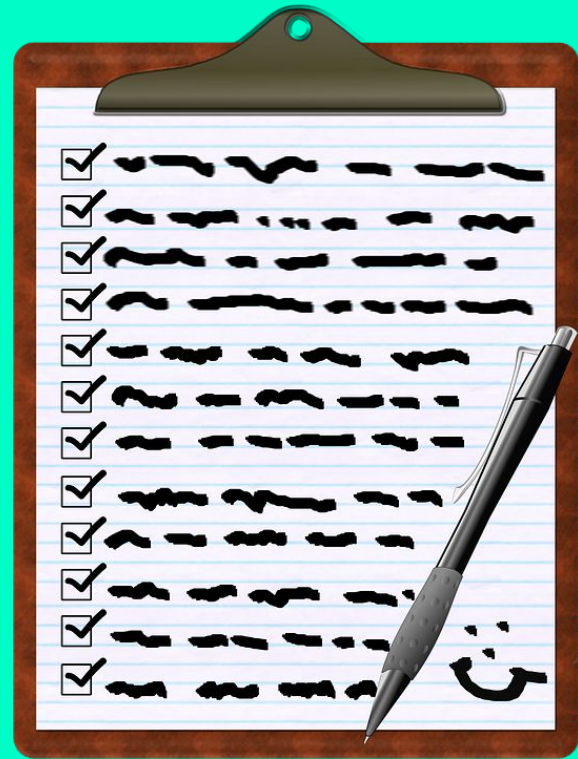


CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES DISCUSSION

WHAT ARE YOUR CIVIL
LIBERTIES?

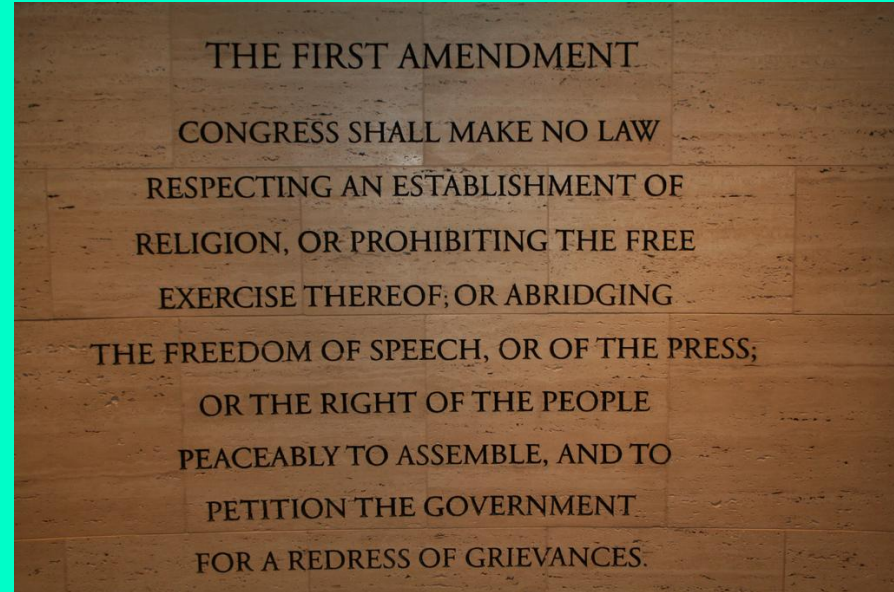
LIST AS MANY CIVIL
LIBERTIES AS YOU
CAN

RANK THE CIVIL LIBERTIES LISTED



DO BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Turn those 45 words into a 140 character Tweet using #alhsgov
- Use your phone or device to turn those 5 rights into emojis #alhsgov



HOW DID WE GET THE RIGHTS WE HAVE?

HOW DID WE GET THE RIGHTS WE HAVE?

Does the Constitution stop
state and local
governments from
infringing on your rights?

Fourteenth Amendment

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

WHAT DOES THE 14TH AMENDMENT MEAN?

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal _____ protection of the laws.

WHAT DOES THE 14TH AMENDMENT MEAN?

The same rules that stop the national government from restricting your rights apply to the states as well!

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal _____ protection of the laws.

GITLOW V. NEW YORK

1925

SCOTUS held that just as the national government could not violate your rights, neither could the state governments.

SELECTIVE INCORPORATION

TABLE 4-1 Selective Incorporation of Rights of Free Expression In the 1920s and 1930s, the Supreme Court selectively incorporated the free-expression provisions of the First Amendment into the Fourteenth Amendment so that these rights would be protected from infringement by the states.

<i>Supreme Court Case</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Constitutional Right at Issue</i>
<i>Gitlow v. New York</i>	1925	First Amendment's applicability to free speech
<i>Fiske v. Kansas</i>	1927	Free speech
<i>Near v. Minnesota</i>	1931	Free press
<i>Hamilton v. Regents, U. of California</i>	1934	Religious freedom
<i>DeJonge v. Oregon</i>	1937	Freedom of assembly and of petition

MAPP V. OHIO

Then in 1961, Mapp incorporated the 4th Amendment, and soon other amendments would follow

TABLE 4-2 Selective Incorporation of Rights of the Accused In the 1960s, the Supreme Court selectively incorporated the fair-trial provisions of the Fourth through Eighth Amendments into the Fourteenth Amendment so that these rights would be protected from infringement by the states.

<i>Supreme Court Case</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Constitutional Right at Issue</i>
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>	1961	Unreasonable search and seizure
<i>Robinson v. California</i>	1962	Cruel and unusual punishment
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	1963	Right to counsel
<i>Malloy v. Hogan</i>	1964	Self-incrimination
<i>Pointer v. Texas</i>	1965	Right to confront witnesses
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>	1966	Self-incrimination
<i>Klopfer v. North Carolina</i>	1967	Speedy trial
<i>Duncan v. Louisiana</i>	1968	Jury trial in criminal cases
<i>Benton v. Maryland</i>	1968	Double jeopardy

