

Unit 3 Study Guide: Civil Liberties and Rights

Directions

Answer each question on a separate sheet of paper. Be certain that you answer all parts of each question. Also, be sure to number them according to the pattern set below.

Federalist vs. Antifederalist (From Notes)

1. What were the three main arguments by the Federalists? (Slide 1)
2. What were the three main arguments by the Anti-Federalists? (Slide 2)
3. What was the chief problem with the Constitution according the Anti-Federalists? (Slide 3)
4. What are the three primary themes of the Bill of Rights? (Slide 4)
5. What was the problem with the Bill of Rights until after the Civil War? **EXPLAIN!** (Slide 9)
6. What is the Incorporation Doctrine, and how did it correct the flaw from question 5? (Slide 10)
7. Explain the impact of incorporation on Civil Liberties. (Slide 11)
8. Explain the impact of Incorporation on Civil Rights. (Slide 12)

Ch. 10 – We the People: The Bill of Rights

1. Which of the Amendment guarantees the protection of the freedom to assemble and the right to petition?
2. What is a search warrant? Which Amendment gave us the search warrant as a protection?
3. Define Eminent Domain. Which Amendment gave us Eminent Domain?
4. What is an indictment?
5. What is the function of a grand jury?
6. Which Amendment give us both the indictment and the grand jury as a protection against arbitrary law enforcement?
7. What is double jeopardy? Which Amendment gives us the double jeopardy protection?
8. Explain the self-incrimination protection. Which Amendment grants this protection?

CH. 19 – We the People: Rights and Responsibilities

1. Define the following terms, and identify where they are found in the Constitution:
 - a. Right
 - b. Writ of Habeas Corpus
 - c. Bills of Attainder
 - d. Ex Post Facto Laws
 - e. Jurisdiction
 - f. Extradition
2. Which Amendment covers *both* Due Process and Equal Protection? How are they different?
3. List the six duties of every citizen of the United States.
4. List the seven responsibilities of every citizen of the United States.
The answers to the next five questions can be found on pp. 210 & 211.
5. What is the responsibility that is tied to citizen privileges and immunities?
6. What is the responsibility that is tied to the right to free speech?
7. What is the responsibility that is tied to the right to bear arms?
8. What is the responsibility that is tied to the right to a trial by jury?
9. What is the responsibility that is tied to the right to vote?

Ch. 14, Sec. 3, 4 (From the Textbook – pp. 398-410)

Define the following terms:

1. Discrimination
2. Jim Crow laws
3. Separate but Equal Doctrine
4. Affirmative Action
5. *Roe v. Wade, 1973*

Ch. 20 – *We the People: Protection of Minority Rights*

1. What is the relationship between majority rule and minority rights?
2. Upon what 14th Amendment basis was ***Brown vs. Board of Education, 1954*** decided?
3. Which Supreme Court Precedent did the ***Brown*** case overturn?
4. What was the significance of the integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas? (See the last sentence on p. 219)
5. Give and explain four examples of Civil Rights legislation (p. 220). What did each one do?
6. What did the Equal Pay Act of 1963 establish? (p. 221)
7. What did Title IX (9) establish? (p. 221)

Civil Liberties Cases:

For each of the cases below, provide a one-sentence summary and a one-sentence statement of the impact of the case on the right it is associated with (e.g. "This case expands...This case limits...")

Freedom of Religion – Establishment Clause

1. *Engel v. Vitale, 1961*
2. *Lemon v. Kurtzman, 1972*
3. *Zelman v. Simmons-Harris, 2002*

Freedom of Religion – Free Exercise Clause

1. *Reynolds v. United States, 1879*
2. *Wisconsin v. Yoder, 1971*

Freedom of Speech

1. *Schenck v. United States, 1919*
2. *Tinker v. Des Moines, 1969*
3. *Texas v. Johnson, 1989*

Freedom of Press

1. *New York Times v. Sullivan, 1964*
2. *Gertz v. Welch, 1974*
3. *Hustler v. Falwell, 1988*