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THE BILL OF RIGHTS - FULL TEXT

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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.

Amendment 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 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 pri-



Amendment 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 defense.

Amendment 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.

Amendment VIII

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

Amendment IX

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

Amendment 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,

Understanding Your Rights

What exactly does it mean when an officer says, "You have the right to remain silent?" When You Have the Right to Request an Attorney

If I choose to remain silent, can this be used against me in my case?

Situations Where Miranda Rights Do Not Apply

Can remaining silent prior to being read your Miranda Rights be used against you later on?

Please explain the phrase: "Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law."

Please explain the phrase: "You have the right to an attorney.

If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided for you."

What is the difference between Miranda Rights and Miranda Warning?

What is an Interrogation?

When are police required to read the Miranda Warning?

Are there exceptions to when the officer needs to read <u>Miranda Rights?</u>

Type of Attorney That Handles Miranda Rights Cases

Do Miranda Rights Apply if They Were Not Read?

Best Way to Exercise Your Miranda Rights

Application of Miranda Rights with Minors

Purpose of Miranda Warning

Origination of Miranda Rights

Miranda Rights and Warning Explanation

When Miranda Warning Applies

Why The Right To Remain Silent is Important

How Miranda Rights Protect People From Abuse

Miranda Rights Affect On Guilty Confessions