



★ ★

- **The Fifth Amendment** also prohibits double jeopardy which means that a person cannot be tried twice for the same crime.
- **The Sixth Amendment** guarantees a defendant the right to counsel—an attorney.
- **The Eighth Amendment** prohibits “cruel or unusual punishment.” The Court has found that this prohibition applies to capital punishment when it is imposed in apparently arbitrary ways.

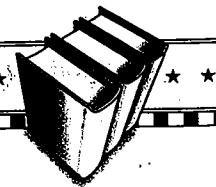
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[illegible]

- The Freedom of Information Act requires federal agencies to provide citizens with access to government records on request, except for reasons of national security and confidentiality.
- War and other national emergencies create tension between the need to maintain individual rights and the need to protect the nation's security. For example, the USA Patriot Act strengthened the national government but may pose a threat to civil liberties.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

## Guided Reading Activity 14-1 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



## A Nation of Immigrants

**★ DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to define the following terms:

**A. resident alien:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B. non-resident alien:** \_\_\_\_\_

**C. enemy alien:** \_\_\_\_\_

**D. refugee:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E. illegal alien:** \_\_\_\_\_

**★ DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to complete the chart below. Write the important elements of immigration policy for each time period in the space provided.

FOUR STAGES OF IMMIGRATION POLICY			
1891-1924	1924-1965	1965-Present	1980-Present

## Guided Reading Activity 14-2 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



### The Basis of Citizenship

**★DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to list three ways in which people become U.S. citizens. Briefly explain the requirements of each route to citizenship.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**★DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to complete these sentences.

4. To start the naturalization process, an applicant must file a \_\_\_\_\_ requesting United States citizenship.
5. Anyone who is at least \_\_\_\_\_ years old and who has lived in the United States as a lawfully admitted resident alien for 30 months of the previous \_\_\_\_\_ years and in the state where the petition is filed for at least \_\_\_\_\_ months may apply for citizenship.
6. If the applicant is married to a United States citizen, he or she needs only \_\_\_\_\_ years of residency before filing.
7. The key step in the naturalization process is an \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ hearing that the Immigration and Naturalization Service conducts.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process by which members of a whole group of people, living in the same geographic area, become U.S. citizens through an act of Congress.
9. Only the \_\_\_\_\_ can both grant citizenship and take it away.
10. U.S. citizens can lose citizenship through \_\_\_\_\_, or giving up one's citizenship by leaving the United States to live in a foreign country.
11. A person may lose citizenship when convicted of certain federal crimes that involve extreme disloyalty, such as \_\_\_\_\_, participation in a \_\_\_\_\_, and attempts to overthrow the government through violent means.

# Guided Reading Activity 14-3



## The Rights of the Accused

**★DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to explain what does and does not constitute reasonable search and seizure, citing relevant court cases.

requirements: \_\_\_\_\_

special situations: \_\_\_\_\_

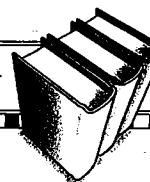
the exclusionary rule: \_\_\_\_\_

high school searches: \_\_\_\_\_

**★DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to complete these sentences.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ says that no one "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."
2. Protection against \_\_\_\_\_ rests on a basic legal principle: the government bears the burden of proof.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ or other incriminating statements an accused person makes when he or she is denied access to a lawyer may not be used in trial.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1966) the Supreme Court ruled that the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination requires that suspects be clearly informed of their rights before police question them.
5. In \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1988) the Court ruled that employees in charge of corporate records could be forced to turn over evidence even if it might be incriminating.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ means a person may not be tried twice for the same crime, thus protecting people from continual harassment.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ forbids "cruel and unusual punishment," the only constitutional provision specifically limiting penalties in criminal cases.
8. In \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1972) the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment was not constitutional because it was being imposed arbitrarily for a wide variety of crimes and mainly on African Americans and poor people.
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1976) the Court ruled mandatory death penalties unconstitutional.
10. In \_\_\_\_\_ v. \_\_\_\_\_ (1976) the Court ruled that under adequate guidelines the death penalty does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment.

# Guided Reading Activity 14-4 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



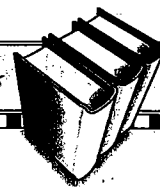
## Equal Protection of the Law

**★ DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to complete the following sentences.

1. The equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment means that \_\_\_\_\_
2. The rational basis test for determining whether a law violates the equal protection clause means that \_\_\_\_\_
3. In *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* the Supreme Court \_\_\_\_\_
4. When a state law involves a "suspect classification," the state must show \_\_\_\_\_
5. The fundamental rights of United States citizens are rights that \_\_\_\_\_
6. Discrimination exists when \_\_\_\_\_
7. In *Washington v. Davis* (1976) in response to a challenge of discrimination, the Supreme Court ruled that \_\_\_\_\_
8. The crucial issue of *Washington v. Davis* was that \_\_\_\_\_
9. Since the *Washington* case, an Illinois city zoning ordinance permitted only \_\_\_\_\_
10. When the ordinance in question 9 was challenged, the Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional because \_\_\_\_\_

**★ DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to identify the following:

11. *Plessy v. Ferguson*: \_\_\_\_\_
12. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*: \_\_\_\_\_
13. sit-in: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Civil Rights Act of 1964: \_\_\_\_\_



# Guided Reading Activity 14-5

## Challenges for Civil Liberties

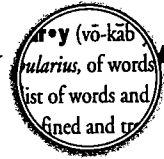
**★DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to explain why the following items are important to issues of civil liberties.

1. *Reed v. Reed*: \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Reasonableness Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
3. 1977 Supreme Court Ruling: \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Substantial Interest Standard: \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Civil Rights Act of 1964: \_\_\_\_\_
6. The Equal Opportunity Act of 1972: \_\_\_\_\_
7. The Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974: \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Civil Rights and Women's Equity in Employment Act of 1991: \_\_\_\_\_
9. The Omnibus Education Act of 1972: \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Freedom of Information Act of 1966: \_\_\_\_\_
11. The USA Patriot Act of 2001: \_\_\_\_\_

**★DIRECTIONS** Use the information in your textbook to complete the chart which shows the relationship between privacy rights of U.S. citizens and the U.S. government. Cite and briefly explain a court case or government act that clarifies the meaning of each heading.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY	
Government privacy	Case or act:
Citizens' rights to privacy	Case or act:
Confidentiality of health information	Case or act:
Confidentiality of credit information	Case or act:

# Vocabulary Activity 14



## Citizenship and Equal Justice

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**DIRECTIONS** → Select the term that matches each definition below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

jus soli	double jeopardy	affirmative action	non-resident alien
illegal alien	jus sanguinis	self-incrimination	security classification system
private law	expatriation	rational basis test	separate but equal doctrine

1. A person from a foreign country who expects to stay in the United States for a short time  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. A person who comes to the United States without a passport, visa, or entry permit \_\_\_\_\_
3. Legislation that applies to a particular person \_\_\_\_\_
4. A Latin phrase that means "law of the soil" \_\_\_\_\_
5. A Latin phrase that means "law of blood" \_\_\_\_\_
6. The giving up of one's original citizenship to live in a foreign country \_\_\_\_\_
7. The act of giving testimony against oneself in court \_\_\_\_\_
8. Being tried for the same crime twice \_\_\_\_\_
9. The process used by the Court to uphold a state law when the state can show a good reason to justify classification of criminal suspects \_\_\_\_\_
10. Used to justify segregation in the U.S. in the early twentieth century \_\_\_\_\_
11. The government policies that directly or indirectly award jobs, government contracts, promotions, admission to schools and training programs, and other benefits to minorities and women in order to make up for past discrimination caused by society as a whole \_\_\_\_\_
12. It provides that information on government activities related to national security and foreign policy may be kept secret \_\_\_\_\_

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**DIRECTIONS** → Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

amnesty	fundamental right	naturalization	alien
denaturalization	collective naturalization	exclusionary rule	counsel
enemy alien	suspect classification	discrimination	transcript
Jim Crow law	civil rights movement	resident alien	



# Reteaching Activity



## Citizenship and Equal Justice

### DIRECTIONS

Fill in the outline below by writing the letter of the items that could belong under each heading in the space provided.

#### I. Noncitizens in America

\_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Politics and Immigration

\_\_\_\_\_

#### III. The Basis of Citizenship

\_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Citizenship and Responsibility

\_\_\_\_\_

#### V. Protection Under the Law

\_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. Societal Changes and Civil Liberties

\_\_\_\_\_

- A.** Acts passed by Congress in 1965, 1986, and 1990 attempted to establish criteria and set numerical limits on individuals entering the country.
- B.** They are required to pay taxes, obey the law; they cannot vote but usually are not required to perform jury duty or serve in the military.
- C.** Automatic citizenship is granted to children born of an American parent.
- D.** The Fifth Amendment ensures that no defendant has to give self-incriminating testimony; suspects must be informed of legal rights; and no one may be tried twice for the same crime.
- E.** In 1924 the Johnson Act lowered the number of foreigners allowed into the country and instituted a system of national origin quotas.
- F.** Rights are similar to those of other Americans, including owning homes, attending public schools, and carrying on business.
- G.** Freedom of Information Act (1966) allows citizens to access public records upon request.
- H.** Immigrants may become citizens if they apply; are of good moral character; declare support for the government; are literate; and show a basic knowledge of American history.
- I.** Every defendant has the right to counsel.
- J.** Citizens need to demonstrate a knowledge of the law and a basic understanding of their legal rights.
- K.** The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) restricted the admission of Chinese laborers.
- L.** Any government-related or government-funded institution must adopt an affirmative action program.
- M.** Police may not search a home or use electronic surveillance without a warrant; nor may they arrest anyone without just cause.
- N.** Participation in government can include campaigning for candidates; supporting special interest groups; voicing dissent by writing letters to a newspaper editor.
- O.** States can no longer arbitrarily make rulings against women, based purely on their gender.
- P.** Aliens are classified into five different categories: resident alien; nonresident alien; enemy alien; refugees; and illegal alien.
- Q.** Citizenship belongs to all people born in the United States, except those who are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
- R.** Citizens should vote in local, state, and national elections.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY Activity

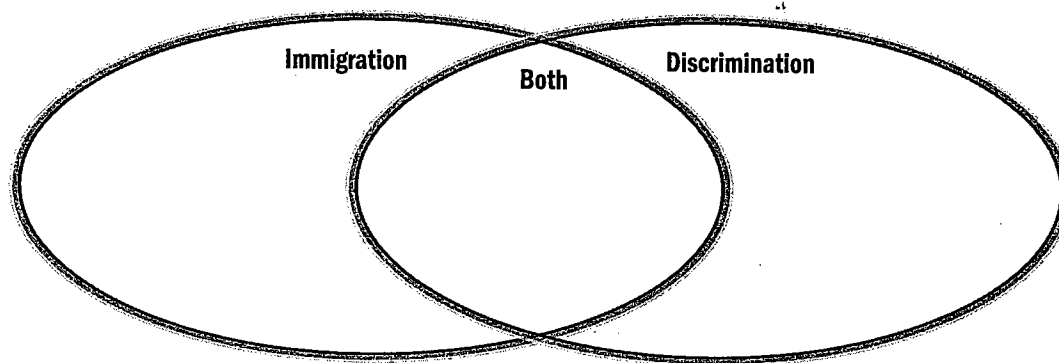


### Citizenship and Equal Justice

**DIRECTIONS** In the space provided, write the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ aliens expect to stay in the United States for a short, specified period of time.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the legal process by which a person is granted the rights and privileges of citizenship.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means giving up citizenship to live in another country.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ rule holds that evidence obtained illegally cannot be used in a criminal trial.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ rule holds that suspects must be clearly informed of their rights before police question them.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment protects individuals from self-incrimination.
7. The Eighth Amendment prohibits \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ punishment.
8. Equal protection under the law means that states cannot use \_\_\_\_\_ distinctions to classify people.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to government policies that give preference to minorities and women to make up for past discrimination.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Act grants citizens access to government records upon request.

**Organizing Information** Examine the following diagram and study the list of concepts associated with immigration and/or discrimination. Write each item in the appropriate space in the diagram.



- |                          |                       |                          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • residence requirements | • rational basis test | • suspect classification |
| • naturalization         | • right to privacy    | • affirmative action     |
| • refugee status         | • fundamental rights  |                          |

**Critical Thinking** Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper.

11. Why do you think the principle of double jeopardy does not apply if a trial jury cannot reach a verdict in a case?