

Civil Rights and Liberties

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Week Two Quiz: Civil Rights and Liberties

Affirmative Action

LBJ's executive order was designed to correct the effects of past discrimination requirements by law that positive steps be taken to increase the number of minorities in business, schools, colleges, and labor.

Label

The publication of false or malicious statements that damage someone's reputation.

Equal Protection Clause

A clause of the 14th Amendment that forbids any state to deny equal protection of the laws to any individual within its jurisdiction.

Habeas Corpus

A court order requiring police officials to produce an individual held in custody and show sufficient cause for that person's detention.

De Jure Segregation

Racial segregation is required by law.

Right to Privacy

The right to a private personal life is accessible from the government's intrusion.

Civil Rights

The government protected the rights of individuals against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment by governments of individuals from specific groups.

Due Process Clause

A clause in the 15th Amendment limiting the power of the national government.

Selective Incorporation

A judicial doctrine is one where states cannot make/change laws that violate the rights found in the Bill of Rights and are protected under the 14th Amendment.

Slander

The verbal expression of false or malicious statements that damage someone's reputation.

Establishment Clause

The clause in the 1st Amendment of the US Constitution prohibits Congress from establishing religion.

Prior Restraint

A government preventing material from being published is a standard method of limiting the press in some nations, but it is usually unconstitutional in the US according to the 1st amendment.

Hate Speech

An expression that is offensive or abusive, particularly in terms of race, gender, or sexual orientation, is currently protected under the 1st amendment: a verbal attack targeting someone because of their race, gender, religion, or sexual orientation.

Fourteenth Amendment

1) all persons born in the US are citizens; 2) no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; 3) no state can deprive a person of equal protection of the laws

Civil Rights Act of 1964

The law made racial discrimination against any group in hotels, motels, and restaurants illegal and forbade many forms of job discrimination.

Free Expression

Right of people to speak, publish, and assemble.

Bill of Rights [10 Amendments]

The first ten amendments of the US Constitution define such fundamental liberties as freedom of religion, speech, and press and guarantee defendants' rights.

Symbolic Speech

The Supreme Court has accorded some symbolic speech protection under the First Amendment to nonverbal communication, such as burning a flag or wearing an armband.

Free Exercise Clause

A 1st amendment provision that prohibits the government from interfering with the practice of religion.

Exclusionary Rule

Improperly gathered evidence may not be introduced in a criminal trial.

De Facto Segregation

Racial segregation occurs in schools, not because of the law but because of residential settlement patterns.

Obscenity

Defined in Miller v. California as arousing/unwholesome with no artistic, scientific, literary, or political value.