



Being a Citizen of the United States

Instructional Slides



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

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Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



Framing Question:
What are civil rights and civil liberties, and how have they been interpreted and applied over time?

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



This 1919 political cartoon depicts communists sneaking into the country and bringing anarchy with them.

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Civil Rights	Civil Liberties
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protected by the Fourteenth Amendment• Defended by government action• Protect against discrimination• Apply to groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protected by the Bill of Rights• Safeguarded from unreasonable government interference• Limit government power• Apply to individuals



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



The civil rights and civil liberties that people in the United States enjoy, such as the right to education, the right to vote, and the right to express yourself freely, have not always been protected.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

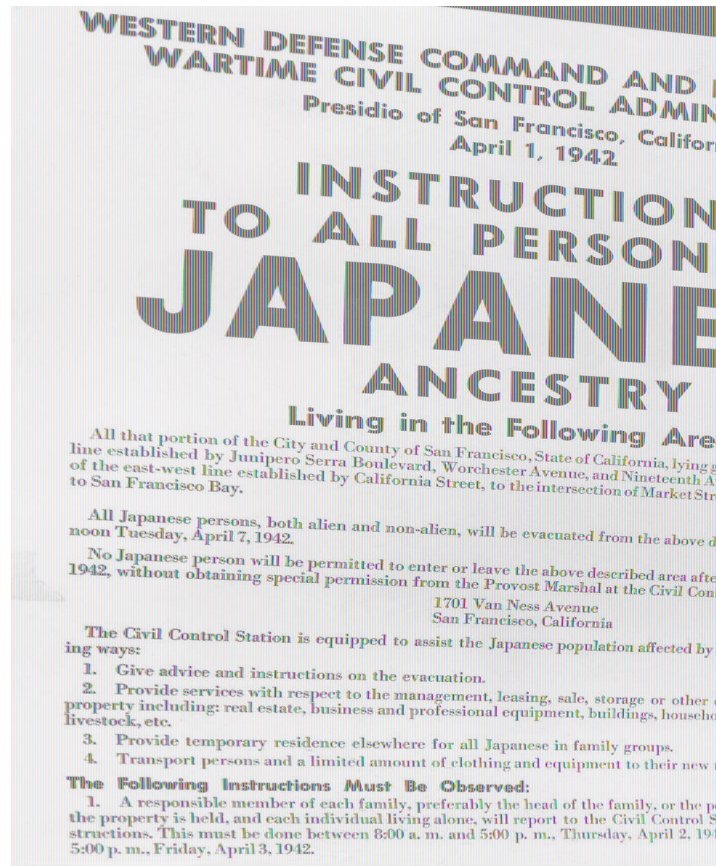


More than ten thousand people of Japanese descent were held at Manzanar in California. As at other camps, multiple families shared a single barrack, and the entire camp shared bathroom facilities.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

After Executive Order 9066 was issued, posters such as this one were displayed in public to inform Japanese people they needed to leave their homes.



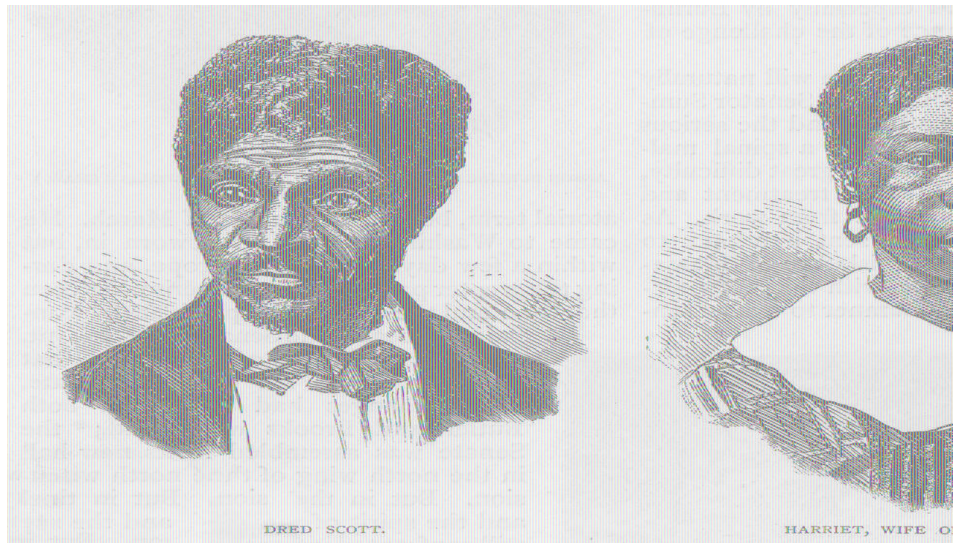
Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Japanese Internment During World War II



Executive Order 9066 empowered the military to establish military exclusion zones on the West Coast, resulting in the mass evacuation of people of Japanese descent to “relocation” centers around the United States.

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



The Scotts' case gained national attention, and the Supreme Court's decision further heightened tensions between the North and the South. Today, the *Dred Scott* decision is considered one of the worst ever made by the Supreme Court.

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



President Ulysses S. Grant
signing the Fifteenth
Amendment

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



The Civil Rights Movement gained momentum during the 1960s. This photograph shows protestors participating in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963.

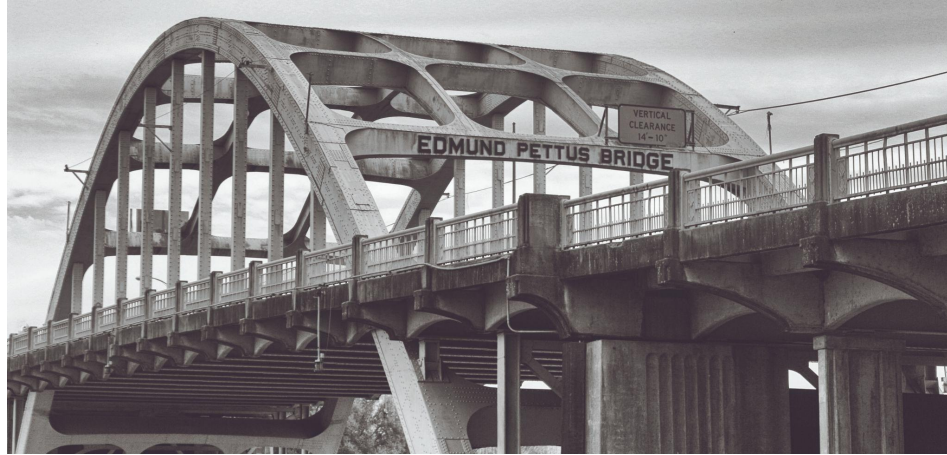
Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, support for civil rights legislation grew, leading President Lyndon B. Johnson to help push the Civil Rights Act of 1964 through Congress.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

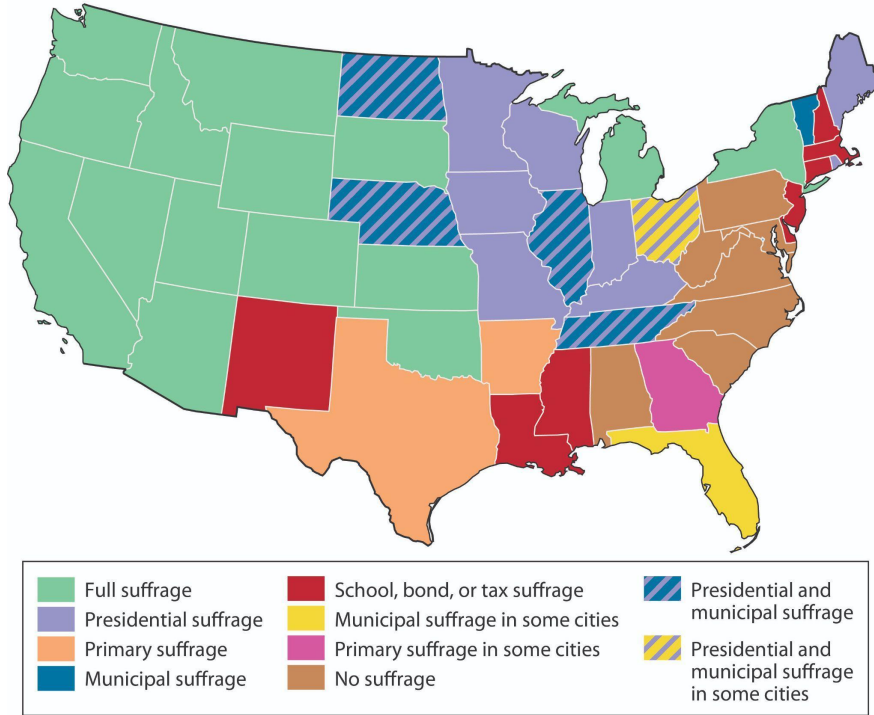


A march at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, helped lead to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Women's Suffrage in 1920, Before
Ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment



Prior to ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women had varying degrees of suffrage in the United States. In Western states, women typically had full suffrage, meaning they could vote in all elections, while other states passed more limited forms of suffrage — such as Ohio, where women could vote in some city elections and in presidential elections.

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

ORIGINAL

POLL TAX RECEIPT
STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF BEXAR

San Antonio, Texas,

PRECINCT 11 PAGE _____
LINE _____

1931

RECEIVED OF Mrs. Carrie L. L...
the sum of One and 50/100 Dollars in payment of Poll Tax for

ADDRESS 2154 Forest City Rd

AGE	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			Native Born Naturalized	Citizen of United States and was born in	Occupation	Race - White - Colored	Sex - Ma
	State	County	City					
<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>			<u>Housewife</u>		

The said Tax Payer being duly sworn by me says that the above is correct. All of which

By E. F. M... Deputy. M... Tax Collector

Receipts such as this one were once used to confirm that a poll tax had been paid, allowing a person to vote. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment banned the practice.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



Students could be required to pray in public schools until the Supreme Court ended the practice in 1962.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



Mary Beth and John Tinker were suspended from their high school in Des Moines, Iowa, after refusing to remove armbands with the peace symbol. They challenged the suspension in court, arguing that their First Amendment rights were violated.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the majority opinion in *Schenck v. United States*, ultimately introducing the “clear and present danger” test that the Supreme Court continues to use today.



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



Robert La Follette's impassioned rhetoric, which he exhibited in his defense of free speech, helped him earn the nickname "Fighting Bob."



Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties



Law enforcement officers who believe someone may have committed a crime are required to tell the suspect that they can choose to not speak.

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Sixth Amendment Protections

- The right to a speedy trial
- The right to a public (not secret) trial
- The right to an impartial jury of local people
- The right to know what you are accused of
- The right to be assisted or represented by an attorney
- The right to examine evidence and question witnesses
- The right to call witnesses in your defense



FILED

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CORRESPONDENCE CDR

NOTES
MAY 1961
DO NOT TO BE REPRODUCED

MAY 1961

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT TO BE DELIVERED WHICH DOES NOT CONFORM WITH THESE RULES

NO. 1 - Letters must be addressed to each work, not to exceed 8 sheets letter-size 8 1/2 x 11" and written on one side only, and must be placed in separate envelopes. Your complete name must be signed at the close of your letter. Clippings, articles, flyers, photographs, stationery or card stock may be enclosed in your letters.

NO. 2 - All correspondence must be addressed in the complete prison name of the inmate. Cell number, where applicable, must also be included and be placed in lower left corner of envelope. With your complete name and address in the upper left corner.

NO. 3 - Do not send any packages without a Package Permit. Unauthorized packages will be destroyed.

NO. 4 - Letters must be written in English only.

NO. 5 - Books, newspapers, pamphlets, and newspapers of reputable character will be delivered only if mailed direct from the publisher.

NO. 6 - Money must be sent in the form of Postal Agency Order only. In the inmate's complete prison name and prison No.

INSTITUTION STATE PENITENTIARY RAIFORDVILLE NUMBER D-9

NAME CLARENCE EARL GIDEON NUMBER 003826

SUPREME COURT
STATE OF FLORIDA
PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

I, Clarence Earl Gideon, inform this court that I am a prisoner with out funds are any possibility of obtaining financial assistance of that court to listen and act upon my case.

On the 3rd day of June 1961 A.D. I was arrested and charged with the crime of breaking and entering with the intent to commit a misdemeanor in wit petty larceny. And that I plead not guilty to this charge. That on the 30th day of August 1961 A.D. I was filed a count of BAY COUNTY the 14th DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA and was found guilty as charged that on the 28th day of August 1961 A.D. I was sentenced to a term of five years (5yrs) in the state prison.

As an inmate, Clarence Gideon sent a letter to the Florida Supreme Court, asking for a writ of habeas corpus.



Subject Matter Expert

Dr. Christian S. Davis, James Madison University

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Cartoon depicting Communism and anarchy creeping under the American Flag, 1919 (engraving) / American School, (20th century) / American / Private Collection / Peter Newark American Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 4

Chronicle / Alamy Stock Photo: 10

Des Moines, Iowa: March 4, 1968 These two students, brother and sister, were suspended from North High School for wearing these armbands to mourn the Vietnam war dead. The case will be heard before the U.S. Supreme Court as to how much public schools can restrict the wearing of political symbols./Underwood Archives/UIG / Bridgeman Images: 18

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Senator Robert M. La Follette, progressive Democratic speaking into radio microphone. Sept. 1, 1924. His emphatic gesturing would have no effect on his radio audience, as it did from the Speaker's podium. He was campaigning as the Progressive Party nominee against President Coolidge and Democrat John Davis/Everett Collection / Bridgeman Images: 20

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