

DRED SCOTT CASE

- Supreme Court ruled (1857) that
 - African Americans are not U.S. citizens
 - Congress cannot prohibit slavery in new U.S. territories
 - Constitutional Amendment was required to grant citizenship to blacks



CIVIL WAR AMENDMENTS

- 13th: (1865): freed all slaves, outlawed slavery permanently in the U.S.
- 14th (1868)
- 15th (1870): right to vote cannot be denied based on race

A dark, richly grained wooden surface, possibly a desk or table, serves as the background. In the bottom left corner, a blue pen with gold accents is partially visible. In the top right corner, a portion of a glass with a metallic rim is visible. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the wood.

THE 14TH AMENDMENT

HISTORY OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT

- The 14th amendment was ratified in 1868.
- The 14th amendment was originally ratified to protect the freedman from the abolishment of his rights by southern states.

14TH AMENDMENT

All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens.

- Jus Soli - (law of the soil) those born on U.S. soil are citizens.
- Jus Sanguinis - (law of blood) those born to parents who are U.S. citizens are citizens.

14TH AMENDMENT

No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

- Applies the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to state and local governments.

14TH AMENDMENT

Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

- Governments cannot draw unreasonable distinctions among different groups of people.

14TH AMENDMENT

Incorporation - the guarantees of the Bill of Rights apply to all state and local governments

DO THESE LAWS VIOLATE THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT? WHY/ WHY NOT?

- Adults under 21 can't drink alcohol
- Women can't be firefighters
- Physically handicapped people can't be firefighters
- 15% of all University of Georgia students must be minority races
- Women can't be guards at all-male prisons
- Only men have to register for the draft

MIRANDA WARNING

1. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.
2. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW.
3. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TALK TO A LAWYER AND HAVE HIM PRESENT WITH YOU WHILE YOU ARE BEING QUESTIONED.
4. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER, ONE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT YOU BEFORE ANY QUESTIONING IF YOU WISH.
5. YOU CAN DECIDE AT ANY TIME TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS AND NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OR MAKE ANY STATEMENTS.

WAIVER

DO YOU UNDERSTAND EACH OF THESE RIGHTS I HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU?
HAVING THESE RIGHTS IN MIND, DO YOU WISH TO TALK TO US NOW?