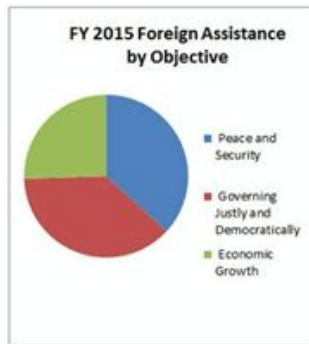
the act of conducting negotiations between two or more states, usually countries



**Example:** The diplomacy between the two countries resulted in a good trade deal for both.

### 3 foreign policy

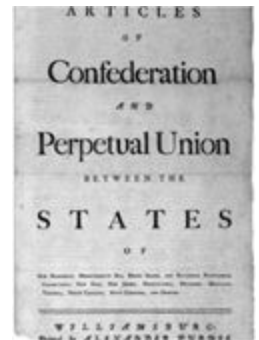
a plan of action adopted by one nation in regards to its diplomatic dealings with other countries



**Example:** United States' foreign policy includes humanitarian and military aid to our allies

### 4 Articles of Confederation

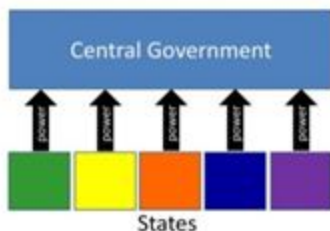
the document that created the first government established after the colonies declared independence from Great Britain



**Also:** The Articles of Confederation was replaced by the U.S. Constitution.

### 5 confederation

a group of states or nations where the states retain much independence and give only a few powers to the central authority



**Example:** The confederation had difficulty coordinating the actions of the individual states.

### 6 perpetual

everlasting, permanent, endless



**Example:** The confederation under the Articles of Confederation called for perpetual union.



**7**  
**emolument**

a payment, fee, or profit from employment or office



**Example:** The public official who received an emolument was under investigation.

**8**  
**trade or commerce**

the exchange of goods and services on a large scale



**Example:** The Triangular Trade route involved commerce among three world regions.

**9**  
**surveyed**

to have examined and recorded an area and features of land to construct a map or plan



**Also:** The government under the Articles of Confederation had the land west of the Appalachian Mountains surveyed so it could be divided up into townships.

**10**  
**ordinance**

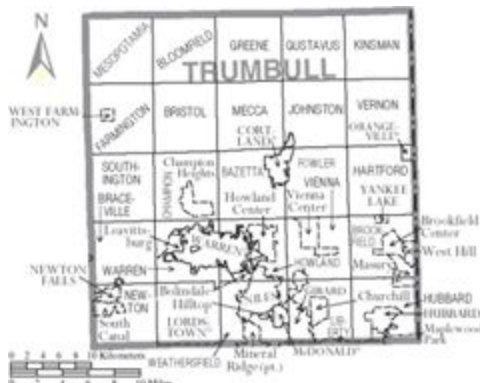
legislation, law or authoritative order



**Example:** The Congress under the Articles of Confederation passed an ordinance regarding the admission of new states.

**11**  
**township**

a political division of a county which has some self-governing powers



**Example:** Under the Northwest Ordinance, one township was reserved for education.

**12**  
**western land claims**

lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi

that some states had claimed before, during and after the Revolutionary War



**Also:** The dispute over western land claims was

resolved by the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance.

**13  
Land Ordinance  
of 1785**

an act under the Articles of Confederation that set up a standardized system for sale of lands in the Northwest Territory



**Also:** The Confederation Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785.

**14  
Northwest  
Ordinance**

an act of the Confederation Congress that created a system for admitting new states in the western territory



**Also:** Michigan was one of the states created under the Northwest Ordinance.

**15  
rebellion**

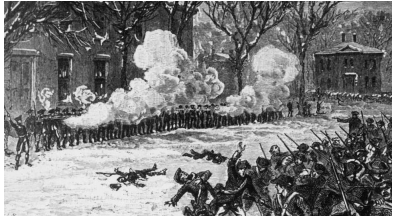
an outbreak against authority that is an open, hard-fought resistance that is often unsuccessful



**Example:** The government stopped the rebellion and jailed the rebels.

**16  
Shays' Rebellion**

an armed uprising in Massachusetts in 1786-87 led by Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Shays against perceived economic and civil rights injustices



**Also:** Shays' Rebellion drew the attention of many leaders from different states.

**17  
right of revolution**

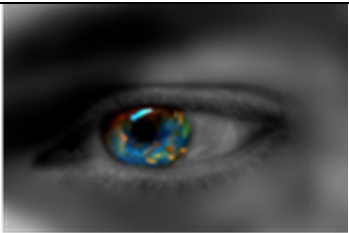
also known as the right of rebellion (or right of revolution), it is the right or duty of the people of a nation to overthrow a government that acts against their natural rights



**Example:** The colonists believed that Great Britain violated their natural rights so they relied on the idea of right of revolution to establish their independence.

**18  
perspective**

a particular attitude or way of regarding or seeing something



**Example:** Daniel Shays and his followers had a different perspective than those in government.

**19  
conscience**

an inner sense of what is right or wrong in one's conduct or motives that encourages one towards the right action



**Example:** Her conscience motivated her to do the right thing.

**20  
morals**

concerning or relating to what is right and wrong in human behavior; ethics



**Example:** Morals can be for all of society, or reflect an individual's beliefs

**21  
vanity**

the quality of people who have too much pride in their own appearance, abilities, achievements, etc.



**Example:** Her vanity was on clear display, but others were not as impressed as she was of herself.

**22  
historical context**

placing an idea, statement or event into the environment in which it was created (time and/or place)



**Example:** By understanding the historical context, the historian could draw more accurate evaluate the source.

**23  
corroborating**

the use of additional sources to determine the extent to which they support each other



**Example:** The lawyer presented corroborating evidence through testimony.

**24  
constitution**

fundamental rules government the conduct of an organization or nation state and establishing its structure and values



**Example:** The Constitution of the United States is the governing document of our country and is a blueprint for our nation's government.



**25**  
**Philadelphia**  
**Convention of**  
**1787 /**  
**Constitutional**  
**Convention**



the meeting where leaders addressed the problems of the Articles of Confederation by creating the United States Constitution with more specific powers

**Also:** The Philadelphia Convention of 1787 resulted in the drafting of the U.S. Constitution.

**26**  
**regulate**



control or supervise (something, especially a company or business activity) by means of rules and laws

**Example:** The government under the Articles of Confederation did not have the power to regulate trade.

**27**  
**deficiency**

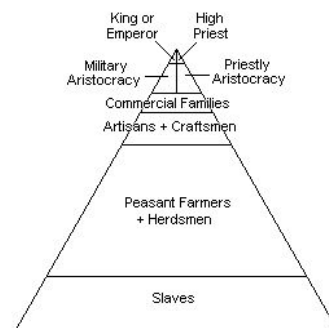
a failure or shortcoming



**Example:** After Shays' Rebellion, many recognized the deficiency of the Articles of Confederation.

**28**  
**social hierarchy**

an order of social classes with producers at the bottom and leaders at the top



**Also:** Most societies have a social hierarchy where those at the top have more power and control than those below them.

**29**  
**census**

the official count or survey of a population

Gomes, Michael R.	Head
— Sophie	Wife - H
— Michael Rip	Son
— Evelina	Daughter
Krouget, William	Head
— Mary	Wife - H

**Example:** The United States government takes a census every ten years.

**30**  
**executive power**

authority and power to enforce laws or regulations



**Example:** The Articles of Confederation did not provide for significant executive power.



**31**  
**compromise**

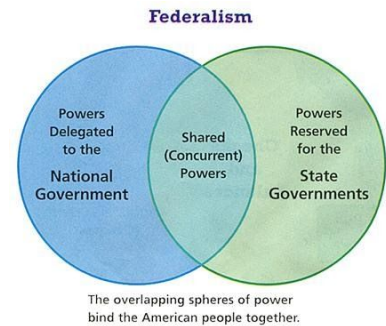
an agreement or settlement of a dispute that is reached by each side giving up some of their demands



**Example:** Despite their differences, the two sides reached an agreement through compromise.

**32**  
**federalism**

a system of government in which the state or regional governments share power with a central/national government



**Example:** Through federalism, the power and authority of government is distributed between the national government and state governments.

**33**  
**central/federal/national government**

the political authority that conducts the policies, actions, and affairs of a nation or country



**Example:** The central (also known as the federal or national) government in the United States is located in Washington, D.C.

**34**  
**reserved powers**

the political power and authority that a constitution does not grant to the central government



**Example:** The powers not granted to the federal government are reserved powers to the states and/or the people as described in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

**35**  
**delegated powers**

the transfer of specific authority given to the central government



**Example:** Delegated powers are those powers given to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution.

**36**  
**concurrent powers**

political authority that is independently exercised by both the federal and state governments in the same area; shared powers



**Example:** The power to tax is one of the concurrent powers shared by both state and federal governments.

**37**  
**legislature/ legislative branch**

a body of people, usually elected, who are empowered to make, change or repeal the laws



**Example:** The legislature or legislative branch of government writes the laws.

**38**  
**representative government/ republicanism**

a way for citizens have a voice in their government by electing people to represent their interests and concerns



**Example:** One way people have maintain their sovereignty and control over their own lives is by establishing a representative government.

**39**  
**Great Compromise of 1787 or Connecticut Compromise**

an agreement that large and small states reached during the Constitutional Convention that described the legislative branch and representation for each state



**Also:** The Great Compromise provided for a bicameral legislature where states have equal representation in the Senate and proportional representation in the House of Representatives based on population.

**40**  
**unicameral**

having a single legislative chamber



**Example:** The Continental Congress was a unicameral body that declared independence and served as the government of the new nation.

**41**  
**bicameral**

having two chambers or bodies



**Example:** The U.S. Constitution created a bicameral legislature.

**42**  
**Upper House / Senate**

The smaller house in a bicameral legislature and one that is less representative of the population



**Example:** In the United States, the Upper House is the Senate and consists of two members from each state.

**43**  
**Lower House / House of Representatives**

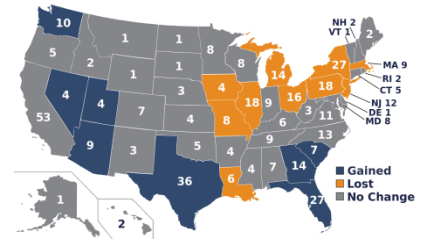
one of the two chambers of a bicameral legislature, typically larger and more representative house



**Example:** The House of Representatives or lower house is part of the legislative branch and has membership based on the population of each state.

**44**  
**apportionment**

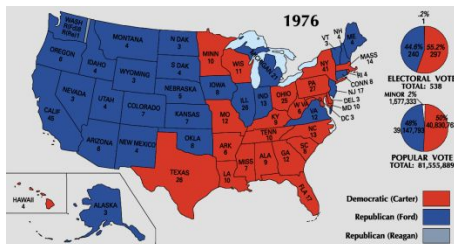
the method for deciding the number of members each state sends to the House of Representatives based on its population



**Example:** Over time, apportionment for the House of Representatives has changed as people have migrated to different parts of the country.

**45**  
**Electoral College**

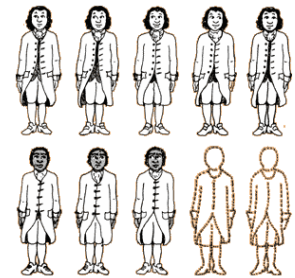
The system used to elect the President in which the people vote for “electors” in their state, who then cast their vote for president. The number of electors per state would reflect the state’s representation in Congress (House of Representatives and Senate combined). Today, that number is 435. To win an election, an individual needs 270 electoral votes.



**Example:** The President is the person who wins the Electoral College vote.

**46**  
**Three-Fifths Compromise**

A compromise at the Constitutional Convention where the delegates agreed to count enslaved people as 3/5<sup>th</sup> of a person for taxation and representation. The delegates also agreed to allow the slave trade to continue for 20 years, after which the importation of enslaved persons would end.



**Example:** The Three-Fifth’s Compromise was not a satisfactory resolution at the time, and it has influenced the history of the nation since its adoption.

**47**  
**foundation**

an underlying basis or principle for something



**Example:** The foundation of our government consists of five inherited principles.

**48**  
**principle**

a fundamental truth or proposition that serves as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning



**Example:** There are five major principles that underlie our system of government.



**49**  
**natural**  
**rights/inalienable rights**



a political idea that an individual enters into society with certain basic rights and that no government can deny these rights

**Example:** People consent or agree to form a government in order to protect their natural rights.

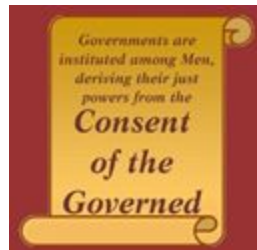
**50**  
**social**  
**contract/social**  
**compact**



an agreement among the members of a society that individuals willingly surrender some of their natural rights in exchange for protection by the society in the form of laws and rules

**Example:** The people in the United States created a social compact through the U.S. Constitution.

**51**  
**consent of the governed**



a requirement for legitimate government where the authority of a government must depend on the agreement of the people, as expressed by votes in elections

**Example:** A government that rules without consent of the governed is tyrannical.

**52**  
**popular sovereignty**



the principle that the authority of a state and its government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, who are the source of all political power

**Example:** The idea of a social compact between the governed and the governor is based on the idea of popular sovereignty.

**53**  
**limited**  
**government**



the principle where governmental power is restricted by law, usually in a written constitution

**Example:** We have a limited government in the United States through the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which restrict the power of government.

**54**  
**rule of law**



the idea that all people and institutions must follow the laws, which are fairly applied to everyone

**Example:** Under the rule of law, nobody, not even the president, can do as he/she pleases.



**55**  
**equality**

the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities under the law



**Example:** The Declaration of Independence identified equality as a “self-evident truth,” and meaning has become more inclusive over time.

**56**  
**mechanism**

a process or system that is used to produce a particular result



**Example:** The Constitution has several mechanisms designed to protect or promote our fundamental constitutional principles.

**57**  
**separation of powers**

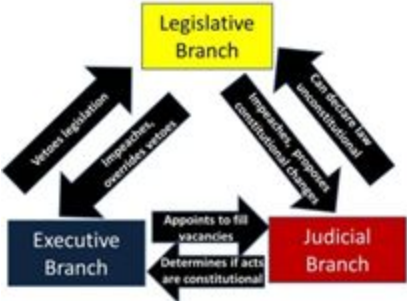
a mechanism, device, or constitutional structure that divides powers and responsibilities of government among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches



**Example:** The Constitution divides power into three distinct branches to prevent the concentration of power in any one branch.

**58**  
**checks and balances**

a mechanism, device, or constitutional structure that empowers each branch of government (legislative, executive, and judicial) to amend or veto acts of another branch



**Example:** One example of a check on the power of the legislature’s power to pass laws is the veto power of the executive branch.

**59**  
**amendment process**

the method described in the Constitution by which the Constitution can be adapted to changes over time



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**Example:** Article V of the U.S. Constitution provides for an amendment process.

**60**  
**Bill of Rights**

the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution



**Example:** The Bill of Rights protects political, personal, and economic rights of individuals.

**61**  
**Preamble**

the introductory part of a document, statute or deed, stating its purpose, aims, and justification



**Example:** The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution lays out the purposes of the federal government in the United States.

**63**  
**domestic tranquility**

peace for people within the country and among the states



**Example:** Disputes between states or groups within the United States which may interfere with trade or disrupt the general harmony of society.

**65**  
**general welfare**

concern of the government for the health, peace, morality, and safety of its citizens; also not to favor certain groups over others



**Example:** The government response to natural disasters may be seen as acting on behalf of the general welfare.

**62**  
**justice**

the quality of being fair and ethical



**Example:** One of the purposes of the Constitution is to establish justice for all.

**64**  
**common defense**

to protect citizens from any enemies, both foreign and domestic



**Example:** When people enter the United States military, they take an oath to protect the Constitution and defend the country from enemies, both foreign and domestic.

**66**  
**liberty**

freedom; the ability to choose without external interference considered by Enlightenment philosophers to be a natural right



**Example:** In order to protect important liberties, people give up the right to do whatever they want.

**67**  
**posterity**

all future generations



**Example:** The Founders included liberty “for our posterity” because they wanted to make sure that our country would protect future generations of Americans.

**68**  
**ordain**

an official order or decree



**Example:** By ordaining the Constitution, the Framers were officially launching a new form of government.

**69**  
**establish**

to set up or create something for a permanent basis



**Example:** The colonists believed that Great Britain violated their natural rights so they relied on the idea of right of revolution to establish their independence.

**70**  
**tyranny**

tyranny is the arbitrary or random use of power, usually in a cruel and oppressive way; despotism



**Example:** The Framers of the Constitution wanted to avoid the tyranny they experienced under the British empire.

**71**  
**arbitrary**

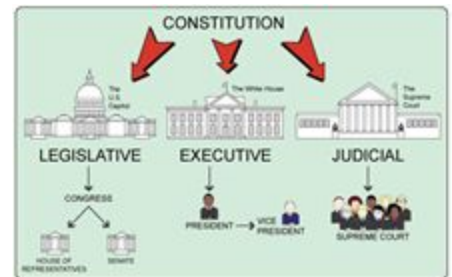
based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system



**Example:** Rule of law prevents the arbitrary use of power.

**72**  
**branches of government**

the division of governmental power into three separate departments: legislative, executive, and judicial



**Example:** The U.S. Constitution divides power into three separate branches of government.

**73**  
**legislative branch**

the part of government that makes laws

**Example:** The legislative branch is comprised of the House of Representatives and the Senate



**74**  
**executive branch**

the part of government that implements, supports, and enforces the laws

**Example:** The President is the head of the executive branch.



**75**  
**judicial branch**

the part of government that interprets the law and administers justice

**Example:** The judicial branch is comprised of the court system, with the Supreme Court as the highest court in the land.



**76**  
**elections**

a formal and organized process of making political choices

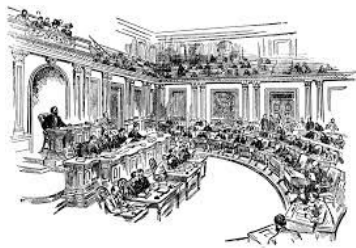
**Example:** Free and fair elections are essential for popular sovereignty.



**77**  
**Congress**

the national legislative body in the United States, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives

**Example:** Congress has the power to tax and spend.



**78**  
**veto**

the constitutional right the president has to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body

**Example:** Congress can override the president's veto with 2/3 vote.



**79**  
**appointment**

the act of assigning a job or position to someone

**Example:** The president has the power to appoint Supreme Court justices.



**80**  
**override**

have final authority or say over; overrule

**Example:** Congress has the power to override the president's veto.





**81**  
**ratification**

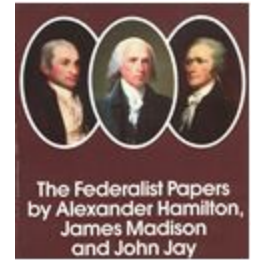
the action of signing or giving formal consent to a treaty, contract, or agreement, making it officially valid



**Example:** The ratification process called for nine of the 13 states to accept the constitution before it became effective.

**82**  
**Federalists**

supporters of the proposed Constitution who wanted a strong central government



**Example:** The Federalists published a series of articles to convince the American public to support the new constitution.

**83**  
**Antifederalist**

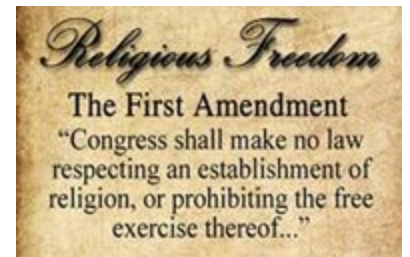
people who opposed the ratification of the Constitution in 1789 over concern of states' and individual rights



**Example:** The Antifederalists were not as well-organized as the Federalists.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**87**  
**freedom of speech**

the government cannot restrict people's right to express themselves

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



Voltaire

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

**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.

**89**  
**freedom of assembly**

the right of people to peacefully assemble or join groups



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

**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

**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.

**92**  
**quartering**

housing and feeding soldiers in private homes



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

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

solemn promises of truthfulness



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

**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.



**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.



**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.

**106**  
**right to confront**  
**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.

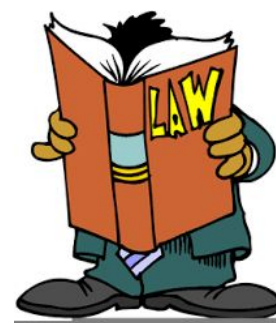
**107**  
**right to call**  
**witnesses on your**  
**behalf**



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.

**108**  
**right to assistance of 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.

**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.

**110**  
**freedom from**  
**excessive bail or fines**



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.

**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.

**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.

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



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.

**114**  
**judicial power**

constitutional and legal authority given to the courts and its judges



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