CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS

J. Alexander Branham Fall 2016

INTRODUCTION

Civil Liberties

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- How government must (or cannot) treat its citizens

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CIVIL LIBERTIES

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 - · Constitutional amendments, lawmaking
- The president to a lesser extent

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- Not originally included in Constitution because Hamilton & others thought it irrelevant

· Originally applied only to the federal government (dual citizenship)

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- The 14th amendment (post Civil War) provides for a single national citizenship, but the Court doesn't start to expand protections provided by the Bill of Rights to the states until late 1800s, but especially the 1930s & 60s

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- · Wall of separation?

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- · Difference in practice and action

Freedom of speech

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- · Some controversy about whether spending money on campaigns is speech

Freedom of the press

¹New York Times v. United States

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- Hugely protected (no censorship unless extraordinary circumstances)

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- · Hugely protected (no censorship unless extraordinary circumstances)
- · May publish secret documents that were given to them illegally¹

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 $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ Freedom of assembly and freedom to petition

- Freedom of assembly and freedom to petition
- Flag burning

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- Picketing

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- Picketing
- Peaceful demonstration (in public areas)

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- The right to bear arms
- Recently applied to the states²

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· Protection against unreasonable searches and seizures (4th amendment)

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 - Miranda rights³

³Miranda v. Arizona

• Right to counsel (6th)⁴

⁴Gideon v. Wainwright

- Right to counsel (6th)⁴
- Protection against cruel and unusual punishments (8th)

⁴Gideon v. Wainwright

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State	Total executions	2015	2016 (to date)
TX	532	13	6
OK	112	1	0
VA	111	1	0
FL	92	2	1
MO	86	6	1
GA	66	5	6

⁵Data available online

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- 1976 July 2016 the U.S. executed 1,437 people⁵

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Arguments for?

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- Arguments against?

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- · Should we use it?

⁶Roe v. Wade

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

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- Has been used to justify:
 - The right to privacy

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- · Recall that civil rights regulate who can participate and how they can do so
- Civil liberties are what government can't do, civil rights are oftentimes obligations that government must meet

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 - Equal all people who enjoy a right have an equal ability or opportunity to practice that right

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 - · And to put limits on who could own property
- Black people especially target

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... 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.

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- 1920 Women vote

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 - · Segregation no longer allowed under the law, but remains prevalent anyway

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- · Monday Sep 4th 1957 Elizabeth Eckford attempts to go to school



 September 24th - President Eisenhower sends the Army to Little Rock and federalizes the AK National Guard · April - Letter from a Birmingham Jail

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 - · LBJ asserts strong support for civil rights legislation

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- King assassinated 1968 in Memphis

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