# 1st AMENDMENT RIGHTS: SPEECH PRESS RELIGION

**ASSEMBLY** 



### A.) FREE SPEECH (EXPRESSION PART 1)

- 1.) APPLICATION:
- 2.) LIMITATIONS:
  - a.) Obscene Language
  - b.) Inciteful Language
  - c.) Slander
- 3.) CONSIDERATIONS:
  - a.) Speech During Wartime
  - b.) Symbolic Speech
  - c.) Flag Burning





# Incorporation Doctrine

Case: Gitlow v. New York (1925)

Issue: Does the 1st Amendment protect free speech at the state level?

### The Case

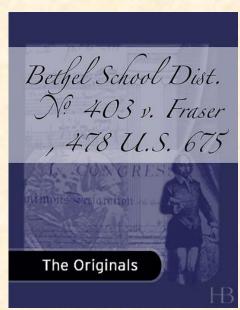


- Benjamin Gitlow was considered a Socialist and potential anarchist by the United States government. They saw Gitlow as a threat because of his Socialist beliefs.
- Gitlow was charged with violating "Anti Anarchist" laws because he had spread magazines and newspapers which talked badly of the United States government and expressed his anti-government views.
- The government was afraid that Gitlow's words would spark an uprising against the government.
- Following this initial conviction, Benjamin Gitlow appealed, claiming his constitutional rights were violated by the state of New York.
- He stated that his charges were in direct violation of his 1st and 14th amendment rights

# Student Speech that is lewd or indecent?

- Fraser made a nominating speech for a friend for student vice president.
- Included many many many double sexual entendres
- Fraser was suspended
- SUPREME COURT:





# Morse v. Frederick (2007)



How far do student rights go?

### **B.) FREE PRESS (EXPRESSION PART 2)**

#### 1.) APPLICATION:

#### 2.) LIMITATIONS:

a.) pornography- Roth /Miller Test



- 1.) cont. community standards
- 2.) appeals to the prurient interest in sex
- 3.) portrays offensive sexual conduct
- 4.) the work lacks redeeming literary, scientific, political or artistic merit
- b.) obsenity
- c.) libel
- d.)
- e.)
- 3.) NO PRIOR RESTRAINT!
  - a.) stopping speech before
- 4.) CONSIDERATIONS:
  - a.)
  - b.)

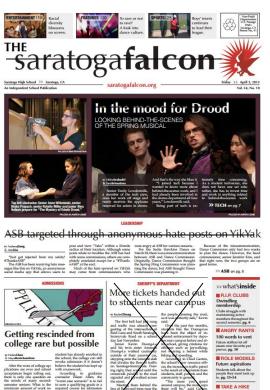


# School Press? Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier

(1988)

Can the school censor a school

newspaper?





## New Cases:

Snyder v. Phelps (2011)

- How far can unpopular speech go?

- Can a father sue for emotional distress after a group protests at his son's funeral that he deserved to die?

"Speech is powerful. It can stir people to action, move them to tears of both joy and sorrow, and - as it did here - inflict great pain. On the facts before us, we cannot react to that pain by punishing the speaker. As a Nation we have chosen a different course - to protect even hurtful speech on public issues to ensure that we do not stifle public debate. That choice requires that we shield Westboro from tort liability for its picketing in this case." – John Roberts Supreme Court Chief Justice





### C.) FREEDOM OF RELIGION

1.) APPLICATION:

Establishment Clause

Free Exercise Clause

### 2.) LIMITATIONS:

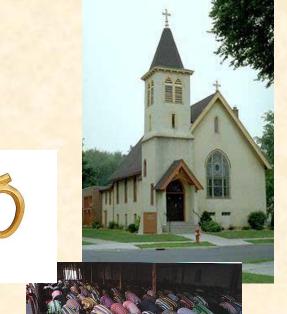
- a.) Must Follow Valid Laws
- b.) Can't make legal what is illegal

### 3.) CONSIDERATIONS:

- a.) School Prayer/Football/ Intercom Engel v. Vitale
- b.) Pledge
- c.) Evolution
- d.) Ten Commandments
- e.) Lemon Test







- 1. Aid must not be religious
- 2. Primary effect doesn't inhibit or promote religion
- 3. Avoid excessive entanglement between church and state

### Free Exercise Clause Videos:



Faith Healing

Commonwealth v. Twitchell (1993)



Santeria Ritual Animal Sacrafice

Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye v. City of Hialeah (1993) New Cases:

"Sunrise Rock" Case Salazar v. Buono (2010)

Q: Does the monument honor only those servicemen of a particular religion? Is this an establishment clause violation?



Supreme Court- NO (5-4)

Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote, "The goal of avoiding governmental endorsement [of religion] does not require eradication of all religious symbols in the public realm"

### D.) FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

- 1.) APPLICATION:
- 2.) LIMITATIONS:
  - a.) Time
  - b.) Place
  - c.) Manner
- \*\*CONTENT NEUTRAL!!!\*\*\*
- 3.) CONSIDERATIONS:

a.)

b.) Curfews







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