

# Unit 5 – The Judicial Branch

## -Study Guide-

### Explain the following:

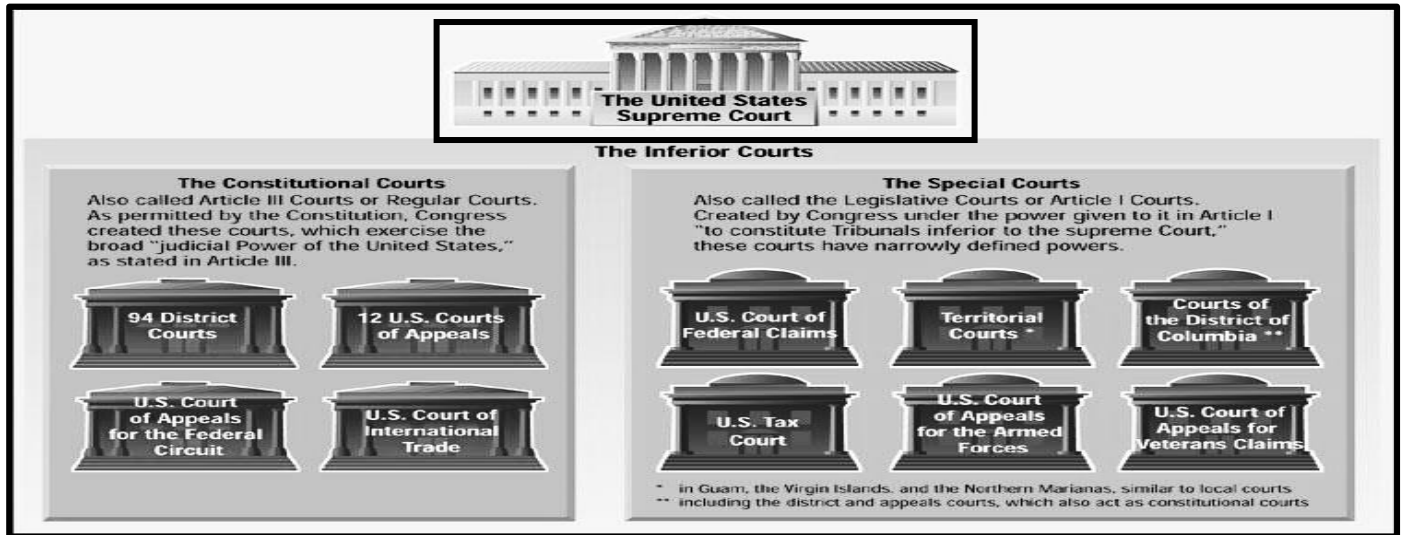
1. What article the judicial branch is found in?
2. What courts did the constitution create?
3. What branch makes specialty courts
4. What are inferior courts?
5. Appellate Jurisdiction
6. Original Jurisdiction
7. How long can a constitutional judge and specialty judge serve?
8. Court Clerks –
9. U.S. Magistrate –
10. U.S Attorney –
11. US tax Court -
12. Courts of Appeals
13. Appellate court
14. Claims Court –
15. Court of Appeals for Veterans -
16. What is the supreme court
17. How many Supreme Judges are there and much do they make?
18. Who is the 1<sup>st</sup> chief justice?
19. Writ of certiorari
20. How does your case get to the Supreme Court?
21. Concurring Opinion
22. Prosecutor -
23. Defendants -
24. Plaintiff
25. Briefs –
26. Jus Soli
27. Civil liberties -
28. Civil rights -
29. Due Process Clause
30. What does the 14th Amendment do?
31. Common Law –
32. Civil law –
33. Criminal law –
34. What does the 5th Amendment do?
35. Writ of Habeas Corpus—
36. No Bills of Attainder—
37. Ex Post Facto Laws—
38. Grand Jury –
39. Establishment Clause
40. Libel and Slander

### Supreme Court Cases to know

41. Miranda vs. Arizona
42. Marbury vs. Madison
43. Gideon vs. Wainwright
44. Tinker vs. Des Moines
45. Schenck vs. USA
46. Roe vs. Wade

# The National Judiciary

- The Constitution - \_\_\_\_\_ created a Judicial Branch that interprets laws.
- The Framers created a \_\_\_\_\_ or National court system.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ Systems in the United States: the **Federal Judiciary** that spans the country with 120 \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_, that are run by each of the 50 States.
- The Constitution created only the Supreme Court. It gave \_\_\_\_\_ the power to create any \_\_\_\_\_ courts as needed.
- There are two types of federal courts: **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ courts and **(2)** Special courts (\_\_\_\_\_).



## -Court Jurisdiction-

- **Jurisdiction** is the \_\_\_\_\_ to hear and decide a case.
- Federal courts may hear a case because either:
  - A) Interpretation of Constitution
  - B) \_\_\_\_\_
  - C) Citizens have a Dispute with Federal, State or Foreign Government
  - D) \_\_\_\_\_
  - E) Disputed on the high seas
- A court in which a case is first heard is said to have \_\_\_\_\_ over that case.
- A court that hears a case \_\_\_\_\_ from a lower court has **appellate jurisdiction** over that case.
- ❖ The Supreme Court exercises both \_\_\_\_\_.

## -Judges/Justices-

- The President \_\_\_\_\_, as well as federal court judges. Then subjected to the approval of the \_\_\_\_\_
- Most federal judges are leading \_\_\_\_\_, legal scholars and law school professors, former members of Congress, and State courts, but their \_\_\_\_\_ are key factors.
- Constitutional Judges, including the Supreme Court, are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Judges of constitutional courts may only be removed by their own will or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Special \_\_\_\_\_ are appointed for terms varying from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Congress determines \_\_\_\_\_ for federal judges.

## -Other Court Officers-

- **Court Clerks** – keeps a \_\_\_\_\_ proceedings, assisted by court stenographer and bailiff.
- **U.S. Magistrate** – do the legal work like \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Bankruptcy** – deals with \_\_\_\_\_.
- **U.S. Attorney** – responsible \_\_\_\_\_ all people with federal crimes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – an officer who makes arrests and keeps order in courtrooms

## -Summary-

# Order in the Courts

## -Inferior Federal Courts-

- Constitution allows Congress to set up all courts outside of the \_\_\_\_\_. These courts are known as the Inferior courts.
- These federal district courts were created with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 11 circuits divided into 94 districts (Including D.C. and Puerto Rico).
- 1. **District Courts** have \_\_\_\_\_ over most cases that are heard in federal courts.
  - a) The district courts hear a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) A criminal case, is one in which a defendant is tried for committing some action that Congress \_\_\_\_\_. A federal \_\_\_\_\_ is one which involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. **Courts of Appeals** were created in 1891 to handle much of the burden that the Supreme Court faced in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The courts of appeals only have **Appellate Jurisdiction** \_\_\_\_\_ from lower federal courts.
  - b) Altogether, 179 circuit judges sit in the 12 appeals courts.
  - c) A Supreme Court justice is also \_\_\_\_\_ of the circuits.
- 3. **Court of International Trade** hears civil cases arising out of \_\_\_\_\_ and other trade-related laws.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ has nationwide jurisdiction and hears cases from several different courts.
  - a) Most cases heard arise from the U.S. Court of \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for \_\_\_\_\_.

## -Special Courts-

- These courts deal with \_\_\_\_\_ generally an expressed power of Congress.
- 1. **Claims Court** – 16 judges... Those who have \_\_\_\_\_ against the United States can possibly secure **redress**—satisfaction of a claim, usually through \_\_\_\_\_ through this court.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ – courts in Virgin Islands, Guam and American Soma...
- 3. **Military Appeals Courts** – This court is a **civilian tribunal**, a court operating as part of the judicial branch, entirely \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) The court reviews the more serious convictions of members of the armed forces at a \_\_\_\_\_, or trial involving military law.
- 4. **Court of Appeals for Veterans** - hears cases in which individuals claim that the Department of Veterans Affairs has denied or otherwise \_\_\_\_\_ claims for veterans' benefits.
- 5. **U.S. Tax Court** - was created by Congress in 1969 to hear civil but not criminal cases involving disputes over the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. **District of Columbia Court** - handles all local judicial \_\_\_\_\_, including trials and appeals since it isn't a state.

COURTS	CREATED	# OF COURTS	# of JUDGES	TREM OF JUDGES
Supreme Court	1789	1	9	Life
District Court	1789	94	642	Life
Court of Appeals	1891	12	179	Life
Trade Court	1926	1	9	Life
Appeals for Military	1950	1	5	15 Years
Tax Court	1969	1	19	15 Years
Appeals for Federal Circuit	1982	1	12	Life
Federal Court for Claims	1982	1	16	15 Years
Appeals for Veteran Claims	1988	1	7	15 Years

## -Summary-

# Supreme Court

## -I've got the Power-

- Judicial review refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the constitutionality of a government action. Both \_\_\_\_\_ courts have this power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ expressed in the constitution. It was the case of \_\_\_\_\_ (1803), that asserted the Supreme Court's power of judicial review.
- The Chief Justice \_\_\_\_\_ and the Court's decision laid the foundation for its \_\_\_\_\_ in the development of the American system of government.
- All \_\_\_\_\_ are secondary to the \_\_\_\_\_ and judges may refuse any law that goes against the Supreme Law of the Land.

## - Court of Last Resort -

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ and there are \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional requirements for the job.
- It's a \_\_\_\_\_ and for the years 2009 and 2010, associate justices have been paid \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ \$223,500 a year.
- They are nominated by the President and approved by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Senate has explicitly \_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court nominees, most recently Robert Bork in 1987.
- The Nine Justices: **Chief Justice:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Justices:** *Neil M. Gorsuch, Anthony M. Kennedy, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen G. Breyer, Samuel Anthony Alito, Jr., Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan.*
- The First Chief Justice was \_\_\_\_\_.

## -Supreme Court Jurisdiction-

- The Supreme Court has both \_\_\_\_\_
- The Court has original jurisdiction over cases involving \_\_\_\_\_ and all cases brought against \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ heard by the Court are \_\_\_\_\_. The Court hears only one to two cases in which it has original jurisdiction per year.

## -How Cases Reach the Supreme Court-

- Most cases reach the Court via **Writ of Certiorari**, an \_\_\_\_\_ to send a record in a given case for its \_\_\_\_\_
- Cases can also reach the Court by \_\_\_\_\_ for the Court to certify the answer to a \_\_\_\_\_ in the matter.
- For a case to be heard by the Court, \_\_\_\_\_ judges \_\_\_\_\_ that it should be placed on the Court's docket. They usually hear around \_\_\_\_\_ a year

## -How the Supreme Court Operates-

- \_\_\_\_\_ - Lawyer for the government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - Those accused of a crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - The decision of the case.
- **Oral Arguments** - Once the Supreme Court accepts a case, it sets a date on which lawyers on both sides will present oral argument – you get \_\_\_\_\_ out loud.
- **Briefs** - are \_\_\_\_\_ with the Court before oral arguments begin.
- **The Court in Conference** - The Chief Justice presides over a closed-door conference in which \_\_\_\_\_ on the case at hand.
- The court explains its decisions in a \_\_\_\_\_, but the **Dissenting** group writes an opinion too.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - are thoughts/points added to the majority opinion by other justices.

## -Summary-

# Rights of the People

## -Civil Liberties and Rights-

- The founding Fathers wanted protection from \_\_\_\_\_, so the Bill of rights was added.
- The listing of the general rights of the people can be found in the first ten amendments in the Constitution, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In general, **Civil Liberties** are \_\_\_\_\_ Federal Gov't \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Most rights are found in the constitution
- The term **Civil Rights** are Gov't \_\_\_\_\_ that guarantee \_\_\_\_\_ all People.
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_ against discrimination based on sex or color
  - b) Laws passed by \_\_\_\_\_ Amendments.
- In America people \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ freedom. They can do as they please as long as they don't keep others from their rights. **Example** trying to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most of these rights are offered to all people living in America, not just citizens, but restrictions do occur. **Example** For instance, their \_\_\_\_\_.

## -Equal Protection Clause-

- The 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause declares that \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ under the law.
- The government may \_\_\_\_\_, or draw distinctions, between groups of individuals. Government may not discriminate unreasonably, however.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the law of the blood, or to whom one is born.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the law of the soil, or where one is born.

## -Federalism and Individual Rights-

- The \_\_\_\_\_ states that the American people possess rights that are not set \_\_\_\_\_ in the Constitution.
  - It has been used to protect rights as various as the rights of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ without undue interference by government.
  - The Bill of Rights guarantees of individual freedoms only protects against \_\_\_\_\_
  - The Supreme Court held that the Bill of Rights \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
    - The **Barron v. Baltimore case**, in 1833.
  - So the \_\_\_\_\_ was added and the \_\_\_\_\_ provides that \_\_\_\_\_ can "**deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law**"
  - Now the \_\_\_\_\_ guarantee the same liberties as the \_\_\_\_\_ gov't does.
  - Supreme Court has to define the rights on a case by case basis, called \_\_\_\_\_
- ❖ The chart shows the rights "using the Due Process Clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Year	Amendment	Provision	Court Case
1921	1st	Freedom of Speech	Gitlow vs. NY
1931	1st	Freedom of the Press	Near vs. Minnesota
1937	1st	Freedom of Assembly, Petition	Dejonge vs. Oregon
1940	1st	Free Excise Clause	Cantewell vs. Connecticut
1947	1st	Establishment Clause	Everson vs. Board of Education
1961	4th	Unreasonable search and seizure	Mapp vs. Ohio
1962	8th	Cruel and Unusual Punishment	Robinson vs. California
1963	6th	Right to Counsel	Gideon vs. Wainwright
1964	5th	Self-incrimination	Malloy vs. Hogan
1965	6th	Confront a Witness	Pointer vs. Texas
1967	6th	Right to Speedy trial	Klopfer vs. North Carolina
1968	6th	Trial by Jury In Criminal Case	Duncan vs. Louisiana
1969	5th	Double Jeopardy	Benton vs. Maryland

## -Summary-

# Due Process

## -Types of laws-

- ❖ **Common Law** - is law developed by judges \_\_\_\_\_ and similar tribunals rather than through \_\_\_\_\_ branch action
- **Civil law** – Disputes between 2 or more Individuals or and a gov't.
  - a) Types: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Court order is need to \_\_\_\_\_ if defendant refuses to pay
- **Criminal law**- Offenses against the public order
  - a) Petty crimes – \_\_\_\_\_ .... Example: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Misdemeanors – are \_\_\_\_\_ ....Example: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Felonies – \_\_\_\_\_ .....Example: \_\_\_\_\_

## -Due Process-

- **Due process** - government must \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of law at all times.
- There are two amendments that deal with due process of law (**David vs. New Orleans case -1878**)
  - 1) The \_\_\_\_\_ provides that “no person ... shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law...”
  - 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ extends that restriction to State and local governments.
- **Due process is broken down into two branches:**
  - 1) **Substantive due process**—the \_\_\_\_\_
    - ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ – 1925, Oregon passed a law that children must attend Public schools. A group of Roman Catholics sue to send their children to private schools. The Supreme Court Said the law was Unfair and violated the 14<sup>th</sup> Amen because religious freedom is greatedened.
  - 2) **Procedural due process**—the fairness of the procedures \_\_\_\_\_
    - ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ – 1952, Rochin a drug dealer tried to swallow pills as cops were trying to arrest him. They had Rochin’s stomach pumped and found the drugs. The Supreme Court ruled this violated the 14<sup>th</sup> amen, getting evidence like that is torture & the officers broke the rules of due process.

## -The Police Power-

- The police power is the authority of each State to act to safeguard the well-being of its people.
  - a) To \_\_\_\_\_: States can limit the sale of alcohol and tobacco, make laws to Combat pollution, and require vaccination of school children.
  - b) To \_\_\_\_\_: States can forbid concealed weapons, require the use of seat belts, and punish drunk drivers.
  - c) To \_\_\_\_\_: States can outlaw gambling, the sale of obscene materials, and prostitution.
  - d) To \_\_\_\_\_: States can enact compulsory education laws, provide help to the needy, and limit profits of public utilities.

## -Security of Home and Person-

- The 3rd and 4th Amendments protect the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The 4th Amendment protects against \_\_\_\_\_ (blanket search warrants) and “unreasonable searches and seizures.” It is extended to the States through the 14th Amendment
  - 1) **Probable Cause**—to search a premise, in most cases, a warrant must be obtained based on a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) **Arrests**—to arrest a person, a police officer needs \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3) **Automobiles**—police officers \_\_\_\_\_ need search warrants to search an automobile.
  - 4) **The** \_\_\_\_\_ — Evidence gained as a result of an \_\_\_\_\_ be used in court.
  - 5) \_\_\_\_\_ — unless police officers have a warrant, tapping phone calls is not legal.
  - 6) \_\_\_\_\_ — drug testing can be conducted without a warrant or probable cause.

## -Summary-

# Innocent until Proven Guilty

## -Rights of the Accused-

- **Due Process** – gov't must act fairly and follow established procedures of law at all times.
- "It is better that ten guilty persons go free, then that one innocent person be punished".
- You are \_\_\_\_\_. It is the gov't's job to prove in fair manner guilt.

## -Protections Offered:

- 1) **Writ of Habeas Corpus**—A court order which \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Can be suspended in the time of \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Civil War 1861 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) **No Bills of Attainder**—laws passed by Congress \_\_\_\_\_  
**Example** – Landrum-Griffin Act 1959 made it \_\_\_\_\_ to serve as labor leaders, the Supreme Court overturned this law.
- 3) **Ex Post Facto Laws**—new laws cannot \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) **Grand Jury** - is the formal device by which a person can be accused of a serious crime.
  - a) The grand jury \_\_\_\_\_ on whether the \_\_\_\_\_, a formal complaint, presents enough evidence against the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) Most States have legislated to \_\_\_\_\_ the grand jury stage.
- 5) **Speedy and Public Trial** - The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 requires that the time between an arrest and beginning of a person's criminal trial must take place \_\_\_\_\_ the arrest.
- 6) **Trial by Jury** - guaranteed an \_\_\_\_\_ chosen from the district where the crime was committed.
  - a) Most \_\_\_\_\_ have to be unanimous to convict.
  - b) If a \_\_\_\_\_ the right to a jury trial, a bench trial is held where the \_\_\_\_\_ hears the case.
- 7) **Adequate Defense** – Everyone has the right to the best defense
  - a) to be informed of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) to be \_\_\_\_\_ against them
  - c) to be able to \_\_\_\_\_ on their behalf
  - d) to have a lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (**Gideon vs Wainwright** -1963)
- 8) **Self-Incrimination** – Accused is innocent until proven guilty, so they don't have to prove the charges against them. The Fifth Amendment protects this right (\_\_\_\_\_).
  - a) A person \_\_\_\_\_ to a crime under extreme circumstances.
  - b) A husband or wife cannot be forced to testify \_\_\_\_\_, unless they want to.
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_, suspects \_\_\_\_\_ their Constitutional rights when being arrested(**Miranda vs. Arizona** -1966).
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ – You can't be tried for the same crime twice. They can be tried for a crime in a state court then in a federal court for the same crime, like drugs.

## -Summary-

# Civil Liberties

## -Punishment-

- The 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment offers protection \_\_\_\_\_
- The Constitution does \_\_\_\_\_ that all accused persons are entitled to bail, just that the amount of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a law that allows federal judges to order that accused felons be held without bail if there is a \_\_\_\_\_ if released (**United States vs. Salerno** case, 1987).
- The 8th Amendment is intended to prevent, in the Court's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ such as drawing and quartering and other \_\_\_\_\_
- In **Estelle v. Gamble**, 1976, it ruled that a prison inmate could not be \_\_\_\_\_, or the death penalty:
  - a) Early 1970s the supreme Court voided Capital punishment because it felt that the punishment was applied "capriciously" to \_\_\_\_\_ often African American or poor or both.
  - b) In 1976, the Court held for the first time that a new law which instituted the \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_. The new law provided for a two-stage trial process.

## -Right to Bear Arms-

- The 2nd Amendment protects the right of each State to form and keep \_\_\_\_\_ and permits \_\_\_\_\_
- So there can be \_\_\_\_\_ on individuals \_\_\_\_\_ and it's up to the states to make that decision.

## -The Right to Privacy-

- The constitutional guarantees of due process \_\_\_\_\_
- Established in **Griswold v. Connecticut**, 1965, which held that a law \_\_\_\_\_ was unconstitutional.
- ❖ **Roe vs. Wade** – 1973, In the first trimester a women has a \_\_\_\_\_

## -Freedom of Religion-

- The 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment guarantees religious freedom.....There are two guarantees of religious freedoms:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_ - Guards against \_\_\_\_\_ a mandated religion- A freedom \_\_\_\_\_. Thomas Jefferson said it put up "A Wall of Separation between \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ - Guards against the \_\_\_\_\_ any religion - A freedom \_\_\_\_\_.
- Church and government are \_\_\_\_\_ from one another.

## - Limits on Free Exercise-

- Actions that \_\_\_\_\_ or disrupt social order are not covered under the Free Exercise Clause and child labor laws.

**Examples:** \_\_\_\_\_ (**Reynolds vs. USA**). Schoolchildren who have not been vaccinated.

## - Free Exercise Upheld-

- The Court has found many government actions to be counter to the Free Exercise Clause.

### Examples:

- \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be forced to go to school after grade 8.
- Ministers are \_\_\_\_\_ to hold elective office.
- Unemployment benefits cannot be denied to someone who quit their job because of religious beliefs

## -Summary-



# Free of Speech

## - Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Press-

- The 1<sup>st</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> amendments protect:
  - a) The freedom of expression, whether \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Protect all persons' right to a complete \_\_\_\_\_

## -Freedom of Speech and Press do not protect:

- **Libel**, the false and malicious use of \_\_\_\_\_ words
- **Slander**, \_\_\_\_\_ something false and hateful: Obscenity and words that \_\_\_\_\_ others to commit crimes.
  - a) Obscenity: would an average person in \_\_\_\_\_ find it offensive or does it have serious literary, artistic and political value (**Miller v. California, 1973**).
  - b) Gov't can \_\_\_\_\_ that are obscene.

## -The Media-

- **Both Radio and Television Media** are subject to more government regulation than other forms of \_\_\_\_\_ because they are transmitted by "\_\_\_\_\_"
- The \_\_\_\_\_ but not the \_\_\_\_\_ industry it has its own regulatory system.
- Gov't \_\_\_\_\_ in the press - (**New York Times v. United States case, 1971**), - The government must show that the information endangers \_\_\_\_\_ enough to justify prior restraint of publication.
- Reporters keeping secret their sources do not have a constitutional right and \_\_\_\_\_. So 30 states have passed \_\_\_\_\_ to give reporters some protection against having to reveal their sources.

## -Sedition-

- **Sedition** is the crime of attempting to \_\_\_\_\_, or to disrupt its lawful activities by violent acts. Seditious speech is speech that urges such conduct.
- Congress has enacted three major laws to prevent sedition and seditious speech:
  - 1) \_\_\_\_\_—made scandalous or false criticism of the government illegal. Expired before **Thomas Jefferson** took office in 1801.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_—made it a crime to encourage disloyalty or spread anti-government ideas during a time of crisis. Upheld by the Supreme Court in instances of "clear and present danger" - (\_\_\_\_\_ vs. USA case - 1919).  
**Examples:** Yelling \_\_\_\_\_ on a plane and there isn't any
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_—forbade advocating violent overthrow of the government, and belonging knowingly to any group that does. The Supreme Court still upholds the constitutionality of the law, but over time has modified it so that it is difficult to enforce.

## -Symbolic Speech-

- **Symbolic speech** is \_\_\_\_\_. Physical Gesturing or \_\_\_\_\_ (the patrolling of a business site by workers on strike).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (**1969**) - Students protested the Vietnam War by wearing Black arm bands to school & got suspended. The Supreme Court agreed that Tinker's 1st amendment rights were violated.
- Symbolic speech covers only so much. It does not \_\_\_\_\_ (**U.S. v O'Brien case, 1968**) but it does encompass \_\_\_\_\_ (**Texas v. Johnson, 1989, & U.S. v Eichman cases, 1990**).

## - Commercial Speech -

- Commercial Speech is speech for \_\_\_\_\_, usually advertising.
- Exceptions include: barring \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, advertising illegal goods or services, and the promotion of tobacco products on the radio or television.

## -Assembly

- People can gather to \_\_\_\_\_. The government can make and enforce reasonable \_\_\_\_\_ regarding the time, place, and manner of assemblies.
- An example of such a rule is that public areas near \_\_\_\_\_ are restricted.

## -Summary-