

American Democracy
Study Guide – Unit 5: Civil Rights & Liberties
Chapters 19-21

Vocabulary

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| 1. civil rights | 14. substantive due process | 25. capital punishment |
| 2. civil liberties | 15. procedural due process | 26. Jim Crow law |
| 3. Due Process Clause | 16. right of privacy | 27. separate-but-equal |
| 4. incorporation | 17. probable cause | 28. de jure segregation |
| 5. Establishment Clause | 18. exclusionary rule | 29. de facto segregation |
| 6. Free Exercise Clause | 19. writ of habeas corpus | 30. affirmative action |
| 7. libel | 20. bill of attainder | 31. reverse discrimination |
| 8. slander | 21. ex post facto | 32. jus soli |
| 9. sedition | 22. indictment | 33. jus sanguinis |
| 10. obscenity | 23. double jeopardy | 34. expatriation |
| 11. shield law | 24. Miranda Rule | 35. denaturalization |

Discussion questions

1. Although a democracy is based on freedom of expression, most people recognize the need to allow the government to exercise control over such things as false and misleading advertisements or advertisements of illegal products. Is the banning of cigarette advertising on television consistent with these necessities? Explain.
2. The text states that "The line between crowd control and thought control can be very thin, indeed." Explain how that is so.
3. You are a Supreme Court justice and a new case regarding use of State aid to a private school has been brought to the Court. List three questions you will ask about the case.
4. What might be the consequences of making the Free Exercise Clause absolute?
5. Opponents of aid to parochial schools say that religious beliefs are bound to have an effect on the teaching of nonreligious subjects in church-run schools. Do you agree or disagree? Explain.
6. Summarize the processes and procedures that result in a fair trial.
7. Explain the balance between police power and individual rights.
8. A police officer has arrested a suspect and produced evidence of wrongdoing. List three questions you would ask the officer to determine whether the freedom and security of the suspect have been violated.
9. The Supreme Court ruled that a State must recognize a woman's right to have an abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy. It then went on to rule that a State may prohibit abortions in public hospitals or clinics if the mother's life or health is not at risk. Explain whether these rulings are consistent.
10. Based on your readings, determine the limits on a reasonable expectation of privacy.

11. The Supreme Court has ruled that the use of mandatory death sentences for certain crimes is unconstitutional. What assumptions about crimes and criminals are suggested by this ruling?
12. The Supreme Court has changed its attitude toward laws that treat men and women differently. What factors led the Court to its present position on those laws?
13. Describe a hypothetical situation in which collective naturalization might be applied.
14. Consider the words written to honor the Statue of Liberty: "Give me your tired, your poor,/Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,/The wretched refuse of your teeming shore." Is this an accurate description of United States immigration policy? Explain.
15. In what ways have the problems of minority groups and women been similar in the United States? In what ways have women sometimes faced doubly difficult problems?
16. Is it fair that United States immigration policy favors certain occupations over others? Why or why not?

Court Cases

1. Lemon v. Kurtzman
2. Reynolds v. United States
3. Lukumi Babaky Aye v. City of Hialeah
4. Minersville School District v. Gobitis
5. West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette
6. Schenck v. United States
7. Miller v. California
8. Tinker v. Des Moines School District
9. Griswald v. Connecticut
10. Roe v. Wade
11. Mapp v. Ohio
12. Gideon v. Wainwright
13. Miranda v. Arizona
14. People v. Michael Angelo Morales