Government Name Per Unit 5: Chapter 15

Lesson 1:

1. Why is free speech essential in a democracy?
2. Fill in the following chart.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Example | Type of Speech? | Protected by 1st Amendment? |
| In a television ad, a celebrity praises the qualities of a brand of soap. |  |  |
| A newspaper prints an article falsely accusing the mayor of accepting bribes. |  |  |
| A pastor preaches a sermon about love to a congregation. |  |  |
| A man posts a video online urging Americans to overthrow the government. |  |  |
| A website posts photos of couples engaging in graphically lewd acts. |  |  |
| Student wear armbands to class to protest tuition increases. |  |  |
| A woman screams violent threats at another woman in a restaurant. |  |  |

1. Give 3 examples of how a government can make reasonable regulations governing time, place, and manner of speech.
2. Give examples of how speech can be limited in the following.
3. Military –
4. Prison –
5. Public schools –

Lesson 2:

1. In what instances may freedom of the press be limited?
2. Why is freedom of petition and assembly important (to the Colonists and today)?

Lesson 3:

1. The Constitutional or Unconstitutional game. What did the Supreme Court rule?
2. States can pay for busing students to religious private schools –
3. States can pay for busing of religious schools to go on a field trip –
4. Schools can begin the day by reciting a short prayer –
5. Teachers can be required to observe a moment of silence at the start of the school day –
6. Students can lead stadium crowds in a prayer before a football game –
7. A city can display a Christmas scene that included a nativity scene, a Christmas tree, sleigh, and reindeers –
8. A person can be married to more than one spouse –
9. Amish children have to attend school after age 16 –
10. Students have to salute the flag and recite the Pledge of Allegiance –

Lesson 4:

1. How does due process protect individual rights and limit the powers of government?
2. GRAPHIC (page 461). Label the following cases by whether they address procedural or substantive rights.
3. Miranda v. Arizona 1966 –
4. in re Gault 1967 –
5. Engle v. Vitale 1962 –
6. Loving v. Virginia 1967 –
7. KaHS v. Washington State (KaHS has a school rule that allows only Seniors to park in jock lot.) –
8. How does the equal protection clause protect individual rights and limit the powers of government?

Lesson 5:

1. What Constitutional Protections and/or laws prohibit the following types of discrimination?
2. Race –
3. National origin –
4. Gender –
5. Age –
6. Disability –
7. Give arguments for and against the use of affirmative action in education and employment.

Lesson 6:

1. What are the two competing questions in regards to the 2nd Amendment? In recent years what side has the Supreme Court been on?
2. True False Private businesses that monitor and collect your online activity violate the Constitution.
3. What are the guidelines for government surveillance according to FISA (1978) and the Patriot Act (2001)?