

PART I: DEFINITION (1–20)

Bill of Rights

Due Process

Equal Protection

Bail

Habeas Corpus

Double Jeopardy

Ex Post Facto

Bill of Attainder

Liberty

Property

Life

Self-Incrimination

Warrant

Probable Cause

Warrantless Arrest

Warrantless Search

Rights of the Accused

Civil Rights

Political Rights

Social Rights

ANSWERS

Rights protected by Constitution

Law that hears before condemns

Equal treatment

Temporary release

Produce detained person

No second trial

Retroactive law

No trial punishment

Freedom within law

Own/use/dispose

Right to exist

No forced confession

Court order

Reasonable suspicion

Arrest without warrant (allowed cases)

Search without warrant (allowed cases)

Protection of accused

Private rights

Right to vote

Well-being rights

■ PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE (21–40)

Due process ensures:

a. punishment b. fairness c. arrest d. silence

■ b

Equal protection applies to:

■ c. all persons

Bail is:

■ b. temporary release

Habeas corpus:

■ b. produce body

Double jeopardy:

■ c. second trial prohibited

Ex post facto:

■ b. retroactive law

Bill of attainder:

■ b. no trial punishment

Valid warrant needs:

■ b. probable cause

Issued by:

■ b. judge

Liberty means:

■ b. freedom

Property means:

■ b. ownership

Self-incrimination:

■ b. protection of accused

Warrantless arrest valid if:

■ b. caught in act

Plain view:

■ b. valid

Stop and frisk:

■ b. valid

Privacy limited by:

■ b. court

Speech freedom:

■ b. limited

Eminent domain:

■ b. with payment

Involuntary servitude:

- b. forced labor

Cruel punishment:

- b. prohibited

■ PART III: ENUMERATION (41–60)

41–43. Classes of Rights

- Natural, Constitutional, Statutory

44–47. Constitutional Rights

- Political, Civil, Social, Accused

48–51. Valid Warrant

- Probable cause, Judge, Personal exam, Description

52–58. Warrantless Search

- Incidental, Moving vehicle, Customs, Stop & frisk, Exigent, Plain view, Waiver

59–60. Warrantless Arrest

- In presence, Just committed, Escape

■ PART IV: IDENTIFICATION (61–70)

Law that hears before condemns → Due process

Temporary release → Bail

Produce body → Habeas corpus

No second trial → Double jeopardy

Retroactive law → Ex post facto

No trial punishment → Bill of attainder

Forced confession → Self-incrimination

Equal treatment → Equal protection

Freedom → Liberty

Ownership → Property

■■ PART V: TRUE OR FALSE (71–80)

Due process ensures fairness → T

Equal protection applies to all → T

Bail always denied → F

Torture allowed → F

Double jeopardy allowed → F

Ex post facto allowed → F

Privacy absolute → F

Warrant needs probable cause → T

Forced confession valid → F

Rights protect accused → T

■ PART VI: SITUATIONAL (81–95)

Caught stealing → VALID

No probable cause → INVALID
Forced confession → VIOLATION
Same case again → DOUBLE JEOPARDY
No payment property → INVALID
No lawyer → VIOLATION
No trial → BILL OF ATTAINDER
Past law → **

SUPER QUICK REVIEW (ITO NA LANG KABISADUHIN MO)

Due process → hear before condemn
Bail → temporary release
Double jeopardy → no second trial
Ex post facto → past law punishment
Bill of attainder → no trial punishment
Habeas corpus → produce body

■ VALID WITHOUT WARRANT

Caught in act

Plain view

Moving vehicle

■ INVALID

No warrant + no reason

Forced confession

No due process

■ RIGHTS OF ACCUSED

Remain silent

With lawyer

Presumed innocent

Speedy trial

■ VALID WARRANT

Probable cause

Judge

Personal exam

Specific description

1. Why is the Bill of Rights important in a democratic society?

The Bill of Rights is important because it protects the fundamental freedoms of individuals against abuse by the government. It ensures that citizens are treated fairly and that their life, liberty, and property are safeguarded. In a democratic society, it limits the power of the state and promotes justice, equality, and respect for human dignity.

2. Explain Due Process and its importance.

Due process means that a person must be given a fair hearing before being judged or punished. It is defined as a law that hears before it condemns. Its importance lies in protecting individuals from arbitrary actions of the government and ensuring fairness in legal proceedings. Without due

process, justice cannot be achieved.

3. Differentiate Due Process and Equal Protection.

Due process focuses on fairness in procedures and laws, ensuring that individuals are given the opportunity to be heard before judgment. Equal protection, on the other hand, ensures that all persons who are similarly situated are treated equally under the law.

4. Explain the rights of the accused and why they are necessary.

The rights of the accused include the right to remain silent, the right to counsel, the right to be presumed innocent, and the right to a speedy trial.

5. Why is self-incrimination prohibited?

Self-incrimination is prohibited to protect individuals from being forced to confess.

6. Explain Double Jeopardy.

Double jeopardy means that a person cannot be tried twice for the same offense.

7. Explain Ex Post Facto Law.

An ex post facto law is a law that applies retroactively.

8. Discuss the importance of warrant requirements.

Warrants protect individuals from unreasonable searches.

9. When are warrantless searches and arrests valid?

When caught in act, plain view, moving vehicle.

10. Explain Habeas Corpus.

Habeas corpus requires production of detained person.

11. Discuss the role of bail.

Bail allows temporary release.

12. Why are cruel punishments prohibited?

To protect human dignity.