

# Handouts C–D Answer Keys

## Handout C: Court Cases

### Slaughterhouse Cases

1. The decision defined privileges and immunities narrowly, as rights which owe their existence to the national government, as opposed to the state governments.

Examples are: The right to come to the seat of government to assert a claim upon it, or to transact business with it, to seek its protection, to share its offices, and administer its functions; Free access to seaports, land offices, and courts of the states; The right to demand the federal government’s protection of life, liberty, and property when on the high seas or in the jurisdiction of a foreign government; The rights to peaceable assembly, petition, privilege of *habeas corpus*; The right to use navigable waters; Any rights secured to U.S. citizens by treaties with foreign governments

2. This ruling effectively gutted the Privileges or Immunities Clause from the Fourteenth Amendment.

### Civil Rights Cases (1883)

1. State governments.

### Gitlow v. New York (1925)

1. The Court for the first time considered the “incorporation” of the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment: “No State shall ...deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...”
2. The First Amendment was applied to the states by virtue of the liberty protected by due process under the Fourteenth Amendment.

## Handout D: Opinion Double Check

Accept reasoned answers for items 1, 2, and 3 on page 2.