

CHAPTER

19

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms 2

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 19.

I. Section 1: The Unalienable Rights**A. The American Commitment to Freedom**

1. The original colonists came to America seeking _____.
2. _____ are freedoms that the government may not take away.
3. _____ are the protections granted by government.

B. Limited Government

1. The _____ limits the power of government.
2. Rights in the Constitution are guaranteed to both _____ and _____.

C. Federalism and Individual Rights

The Due Process Clause prevents the _____ from denying basic rights.

D. The 9th Amendment

The _____ says that people have rights beyond those listed in the Constitution.

II. Section 2: Freedom of Religion**A. Separation of Church and State**

The _____ Clause separates church and state in the United States.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)

Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms

2

B. Religion and Education

The Supreme Court uses the _____
_____ to decide whether state aid to parochial schools is constitutional.

C. The Establishment Clause

Prayers are allowed in state _____
but not in public _____.

D. The Free Exercise Clause

The Free Exercise Clause allows people to practice their own
_____.

III. Section 3: Freedom of Speech and Press

A. Free Expression

1. _____ of the _____ means that people can have their opinions freely published or broadcast.
2. The right to free expression does not allow _____
or _____.

B. Seditious Speech and Obscenity

1. Seditious speech is used to influence people to
_____ the _____.
2. The government uses a _____ - _____ test to decide whether material is obscene.

C. Prior Restraint

The government cannot practice _____
_____, ban written or spoken words before they are made.

CHAPTER OUTLINE (continued)

Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms

2

D. Free Speech and the Media

_____ provide news reporters some protection from having to reveal confidential sources.

E. Symbolic and Commercial Speech

1. _____ is a type of symbolic speech used by workers to show they do not like what a company or business is doing.
2. _____ that makes a false claim or promotes a harmful product can be banned.

IV. Section 4: Freedom of Assembly and Petition

A. The Right to Assemble

1. Freedom to assemble is guaranteed as long as it is _____.
2. Citizens can _____ the government when they want something changed.
3. People have the right to assemble in _____ places but not on _____ property.
4. Government can make rules about the _____, _____, and _____ of assemblies.

B. Freedom of Association

Freedom of association allows people to come together to _____ a _____.