

The Amendments

U.S. History

The following are the Amendments to the Constitution. The first ten Amendments collectively are commonly known as the Bill of Rights.

- Amendment I - Freedom of Religion, Press, Expression (1791)
- Amendment II - Right to Bear Arms (1791)
- Amendment III - Quartering of Soldiers (1791)
- Amendment IV - Search and Seizure (1791)
- Amendment V - Trial and Punishment, Compensation for Takings (1791)
- Amendment VI - Right to Speedy Trial, Confrontation of Witnesses (1791)
- Amendment VII - Trial by Jury in Civil Cases (1791)
- Amendment VIII - Cruel and Unusual Punishment (1791)
- Amendment IX – All Other Rights - Construction of Constitution (1791)
- Amendment X - Powers of the States and People (1791)
- Amendment XI - Judicial Limits (Suits Against a State) (1798)
- Amendment XII – Election of President, Vice-President (1804)
- Amendment XIII – Slavery Abolished (1865)
- Amendment XIV - Civil Rights - Citizenship Rights (1868)
- Amendment XV – Black Male Suffrage (1870)
- Amendment XVI - Income Taxes Authorized (1913)
- Amendment XVII – Direct Election of Senators (1913)
- Amendment XVIII - Prohibition - Liquor Abolished (1919)
- Amendment XIX - Women's Suffrage (1920)
- Amendment XX – “Lame-Duck”, Presidential, Congressional Terms (1933)
- Amendment XXI – Prohibition Repealed (1933)
- Amendment XXII - Presidential Term Limits (1951)
- Amendment XXIII - Presidential vote for District of Columbia (1961)
- Amendment XXIV - Poll Tax Barred (1964)
- Amendment XXV - Presidential Disability and Succession (1967)
- Amendment XXVI - 18 Years Old Voting Age (1971)
- Amendment XXVII - Congressional Pay Increases (1992)