**Justification for the Creation of the U.S. Bill of Rights**

In 1789, just nine months after the United States Constitution was written and ratified, the Bill of Rights was adopted by Congress. This collection of ten amendments was designed not so much as an additional afterthought, but as an enhancement to the Constitution. It is fitting that the original ten amendments were not included in the precepts set down in the Constitution itself, and it is also appropriate that they were permanently appended to it in the form of an official bill.

Where the Constitution addresses the larger questions of governing a people and representing them in a fair manner, the Bill of Rights turns its vision inward, to the rights of the individual and the states that house them. Where the Constitution treats issues regarding the country, the Bill of Rights sees to it that the people who comprise the country are protected in amendments that balance the power of the governors of the land.

The Bill of Rights is, in fact, such a well-conceived document, that its original ten amendments comprise more than one-third of the total number of amendments that make it up today. This is an inspiring testimony to the foresight of its originators, Thomas Jefferson, who advocated its creation, and James Madison, who actually wrote it.

By attaching the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution, our forefathers demonstrated to the people they represented that they considered personal and state rights important enough to be set out in print and forever attached to the Constitution, whose preamble purports to create a more perfect union and secure the blessings of liberty.

The revolutionary thinkers who conceived the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights have been splendidly vindicated by America’s 225 years of successful governance, in a country that has inspired not only its citizens, but also the whole world.