### Political Dictionary

due process (p. 564)  probable cause (p. 571)  bench trial (p. 580)
substantive due process (p. 565)  exclusionary rule (p. 573)  Miranda Rule (p. 582)
procedural due process (p. 565)  writ of habeas corpus (p. 576)  bail (p. 585)
police power (p. 566)  bill of attainder (p. 577)  preventive detention (p. 586)
search warrant (p. 566)  ex post facto law (p. 577)  capital punishment (p. 587)
involuntary servitude (p. 569)  grand jury (p. 577)  treason (p. 588)
discrimination (p. 570)  indictment (p. 578)  
wrists of assistance (p. 571)  double jeopardy (p. 578)  

### Practicing the Vocabulary

**Matching** Choose a term from the list above that best matches each description.

1. A group convened by a court to determine whether or not there is enough evidence against a person to justify a trial
2. A constitutional guarantee that a government will not deprive any person of life, liberty, or property by any unfair, arbitrary, or unreasonable action
3. The power of each State to act to protect and promote the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare
4. A sum of money that an accused person may be required to post as a guarantee that he or she will appear in court at the proper time
5. A legislative act that inflicts punishment without court trial

**Fill in the Blank** Choose a term from the list above that best completes the sentence.

6. During colonial times, British officials used ________ in order to search private homes for smuggled goods.
7. According to the ________, suspects must be advised of their rights before police questioning.
8. If a person is tried twice for the same crime, he or she may have been subjected to ________.
9. Police generally need a ________ in order to search someone’s house.
10. An ________ is a law applied to acts performed before the law was passed.

### Reviewing Main Ideas

**Section 1**

11. What is the difference between procedural and substantive due process?
12. Describe the relationship between the States’ police power and due process of law.
13. The States may exercise the police power to protect and promote what?
14. What right did the Court first articulate in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 1965?  

**Section 2**

15. Use the examples of the *Civil Rights Cases*, 1883, and *Jones v. Mayer*, 1968, to illustrate how the Court’s interpretation of the 13th Amendment changed over the years.
16. What are the roots of the 3rd Amendment, and why is it not significant today?
17. What is the aim of the 4th Amendment?
18. What does the exclusionary rule exclude?  

**Section 3**

19. For what reason does the Constitution protect the rights of those accused of a crime?
20. In what ways does the Constitution protect the rights of the accused?
21. What are the key constitutional guarantees of a fair trial?
22. What is the Miranda Rule?  

**Section 4**

23. What are the key constitutional guarantees regarding punishment of the guilty?
24. Under what circumstances has the Supreme Court found death penalty laws to be unconstitutional?
25. What was the significance of *Furman v. Georgia*, 1972, in the history of the Supreme Court’s rulings regarding capital punishment?
26. (a) What is the only crime defined in the Constitution?  
(b) What requirements must be met in order for a person to be convicted of this crime?