

Unalienable Rights

Unalienable rights cannot be taken away without due process. There are two documents that list our unalienable rights –

Declaration of Independence

U.S. Bill of Rights

Declaration of Independence	
written in <u>1776</u>	written by <u>Thomas Jefferson</u>
Unalienable rights – <u>life, liberty (freedom), and the pursuit of happiness</u>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Bill of Rights</p> <p>The first <u>10</u> amendments to the Constitution.</p> <p>They were added to <u>protect individual liberties</u>.</p> <p>Added to U.S. Constitution in <u>1791</u>.</p> <p>Written by <u>James Madsion</u></p> <p>1st – 5 freedoms of expression 2nd – right to bear arms 3rd – no <u>quartering</u> troops 4th – no unreasonable searches and <u>seizures</u> 5th – <u>due process</u> 6th-7th – trial by jury 8th – no cruel or unusual punishment 9th-10th – rights of the people and the states</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">First Amendment</p> <p><i>“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or <u>abridging</u> the freedom of speech, or of the <u>press</u>; or the right of the people peaceably to <u>assemble</u>, and to petition the Government for <u>a redress of grievances</u>.”</i></p> <p>List the five freedoms guaranteed by the First Amendment –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Speech</u> • <u>Press</u> • <u>Religion</u> • <u>Assembly</u> • <u>Petition</u>
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Where did the idea of unalienable rights come from?		
Magna Carta (1215) <u>due process, trial by jury</u>	John Locke (1632-1704) <u>“life, liberty, and property”</u>	English Bill of Rights (1689) <u>trial by jury, no cruel punishments</u>

Terms to Know			
<u>due process</u>	- fair treatment of citizens by state and national government		
<u>seize</u>	- to take by force	<u>quartering</u>	- provide housing
<u>abridging</u>	- limiting	<u>assemble</u>	- gather in one place
<u>redress</u>	- correction of complaints	<u>press</u>	- newspapers, media