

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,*

*When in the Course of human events, it becomes **necessary** for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should **declare** the causes which impel them to the separation.*

*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 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.*

*Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and **transient** causes [...]. But when a long train of abuses and **usurpations**, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute **Despotism**, it is their right, it is their **duty**, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.*

Main author: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

Based on the thought of English philosopher \_\_\_\_\_:

- Men have the unalienable rights to \_\_\_\_\_
- Governments exist only to \_\_\_\_\_
- The power to govern is given by \_\_\_\_\_
- People have the right to overthrow the government if \_\_\_\_\_

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the **People** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish **Justice**, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general **Welfare**, and secure the **Blessings of Liberty** to ourselves and our **Posterity**, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

### Section 1, Article I

All **legislative** Powers herein granted shall be vested in a **Congress** of the United States, which shall consist of a **Senate** and **House of Representatives**.

### Section 2, Article I

The **executive** Power shall be vested in a **President** of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of **Electors**, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

### Section 3, Article I

The **judicial** Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme **Court**, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. [...]

Main author: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

Based on the thoughts of the French philosopher \_\_\_\_\_.

- The power to govern is given by \_\_\_\_\_
- Governments exist only to \_\_\_\_\_
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of Power: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Power is given to \_\_\_\_\_, formed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Power is given to \_\_\_\_\_, whose office has to be \_\_\_\_\_ years long and is elected by \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Power is given to \_\_\_\_\_

## BILL OF RIGHTS

### *First Amendment*

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**.

### *Fourth Amendment*

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.

### *Fifth Amendment*

No person **shall be held to answer** for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, [...]; 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 [...].

### *Tenth Amendment*

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.

Main author(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

- It's formed by the first ten \_\_\_\_\_ of the U.S. Constitution
- Wants to defend \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_
- It remembers the rights granted by \_\_\_\_\_ to English citizens
- The First Amendment grants the freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- The Fourth and Fifth Amendments, among others, grant citizen's rights, especially in case of \_\_\_\_\_
- The Tenth Amendment limits the powers of the Constitution, because it says that \_\_\_\_\_