

UNIT 3 – Civil Liberties & Civil Rights

| Unit | Title and Topics | Percent of AP Exam |
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| 3 | Civil Rights and Liberties Rights and the Judiciary Your Rights The 14 th Amendment and Rights | 13%-18% |

Goals

- Critical thinking
- Creativity
- Collaboration
- Content
- Communication

Students will be able to:

- Define civil liberties
- Define civil rights
- Understand the difference between civil liberties and civil rights
- Identify the key components of the First Amendment
- Analyze the causes and effects of selective incorporation
- Identify key First Amendment rights Supreme Court cases
- Describe some of the major protections guaranteed by the First Amendment
- Describe the tension between security and liberty in contemporary politics and evaluate the merits of both sides of the argument
- Describe the evolution of First Amendment protections over the past two centuries
- Identify the key provisions and protections of the Fourth Amendment
- Describe the evolution of the rights of the accused over the past half century
- Identify the parameters of student rights in schools
- Describe the key moments in the history of the struggle for civil rights in the US
- Analyze the state of race relations in the US today
- List and evaluate the success of different methods the US government has used to fight discrimination
- Evaluate the impact of race on US politics
- Evaluate the statement: We are living in a post-racial America.

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| 3 | Civil Liberties and Civil Rights | First Amendment Civil Rights <i>Letter from Birmingham Jail</i> | <i>U.S. Constitution</i> <i>Bill of Rights</i> <i>First Amendment</i> <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> <i>Schenck v. United States</i> <i>New York Times Co. v. U.S.</i> |
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[Civil Liberties & Civil Rights Test Review](#)

20 multiple choice questions. 1 Free Response Question.

Anything from our readings, the textbook, or from class is fair game for the test.

To prepare for the test you should look over your class notes, read any handouts or readings, reread the chapters from the textbook, confer with your classmates, watch any videos and view any links from class, and study the following.

Define the following terms

1. First Amendment
2. Establishment Clause
3. Free Exercise Clause
4. Freedom of Petition
5. Clear and present danger doctrine
6. Fighting words
7. Freedom of the Press
8. Freedom of Assembly
9. Lemon Test
10. Writ of Habeas Corpus
11. Ex post facto law
12. Selective incorporation
13. Non-protected speech
14. Prior restraint
15. Libel
16. Obscenity
17. Eminent domain
18. Poll tax
19. Commerce Clause
20. Jim Crow laws
21. Segregation
22. Civil rights act of 1964 (Titles II & VII)
23. Executive privilege
24. Interstate commerce clause
25. Due Process
26. Fifth Amendment
27. 1968 Fair Housing Act
28. EEOC
29. Immigration reform and control act of 1986
30. Eminent domain
31. 14th Amendment
32. 15th Amendment
33. Equality of opportunity
34. Equality of results
35. Affirmative action
36. Rights of a person accused of a crime
37. Civil rights movement
38. Equal protection clause
39. Privacy rights
40. Regulatory taking
41. Miranda rights
42. Separate but equal
43. Bill of attainder
44. Dual citizenship
45. Exclusionary rule
46. Restrictive covenants
47. Double jeopardy
48. Majority-minority districts
49. Letter From Birmingham Jail

Answer the following questions

1. What rights are protected in the first amendment?
2. What public funds can go to parochial (religious) schools?
3. How did the Burger Court define obscenity?
4. Is flag burning illegal?
5. Explain whether polygamy is protected by The First Amendment.
6. What is the difference between the Free Exercise Clause + the Establishment Clause?
7. Is the term "separation of Church and State" in the First Amendment?
8. Can a public school have a Bible study?
9. What clause of the constitution has the Congress used to regulate discrimination?
10. What were some ways that whites subordinated Black political power after the civil war?
11. What laws did Congress pass to regulate discrimination?
12. Describe some Supreme Court rulings that help expand the rights of those accused of crimes:
13. Can laws change opinion and behavior?
14. Discuss the difference between equality of opportunity and equality of results.
15. In what way does the Constitution regulate equality?
16. Evaluate the legality of affirmative action, explaining recent Supreme Court rulings regarding affirmative action.
17. What exceptions are there to the general rule against warrantless searches?
18. Explain how the federal government has expanded power regarding civil rights throughout the 20th century.

19. Describe and analyze the expanding role of the government in combating discrimination and expanding economic equality.
20. Identify three Supreme Court cases and explain how they have expanded privacy rights.
21. Describe and analyze the expanding role of the government in combating discrimination and expanding economic equality.
22. Describe the state of our Fourth Amendment rights since 9/11.
23. Describe the state of freedom of the press since the Trump administration took office.
24. Describe the role of the Commerce Clause in regulating discrimination in the U.S.
25. Discuss the impact of the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act on addressing race discrimination.

Matching

For the following questions, write the letter from the set below, next to the number of the case that it matches

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| 1. Tinker v Des Moines | A. Upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act |
| 2. Miranda v Arizona | B. Ruled that the government could not violate the Establishment Clause |
| 3. Heart of Atlanta Motel v US | C. Ruled that even students are entitled to certain rights at school |
| 4. Engel v Vitale | D. Ruled that states could not violate an individual's 4 th Amendment rights |
| 5. Mapp v Ohio | E. Ruled that an arrestee must be told of their rights |
| | F. Guaranteed every defendant a court appointed lawyer |
| | G. Ruled that the Boy Scouts of America could discriminate based on sexual orientation |
| | H. Upheld the right to assemble peacefully to burn a flag |

Landmark Supreme Court Cases

Be sure to know the main facts of the following cases. *Denotes a **required** SCOTUS case.

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| 1. <i>Marbury v Madison</i> * | 15. <i>New York Times v US</i> * |
| 2. <i>Schenck v. United States</i> * | 16. <i>Dred Scott v Samford</i> |
| 3. <i>Plessy v Ferguson</i> | 17. <i>Engel v Vitale</i> * |
| 4. <i>Brown v Board</i> * | 18. <i>Santa Fe Board v Doe</i> |
| 5. <i>Gitlow v New York</i> * | 19. <i>Swann v Mecklenburg Board</i> |
| 6. <i>Mapp v Ohio</i> | 20. <i>Texas v Johnson</i> |
| 7. <i>Gideon v Wainwright</i> * | 21. <i>Heart of Atlanta Motel v US</i> |
| 8. <i>Miranda v Arizona</i> | 22. <i>Lemon v Kurtzman</i> |
| 9. <i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i> * | 23. <i>Reynolds v US</i> |
| 10. <i>Roe v Wade</i> * | 24. <i>Griswold v Connecticut</i> |
| 11. <i>Tinker v Des Moines</i> * | 25. <i>Boy Scouts v Dale</i> |
| 12. <i>Miller v California</i> | 26. <i>Bakke v. California</i> |
| 13. <i>Buckley v Valeo</i> | |
| 14. <i>New York Times v Sullivan</i> | |

Free Response Practice - SCOTUS Comparison Question

The First Amendment includes two clauses relating to the freedom of religion.

(a) The Supreme Court based the ruling in the following cases upon what portion of the First Amendment.

Engel v. Vitale

Reynolds v. US

(b) Explain how was the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment resulted in different rulings in these cases?

(c) Describe one action the President could take who did not agree with either ruling?

Brainstorm

List & define the top 5 terms you think will be on the test.

Practice Questions

1. Under reasonable time, place and manner restrictions, all of the following are protected by the First Amendment EXCEPT:
 - a. Libel
 - b. flag burning
 - c. political demonstrations
 - d. criticizing government officials
2. Citizens are guaranteed that the national government will not interfere with their practice of religion on the basis of:
 - a. Article VI of the Constitution
 - b. The establishment clause
 - c. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act
 - d. The free exercise clause
3. The "wall of separation" doctrine refers to the
 - a. Division between levels of government
 - b. Unique powers possessed by each branch of government
 - c. Division of church and state
 - d. Barrier between legislative chambers
4. The federal Constitution guarantees all of the following rights to a person arrested and charged with a serious crime EXCEPT the right to
 - a. remain silent
 - b. be represented by a lawyer
 - c. negotiate a plea bargain
 - d. receive a speedy and public trial
5. The Supreme Court's decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* was based mainly on the
 - a. due process clause of the Fifth Amendment
 - b. Eighth Amendment restriction against cruel and unusual punishment
 - c. abolition of slavery by the Thirteenth Amendment
 - d. "full faith and credit" clause of the Constitution