**CIVICS REVIEW: Amendments & Court Cases**

**Bell Ringer**. Answer the following questions below as your bell ringer today.

**1) In the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution, what is the meaning of the phrase "We the People"?**

*A) The people express their will through political parties.*

*B) The people express their will by directly creating laws.*

*C) Government receives taxes from the people and exists to support them.*

*D) Government receives its power from the people and exists to serve them.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**2) Which branch of government would be responsible for declaring war on another country?**

*A) Legislative Branch*

*B) Executive Branch*

*C) Judicial Branch*

*D) This is not something that the federal government would do.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**3) Which of the following is NOT true about the lawmaking process?**

*A) The two branches of Congress create and vote on a bill that they believe should become law.*

*B) After passing Congress, the President must sign or veto a bill.*

*C) The judicial branch can override a presidential veto of a bill.*

*D) It is the job of the judicial branch to review laws and determine if they are unconstitutional.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**4) All of the following are checks, or limits, that the legislative branch has on the executive branch EXCEPT for:**

*A) Congress can override a presidential veto with a 2/3 vote.*

*B) It can impeach a president for wrongdoings.*

*C) It approves presidential appointments ambassadors and members of the Cabinet.*

*D) It can appoint federal judges.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**5) Where can a description of U.S. citizens' civil liberties and rights be found?**

*A) Declaration of Independence*

*B) Preamble to the Constitution*

*C) Pledge of Allegiance*

*D) Bill of Rights*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**6) “You have a right to remain silent!” This phrase comes from the court case *Miranda v. Arizona*. Which amendment protects your right to remain silent and to avoid self-incrimination?**

*A) 1st*

*B) 3rd*

*C) 5th*

*D) 7th*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**Part A: Matching Amendments.** Use the “Amendments and Court Cases” PDF reference guide to help you to match the rights and protections that we have to their corresponding amendment.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
| 5th | 6th | 8th | 13th |
| 14th | 15th | 19th | 26th |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RIGHTS/PROTECTIONS:** | **AMENDMENT #** |
| 1) Right to freedom of speech, religion, petition, assembly, press | 1st |
| 2) No unreasonable searches and seizures by the police without a warrant |  |
| 3) If accused of a crime, you have a right to a lawyer and a speedy trial by jury |  |
| 4) Outlawed slavery |  |
| 5) No cruel and unusual punishment |  |
| 6) Gave voting rights to women (cannot deny the right to vote based on gender) |  |
| 7) Prohibits quartering of soldiers |  |
| 8) Lowered the voting age to 18 years old |  |
| 9) Gave voting rights to African-Americans (cannot deny the right to vote based on race) |  |
| 10) Right to bear arms |  |
| 11) Protects your rights to due process, to not testify against yourself (“to remain silent”), to avoid double jeopardy, and to own private property |  |
| 12) Set citizenship rules and guaranteed that the states must treat everyone equally under the law, with the rights to due process |  |
| BONUS) You have rights that are not listed in the Constitution |  |

**Part B: Matching Court Cases.** Use the “Amendments and Court Cases” PDF reference guide to help you to match the landmark Supreme Court cases to their corresponding description. Each one will be used once.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Marbury v. Madison | Plessy v. Ferguson | DC v. Heller | Brown v. Board of Education |
| Gideon v. Wainwright | Miranda v. Arizona | Tinker v. Des Moines | Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier |
| US v. Nixon | Bush v. Gore | In Re Gault |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SUPREME COURT CASE** | **DESCRIPTION:** |
| Bush v. Gore | 13) This 2000 case was a close **election between two presidential candidates** where the court ended a recount of votes because there was no clear and fair way to count the ballots. |
|  | 14) This case ruled that suspects arrested needed to be informed of their rights by police before being questioned, such as the **right to remain silent**. |
|  | 15) This case involved a teenager who was arrested for prank phone calls and was not treated fairly. The court ruled that **juveniles have the same rights in court as adults**. |
|  | 16) This case overturned a DC law banning handguns. The court ruled that the 2nd Amendment protects an individual’s **right to own a firearm** in their own home. |
|  | 17) This case established the Supreme Court’s power of **judicial review**, which allows the court to decide if a law is unconstitutional. |
|  | 18) This 1896 case dealt with a law that prevented African Americans from riding on “whites only” trains. The court said that **segregation** would be constitutional if the separate accommodations were equal. |
|  | 19) This case focused on a Kansas school which tried to prevent African American children from attending. The Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” was never equal, and it began to **end legal segregation**. |
|  | 20) This case ruled that states are **required to provide a lawyer** to all those accused of a crime, even if they cannot afford one. |
|  | 21) This case dealt with a presidential scandal. The court ruled that the **president was not above the law** and couldn’t hide evidence, and it eventually led to the **president deciding to resign**. |
|  | 22) This case ruled that schools **can limit the 1st Amendment rights of students** (such as by censoring newspapers) if there is a legitimate reason for doing so. |
|  | 23) Students attempted to protest a war by wearing armbands and were suspended. The court ruled that this was free speech that was non-disruptive; therefore, **students have 1st Amendment rights that are protected in school**. |

**Part C. Multiple Choice**. Based on our reading and discussion, answer the following questions.

**24) The passage below is from the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.**

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**What was the impact of this decision?**

*A) States were forced to end all racial segregation in public schools.*

*B) States ended segregation in elementary schools but not in higher grades.*

*C) States were required to ensure the economic and social equality of all races.*

*D) States were allowed to have racially segregated schools so long as these were equal in quality.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**25) What was the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*?**

*A) Minors were given the same “due process” rights as adults.*

*B) Police were required to have a search warrant to search a suspect’s dwelling.*

*C) Defendants accused of serious crimes had to be provided with a state-sponsored public defender.*

*D) Suspects had to be told of their right to have an attorney present or to remain silent during police interrogations.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**26) On what grounds did the Supreme Court establish the power of judicial review in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*?**

*A) If the Supreme Court did not overturn some laws, state governments would challenge unpopular laws on their own.*

*B) Supreme Court Justices are less subject to popular pressure than others since they are appointed for life.*

*C) It is the role of the courts to interpret and apply the law, and the Constitution is the highest law.*

*D) The Supreme Court is more neutral than either Congress or the President.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**27) Concerned about rising crime, lawmakers for the District of Columbia ban all handguns in the city, and they require that shotguns and rifles be kept unloaded and/or disassembled. Which amendment has been violated here?**

*A) 1st*

*B) 2nd*

*C) 3rd*

*D) 5th*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**28) Which amendment gave suffrage to women?**

*A) 1st*

*B) 5th*

*C) 15th*

*D) 19th*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**29) Juan is 19 years old and a citizen. Can he vote in a Presidential election?**

*A) No, because the 24th Amendment changed the voting age to 21.*

*B) Yes, because the 26th Amendment set the voting age at 18.*

*C) Yes, because the 24th Amendment changed the voting age to 18.*

*D) Yes, because he has always had the right to vote.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**30) The 1st Amendment protects all of the following EXCEPT:**

*A) Freedom of speech*

*B) Freedom of religion*

*C) Freedom to petition*

*D) Freedom to own a firearm*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**31) Brittany is speaking at a rally outside the governor's office. She is angry about the bills that the governor has recently signed into law. She thinks the laws have hurt the people of her state. Brittany tells the people in the crowd they should attack the governor as soon as he leaves his office.**

**Which answer choice best explains whether or not the First Amendment will protect Faith in this situation?**

*A) It will protect her because she has the right to say what she feels.*

*B) It will not protect her because she is criticizing a member of government.*

*C) It will not protect her because she threatened the governor during her speech.*

*D) It will protect her because she is trying to change something she thinks is wrong.*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**32) Jessica brings a cell phone to school. The school has no rules about phones, but the principal creates a new rule that day that says that anyone who brings their phone to school will be suspended, and he attempts to suspend Jessica for having her phone on her in school. How have her rights been violated?**

*A) by having habeas corpus taken away*

*B) because of an ex post facto law*

*C) because of judicial precedent being created*

*D) she faced cruel and unusual punishment*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_

**33) The state of Florida attempts to execute a juvenile for committing a murder, but the Supreme Court rules that capital punishment for minors is considered “cruel and unusual” punishment. Which amendment would the court use to support their reasoning?**

*A) 1st*

*B) 4th*

*C) 6th*

*D) 8th*

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_