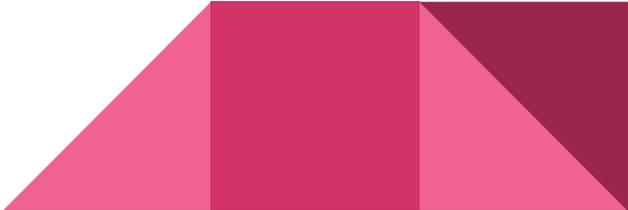




U.S Constitution Amendments

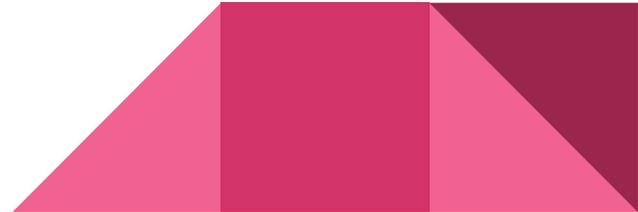
Christian Secular

1st Amendment-1791

- Freedom of speech, petition, religion, press, and assembly
 - Applied in *Gitlow v. New York*, *Near v. Minnesota*, and *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*
 - *Tinker v. Des Moines*: extended to students
 - *Schenck v. US*: does not protect dangerous speech
- 

2nd Amendment-1791

- Right to bear arms
- Lysander Spooner argued it is the only security against slavery
- McDonalds v. Chicago: applicable to local and state government
- DC v. Heller: applies to federal enclaves



5th Amendment-1791

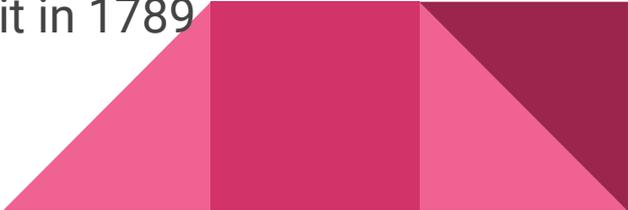
- Protects against self-incrimination and double jeopardy
 - Miranda v. Arizona: law enforcement must inform suspects of Miranda rights
 - Right to remain silent, other rights are taken from 6th.
 - Double jeopardy: prevents multiple persecutions
 - Precedent set by Blockburger v. US
 - Just Compensation: Federal government must pay compensation for land
 - Due Process Clause: applied to federal government
- 

6th Amendment-1791

- Guarantees rights to a fair trial for defendants
- Right to speedy trial, factors established by *Barker v. Wingo*
- Impartial jury
- Confrontation clause, *Crawford v. Washington* violated this
- Right to attorney
 - Involved in *Powell v. Alabama*, *Hamilton v. Alabama*



8th Amendment-1791

- Prevents excessive bails, fines, and forbids “cruel and unusual punishment”
 - Factors of cruelty determined in *Furman v. Georgia* (1972) by Justice Brennan
 - Cruel punishments include: drawing and quartering, public dissection, burning alive, and disembowelment
 - *Atkins v. Virginia*: execution of mentally disabled is cruel and unusual
 - Madison changed “ought” to “shall” when proposing it in 1789
- 

11th Amendment-1795

- Prohibits citizens from filing lawsuits against states with exceptions
 - Chisholm v. Georgia: Supreme Court gave citizens right to sue states in 1793
 - Chisholm v. Georgia is overruled by 11th amendment
 - Addresses sovereign immunity for the states
 - Stripping Doctrine: exception created by Ex Parte Young
- 

18th Amendment-1919

- Prohibition, or banning of alcohol's sale
 - Speakeasies, illegal liquor stores, also known as blind tigers or blind pigs
 - Enforced by Volstead Act, drafted by Wayne Wheeler
 - Named after a Minnesota chairman of the House Judiciary Committee
 - “Man in the green hat” George Cassiday
 - Jones law turned it from misdemeanors to felonies
 - Reversed by 21st Amendment
- 

19th Amendment-1920

- Women's suffrage
 - Supporters called Suffragettes
 - Organizations included NWP led by Alice Paul, NAWSA, NWSA
 - Silent Sentinels picketed the White House during Woodrow Wilson's presidency
 - Wyoming was the first state to grant it, named the Equality State
 - Minor v. Happersett opposed it
 - Addressed in Leser v. Garnett
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27th Amendment-1992

- Amendment that prevents the increase/decrease of Congress salary until a new election of representatives
- Originally proposed in 1789 but took 202 years, 7 months, and 10 days
- Researched by Gregory Watson in Austin, Texas

