WHY WE HAVE A BILL OF RIGHTS

Opening paragraphs:

Who is John Peter Zenger? Printer of a newspaper that had denounced the colonial gov. of New York. Accused the gov. of being a tyrant and a crook who makes shady deals to get money.

What is Zenger being accused of? Accused of libel - printing lies about others, damaging reputations.

What was Hamilton's argument? Not a crime, only a crime if you can prove the articles were false.

Liberty = free speech + press (it later gets put into Bill of R.)

What was the verdict? Not guilty - victory for freedom of press.

What was the right being protected that was written into the Bill of Rights? Freedom of press.

What is the purpose of the bill of Rights? Safeguard liberties of the American people.

Roots of the Bill of Rights:

Describe the roots of the Bill of Rights. Looking back, where did the idea come from?

Back to events in England - 1215 King John taxing without consent of nobles. Magna Carta, document that protected rights. King must consult council also right to fair trial... no one, not even king, above the law.

Explain the colonial governments in connection to the rights.

1620 - Pilgrims Mayflower Compact = Gov't w/ "just & equal laws"
- Colonial legislative started to enact "Charters of Liberties"

Describe the "Declaration of Rights", a model for the Bill of Rights and later the Constitution. (written before the Declaration of Independence).

Battle over the Constitution:

Why did some men oppose the new Constitution that was written in 1787?

They feared that the federal government created by the Constitution would be too powerful.

Who were the two sides that argued over the Constitution?

Federalist (For it) vs Anti-Federalist (against it)

What were their main arguments?

1. Did not have a bill of rights (Anti-feds)
2. Bill of rights not needed b/c most state constitutions already guaranteed liberties (Federalist)

What two states rejected the Constitution?

North Carolina and Rhode Island

Madison Calls for a Bill of Rights

Who is James Madison?

Framer of Constitution. Federalist. Leading supporter of amendments

Explain Madison's position on the Bill of Rights:

- He argued that proposing amendments to Congress would end threat of anti-Federalists who wanted to rewrite a new constitution. He made a powerful speech to House of Reps in favor of Bill of Rights.

Explain the outcome of Madison's speech in favor of a Bill of Rights.

18 amendments were submitted to the states. The states approved 10 out of the 12. North Carolina and Rhode Island joined in and Constitution was approved.
1st Amendment: The Five Freedoms

1. List the five freedoms in the 1st Amendment.
   a. Speech
   b. Press
   c. Religion
   d. Petition
   e. Assembly

2. Our Constitution says a man may say or write anything he wants. There are, however, some limitations placed on this precious freedom. Can you think of any situations where someone would be restricted from expressing this freedom completely?

   What is said must either be true or it must not harm anyone.

3. What are the possible consequences people risk when they refuse to respect the limits placed on freedom of speech and freedom of the press?

   Possible lawsuit in civil court for slander (oral statements) or for libel (written or printed statements).

4. Can you think of any restrictions that might be placed upon a man’s freedom to worship in whatever manner he so chooses?

   If practice of religion is against the law

5. What is the difference between the right to assemble and the right to petition?

   Assemble = to gather within a group to discuss issues
   Petition = to circulate a written statement for purpose of gaining signatures of those who are either for or against an issue

2nd Amendment: Right of Protection

1. The 2nd Amendment established the right of a state to have a militia. What did it say about the right of private individuals owning weapons?

   That a person has a right to keep and bear arms to defend self.

2. Have there since been any restrictions placed on man’s constitutional right “to bear arms”? If so, what are they?

   Gun registration laws
3rd Amendment: Quartering of Soldiers

During peacetime, no soldier shall be quartered in a house without the consent of the owner. Where do you think this idea came from?

Probably from the people of Boston. No person shall be forced to house military soldiers in his home without permission.

4th Amendment: Search and Seizure

1. Under the 4th Amendment, what items are protected from unwarranted searches?

A person’s papers, home, possessions, person (body), or other “personal effects”

2. What information must be contained in an authorized search warrant?

The date, expected time, location, a judge’s signature, and the area to be searched.

6th Amendment: Fair Trial in Open Court

1. What is the difference between a capital crime and an infamous crime?

A capital crime involving death penalty as punishment.

Infamous Crime = serious crime (murder, robbery).

2. No person can be punished for a capital crime or for an infamous crime without first having been indicted by a grand jury. What is an indictment?

A formal accusation charging the accused with a crime and ordering to be bound over for trial.

3. What is the nature of the job of the grand jury?

To examine the evidence against the accused to determine if there is enough evidence against him to send the case going to court.

4. How many persons are there on a grand jury?

12–23, usually 23.

5. What is the difference between a “true bill” and a “no true bill”?

“True bill” = grand jury did find enough valid evidence to bring accused before court to trial. “No true bill” = not enough evidence = case dismissed.
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6. What does the 5th Amendment mean when it talks about no one being placed in "double jeopardy"?

   No person may be tried for the same crime more than once, assuming that he was found innocent the first time.

7. You have heard the familiar phrase of a criminal in court who says: "I plead the 5th." What specific quote from the 5th Amendment is the defendant referring to when he says these words?

   The defendant is not required to give testimony against himself which might lead to conviction.

8. "No person may have his life, his liberty, or his property taken from him without 'due process of law.'" What does the phrase due process of law mean?

   The entire court's procedure (trial by jury, right to defense, etc...)

6th Amendment: The Rights of a Person in Court

1. In all cases of criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the right to a speedy trial. What does the Constitution say about the location of that trial?

   The trial shall take place in the state where the crime was committed.

2. The accused has the right to be judged by a jury of 12 unbiased persons and must be completely informed of all existing rights. One of those is to confront face to face those who testify against him. Why do you think the accused has this right?

   So secret witnesses cannot bear witness against the accused.

3. What do we call the court order which forces witnesses for the accused to appear and testify in court whether they want to or not?

   Subpoena

7th Amendment: Jury Trials

1. What is the minimum dollar amount over which a common lawsuit can be filed?

   $20

2. The decision of the jury shall be final except under either of these two circumstances:
   a. When there is a question on a point of law
   b. Where there has been a technical injustice in the court procedure
1. What is bail?

Money provided by accused to ensure that def. will appear before the court at his appointed hour and date.

2. The 8th Amendment calls for bail to be appropriate for the crime committed. Neither can the fine imposed by the court be excessive for the crime committed. Nor can the courts call for cruel or unusual punishments for crimes committed. Trace the history of early colonial America and find some examples of "cruel and unusual punishment" which the men who wrote the Constitution must have had in mind when they wrote this paragraph?

Pulling at finger nails, stocks, pillory, lopping off ears

3. The Supreme Court has the final word in deciding what is "cruel and excessive" punishment. On June 29, 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment was unconstitutional on the grounds that it was being administered unfairly—that this manner in which it was being administered was in and of itself "cruel" and "excessive"—thus violating the 8th Amendment. Since that time the Supreme Court has reversed that decision; and as long as the punishment is administered fairly to all, it is no longer "cruel and excessive." This has paved the way for several executions in the United States. What is your own opinion?

Answer may vary

9th Amendment: Other Rights

1. The 9th Amendment says that the Constitution has given us all certain rights. It cannot, however, list all of those rights. Just because a right is not listed in the Constitution does not mean that it does not exist. Give an example of one of those rights you have.

Answer will vary

2. How is the 9th Amendment like Article 1, Section 8, last paragraph?

It provides for implied rights = implied powers

10th Amendment: Rights of the States and the People

What happens to all those powers that are not specifically given to the federal government?

They are reserved for the states and the people.
Directions: Without looking back at the story about due process of law, complete the following sentences by filling in the spaces with the appropriate words, names, and terms from the list.

Directions: Without looking back at the story about due process of law, complete the following sentences by filling in the spaces with the appropriate words, names, and terms from the list.

themselves  decisions  states  citizens  convicted  unusual  jurisdiction
due process  reason  court  evidence  legal  guilty  ex post facto
unreasonable  liberty  jury  attainer  before  private  property
grand jury  lawyer  law  accused  testify  contracts  Constitutions
constitutional  public  soon  excessive  fair  seizures  legislative
habeas corpus  protect  twice  guarantee  fairly  trial  records

1. Parts of the Constitution, federal and state laws, and (1) **Court** decisions require the government to treat individuals (2) **fairly**. These requirements reflect a basic principle in the American (3) **legal** system called (4) **due process**. Amendments 5 and 14 forbid the government to deprive a person of life, (5) **liberty**, or property "without due process of (6) **law**."

2. Various statements in the Constitution (7) **guarantee** due process. For example, the government cannot suspend the writ of (8) **habeas corpus** except during an invasion or rebellion. This right protects citizens against arrest and detention without good (9) **reason**. Neither Congress nor the states may pass bills of (10) **attainder**. Such bills declare a person (11) **guilty** of a crime and take away the person's property and civil rights without a (12) **trial**. The Constitution also prohibits (13) **ex post facto** laws. Such laws make a particular act a crime and punish people who committed the act (14) **before** it was a crime.

3. Due process of law also includes court procedures that (15) **protect** individuals accused of wrongdoing. For example, a (16) **grand jury** must decide if enough (17) **evidence** exists against someone before they are tried for a major crime. Persons (18) **accused** of a crime also must be informed of their (19) **constitutional** rights and of the charges against them. They may demand a (20) **jury** trial, which must be held (21) **soon** after the charges are filed. Persons on trial may cross examine their accusers and may force witnesses to (22) **testify**.
The Constitution guarantees that accused persons may not be tried twice for the same crime, and they may not be forced to testify against themselves. If they cannot afford a lawyer and want one, the government must provide one. Persons accused of crimes must not be required to pay excessive bail. In addition, those convicted of crimes must not be fined excessively nor made to suffer cruel or unusual punishment.

The Constitution provides for the security of people and their property. The government may not conduct "unreasonable" searches and seizures of persons or property. It may not take a person's property without due process of law. If it takes private property for public use, it must pay the owner a fair price.

The Constitution forbids the states to pass laws interfering with contracts made between persons or groups. Each state must recognize the legislative acts, public records, and court decisions of other states. A state must extend its legal protections to the citizens of any other state while they are within its jurisdiction.
OUR LIVING BILL OF RIGHTS

Decide which of the first ten amendments applies in each case below and explain the point of law that is the issue.

1. Angela Harrison and some of her friends are planning a rally in front of city hall to protect the new budget prepared by the President and Congress. Their main concern is that there is a large increase in defense spending to cover a new nuclear missile defense system. Angela has a reputation as being somewhat of a radical, and trouble usually follows wherever she goes. But even though armed police will be present, Mary has registered properly with the authorities, and they won’t stand in her way even though they don’t like it.

   Amend. 1: Right to assemble/protest as long as it is peaceful

2. Anthony Morgan has a long history of dealing in drugs. In fact he’s spent much of his adult life in and out of jail and prison. Anthony was watched by police for several weeks as they prepared to close in on him one more time. On September 23 authorities approached him at his home and presented him with a search warrant allowing them to search his home for drugs. Strange as it may seem, they didn’t find any—not even so much as a marijuana cigarette. But what they did find in Morgan’s basement made them equally interested: fourteen new television sets with the serial numbers scratched out and ten brand-new VCR’s. (Stolen goods)

   Amend. 4: They have the right to search with a warrant but only for what warrant states.(For drugs) They cannot use the “stolen goods” against him (Ok it’s not what the search was for).

3. Randy Winegard just picked all six winning numbers in the Lotto and as a result will receive $250,000 each year for the next twenty years. Randy never did care much for his job, and so bright and early Monday morning he went into his office and quit his job on the spot, saying he planned to...“have some fun for a change.”

   Amend. 9: We have other freedoms other than those specifically listed. We can choose any job we want, we can travel, live anywhere we want, etc...
4. Three young ruffians recently hid behind the bushes looking for someone to come by with something worth stealing. Mrs. McFeeters just happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time and became their chosen victim. They planned to simply snatch her purse and run. But Mrs. McFeeters was far from the defenseless little old lady they’d bargained for. She carried a whistle around her neck and a can of mace in the purse they were trying to steal and she used both of these. She also bit one of the thugs on the arm and kicked another in the battle for her purse. In retaliation one of them knocked her down, and she cut her head requiring four stitches. But she got a good description of her assailants, and they were arrested less than an hour later. As they were thrown into a jail cell, they overheard one of the officers say, “We’re gonna make sure the judge throws the book at these guys! What kind of low life would pick on a poor defenseless little old lady?”

Amend. 5. (e) Punishment must fit the crime.

- Due process of law
- Innocent until proven guilty
- Fair trial, etc.

5. The meat packers union in Hamburger, Minnesota, has been on strike for the last four months over a salary/benefits dispute. The issue recently heated up when the owner of the packing company hired outside help to resume his business of packing meat. When these workers crossed the picket line, they were attacked by union members. There has been violence every day since. The National Guard has been called in to put down the violence and restore the peace. The leader of this unit has announced to the mayor of Hamburger that since it’s wintertime and it’s cold, and since his soldiers have no other place to stay, the mayor must find places for them to stay in the homes of Hamburger residents.

Amend. 1 + 3

Amend. 1 = Right to protest is protected as long as it is peaceful.
Amend. 3 = No gagging of state protects citizens from housing troops

6. Arthur Fairchild has been accused of breaking into a top secret military installation and tampering with the records contained therein. Authorities have a good case against Fairchild, and they have an excellent chance of getting a conviction. The only piece to the puzzle that doesn’t fit is Fairchild’s claim that on the night of the break-in, he was with “some friends” at a party sniffing cocaine. Because this is against the law, none of Fairchild’s friends want to come forward and testify on his behalf.

Amend. 6. (e) Right to confront witness as well as call witnesses.
-Witnesses can be subpoenaed by the court to testify (forced to too)
7. Mary Livingston owns a cabin on forty acres of wooded timberland near an absolutely beautiful lake in the foothills of North Carolina. The land and the cabin have been in her family for three generations; and Mary, who is a teacher, looks forward to every summer which she spends there. The federal government has been quietly buying up the land in the area to create a national park. They’ve offered Mary a price for her land, but she refused to sell. They came back with an even better offer, but she remains firm. “This is my land and it’s not for sale at any price!”

Amend. 5 = Eminent Domain
Don’t deny my right to take private land for public use.
Don’t make landowner pay a fair price.

8. Julie Moon recently got a good job as a legal secretary. Being a “small town girl,” the big city scares Julie more than a little. To get to work from her apartment, she has to drive through a rough neighborhood where the crime rate is very high. But Julie carries some comfort with her in the form of a small handgun which her father gave her when she left for the city. Julie keeps the loaded weapon in her purse and says she’ll “not hesitate to use it if trouble comes my way.”

Amend. 2 = Right to Bear Arms
However, she must follow the laws of the state which she lives in. Gun Control laws are per state.

9. The Winfields and the McGrieves have been at odds ever since Hank McGrieve bought the property next to Thomas Winfield six months ago. The reason is that McGrieve had his new property resurveyed, and he found that a stately row of oak trees that separate the two properties actually stand on his land. He knows the value of oak and wants to cut down the trees and sell the wood. Winfield claims that the trees were planted by his “great-grandad over 100 years ago” as a nice division between the two properties, and he wants the trees to remain standing. Winfield has filed a lawsuit against McGrieve and wants a jury to decide the issue. Both properties lie within the boundary lines of a national forest.

Amend. 4 = Civil Dispute vs. Criminal
Right to a jury - fair trial - due process procedures.

10. Which of the amendments contained in the Bill of Rights have you not used? ______

Amend. 10
BILL OF RIGHTS (Amendments I-X)

Part One: Directions: List a short description of the first 10 amendments (or the Bill of Rights using American Nation pages 884-885).

Example:
1. Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, Religion
2. Rights of persons in court
3. Right to bear arms
4. Quartering
5. Search and seizure
6. Jury trials
7. Excessive, bail, punishment
8. Other Rights not listed
9. Reserved = States

Part Two: Directions: Read each scenario below. Explain in a couple of sentences whether you agree or disagree with each statement. Write the Bill of Rights amendment that relates to each scenario along with a brief statement that explains what you learned about that amendment. You may use your textbook and class notes.

1. A person who enters a room and screams "Bomb!" just to see the reaction of the people in the room is protected under provisions in the Bill of Rights.
   Agree/Disagree: Disagree. Freedom limited if it can harm others
   Amendment: Amend. 1 = Speech

2. Members of Congress can learn many different things – such as what you like and dislike about the area where you live – from letters you send to them.
   Agree/Disagree: Agree
   Amendment: Amend 1 = Petition

3. A police officer comes to your door and asks to search your home without probable cause. You don't want to allow the officer to enter, but he is allowed to search your home.
   Agree/Disagree: Disagree. Warrant needed
   Amendment: Amend 4

4. Violence is getting to the point in our society where they should stop letting civilians own guns.
   Agree/Disagree: Disagree (your opinion) or Agree (opinion)
   Amendment: Amend 2 = Can't take away bic of Amend. 2 but can limit (?) Gun Control

5. The Death Penalty is a good way to punish those who murder another human being.
   This is opinion
   Death Penalty used in some states
Agree/Disagree: Disagree (opinion) or Agree (opinion)

Amendment: 8

6. A person is convicted of murdering another human being. Later, it is discovered that the victim of that murder had actually faked his or her death. Under those circumstances, it would be legal for the person convicted of the murder to kill the person who faked his/her death.

Agree/Disagree: According to the rule—can't be tried twice but to fake death (bring charges against)

Amendment: 5 Double jeopardy

7. Your parents own a house. They invest hours of time and many thousands of dollars into it. The government can make your parents sell the house to them so a highway can be built on the land.

Agree/Disagree: but must be paid fairly for it

Amendment: 5 Eminent domain

8. If a power is not expressed in the Constitution, then it is the responsibility of the individual states to protect citizens' rights.

Agree/Disagree: Reserved powers

Amendment: 10

9. A person involved in a dispute over $10 is permitted to take his or her complaint to a civil court.

Agree/Disagree: $20

Amendment: 7

10. President Bush is allowed to call you at home and tell you that you must let soldiers stay in your home.

Agree/Disagree: No Qua\(k\)ing Act

Amendment: 3

11. Everybody in the United States has the right to a free education.

Agree/Disagree:

Amendment: 9
OUR AMENDMENTS AT WORK

Below are “living” examples of constitutional amendments at work. There is one situation that describes each of our 26 amendments so you’ll have just enough to go around. Your task is to read each paragraph and then decide which constitutional amendment is at work. Place the number of that amendment in the blank space provided.

1. Rasmussen is a legitimate, qualified law officer. He comes to the home of Johnson and demands entry into his house. Disregarding whether or not Johnson has something inside to hide, he tells Rasmussen to “Buzz off! You don’t even have a search warrant.” Which constitutional amendment allows Johnson this protection?

2. Bradford Longhurst has the right to plan his family vacation to any place he wants to go. He wouldn’t necessarily have this right in certain other countries of the world. Where in the Constitution does it say that Bradford has this right?

3. Any black or member of any other minority who qualifies properly can vote in the USA because of this amendment. Which one is it?

4. If either of the two U.S. senators from the state of Ohio should become incapable of performing his duties, then it would be up to the governor of Ohio to either find someone to take the place of the senator who vacated his office, or he could call for a special election. In which amendment is this provision found?

5. Women are now allowed to vote just as men. Such was not always the case. In fact it took a constitutional amendment to win women the right to vote. This provision was made in which of the amendments?

6. If Officer Hanson arrests Jackson for speeding and Jackson claims he is innocent, it then becomes Hanson’s word against Jackson’s (since Hanson was on his way home from work and did not have his radar gun). Jackson really believes he is innocent, but he figures the judge will probably believe Hanson because he is “on the side of the law.” The penalty will be Jackson’s third within a year; and as a result, he will lose his license for six months if he is found guilty. He does believe, however, that the judgment of twelve good people will decide in his favor; therefore, he demands a jury trial. Where in the Constitution is Jackson guaranteed this right?

7. “I can say what I want, write what I want, worship as I please, call together a group of my friends to criticize the government; and I am also allowed to petition the proper authorities if I so desire.” These rights that belong to us all are provided for in which of the amendments?

8. Donahue and McMillan are at odds over the location of the boundary line dividing their properties. The area in question dates back to a mistake made when the land was originally surveyed and amounts to just under one-half acre altogether. Since the two can’t agree on a settlement, they’ve decided to put the matter before a jury in a court of law. This they can do because of which constitutional amendment?
9. In the election of 1800, history made it quite clear that the framers of the Constitution had made a mistake in having the Vice-President become the man who had the second highest number of votes for President. That was all changed in 1804 by what amendment?

10. This amendment had the effect of cancelling the "three-fifths clause" (Article 1, Section 7, clause 3), which counted only three-fifths of the slaves for purposes of determining representation in Congress and taxation.

11. Nate Williams is a poor black who lives in the state of Louisiana. A few years back Nate was not allowed to vote in state and local elections because he could not pay his poll tax. He couldn't afford to buy his right to vote because he considered food and shelter more important. He could, however, vote in national elections because of an amendment in the Constitution that forbids the use of a poll tax in national elections. Which one?

12. Ronald Reagan became the nation's 40th President on Tuesday, January 20, 1981, at 12:00 noon EST. He was sworn into office by Chief Justice Warren Burger. Under the original Constitution, he would have had to wait until March 4 to take over as President. This lame duck amendment came to us through the ratification of which of our constitutional amendments?

13. Gallagher was suspected and finally arrested for the murder of Silas McGee. There were no eyewitnesses to the shooting. Gallagher did have a motive, but he also has a fairly legitimate alibi that will explain his whereabouts at the time of the shooting. He tells his friend Herman Philpot that he isn't "really worried. There isn't enough evidence to even bring me to trial." He is right. The Grand Jury fails to find enough evidence against Gallagher to even bring him to trial, and he is released under a "no true bill" statement. This same right given to Gallagher is ensured to all of us because of which constitutional amendment?

14. Henry Knott keeps a gun in his closet. Henry tells all of his friends that he keeps it there...not because he likes to hunt...but rather to "defend himself against anyone who would try to rob him." We all know that Henry could get himself into a whole lot of trouble if he uses that gun without caution. But on the other hand, we recognize Henry's right to keep the weapon to defend himself and that which is rightfully his. This right is one shared by all as a result of which of the constitutional amendments?

15. As long as we enjoy domestic peace, we do not have to let soldiers live in our homes if we don't want them there. This privilege from being forced to quarter soldiers in our homes is all a part of which constitutional amendment?

16. The power of Congress to levy a tax against the incomes of those who work in order to pay for the services of the federal government is clearly pointed out to us all in which amendment?

17. Which of the amendments gives eighteen-year-olds the right to vote, a right that was formerly reserved for only those twenty-one years of age and older?
The citizens of Washington, D.C., are now allowed to vote for their President, too. This right had been denied them before because only states were given electors, and the city of Washington, D.C., does not lie within the boundaries of any state. Which amendment changed all this to allow the citizens of our nation's capital the right to vote in presidential elections?

Arnold Gross, formerly of Athens, Georgia, now living in Jackson, Mississippi, lodges a protest against the state of Georgia because he feels his business was unfairly taxed when he lived in Georgia. He even attempts to file a formal lawsuit against the state of Georgia. We all know that if the state of Georgia refuses to be sued by Mr. Gross, then poor Arnold is just out of luck because there is no place for the case to be heard. The plain fact of the matter is that the federal courts will not hear cases involving citizens of one state against another state. This is clearly pointed out in which of the constitutional amendments?

Former President Nixon was elected twice by the people. Even though he resigned before his second term was finished, he could NOT have been elected to serve another term. Which of the constitutional amendments forbids a President from being elected to more than two terms of office?

The rights of Americans to consume alcoholic beverages was taken away from them in 1919 by a constitutional amendment. However, because of public protest and because it was so very difficult to enforce, the amendment was later repealed. Which amendment attempted to stop Americans from drinking?

We all know that it is now legal to consume alcoholic beverages so long as that person doing the drinking has satisfied the minimum age requirements. This right came to us only after the ratification of this amendment. It had the effect of undoing what an earlier amendment had done by banning the sale or consumption of liquor.

An historical incident occurred not too long ago when Nelson Rockefeller was nominated by former President Ford and then confirmed as Vice-President by Congress. This action became necessary when former President Nixon resigned, thus leaving Vice-President Ford to succeed him as President. Vice-President Ford became Vice-President when he was appointed by President Nixon to fill the vacancy that had been created by the resignation of Spiro Agnew. There has since been provision made so that in the future there will always be a Vice-President. This provision became a reality because of which amendment?

Clyde Billingsly is arrested for knocking down poor old Mrs. Finch (age 76) and then stealing her purse which contained $4.10. At the police station Clyde is treated rather harshly by the officers in charge and is bodily "thrown" into a cell. He overhears the arresting officer say that they are going to "throw the book" at him for doing such a lovely thing to such a nice little old lady. Clyde knows that he is a rascal, but he also chuckles at the comment because he knows that his penalty cannot be so harsh for committing such a minor offense as "purse snatching." Which amendment makes Clyde so certain?

It became illegal for one man to hold another as a slave as a result of which constitutional amendment?

The paragraph ensuring that all powers not delegated to the federal government are indeed "reserved for either the states or the people" is found in which constitutional amendment?

*Amendment not used

-Congressional pay increase

(Ratified May 7, 1972)