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| **SS.7.C.3.5 Explain the Constitutional amendment process.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
| **\***  **\*** | I can identify the methods used to propose and ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution.  To propose an amendment  • 2/3 of each house (287 of the 435-member House of Representatives, and 66 of the 100 Senators)  • Constitutional Convention to be called for by 2/3 (33) of the state legislatures  To ratify an amendment  • 3/4 (38) of the state legislatures must approve.  • 3/4 (38) of the state conventions must approve.  I can identify the common method of amending the constitution   * Step 1: 2/3 Congress proposes * Step 2: 3/4 State legislatures ratify   I can recognize the significance of the difficulty of formally amending the U.S. Constitution**.**  \*The Framers made the amendment process difficult because once an amendment is added to the Constitution it is part of it; no federal or state law may conflict with it.  \* Reversing an amendment requires another amendment which means that the same difficult process for amending the Constitution is needed in order to repeal an amendment. |
| SS.7.C.2.4 Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
| **\***  **\***  **\*** | The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called:  • Bill of Rights  I can list the five freedoms protected by the First Amendment (RAPPS)  • Religion  • Assembly  • Petition  • Press  •Speech     |  | | --- | | **The Bill of Rights - Key Points from the Amendment:** | | 1st Amendment (Hint: RAPPS): Religion, assemble, petition, press, speech | | 2nd Amendment: Right to bear arms | | 3rd Amendment: No quartering of soldiers | | 4th Amendment: No Illegal Searches and seizures – must have probable cause and a warrant | | 5th Amendment: Right to a grand jury in capital cases, Right to Due process, no double jeopardy, cannot be a witness against themselves (remain silent/Plead the 5th) and eminent domain (gov. can take private land for public use…ex. “Up”) | | 6th Amendment: Fair, speedy, and public (jury) trial, right to a lawyer, right to know accusations against you, right to bring witnesses | | 7th Amendment: Guaranteed jury trial in a Civil Case over $20 | | 8th Amendment: No cruel or unusual punishment or excessive bails | | 9th Amendment: All rights that are not listed in the Constitution are still protected by it (ex. Right to Travel, Right to Privacy) | | 10th Amendment :Powers that are not listed in the Constitution or banned by it are Reserved to the states (Federalism) |   \*\*Note; you will need to be able to analyze scenarios to identify rights protected by the Bill of Rights. |