

# UNIT WORKBOOK

## Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights  
Second Amendment Rights

Civil Rights for African-Americans  
Letter to King from a Group of Clergymen  
Letter from a Birmingham Jail

Freedom of Religion and the Press  
Freedom of Speech

Civil Rights for Women and LGBTQ

Fourth Amendment and Fifth Amendment  
Sixth Amendment and Eighth Amendment

**APGov**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

## **CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS**

<b>CIVIL LIBERTIES</b>	<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b>
<b>RIGHTS PROTECTED IN THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION</b>	
<b>THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE STATES</b>	
<b>SELECTIVE INCORPORATION</b>	

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

## SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS

Second Amendment

*D.C. v. Heller* (2008)

*McDonald v. Chicago* (2010)

Background

Issue

Ruling

Implications

*Do government regulations of firearms promote or interfere with public safety and individual rights?*

## FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND THE PRESS

FREEDOM OF RELIGION	
Establishment Clause	Free Exercise Clause
<p><i>Engel v. Vitale (1962)</i></p> <p><u>Background</u></p>   <p><u>Issue</u></p>   <p><u>Ruling</u></p>   <p><u>Implications</u></p>	<p><i>Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)</i></p> <p><u>Background</u></p>   <p><u>Issue</u></p>   <p><u>Ruling</u></p>   <p><u>Implications</u></p>
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS	
<p><i>New York Times v. United States (1971)</i></p> <p><u>Background</u></p>   <p><u>Ruling</u></p>	<p><u>Issue</u></p>   <p><u>Implications</u></p>

APGov

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Protected Speech	Non-protected Speech		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER</b></p> <p><i>Schenck v. United States (1917)</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="width: 50%;"><p><u>Background</u></p>          <p><u>Ruling</u></p></td><td style="width: 50%;"><p><u>Issue</u></p>          <p><u>Implications</u></p></td></tr></table>		<p><u>Background</u></p>          <p><u>Ruling</u></p>	<p><u>Issue</u></p>          <p><u>Implications</u></p>
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## 4<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT AND 5<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT

<p>4<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT</p>	<p>What does the 4th Amendment state?</p> <p>What is an unreasonable search and seizure?</p> <p>What is the exclusionary rule?</p> <p>What is the USA PATRIOT Act and USA FREEDOM Act? Are these a violation of civil liberties?</p>
<p>5<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT</p>	<p>Miranda rule?</p> <p>Due process?</p>

## 6<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT AND 8<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT

<b>6<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT</b>	<p><i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963)</p> <p><u>Background</u> <span style="float: right;"><u>Issue</u></span></p> <p><u>Ruling</u> <span style="float: right;"><u>Implications</u></span></p>
<b>8<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT</b>	

## CIVIL RIGHTS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICANS

Describe ways in which African-Americans were opposed/suppressed prior to the Civil Rights Act.

24<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Voting Rights Act of 1965

### *Brown v. Board of Ed (1954)*

Background

Issue

Ruling

Implications

de jure segregation

de facto segregation



## **LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM JAIL**

- 1.** Does King consider himself an “outsider” by staging a civil rights protest in Birmingham?
- 2.** List and explain the four-step process King outlines for their nonviolent campaign.
- 3.** If King admits that breaking laws in order to change them is “a legitimate concern,” how does he still justify civil disobedience? List two reasons for his defense of civil disobedience, and explain how King thought a law can be disobeyed without leading to anarchy.
- 4.** How does King’s appeal to “eternal and natural law” help him examine human laws?
- 5.** Explain why King thinks the tension stirred up by his protest movement promotes social and political reform.
- 6.** How does King respond to the charge that he is an extremist? Whom does he identify as the real extremists?
- 7.** Why is King hopeful about the prospects for equal rights for black Americans?
- 8.** What is King’s response to the clergymen’s approval of how the police kept order during the demonstrations?

## CIVIL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND LGBTQ

The National Organization for Women and the women's rights movement

The pro-life (anti-abortion) movement

*Roe v. Wade* (1973)

Background

Issue

Ruling

Implications

Affirmative Action

Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972

LGBTQ rights