

## Handouts A–B Answer Keys

### Handout A: How Does the Constitution Protect Liberty? Answer Key

1. The First Amendment guarantees that you can associate with whomever you like. The Third and Fourth Amendments promise that the government cannot intrude into your home arbitrarily and without legal cause. The Fifth Amendment assures that you can keep silent if accused of a crime. The Founders believed that these rights should be protected, so they decided to list them in the Bill of Rights.
2. Due process rights protect personal liberty in that they check government power, and they entitle all citizens to fair treatment by the government. Due process rights that are protected include: the right to a speedy, public trial by a jury; no person shall be tried for the same crime twice; no person should be forced to testify against himself; no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property; and all persons should be equally protected under the law.
3. Answers will vary. Accept reasoned responses.

### Handout B: *Pierce v. Society of Sisters* (1925) Answer Key

1. The Act required that all students attend public school through eighth grade. Private and parochial schools were concerned that they would lose students, their jobs, and their businesses because of this law. They also believed that it was a parent's right to choose where the student went to school.
2. The First Amendment could have been discussed in this case, too. It could have been argued that the state of Oregon was infringing upon the freedom of religion.
3. Answers will vary. Accept reasoned answers.