

Bill of Rights Vocabulary Practice

Problem 1: The condition of being free/irrevocable. 2. Liberty of expression/faith, intellect, or opinion. 3. The capacity to consent/claim, demand

Strategy 1: The condition of being free from restriction or control. 2. The right and power to act, believe, or express oneself without restraint of laws, customs, etc. 3. The condition of being physically unaffected by force/restraint, violence, or domination. 4. Freedom from want or lack of governmental control.

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| 1. This term describes a power usually reserved after having reached adult age. | A. Bill of Rights |
| 2. Liberty or property no longer governmentally guaranteed or guaranteed that government has power to appropriate for itself. | B. Freedom of religion |
| 3. One thing, the government cannot take something away from a citizen that private law would protect. private law is B. | C. Separation of church and state |
| 4. The first law mentioned in the constitution is called this. It was called the Constitution's basic constitution. | D. Freedom of speech |
| 5. This legal term means that a government has to act within the law when it acts. | E. Slaves |
| 6. A formal accusation of a crime made by a group of citizens called a grand jury. | F. Freedom of the Press |
| 7. A judge must have this document, which describes what acts must be reported for the public and the legislative branch. | G. Labor |
| 8. This term is legal speech for being the best interests of the people and the nation's best interests. | H. Freedom of assembly |
| 9. This term is the power the government has to take private property for public use. | I. Freedom of petition |
| 10. The first Amendment establishes | J. The Supremacy clause |
| | K. Search Warrant |
| | L. Billiard |
| | M. Self-incrimination |
| | N. Double jeopardy |
| | O. Ex post facto |
| | P. Right to own private property |
| | Q. Eleventh Amendment |