

CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Civil Liberties = restrictions on government
- Civil Rights = protections by government

I. BACKGROUND

- A. Magna Carta
- B. 1689 English Bill of Rights
- C. U.S. Bill of Rights
- D. Supreme Court
- E. Watchdogs
 - NAACP
 - ACLU

II. APPLICATION TO STATES

- A. Barron vs. Baltimore - 1833
- B. 14th Amendment - 1868
 - equal protection
 - due process
- C. Gitlow vs. New York - 1925

III. Liberties Defined

- A. Religion
 - - Establishment Clause
 - 1. Everson vs. The Board
 - 2. McCollum vs. The Board
 - 3. Zorich vs. Clauson
 - 4. Westside Board vs. Mergens
 - 5. Engle vs. Vitale

- 6. Murray vs. Baltimore
- 7. Epperson vs. Arkansas
- 8. Walz vs. Tax Commission
- -Exercise Clause
 - 1. Jacobson vs. Massachusetts
 - 2. Bunn vs. North Carolina
 - 3. McGowan vs. Maryland
 - 4. W. VA. Board vs. Barnette

- EXCEPTIONS
- MONEY “IN GOD WE TRUST”
- PRAYER IN LEGISLATURES
- MILITARY CHAPLAINS

- B. Speech
- intent
- relative:
- slander?
- incite to riot?

- 1. Schenk vs. U.S.
-
- 2. Symbolic Speech
- U.S. vs. O'Brien
- Tinker vs. Des Moines Schools
- Morse vs. Fredrick

- C. Press
- libel
- 1. Near vs. Minnesota
- 2. Miller vs. California
- rules: prurient interest
- lacks quality
- offensive sexual behavior
- community norm

- 3. N.Y. Times vs. U.S.
- 4. Brandzbug vs. Hayes

- D. Assembly
- 1. Thornhill vs. Alabama

- E. Association

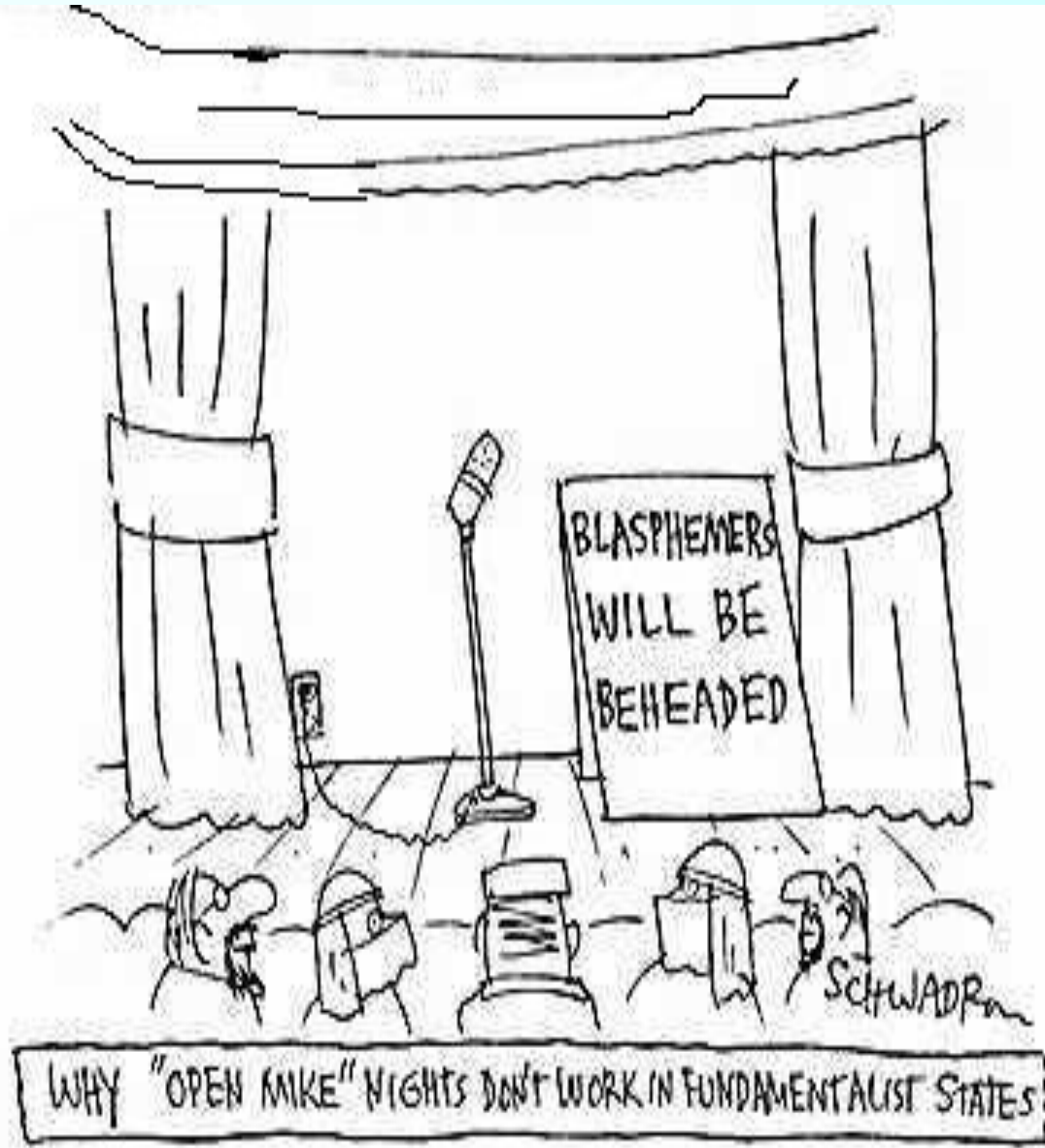
- 1. Shelton vs. Tucker
- 2. NAACP vs. Alabama
- 3. Elfbrandt vs. Russell

- Conflict:

individual freedoms vs. society's security

THANKYOU FOR CALLING
CIVIL LIBERTIES-
YOUR CALL MAY BE
RECORDED...





WHY "OPEN MIKE" NIGHTS DON'T WORK IN FUNDAMENTALIST STATES