

## Activity 1. Historical Origins of the Bill of Rights

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the following documents and complete the questions on the worksheet.

The English Bill of Rights, 1689

[http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th\\_century/england.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/england.asp)

Whereas the late King James the Second, by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges and ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this kingdom...

[The] Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, pursuant to their respective letters and elections, being now assembled in a full and free representative of this nation, taking into their most serious consideration the best means for attaining the ends aforesaid, do in the first place (as their ancestors in like case have usually done) for the vindicating and asserting their ancient rights and liberties declare

That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal...

That levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament... is illegal;

That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal;

That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law;

That the subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence suitable to their conditions and as allowed by law;

That election of members of Parliament ought to be free;

That the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament;

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted;

That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned...

That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction are illegal and void;

And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand and insist upon all and singular the premises as their undoubted rights and liberties, and that no declarations, judgments, doings or proceedings to the prejudice of the people in any of the said premises ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter into consequence or example...

Declaration of Independence, 1776

[http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/declaration\\_transcript.html](http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/declaration_transcript.html)

... We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—that whenever any Form of Government becomes

### ***The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"***

destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness... The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world...

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them...

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected...

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures...

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us...

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury...

A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Virginia Declaration of Rights

[http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th\\_century/virginia.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/virginia.asp)

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS made by the Representatives of the good people of VIRGINIA, assembled in full and free Convention; which rights do pertain to them and their posterity, as the basis and foundation of Government.

1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the People; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community...

6. That elections of members to serve as Representatives of the people, in Assembly, ought to be free; and that all men... cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for publick uses without their own consent or that of their Representative so elected...

8. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favour, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

9. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

10. That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted...

### ***The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"***

12. That the freedom of the Press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotick Governments.

13. That a well-regulated Militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State; that Standing Armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty...

16. That Religion, or the duty which we owe to our *Creator*, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and, therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practise Christian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, 1780

<http://www.teachingamericanhistory.com/library/index.asp?document=266>

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments, provided he doth not disturb the public peace or obstruct others in their religious worship...

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law...

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people, and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government, and to reform, alter, or totally change the same when their protection, safety, prospertiy, and happiness require it...

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free...

Art. X. ...[N]o part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people...

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or no offence until the same if fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself; and every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land...

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions...

Art. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature...

### ***The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"***

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer...

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government...

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner...

James Madison, Debates in the First Congress, 8 June 1789:

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llac&fileName=001/llac001.db&recNum=228>

In the declaration of rights which that country [*Great Britain*] has established, the truth is, they have gone no farther than to raise a barrier against the power of the Crown; the power of the Legislature is left altogether indefinite. Although I know whenever the great rights, the trial by jury, freedom of the press, or liberty of conscience, come in question in that body, the invasion of them is resisted by able advocates, yet their Magna Charta does not contain any one provision for the security of those rights, respecting which the people of America are most alarmed. The freedom of the press and rights of conscience, those choicest privileges of the people, are unguarded in the British Constitution.

But although the case may be widely different, and it may not be thought necessary to provide limits for the legislative power in that country, yet a different opinion prevails in the United States. The people of many States have thought it necessary to raise barriers against power in all forms and departments of Government...

In our Government it is, perhaps, less necessary to guard against the abuse in the Executive Department than any other; because it is not the stronger branch of the system, but the weaker: It therefore must be levelled against the Legislative, for it is the most powerful, and most likely to be abused, because it is under the least control. Hence, so far as a declaration of rights can tend to prevent the exercise of undue power, it cannot be doubted but such declaration is proper. But I confess that I do conceive, that in a Government modified like this of the United States, the great danger lies rather in the abuse of the community than in the Legislative body. The prescriptions in favor of liberty ought to be levelled against that quarter where the greatest danger lies, namely, that which possesses the highest prerogative of power. But this is not found in either the Executive or Legislative departments of Government, but in the body of the people, operating by the majority against the minority.

Amendments I-X to the U.S. Constitution, 15 December 1791:

[http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/bill\\_of\\_rights\\_transcript.html](http://www.archives.gov/national-archives-experience/charters/bill_of_rights_transcript.html)

Amendment I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ***The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"***

Amendment IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII. In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Suggested Activity (Group #1): Historical Origins of the Bill of Rights**

**Directions:** Read the English Bill of Rights (1689) and the Declaration of Independence (1776). According to the Declaration of Independence, which of the rights protected in the English Bill of Rights have been violated by the King of England against Americans? List them on the worksheet.

Liberties protected in English Bill of Rights	Liberties violated by King against Americans

**Suggested Activity (Group #1) Answer Key for Teachers:**

Liberties protected in English Bill of Rights	Liberties violated by King against Americans
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**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

<p>That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king</p>	<p>He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people</p>
<p>That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal</p>	<p>He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them</p>
<p>That levying money for or to the use of the Crown by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament...is illegal</p>	<p>For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent</p>
<p>That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law</p>	<p>He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures; For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us...</p>
<p>That jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned...</p>	<p>For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury</p>
<p>And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and preserving of the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.</p>	<p>He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly...He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected</p>

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Suggested Activity (Group #2): Historical Origins of the Bill of Rights**

**Directions:** Read the Declaration of Independence (1776), The Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights (1780). Which of the rights listed in the Virginia and Massachusetts documents are intended to help protect the natural or "unalienable" rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? List them in the worksheet below (Note: some rights listed in the state declarations might protect more than one natural right; also the right to keep and use property was thought to be an essential right in order to freely pursue happiness).

<b>General Right</b>	<b>Rights listed in Virginia or Massachusetts Declarations</b>	<b>Protects life, liberty or pursuit of happiness?</b>
No taxation without representation		
Right to know the crime one is accused of committing		
Right to know accusers and to call witnesses		
Right to defend with evidence in a jury trial		

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

No self-incrimination		
No excessive fines or cruel/unusual punishments		
Search warrants must be specific, not general		
Freedom of press		
Religious freedom		

**Suggested Activity (Group #2): Answer Key for Teachers**

<b>General Right</b>	<b>Rights listed in Virginia or Massachusetts Declarations</b>	<b>Protects life, liberty or pursuit of happiness?</b>
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***The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"***

<p>No taxation without representation</p>	<p>VA: all men...cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for publick uses without their own consent or that of their Representative so elected</p> <p>MA: No part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people</p>	<p>Pursuit of Happiness</p>
<p>Right to know the crime one is accused of committing</p>	<p>VA: That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation</p> <p>MA: No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or no offence until the same if fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him</p>	<p>Life and liberty</p>
<p>Right to know accusers and to call witnesses</p>	<p>VA: [right] to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses</p> <p>MA: [right] to meet the witnesses against him face to face</p>	<p>Life and liberty</p>
<p>Right to defend with evidence in a jury trial</p>	<p>VA: [right] to call for evidence in his favour, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty</p> <p>MA: every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him</p>	<p>Life and liberty</p>
<p>No self-incrimination</p>	<p>VA: nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself</p> <p>MA: or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself</p>	<p>Life and liberty</p>
<p>No excessive fines or cruel/unusual punishments</p>	<p>VA: That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted</p> <p>MA: No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments</p>	<p>Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness</p>
<p>Search warrants must be specific, not general</p>	<p>VA: That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted</p> <p>MA: Every subject has a right to be secure from all</p>	<p>Liberty and pursuit of happiness</p>

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

	unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions	
Freedom of press	<p>VA: That the freedom of the Press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotick Governments</p> <p>MA: The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth.</p>	liberty
Religious freedom	<p>VA: all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience</p> <p>MA: And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience</p>	Liberty and pursuit of happiness

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

**Suggested Activity (Group #3): Historical Origins of the Bill of Rights**

**Directions:** Read the excerpt from James Madison’s speech during Debates in the First Congress, describing the similarities and differences between the English Bill of Rights and the American state declarations of rights. Then re-read the English Bill of Rights (1689), the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776) and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights (1780). In the worksheet, next to the right contained in the English Bill of Rights, list the right as it is described in the American state declarations. In the far right column, describe what, if anything, is different about the way the right is described in the English and American documents.

<b>English Bill of Rights</b>	<b>Rights listed in Virginia or Massachusetts Declarations</b>	<b>Difference?</b>
Levying money for or to the use of the Crown, without grant of Parliament...is illegal		
It is the right of the subjects to petition the king		
The raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law		
The subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence		

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

Election of members of Parliament ought to be free		
The freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament		
Excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted		
Jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned		

**Suggested Activity (Group #3): Answer Key for Teachers**

English Bill of Rights	Rights listed in Virginia or Massachusetts Declarations	Difference?
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**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

<p>Levying money for or to the use of the Crown, without grant of Parliament...is illegal</p>	<p>VA: All men...cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for publick uses without their own consent or that of their Representative so elected...</p> <p>MA: [N]o part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people.</p>	<p>Recognizes that property belongs to the people, and can only be taxed or taken with consent of the individual's representatives in the legislature</p>
<p>It is the right of the subjects to petition the king</p>	<p>MA: The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer</p>	<p>In America citizens have the right to petition the legislature, not the king</p>
<p>The raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law</p>	<p>VA: Standing Armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty</p> <p>MA: as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature</p>	<p>Not much difference</p>
<p>The subjects which are Protestants may have arms for their defence</p>	<p>MA: The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence</p>	<p>In America all citizens regardless of religion have the right to bear arms</p>
<p>Election of members of Parliament ought to be free</p>	<p>VA: That elections of members to serve as Representatives of the people, in Assembly, ought to be free</p> <p>MA: All elections ought to be free</p>	<p>Not much difference</p>
<p>The freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament</p>	<p>VA: That the freedom of the Press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotick Governments</p> <p>MA: The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth</p>	<p>In America freedom of speech/press applies to all, not just Parliament</p>

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

Excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted	VA: That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted  MA: No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments	No difference
Jurors ought to be duly impanelled and returned	VA: That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty	In America juries must be unanimous before conviction

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Suggested Activity (Group #4): Historical Origins of the Bill of Rights**

**Directions:** Read the Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776), the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights (1780), and Amendments I-X of the Constitution (1791). In the worksheet identify where each of the rights listed in the Constitutional Amendments is located in the state declarations of rights.

Constitutional Amendment	Virginia Declaration of Rights	Massachusetts Declaration of Rights
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**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

<p>I: Congress shall make no law...prohibiting the free exercise [of religion]</p>		
<p>I: Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press</p>		
<p>I: Congress shall make no law...abridging...the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances</p>		
<p>II. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed</p>		
<p>III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law</p>		
<p>IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized</p>		

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

<p>V. No person...shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law</p> <p>AND</p> <p>VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury...and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.</p>		
<p>VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted</p>		

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

**Suggested Activity (Group #3): Answer Key for Teachers**

Constitutional Amendment	Virginia Declaration of Rights	Massachusetts Declaration of Rights
I: Congress shall make no law...prohibiting the free exercise [of religion]	All men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience	No subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience
I: Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech or of the press	That the freedom of the Press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotick Governments	The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth
I: Congress shall make no law...abridging...the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances		The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer
II. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed	That a well-regulated Militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State	The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence.
III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law		In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner...
IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or	That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted	Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions

**The Creation of The Bill of Rights: "Retouching the Canvas"**

<p>affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized</p>		
<p>V. No person...shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law</p> <p>AND</p> <p>VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury...and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.</p>	<p>That in all capital or criminal prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favour, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers</p>	<p>No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or no offence until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself; and every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land</p>
<p>VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted</p>	<p>That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted</p>	<p>No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments</p>