

Mr. Spears

U.S. Government

Unit 5 Study Guide

Compelling state interest

Establishment clause

Great Awakening

Separation of church & state

Narrow interpretation

Yoder v. Wisconsin (1972)

Everson v. Board of Education (1947)

Article VI “No Religious Test”

Clear & present danger

Seditious libel

John Stuart Mill

Joe McCarthy

Neutrality on expression

Tinker v. Des Moines School Dist. 1969

Court regarding Obsenity

Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S. (1964)

Gag rule

Public forum

Right to assembly “peaceable”

Right to petition

Legitimate government interest

NAACP v Alabama (1958)

Boy Scouts of America v. Dale (2000)

Board of Ed v. Mergens (1990)

Adversary system

Inquisitorial system

Perjury

Reasonable doubt

Writs of assistance

Frederick Douglass (pg. 174)

Contempt of court

Immunity

Probable cause

Right to privacy

Reasonable suspicion

Innocent until proven guilty

Acquitted

Capital punishment

Double jeopardy

Furman v. Georgia (1972)

Guided vs. unguided discretion

Atkins v. Virginia (2002)

Roper v. Simmons (2005)

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free exercise clause

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broad interpretation

literal interpretation

Roger Williams

libel

Sedition Act of 1798

time, place, and manner restrictions

John Peter Zenger

Voltaire (pg. 162)

Equal Access Act 1984

content limitations

Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier 1988

Brandenburg v. Ohio (1966)

Bethel School District v. Fraser (1986)

“speech codes”

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redress of grievances

right to association

Magna Carta (1215)

non-discriminatory

Barenblatt v U.S. (1959)

Alexis de Tocqueville

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procedural due process

substantive due process

New Jersey v T.L.O. (1985)

exclusionary rule

Mapp v. Ohio (1961)

rights of accused vs. rights of community

self-incrimination “third degree”

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warrant (general)

Commonwealth v. Dillion (1791)

Fulminante v. Arizona (1991)

Miranda v. Arizona (1966)

cruel & unusual punishment

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Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)