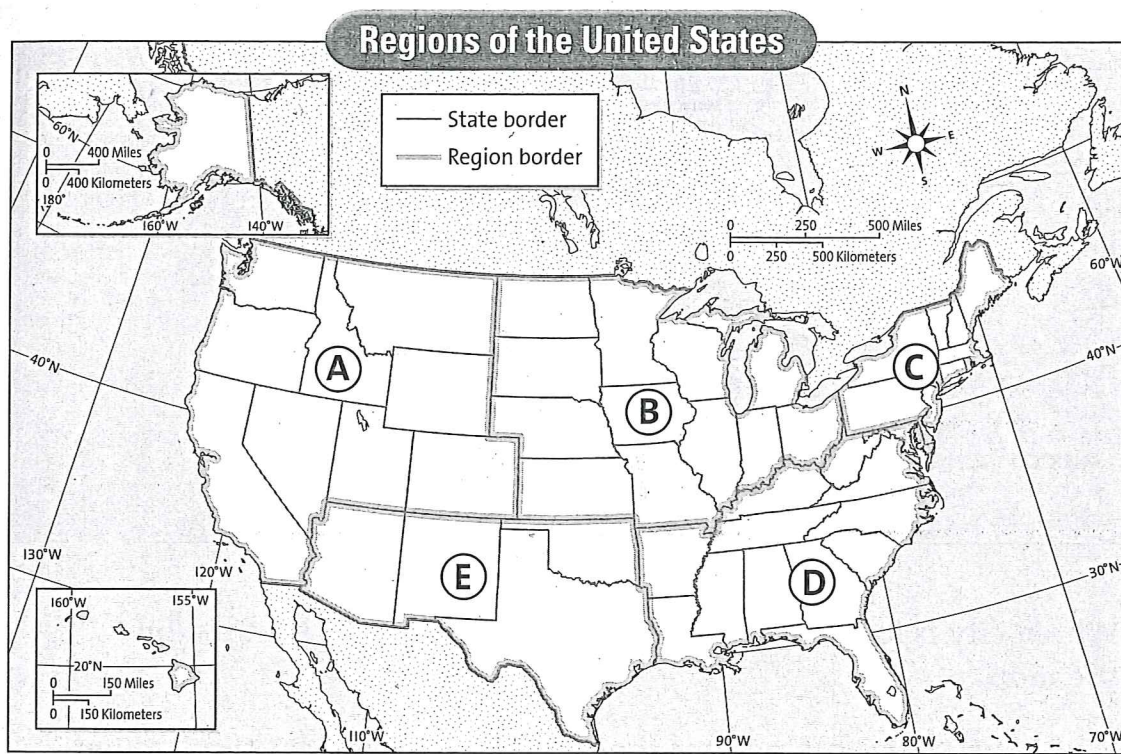


# 1.3 Regions of the United States

Many people think of the United States as having five large regions. A **region** is an area with many similar features. Five geographic regions of the United States are the West, the Southwest, the Midwest, the Southeast, and the Northeast.

## DIRECTIONS

Study the map of the United States. Then complete the activities below.



- 1 Label the West, the Southwest, the Midwest, the Southeast, and the Northeast on the map. Color each region a different color.
- 2 Label the states in the Midwest region on the map.
- 3 Locate the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. Trace the river in red and color the Great Lakes blue. In which two regions is the Mississippi River located?

(continued)

## 2.1 European Exploration

### DIRECTIONS

Read the following passage from Christopher Columbus's log of his first voyage. In it he describes meeting the Taino. As you read, underline important details. Then use the chart below to list details about the passage's two main ideas.

**Saturday October 13, 1492**  
 At daybreak . . . men . . . came to the ship in canoes, made of a single trunk of a tree. . . . They came loaded with balls of cotton, parrots, spears, and other things. . . . These they exchanged for whatever we chose to give them. I . . . tried to learn if they had any gold. Seeing some of them with little bits of this metal hanging at their noses, I gathered from them by signs that by going southward . . . there would be found a king who possessed . . . gold, and in great quantities.

Main Idea	Details
The Taino traded goods they had for things they did not have.	
Columbus wanted to find gold.	

## Session 4

**3** Read this information.

Isaac often goes grocery shopping with his grandmother. During their most recent trip to the grocery store, Isaac's grandmother mentions that the price of apples is much higher this year than it was one year ago.

Give TWO different reasons the price of apples might have increased in the past year.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

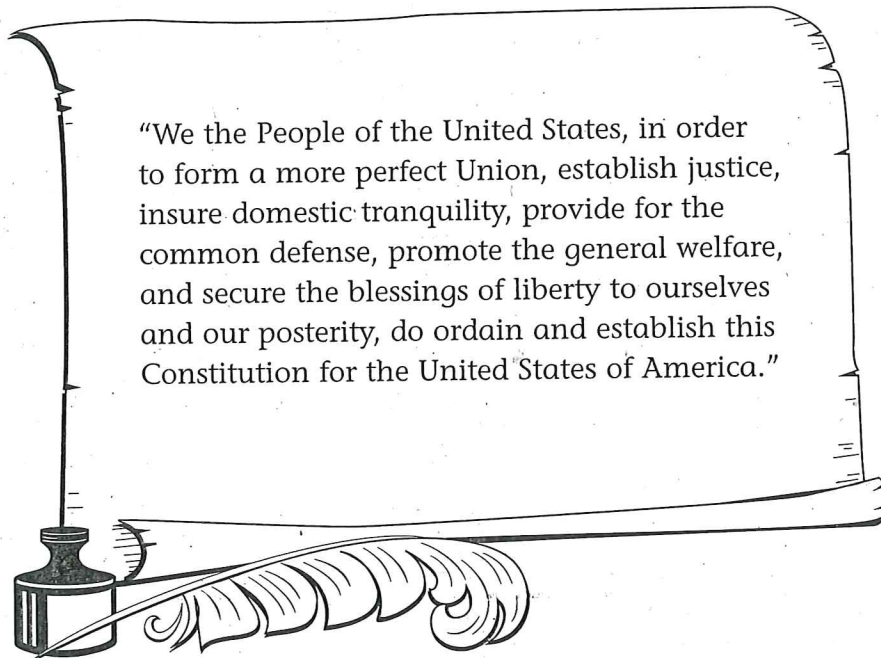
\_\_\_\_\_



The introduction to the Constitution is known as the Preamble. The Preamble states the basic functions of the government. By beginning with the words "We the People," the Constitution declares that the government gets its power from the people. This idea is known as **popular sovereignty**.

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the Preamble to the Constitution. Then match the language of the Constitution with the ideas that are being stated.



**The Preamble**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ establish justice
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ insure domestic tranquility
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ provide for the common defense
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ promote the general welfare
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity

**The Idea**

- A The government should help keep peace within the country.
- B The government should work for the common good of the people.
- C The government should protect the freedom of the nation for future generations.
- D The government should be based on a system of laws.
- E The government should defend the nation against its enemies.

## 5.5 The Bill of Rights

People who worried that the Constitution would give the national government too much power wanted to protect individual rights. Some said they would approve the Constitution if a bill, or list, of rights were added to it. Supporters of the Constitution promised to propose a bill of rights after the Constitution was ratified. The **Bill of Rights** was added to the Constitution in 1791 as the first ten amendments.

### DIRECTIONS

Use page 407 and pages R40–R41 of your social studies textbook to match the descriptions below with the correct amendment in the Bill of Rights. An amendment can match more than one description.

1 This amendment gives people the freedom to follow any religion or none at all.

---

2 Along with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments, this amendment deals with due process of law, or the rights of people accused of breaking a law.

---

3 This amendment says that “the right to keep and bear arms . . . shall not be abridged.”

---

4 This amendment protects freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

---

(continued)

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

**5** This amendment says that people have other rights not listed in the Constitution.

---

**6** This amendment says that the government cannot make people house soldiers in peacetime.

---

**7** This amendment says that the federal government can do only the things listed in the Constitution. All other authority belongs to the states or to the people.

---

**8** This amendment guarantees that people have the right to petition the government and to assemble, or gather together.

---

**9** This amendment protects people against unfair searches.

---

**DIRECTIONS**  
Read page 407 of your textbook and then define the following two terms in the space provided.

**10** due process of law

---

---

**11** reserved powers

---

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► NEWSPAPERS printed the Bill of Rights so that people could read it.

## The Bill of Rights

As promised, ten amendments were added to the Constitution to protect the rights of the people. These amendments, called the Bill of Rights, became part of the Constitution in 1791.

### The First Ten Amendments

The First Amendment gives people the freedom to follow any religion or none at all. It says that the government cannot establish or support any religion. It also protects freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to petition the government, and the right to assemble, or gather together.

The Second Amendment protects people's right to have weapons. The Third Amendment says the government cannot make people house soldiers in

peacetime. The Fourth Amendment protects people against unfair searches.

The Fifth through Eighth Amendments deal with **due process of law**. This means that people have the right to a fair trial. They have the right to a lawyer and do not have to speak against themselves.

The Ninth Amendment says that people have other rights not listed in the Constitution. The Tenth Amendment says that the government can only do the things listed in the Constitution. This means that all other authority, called the **reserved powers**, belongs to the states or to the people.

The Bill of Rights protects the rights of people in the minority. The majority cannot take their rights away.

### READING CHECK ✎ DRAW CONCLUSIONS

Why is the Bill of Rights important?



**Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition**  
The Constitution provides for the freedom of religion, speech, the press, peaceable assembly, and petition for redress of grievances. It also prohibits Congress from establishing religion.

**AMENDMENT 1 (1791)<sup>\*\*\*</sup>**  
**FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH, PRESS, ASSEMBLY, AND PETITION**

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.

**Weapons**  
Amendment 2 protects the right of individuals to own guns.

**AMENDMENT 2 (1791)**  
**WEAPONS**

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.

**Quartering Soldiers**  
The federal government cannot force a delegate to house soldiers in their homes during peacetime. However, Congress may pass laws allowing this during wartime.

**AMENDMENT 3 (1791)**  
**HOUSING SOLDIERS**

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.

**Searches and Seizures**  
This amendment protects people's privacy and safety. Subject to certain exceptions, a law officer cannot search a person or a person's home and belongings unless a judge has issued a valid search warrant. There must be good reason for the search. The amendment describes the place to be searched and the people or things to be seized, or taken.

**AMENDMENT 4 (1791)**  
**SEARCHES AND SEIZURES**

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.

**Rights of Accused Persons**  
If a person is accused of a crime that is punishable by death or of any other serious crime, a grand jury must decide if there is enough evidence to hold a trial. People cannot be tried twice for the same crime. No one can be forced to testify against themselves. No person shall be tried, twice, or convicted by the government unless the person has been given a fair trial. The government cannot take a person's property for public use unless fair payment is made.

**AMENDMENT 5 (1791)**  
**RIGHTS OF ACCUSED PERSONS**

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 offense 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.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The date beside each amendment is the year that the amendment was ratified and became part of the Constitution.

**AMENDMENT 6 (1791)**  
**RIGHTS RELATED TO CRIMINAL TRIALS**

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 defense.

**Rights Related to Criminal Trials**  
A person accused of a crime has the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, locally chosen. The trial must be held within a reasonable amount of time. The accused person must be told of all charges and has the right to see, hear, and question any witnesses and to call his or her own witnesses. The government must allow the accused to have a lawyer. This has also been interpreted as requiring the government to provide a lawyer free of charge to a person who is accused of a serious crime and who is unable to pay for legal services.

**AMENDMENT 7 (1791)**  
**JURY TRIAL IN CIVIL CASES**

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed 20 dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

**Jury Trial in Civil Cases**  
In most federal civil cases involving more than 20 dollars, a jury trial is guaranteed. Civil cases are those disputes between two or more people over money, property, personal injury, or legal rights. Usually civil cases are not tried in federal courts unless they involve a federal law, rather than just state law, or much larger sums of money are involved.

**AMENDMENT 8 (1791)**  
**BAIL AND PUNISHMENT**

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

**Bail and Punishment**  
Courts cannot punish convicted criminals in cruel and unusual ways and cannot impose fines that are too high. Bail is money put up as a guarantee that an accused person will appear for trial. In certain cases bail can be waived altogether.

**AMENDMENT 9 (1791)**  
**RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE**

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

**Rights of the People**  
People disagree about the meaning of this amendment. Some think it authorizes courts to protect certain individual rights even though those rights are not expressly stated in the Bill of Rights. Others think the amendment recognizes that state laws may protect a wide range of individual rights that are not mentioned in the Bill of Rights but that those unmentioned rights may be defined or regulated by the democratic process in each state.

**AMENDMENT 10 (1791)**  
**POWERS OF THE STATES AND THE PEOPLE**

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.

**Powers of the States and the People**  
Any powers not given to the federal government or denied to the states belong to the states or to the people.

**AMENDMENT 11 (1798)**  
**SUITS AGAINST STATES**

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States or citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

**Suits Against States**  
A citizen of one state or of a foreign country cannot sue another state in federal court.



# Bill of Rights

## Amendment Subject

<b>First</b>	Protects freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to assemble peacefully, and the right to voice complaints to the government.
<b>Second</b>	Protects the right to own and bear firearms.
<b>Third</b>	States that the government cannot force people to house soldiers during peacetime.
<b>Fourth</b>	Protects people from unfair searches and seizures of property.
<b>Fifth</b>	Guarantees that no one can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without the decision of a court of law.
<b>Sixth</b>	Guarantees the right to a trial by a jury and a lawyer in criminal cases.
<b>Seventh</b>	Guarantees the right to a trial by a jury in most civil cases.
<b>Eighth</b>	Prohibits very high bail, fines, and extreme punishments.
<b>Ninth</b>	Declares that the rights of the people are not limited to those in the Constitution.
<b>Tenth</b>	States that powers not granted to the federal government are left to the states or to the people.

Bill of Rights  
Congress of the United States



► The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.

**CHART SKILL** What does the Ninth Amendment state?

## The Bill of Rights

A few states ratified the Constitution quickly. Delaware was the first, on December 7, 1787. Pennsylvania was the second state to ratify the Constitution, thanks in part to the efforts of Benjamin Rush. Rush was a prominent doctor and writer who had signed the Declaration of Independence. He wrote articles in Philadelphia newspapers urging Pennsylvania to accept the new Constitution. By January 1788, five of the necessary nine states had ratified the Constitution.

In Massachusetts, the Constitution's lack of a bill of rights helped Antifederalists. But the Federalists pledged that Congress would add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution. An addition, or change, to the constitution is called an amendment. The Bill of Rights amendments would guarantee freedoms by placing specific

limits on government. Because of the Federalists' pledge, in February 1788, a constitutional convention in Massachusetts voted for ratification.

This pledge of a Bill of Rights won over other states as well. In June 1788, New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify the Constitution. Congress set March 4, 1789, as the date for the new government to begin work. By 1790, all 13 states had accepted the Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

When the first Congress under the Constitution met, one of its first acts was to pass the 10 amendments that would come to be called the Bill of Rights. The chart on this page summarizes the Bill of Rights. You can find the entire text of the Constitution and its amendments on pages R30–R60.

**REVIEW** Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution? Main Idea and Details