

Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 3: First Amendment Freedoms

SECTION 3

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND PETITION

Use pages 22 and 23 of the Student Text to complete the worksheet.

CHOOSE THE ANSWER _____

Circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. (Picketing, Petition) is when a group, usually made up of employees who are on strike, stands outside a business and holds signs in protest.
2. The (First, Second) Amendment gives people the right to ask the government to change things they do not like.
3. People do not have the right to demonstrate on (private, public) property.
4. Police are allowed to stop demonstrations that are (peaceful, violent).
5. Freedom of (petition, assembly) allows people to gather together in groups.

TRUE/FALSE _____

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write **true** or **false** in the blank.

- _____ 6. People can express their ideas to public officials in the form of written petitions or letters.
- _____ 7. The government cannot limit the rights of assembly and petition.
- _____ 8. Private property includes sidewalks and streets.
- _____ 9. Shopping malls and other places of business can stop protesters from demonstrating on their property.
- _____ 10. People who take part in violent demonstrations can be arrested.

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Chapter 4: Protecting Individual Rights

QUIZ

MATCHING

Match each word to its definition, and write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. warrant | A. the rule that says police must tell criminal suspects about their right to refuse to answer questions |
| _____ 2. double jeopardy | B. when the police are sure that a crime has happened or is going to happen |
| _____ 3. exclusionary rule | C. a paper written by a judge that gives the police permission to do certain things, such as search someone or arrest someone |
| _____ 4. probable cause | D. having more than one trial for the same crime |
| _____ 5. Miranda Rule | E. the rule that says evidence cannot be used in court if police got the evidence because of an illegal act |

CHOOSE THE ANSWER

Circle the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

6. (Civil, criminal) law is the part of law that deals with serious offenses and their punishments.
7. The (Second, Fourth) Amendment says people and their homes cannot be searched without a good reason.
8. The right to a (speedy, public) trial means that people can go to watch trials.
9. Giving evidence against yourself is called (indictment, self-incrimination).
10. A person must be found (guilty, not guilty) at a trial before he or she can be punished for a crime.

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Chapter 4: Protecting Individual Rights

QUIZ, continued

MULTIPLE CHOICE _____

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the blank.

_____ 11. A law that punishes a person for a crime without having a trial is called _____.

- A. a bill of attainder
- B. habeas corpus
- C. due process
- D. an ex post facto law

_____ 12. Criminal suspects have the right to _____.

- A. refuse to be fingerprinted
- B. remain silent
- C. refuse to stand in a lineup
- D. all of the above

_____ 13. Juries are usually made up of _____ people.

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 23
- D. 30

SHORT ANSWER _____

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

14. List two rights that accused people have.

15. What is bail?

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REVIEW

MATCHING _____.

Match each word to its definition, and write the letter in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. naturalization | A. a false written or visual statement that hurts another person's character or reputation |
| _____ 2. segregation | B. talking people into rebelling against the government |
| _____ 3. libel | C. becoming a citizen by choice rather than by birth |
| _____ 4. sedition | D. the separation of one group from another |
| _____ 5. self-incrimination | E. giving evidence against yourself |
| _____ 6. exclusionary rule | A. the rule that says police must tell criminal suspects about their right to refuse to answer questions |
| _____ 7. Equal Protection Clause | B. the part of the Fourteenth Amendment that makes sure states cannot take away people's civil rights |
| _____ 8. Miranda Rule | C. the part of the First Amendment that says the government cannot create an official religion for the country |
| _____ 9. Free Exercise Clause | D. the rule that says evidence cannot be used in court if police got the evidence because of an illegal act |
| _____ 10. Establishment Clause | E. the part of the First Amendment that says a person can have any religious beliefs that he or she wants |

Name _____ Date _____

TEST, continued

MULTIPLE CHOICE _____

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the blank.

- _____ 11. A person can be a citizen by birth or by _____.
A. immigration
B. naturalization
C. expatriation
D. none of the above
- _____ 12. The _____ Amendment gives the right to freedoms of religion, of the press, and of assembly.
A. First
B. Second
C. Sixth
D. Eighth
- _____ 13. The _____ is the part of the Fourteenth Amendment that makes sure states cannot take away people's civil rights.
A. Establishment Clause
B. Free Exercise Clause
C. exclusionary rule
D. Equal Protection Clause
- _____ 14. The Establishment Clause says the government cannot create an official _____ for the country.
A. government
B. religion
C. school system
D. all of the above
- _____ 15. The _____ says that police must tell criminal suspects about their right to refuse to answer questions.
A. Silence Act
B. Free Exercise Clause
C. bill of attainder
D. Miranda Rule