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| **Word/Term** | **Part of Speech**  | **Definition** |
| **civil disobedience** | noun | the refusal to obey certain laws as a form of political protest |
| **economic freedom** | noun | the freedom to produce, trade, or use any goods or services in a way that is legal |
| **eminent domain** | noun | the right of the government to take private property for public use; the Fifth Amendment requires that people be paid fairly (compensated) for their property if it is taken by the government |
| **forced internment** | noun | the confinement of a group of people, especially during a war |
| **freedom of assembly** | noun | the right to hold meetings and form groups without interference by the government; guaranteed in the First Amendment |
| **property rights** | noun | the right to own property; mentioned in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments |
| **Bill of Rights** | proper noun | the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution |
| **cruel and unusual punishment** | phrase | punishment prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; includes torture or other forms of punishment too severe for the crime committed  |
| **double jeopardy** | phrase | the prosecution of a defendant for a criminal offense for which he has already been tried; prohibited in the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution |
| **due process** | phrase | the right of people accused of crimes to have laws that treat them fairly, so that they cannot lose their life or freedom without having their legal rights protected |
| **eminent domain** | phrase | the right of the government to take private property for public use; the Fifth Amendment requires that people be paid fairly (compensated) for their property if it is taken by the government |
| **equal protection under the law** | phrase | a guarantee under the 14th Amendment that a state must treat a citizen or class of citizens the same as it treats other citizens or classes in like circumstances |
| **First Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting Congress from establishing a religion, and from interfering with freedom of religious exercise, press, speech, assembly, or petition |
| **pleading the fifth** | phrase | the right of a person to refuse to testify under oath in a court of law on the grounds that the answers could be used as evidence against him to convict him of a criminal offense |
| **right to bear arms** | phrase | the idea in the Second Amendment that people have an individual right to own and carry weapons |
| **right to legal counsel** | phrase | the right of a defendant to be assisted by an attorney, and if he cannot afford his own lawyer, the government must appoint one for him; established in the Sixth Amendment |
| **search and seizure** | phrase | the process by which police or other authorities who suspect that a crime has been committed do a search of a person's property and collect evidence related to the crime; protection from illegal search and seizure is in the Fourth Amendment |
| **suffrage** | noun | the right to vote; protected in the 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments |
| **trial by jury** | phrase | a trial in which the issue is determined by a judge and a jury, usually with 12 members, whose job is to determine facts and make a judgment of guilty or not guilty; protected in the Sixth Amendment |
| **unenumerated rights** | phrase | according to the Ninth Amendment, any right that is not specifically addressed in the Constitution still may be protected (e.g., privacy)  |
| **13th Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that made slavery unconstitutional in the United States |
| **14th Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that defines citizenship, grants citizenship to former slaves and defines voters as males at least 21 year of age |
| **15th Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that makes it illegal for the federal or state governments to deny someone the right to vote based on their race  |
| **19th Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that gave women the right to vote |
| **24th Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that made poll taxes illegal as a requirement for voting |
| **26th Amendment** | proper noun | an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that lowered the minimum voting age to 18 |
| **amendment** | noun | a change to a constitution (e.g., U.S. Constitution, Florida Constitution) |
| **civil rights** | noun | the basic rights of citizens to be free from unequal treatment based on certain characteristics (e.g., race, gender, disability) |
| **Civil Rights Act of 1964** | proper noun | a federal law that prohibits employment discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, or national origin |
| **Civil Rights Act of 1968** | proper noun | a federal law that prohibits discrimination related to the sale, rental and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin or sex |
| **discrimination** | noun | treating a person or group unfairly based on their race, religion, gender, disability, or other reasons |
| **Equal Rights Amendment** | proper noun | a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawing discrimination based on sex |
| **literacy test** | noun | a written test used to decide whether or not someone was eligible to register vote |
| **poll tax** | noun | a fee someone has to pay in order to vote  |
| **prohibit** | verb | to forbid or to not allow something |
| **segregation** | noun | the separation of people, such as segregation based on race |
| **states’ rights** | noun | a power or issue for individual states to determine  |
| **suffrage** | noun | the right to vote |
| **Voting Rights Act of 1965** | proper noun | a federal law that banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments |