**Bill of Rights Match Up!**

**Directions – Match up the situation that goes with the Amendment**

1. The death penalty is only legal in certain states and can only be used in cases of homicide.
   1. 8
2. Before entering a suspect’s home, a police officer shows a search warrant.
   1. 4
3. A registered voter receives a summons to report for jury duty.
   1. 6 or 7
4. In 1965, the Supreme Court found that couples have a right to “marital privacy.”
   1. Not mentioned
5. A group of people assemble on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., to demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan.
   1. 1
6. When being interrogated by police, a person refuses to answer certain questions and chooses to remain silent.
   1. 5
7. When a passenger sues a city transportation authority because she sustained neck injuries, the case is decided by a jury, not by a judge.
   1. 7
8. In Pennsylvania, a person has to be at least 16 years old to apply for a learner’s permit for driving; in Alaska you can apply at age 14.
   1. 10
9. A teenager goes duck hunting with her father in October.
   1. 2
10. During election season, a local newspaper publishes an editorial endorsing one candidate over another.
    1. 1
11. Gennie, an eighteen year old college student, is arrested for stealing a classmate’s designer sweater and selling it on eBay. When Gennie appears before the judge, she asks for a lawyer to help defend her. ­e judge tells Gennie that if she is smart enough to be in college, she knows enough to defend herself. Besides, she is not charged with a felony, so the stakes are not very high.
    1. Violation of the Sixth Amendment right “to have the assistance of counsel,” according to the ruling in Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
12. Suzette bought a house and spent years restoring it. She loves her home. One day, she gets a notice that the local government is going to take her property in order to turn her land over to a private company. ­e local government says it can take Suzette’s home because the new jobs and tax revenue created by the company will bene‑t the public.
    1. May depend on state law. The Supreme Court held in Kelo v. New London (2005) that the “public use” required by the Fifth Amendment when government takes property is satisfied if property taken for private redevelopment is for“ public benefit.” In reaction to this ruling, several states have passed laws forbidding the use of eminent domain for redevelopment.
13. Carolyn is arrested for shoplifting a candy bar from a grocery store. At trial, she is found guilty. ­e judge decides that the right punishment is to cut off Carolyn’s hands so she will not be able to shoplift again.
    1. Violation of Eighth Amendment protection from “cruel and unusual punishment.”
14. Congress wants to find ways to cut costs because of the soaring budget de‑cit. Congress passes a law to require American citizens to house US soldiers in their homes during peacetime.
    1. Violation of Third Amendment, which reads “No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner.”
15. Brett’s science teacher asks the class to exchange papers to correct last night’s homework. Brett refuses to let anyone except the teacher see his homework paper, and is sent to the principal.
    1. No violation, according to the ruling in Owasso Independent School District v. Falvo (2001).
16. Concerned about rising crime, lawmakers for the District of Columbia ban all handguns in the city, and require that shot-guns be kept unloaded and/or disassembled.
    1. Violation of Second Amendment “right of the people to keep and bear arms,” according to the ruling in District of Columbia v. Heller (2008).
17. John, a fourteen year old public school student, wears a shirt to school that says “Be happy, not gay” to express his belief that homosexuality is wrong. His dean tells him he must change his shirt or be suspended from school. John refuses, and is suspended for a week.
    1. May be a violation of First Amendment “freedom of speech.” In upholding students’ right to wear plain black armbands in silent protest of the Vietnam War, the Supreme Court held in Tinker v. Des Moines (1969) that school officials may restrict student expression that would “materially and substantially” disrupt school discipline.
18. ­Thirteen year old Marianne is a freshman in high school. She is an honor student and wants to sing in the choir. When she arrives at choir practice, the teacher tells her she must take a drug test if she wants to participate in any extra-curricular activities. Marianne refuses and is kicked out of choir.
    1. No violation, according to Board of Education of Pottawatomie v. Earls (2002).
19. A man suspected of a violent crime is brought in to the police station. Th­e alleged victim picks him out of a lineup as the man who attacked her. Police inform him that he has the right to refuse to answer questions, but they do not offer to let him speak to a lawyer. After being questioned for two hours, the man admits the crime.
    1. Violation of Fifth Amendment freedom from being “compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against [one]self ” and Sixth Amendment right to “the assistance of counsel,” according to the ruling in Miranda v. Arizona (1966).
20. Elizabeth is twelve years old. Her parents are very religious, but she is not. Once a week, Elizabeth’s parents make her come with them to their place of worship. Elizabeth always says she does not want to go, but her parents make her come with them anyway.
    1. No violation. The Bill of Rights protects individuals from the actions of government. It does not limit the actions of parents
21. Members of Congress are unhappy with students’ standardized test scores. Th­ey pass a federal law that abolishes local school boards and requires a national, standardized curriculum.
    1. Violation of Tenth Amendment reservation of powers to the states and the people. When the Constitution does not give a power to the federal government, nor deny it to the states, the power is reserved to the states and the people.
22. A public school principal smells smoke in the hallway, and believes it is coming from the girls’ bathroom. She walks into the bathroom and finds Susan standing by the sink. She suspects Susan has been smoking, and demands to search her purse for cigarettes or other evidence of smoking.
    1. No violation. Public school officials can conduct searches of students’ belongings if they have “reasonable suspicion” of wrongdoing, according to the ruling in New Jersey v, T.L.O. (1985).