

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 _____
