Grievance in Declaration of Independence	Where in the Constitution	Solutions to Grievances
Taxation without Representation : "For imposing taxes on us without our consent"		
Having armies among colonist: "He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures"		
Colonists not allowed to speak out/question the King: "He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing his invasions on the rights of the people"		
Quartering Act forced colonists to house troops: "For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us"		
Judges were coerced into decisions: "He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries."		
No trial by a jury of peers was assured: "For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury"		
King abusing power to veto laws: "He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good"		
Military superior to the civil government: "He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power"		

"He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good" Grievance against King George III written in the Declaration of Independence

"He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure [length] of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries"

Grievance against King George III written in the Declaration of Independence

"He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people" Grievance against King George III written in the Declaration of Independence

"For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent"

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"He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures"

U.S. Constitution—Article. I: Legislative Branch

Two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections [of the president], to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law

U.S. Constitution—Article. I: Legislative Branch

To raise and support Armies,
To provide and maintain a
Navy;
To make Rules for the
Government and Regulation of
the land and naval Forces;

U.S. Constitution—Article III: Judicial Branch

The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation [salary], which shall not be diminished [made less] during their Continuance in Office.

U.S. Constitution—Article 2: Executive Branch

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Bill of Rights: Amendment III to the U.S. Constitution

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

U.S. Constitution—Article. I: Legislative Branch

All Bills for raising Revenue [taxes] shall originate [start] in the House of Representatives.

Bill of Rights: Amendment VI to the U.S. Constitution

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury ... and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Bill of Rights: Amendment I to the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall make no law ...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.

ANSWERS

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