

**Civil Liberties**

**Double Jeopardy**

**Civil Rights**

**Due Process Clause**

**Clear and Present  
Danger Doctrine**

**Equal Protection  
Clause**

**De Facto  
Segregation**

**Eminent Domain**

**De Jure  
Segregation**

**Establishment  
Clause**

Being prosecuted twice for the same offense.  
Banned by Amendment 5

Personal freedoms,  
e.g., speech, assembly,  
religion

Prohibits the ntl. govt.  
(5<sup>th</sup> amendment) and states  
(14<sup>th</sup> amendment) from denying  
life, liberty, or property  
without due  
process of law

Protections against discriminations

14<sup>th</sup> amendment clause that  
prohibits states from denying  
equal protection under the  
law, and has been used  
to combat discrimination

Judicial interpretation of  
Amendment 1 that govt. may  
not ban speech unless such  
poses an imminent  
threat to society

The right of the govt. to take  
private property for the public  
good. Fair compensation must  
be paid to the owner of  
such property

Segregation “by fact,” e.g.,  
segregation that results from  
such factors as housing  
patterns rather than law

Provision of amendment 1 that  
Prohibits congress from establishing  
an official state religion. This is the  
basis for separation of  
church and state

Segregation by law, e.g.,  
segregation that  
is required by govt.

**Exclusionary Rule**

**Indictment**

**Free Exercise  
Clause**

**Jim Crow Laws**

**Grandfather  
Clause**

**Libel**

**Grand Jury**

**Literacy Test**

**Incorporation**

**Miranda  
Warnings**

Grand jury order that a suspect must stand trial for a criminal offense

Supreme court guideline that excludes the use of illegally obtained evidence in a criminal trial

Southern laws that required racial segregation in places of public accommodation

Provision of amendment 1 stating That congress may not prohibit the free exercise of religion

Written untruths that damage a reputation

Southern laws that excluded blacks from exercising suffrage by restricting the right to vote only to those whose grandfathers had voted before 1865

Southern method of excluding blacks from exercising suffrage by requiring that voters prove their ability to read and write

Determines whether or not to bring criminal charges against a suspect

Warnings that must be read to suspects Prior to questioning. Suspects must be advised that they have the rights of silence and counsel

A “selective incorporation” view is that the Bill of Rights is to be applied to the states in a more gradual manner on a case by case basis, also via the due process clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment

**Plea Bargain**

**Sedition**

**Police Powers**

**Separate but  
Equal**

**Poll Tax**

**Shield Laws**

**Prior Restraint**

**Slander**

**Racial  
Gerrymandering**

**Strict Scrutiny**

Advocacy of the overthrow of the govt.

Arrangement in which a suspect pleads guilty to a lesser offense in order to avoid a trial. The manner in which most cases are disposed of

Supreme Court doctrine est. in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson. Allowed state-required racial segregation in places of public accommodation as long as the facilities were equal

Powers that allow states to pass laws protecting the health, welfare, safety, and morals of their residents

State laws that protect journalists from having to reveal their sources

Southern method of excluding blacks from exercising suffrage by requiring payment of a tax prior to voting

Spoken untruths that damage a reputation

When a court stops an expression before it is made. Presumed to be unconstitutional

Supreme Court guidelines for determining if govt. can make racial distinctions. According to this guideline, such distinctions are highly suspect and are allowed only if they are narrowly tailored to serve a compelling govt. interest

Drawing of legislative boundaries to give electoral advantages to a particular racial group. "Majority-minority" districts include large numbers of racial minorities in order to ensure minority representation in legislatures

**White Primary**

Primary election in which Southern states are allowed only white to vote. Occurred when the southern Democrats Prohibited blacks from voting in their primary. Since the Democrats always won the general election, it meant that the black vote didn't count



