

Section 4 Guided Reading and Review
Freedom of Assembly and Petition



A. As You Read

The following paragraphs summarize Section 4. As you read the section, fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases.

The (1.) _____ Amendment guarantees the right of people to (2.) _____, peaceably and to petition government for (3.) _____. The (4.) _____ Amendment extends this protection to actions by State and local governments. However, the Court has allowed government to place reasonable limits on these rights in the form of (5.) _____ regulations. For example, parades cannot be held near a courthouse when court is in session if they are (6.) _____. But government regulation of the right of assembly must be precisely drawn and (7.) _____. In addition, while government can regulate assembly on the basis of (8.) _____, it cannot regulate on the basis of (9.) _____.

Most demonstrations take place in public places because (10.) _____. However, the Court has held that it is permissible for the government to require demonstrators to give (11.) _____ and acquire (12.) _____ before demonstrating in public places.

In the case of *Gregory v. Chicago*, 1969, the Court held that demonstrators cannot be charged with disorderly conduct as long as they (13.) _____, even if their actions lead to (14.) _____.

In more recent years, cases have focused on demonstrations at (15.) _____. The Court has held that local ordinances can require a buffer zone to avoid blocking access to them.

Demonstrations on (16.) _____, such as shopping malls, are viewed differently by the Court. The Court has ruled that State supreme courts may interpret State constitutions in such a way as to allow (17.) _____.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following key terms in the space provided.

- 18. assemble _____

- 19. content neutral _____

- 20. guarantee of association _____

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