**Chapter 20-Civil Liberties: Protecting Individual Rights**

**Section 1: Due Process of Law (pg. 578 to 582)**

***Main Idea:***In observing due process of law, the government must act fairly and in accordance with established rules. Although the states possess the power to safeguard the well-being of their people through their police power, they must also observe due process rights. These rights include the right of privacy.

**The Importance of Due Process**

***Define***the term**due process:**

***Explain*** the difference between ***substantive*** and ***procedural due process***.

***List*** two important points are made about the 14th Amendment and the Bill of Rights.

**The Police Power**

***Define***the term**police power:**

***Explain*** the court’s decision in Schmerber v. California? Why was this decision made?

***Define*** the term **search warrant**:

**The Right to Privacy**

***Explain*** the court’s decision in Griswold v. Connecticut? Why was this decision made?

***Explain*** the importance of the court’s decision in Roe v. Wade?

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**Section 2: Freedom and Security of the Person (pg. 583 to 591)**

***Main Idea:***Various constitutional provisions protect Americans’ right to live in freedom. The 13th Amendment and subsequent civil rights laws prohibit slavery and involuntary servitude. The 2nd Amendment aims to preserve the concept of the citizen-soldier, while the third and 4th amendments protect the security of home and person.

**Security of Home and Person**

***Define***the term**probable cause:**

***Explain*** the court’s ruling in Minnesota v. Carter.

***Explain*** what a police officer must have in order to search an automobile.

***Define***the term**exclusionary rule:**

***Explain*** the court’s decision in Mapp v. Ohio. Why was this decision made?

***Explain*** the ways in which Federal Drug Programs must operate in terms of conducting searches.

***Explain*** how the Patriot Act has expanded government authority following the events of September 11th, 2001.

***Explain*** the main issues associated with ***wiretapping***.

**Chapter 20-Civil Liberties: Protecting Individual Rights**

**Section 3: Rights of the Accused (pg. 592 to 599)**

***Main Idea:***In the American judicial system, any person who is accused of a crime must be presumed innocent until proven guilty. The Constitution, especially in the 5th, 6th, and 14th amendments, contains a number of provisions designed to ensure that the rights of people accused of a crime are upheld.

**Habeas Corpus**

***Define***the term**writ of habeas corpus:**

**Bills of Attainder**

***Define***the term**bill of attainder:**

**Ex Post Facto Laws**

***Define***the term**ex post facto laws:**

**Grand Jury**

***Define***the term**grand jury:**

***Define***the term**indictment:**

**Double Jeopardy**

***Define***the term**double jeopardy:**

**Right to Adequate Defense**

What four rights are given to accused persons by the 6th amendment?

***Explain*** the court’s decision in Gideon v. Wainwright? Why was this decision made?

**Self-Incrimination**

***Define***the purpose ofthe **Miranda Rule:**