***Vocabulary Chapter 19:***

affirmative action- An active effort to improve the employment or educational opportunities of members of minority groups and women; A similar effort to promote the rights or progress of other disadvantage groups.

Brown v. Board of Education- Several black children sought admission to public school that required segregation based on race.

Civil rights- The rights to citizens to political and social freedom.

Civil Rights Act of 1964- It made it illegal to discriminate on the person because of sex or race when it came to hiring, firing, or to promote a job.

Civil Rights movement- The movement in the United States beginning of the 1960s and led by primarily blacks in an effort to establish the civil rights act for individual black citizens.

de facto segregation- Segregation (especially in schools) that happens in fact although not required by law.

de jure segregation- Segregation that is imposed by law.

Fourteenth Amendment- It goes against unreasonable searches or seizures, along with requiring any warrant to be judicially sanctioned and supported by probable cause.

freedom rides- The civil rights activist who rode interstate buses into the segregated southern United States in 1961.

Martin Luther King Jr.- United States charismatic civil rights leader and Baptist minister who campaigned against segregation against blacks (1929-1968)

Montgomery bus boycott- Was a political and social protest campaign against the policy of racial segregation on the public transit system in Montgomery, Alabama.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)- Is a civil rights organization founded in 1909 to fight prejudice, lynching, and Jim Crow segregation.

nonviolent civil disobedience- The refusal to obey certain laws or governmental demands for the purpose of influencing legislation or government policy, characterized by the employment of such nonviolent techniques such as boycotting, picketing, or not paying taxes.

Plessy v. Ferguson- Is a landmark decision United States Supreme Court decision in the jurisprudence of the United States, upholding the constitutionality of state laws requiring racial segregation in public in public facilities under the doctrine of the “separate but equal.”

reasonableness standard- a requirement of the Consumer Leasing Act that takes into consideration the individuals’ circumstances according to the amount of harm experienced by the lessor if they early terminate, make late payments or cease to make payments.

Roe v. Wade- Is a landmark decision by the United States Supreme Court on abortion.

Rosa Parks- An elderly black women who sat in the front of the bus a didn’t move for the white man and got arrested.

separate-but-equal doctrine- Service, facilities and public accommodations were allowed to be separated by race, on the condition that the quality of each group’s public facilities remain equal.

sit-ins- When protesters usually seat themselves at some strategic location, They remain until they are evicted, usually by force, or arrested or until there requirements are met.

strict scrutiny standard- A standard of Judicial review for a challenged policy in which the court presumes the policy invalid unless the government can demonstrate a compelling interest to justify policy.

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg- Dealing with the busing of students to promote integration in public schools.

Board of Education- A body of officials elected or appointed to oversee a local or statewide school system of system.

Voting Rights Act of 1965- Is a landmark piece of National legislation in the United States that outlawed discriminatory voting practices that had been responsible for the widespread disenfranchisement of African Americans in the United States.

***Vocabulary Chapter 20:***

Bill of Rights- A formal summary of those rights and liberties considered essential to a people or group of people. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, added in 1791 to protect certain rights of citizens.

Civil liberties- rights or freedoms given to the people by the First Amendment to the Constitution, by common law, or legislation, allowing the individual to be free to speak, think, assemble, organize, worship, or petition without government (or even private) interference or restraints. These liberties are protective in nature, while civil rights form a broader concept and include positive elements such as the right to use facilities, the right to an equal education, or the right to participate in government.

clear-and-present danger doctrine- a standard for judging when freedom of speech can be abridged; "no one has a right to shout `fire' in a crowded theater when there is no fire because such an action would pose a clear and present danger to public safety"

commercial speech- speech done on behalf of a company or individual for the intent of making a profit. It is economic in nature and usually has the intent of convincing the audience to partake in a particular action, often purchasing a specific product. Generally, the United States Supreme Court defines commercial speech as speech that "proposes a commercial transaction."

due-process clause- The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution each contain a Due Process Clause. Due process deals with the administration of justice and thus the Due Process Clause acts as a safeguard from arbitrary denial of life, liberty, or property by the Government outside the sanction of law.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Due_Process_Clause#cite_note-PAMadisonDPC-1)The Supreme Court of the United States interprets the Clauses however more broadly because these clauses provide four protections: procedural due process (in civil and criminal proceedings), substantive due process, a prohibition against vague laws, and as the vehicle for the incorporation of the Bill of Rights.

establishment clause- The Establishment Clause has generally been interpreted to prohibit 1) the establishment of a national religion by Congress, or 2) the preference by the U.S. government of one religion over another. The first approach is called the "separation" or "no aid" interpretation, while the second approach is called the "non-preferential" or "accommodation" interpretation.

exclusionary rule- legal principle in the United States, under constitutional law, which holds that evidence collected or analyzed in violation of the defendant's constitutional rights is sometimes inadmissible for a criminal prosecution in a court of law.

free-exercise clause- The Free Exercise Clause is the part of the First Amendment that reads: “Congress shall make no law ... prohibiting the free exercise {of religion}.”

Gitlow v New York- he Petitioner, Gitlow (Petitioner), published a communist manifesto for distribution in the United States. He was charged with plotting to overthrow the United States government.The United States Supreme Court decided on June 8, 1925, which ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution had extended the reach of certain limitations on federal government authority set forth in the First Amendment—specifically the provisions protecting freedom of speech and freedom of the press—to the governments of the individual states.

Libel- A published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation; a written defamation.

Mapp V Ohio- Police officers sought a bombing suspect and evidence of the bombing at the petitioner, Miss Mapp’s (the “petitioner”) house. After failing to gain entry on an initial visit, the officers returned with what purported to be a search warrant, forcibly entered the residence, and conducted a search in which obscene materials were discovered. The petitioner was tried and convicted for these materials. The United States Supreme Court decided that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment, which protects against "unreasonable searches and seizures," may not be used in state law criminal prosecutions in state courts, as well, as had previously been the law, as in federal criminal law prosecutions in federal courts.

Miranda v. Arizona- The defendants offered incriminating evidence during police interrogations without prior notification of their rights under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The Court held that both inculpatory and exculpatory statements made in response to interrogation by a defendant in police custody will be admissible at trial only if the prosecution can show that the defendant was informed of the right to consult with an attorney before and during questioning and of the right against self-incrimination prior to questioning by police, and that the defendant not only understood these rights, but voluntarily waived them. This had a significant impact on law enforcement in the United States, by making what became known as the Miranda rights part of routine police procedure to ensure that suspects were informed of their rights.

obscenity- applies to anything offensive to morals

prior restraint- Is censorship imposed, usually by a government, on expression before the expression actually takes place.

probable cause- Reasonable grounds (for making a search, pressing a charge, etc.).

search warrant- A legal document authorizing a police officer or other official to enter and search premises.

selective incorporation- The process by which certain of the guarantees expressed in the Bill of Rights become applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. Under the total incorporation approach, an approach never adopted by a majority of the Supreme Court, all the Bill of Rights and the attendant case law interpreting them, are applied to the states. Under the selective incorporation approach, select guarantees in the Bill of Rights and their related case law are applied to the states.

slander- The action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation.

symbolic speech- used to describe actions that purposefully and discernibly convey a particular message or statement to those viewing it.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbolic_speech#cite_note-1) Symbolic speech is recognized as being protected under the First Amendment as a form of speech, but this is not expressly written as such in the document.