

What you need to know:

1. The Bill of Rights. **If you don't know what's in the Bill of Rights, you won't pass this test.** You'll need to be able to identify which rights are guaranteed by which amendments, define and give examples of those rights, and identify real and hypothetical infringements of each.
 - I. Freedoms of religion, speech, assembly, press, petition.
 - II. Guns, plain and simple. Be sure you know why this amendment was added.
 - III. Quartering of soldiers.
 - IV. Unreasonable search, seizure; need for search warrants.
 - V. Rights of indictment by a grand jury, double jeopardy, right to remain silent
 - VI. Trials: speedy, public, on home turf; right to face accusers, right to get own witnesses; right to a lawyer.
 - VII. Over \$20 – right to a jury.
 - VIII. No excessive bail/fines; no cruel/unusual punishment.
 - IX. Your rights can't interfere with others'.
 - X. Just because they aren't listed here, you still have other rights.
2. How the executive branch (president, FBI, police) is balanced by the judiciary when it comes to personal law. Search warrants come from judges/are used by the police, etc.
3. The six major restrictions on free speech: time/place, clear and present danger, hate speech, obscenity, prior restraint, and commercial speech (truth in advertising). Be able to give definitions and examples of each.
4. The argument and outcome of the following cases, which freedoms they helped to establish, and how the law was different before and after:
 - Wisconsin v. Yoder (Amish against intermarrying)
 - Gideon v. Wainwright (right to counsel)
 - Miranda v. Arizona (5th/6th Amendment rights must be spelled out)
 - Gobitis v. Minersville School Board (mandatory flag salute), later overturned
 - Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier (school paper dispute)
 - DeCSS case (website links to illegal software)
5. Be prepared to compare the America of today with the police state imagined in the movie ("They've taken Todd!"), specifically freedoms of speech and assembly.
6. The 14th Amendment as an extension of the Bill of Rights – how it specifically applies the first ten to all people in the states.
7. The trouble with subjective terminology like "cruel and unusual" and "excessive" in the law.
8. Whose job it is to interpret that language.
9. The difference between criminal and civil cases.
10. Basic legal vocabulary:

prosecution	defense	acquittal	conviction
indictment	arraignment	counsel	enumeration
misdemeanor	felony	grand jury	remand