

THEY'RE MY RIGHTS!

INFORMATION SHEET

Bill of Rights:

- 1st 10 Amendments added to the Constitution
- Adopted in 1791
- Added protections for the people
- Protected people's rights from interference by the national government.

First Amendment:

1. Four forms of expression: speech, press, assembly, petition
 2. Supports democracy through development of an informed public
 3. Exposes people to different points of view
 4. Advances knowledge
- Provides opportunity for peaceful change in society

Rights people have when they are suspected or accused of crimes:

- Fourth Amendment: reasonable search and seizure, warrants
- Fifth Amendment: no self-incrimination, no double jeopardy, due process (fair methods and procedures in gathering information, making decisions, and enforcing the law)
- Sixth Amendment: speedy public jury trial, know what you're accused of, right to question accusers, right to a lawyer
- Eighth Amendment: bail, fair fines, no cruel or unusual punishment

Bill of Rights Information Organizer

<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Description - What it Guarantees and Protects</i>	<i>How Individuals and Groups Support this Right to Benefit Society</i>
One		
Two		
Three		
Four		
Five		

<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Description - What it Guarantees and Protects</i>	<i>How Individuals and Groups Support this Right to Benefit Society</i>
Six		
Seven		
Eight		
Nine		
Ten		

Impartial Jury

Amendment Six

Criminal defendants should have fair opportunity to present a defense. Defendants must be able to summon witnesses.

Notice of Charges

Amendment Six

All criminal defendants have the right to counsel, paid for by the government if they cannot afford their own.

Confrontation of Witnesses

Amendment Six

Compulsory Process

Right to Counsel

Source: Superior Court of California, County of Orange, Student Resource Center, <http://education.occourts.org>

An impartial jury is a "truly representative" selection from the community.

Amendment Six

This is an element of Due Process. The defendant must be informed of the charges against him/her.

Amendment Six

A criminal defendant may cross-examine any witness who testifies for the prosecution.

Rights of the Accused

Instructions: As you watch the Peer Court video, consider the Bill of Rights, especially the 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendments. If evidence of any of the Rights of the Accused listed below appears in the video, briefly explain it in the space provided. If it doesn't appear, mark an "X" in the explanation space. Be prepared to discuss your responses and why you may see or not see evidence of all the rights listed below in the video.

Reasonable Search and Seizure:

Double Jeopardy:

Self-Incrimination:

Procedural Due Process:

Speedy Trial:

Impartial Jury:

Notice of Charges:

Confrontation of Witnesses:

Compulsory Process:

Right to Council:

***Important Cases
Related to the Bill of Rights***

Brief Overview of Case:

Amendment Addressed in this Case (number and what right it protects):

What was the situation? Why was it an issue?

Supreme Court Decision:

Possible Dilemmas Created by the Decision:

Rights of the Accused

Definitions

Reasonable Search and Seizure:

Amendment Five

Amendment Five

Confrontation of Witnesses

Amendment Five

Compulsory Process

Double Jeopardy:

Self-Incrimination:

Right to Counsel

Amendment Six

Procedural Due Process:

Speedy Trial:

A prosecutor or police must provide evidence to a judge that there is "probable cause," a detailed statement explaining why a warrant should be issued. No one can demand a search or take another's property without a warrant issued by a judge or magistrate.
Impartial Jury

Source: Superior Court of California, County of Orange, Student Resource Center, <http://education.occourts.org>

Amendment Six

Amendment Four

Amendment Six

Notice of Charges

Amendment Six

A person may not be tried twice for the same crime.

Amendment Six

A defendant does not have to confess. The Miranda rule comes from this privilege.

Amendment Six

The government must follow difficult and detailed rules of procedure before taking a person's life, liberty or property. Rights include notification of what the law means, and fair and impartial hearings.

Prevents unreasonable imprisonment prior to a trial.

An impartial jury is a "truly representative" selection from the community.

This is an element of Due Process. The defendant must be informed of the charges against him/her.

A criminal defendant may cross-examine any witness who testifies for the prosecution.