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.