Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Guided Reading Activity 14-3

The Rights of the Accused

DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to explain what does and does not constitute reasonable search and seizure, citing relevant court cases.

requirements: _____

_____

special situations: _____

_____

the exclusionary rule: _____

_____

high school searches: _____

_____

DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete these sentences.

1. The _____ says that no one "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."
2. Protection against _____ rests on a basic legal principle: the government bears the burden of proof.
3. A _____ or other incriminating statements an accused person makes when he or she is denied access to a lawyer may not be used in trial.
4. In _____ v. _____ (1966) the Supreme Court ruled that the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination requires that suspects be clearly informed of their rights before police question them.
5. In _____ v. _____ (1988) the Court ruled that employees in charge of corporate records could be forced to turn over evidence even if it might be incriminating.
6. _____ means a person may not be tried twice for the same crime, thus protecting people from continual harassment.
7. The _____ forbids "cruel and unusual punishment," the only constitutional provision specifically limiting penalties in criminal cases.
8. In _____ v. _____ (1972) the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment was not constitutional because it was being imposed arbitrarily for a wide variety of crimes and mainly on African Americans and poor people.
9. In _____ v. _____ (1976) the Court ruled mandatory death penalties unconstitutional.
10. In _____ v. _____ (1976) the Court ruled that under adequate guidelines the death penalty does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment.

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