

Lifetime Appointments of Supreme Court Justices

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Week Four Quiz: Lifetime Appointments of Supreme Court Justices

Civil Liberties

The personal guarantees and freedoms that the government cannot abridge. (Protections from the government)

Civil Rights

The government protects the rights of individuals from arbitrary or discriminatory treatment. (Protections through the government)

Civil Liberties in the Constitution

Civil liberties protected in the Bill of Rights may be divided into two broad areas: freedoms and rights guaranteed in the First Amendment, religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition, and liberties and rights associated with crime and due process. The Fourteenth Amendment also protects civil rights.

Bill of Rights

The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution broadly guarantee specific rights and liberties.

1st Amendment

Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition

2nd Amendment

Right to bear arms

4th Amendment

Protection against Unreasonable Search and Seizure of property.

5th Amendment

(Right to remain silent) Grand Juries, double Jeopardy, self-incrimination, and eminent domain

6th Amendment

(Right to a speedy trial) Right to Counsel and impartial jury

8th Amendment

No cruel or unusual punishment

4th, 5th, and 6th Amendments

protect the rights of any person accused of a crime

Barron v. Baltimore

Ruled that the Bill of Rights cannot be applied to the states. The 5th Amendment did not help this case.

Barron v. Baltimore (1833)

The Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights limited only the actions of the U.S. government and not those of the states.

14th Amendment

One of the three significant amendments ratified after the Civil War guarantees all U.S. citizens equal protection and due process of the law.

selective incorporation

A judicial doctrine whereby most but not all of the protections found in the Bill of Rights are made applicable to the states via the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Establishment Clause

The first clause of the First Amendment directs the national government not to sanction an official religion.