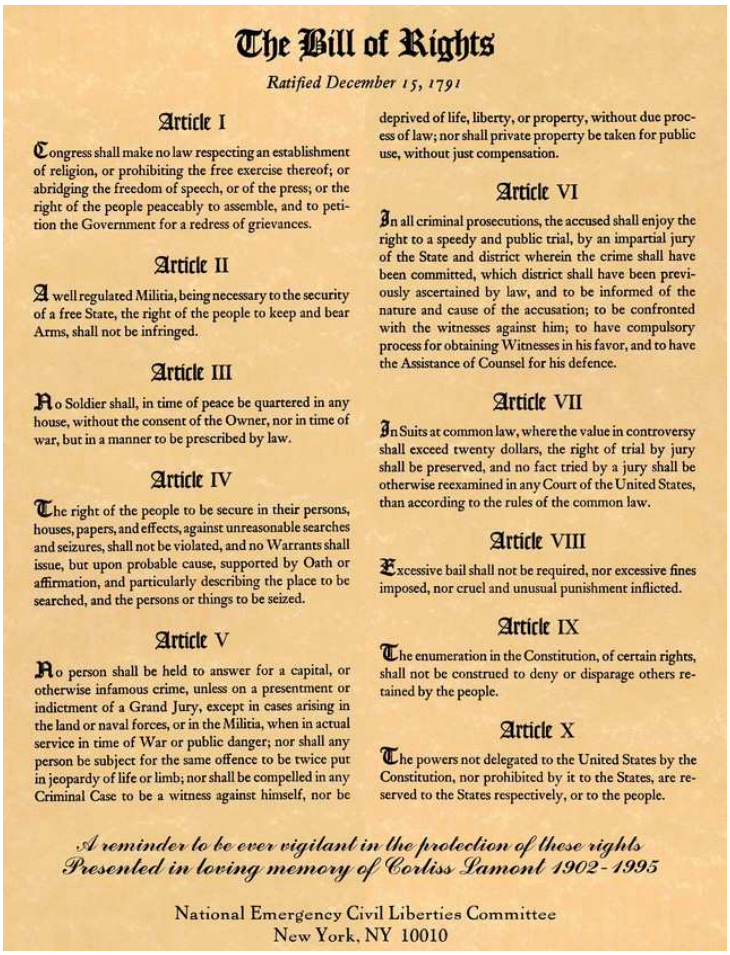
The Bill of Rights (1791)

The Bills Of Rights are the first ten amendments to the constitution of the United States of America and were debated on 25th September 1789. Finally 11 states accepted them and the ratification was finished on 15th September 1791.

1st Amendment:	Separation of state and church →Freedom of religion, speech, assembly and the press
2nd Amendment:	Right to carry weapons.
3rd Amendment:	No soldier can be quartered in a private household in times of peace.
4th Amendment:	No house can be searched without a court warrant.
5th Amendment:	No process to be held without charges; no new trial against persons already acquitted once before; the right to remain silent if the situation might get worse for you.
6th Amendment:	Right to get a public trial in criminal cases; right to the assistance of witnesses to prove you are innocent; right to a lawyer.
7th Amendment:	Right to a proper trial in civil matters.
8th Amendment:	Prohibition of excessive bail and particularly cruel punishment.
9th Amendment:	Fundamental rights can´t be changed although they are not mentioned in the constitution.
10th Amendment:	The rights not mentioned in the constitution are the business of the individual states.



The Bill of Rights

Ratified December 15, 1791

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article VIII

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

Article IX

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

Article 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.

A reminder to be ever vigilant in the protection of these rights
Presented in loving memory of Corliss Lamont 1902 - 1995

National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
New York, NY 10010