Executive BranchLegislative BranchJudicial Branch	Fair application of the law
The Legislative Branch of the government, made up of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives	The first ten amendments added to the Constitution to protect people's natural rights
Act of trying the person twice for the same crime	An addition or change (especially to the Constitution)
The government's right to Take personal property to further the public good	The lower house of the Legislative Branch in which representation is determined by population
To formally accuse a person of a crime	A judge's order authorizing the search of a person's home or property to look for evidence of a crime
 25 years of age U.S. citizen for 7 or more years Resident of state in which elected 	 30 years of age U.S. citizen for 9 or more years Resident of state in which elected
To make a formal request	The upper house of the Legislative Branch in which each state has equal representation

 Freedom of speech Freedom of the press Freedom of religion Freedom to peacefully assemble Freedom to request the government to right a wrong 	A system established in the Constitution that prevents any branch of government from becoming too powerful
The leader of the House of Representatives	The leader of the Senate during the absence of the Vice President (usually the longest-serving senator of the majority party)
No specific qualifications; person chosen typically has a legal background as an attorney	A special tax that a person had to pay in order to vote
Rights that ensure people's right to vote	Granting women the right to vote
The right to gather together; stage protests, demonstrations, marches, etc.	To be tried and judged before a committee or panel of people selected from the community
The banning of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages; made into federal law by the 18 th amendment.	Punishment that involves in- flicting pain and torture or that does not "fit" the crime.