

RIGHT TO PROTEST: QUIZ

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

1.) Protest

A protest is a public expression of objection, disapproval, or dissent towards an idea or action.

2.) Petition

A petition is a request to do something, most commonly addressed to a government official or public entity and signed by many people.

3.) Picketing

Picketing is a form of protest in which people congregate outside of a location where an event is taking place.

4.) Counter-demonstration

A counter-demonstration is a public demonstration organized in order to express opposition to the aims of another demonstration, often held in close proximity to an ideologically opposite protest or demonstration.

5.) Time, place, and manner restrictions

Time, place, and manner restrictions legal limitations on when, where, and how free speech and protest rights are exercised.

1.) "Shouting down"

"Shouting down" is the act of silencing someone with whom you disagree with by preventing them from being heard by shouting at them.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.) Which three of the five rights guaranteed by the First Amendment are included in the Right to Protest?

- a. Freedom of religion
- b. Freedom of speech x
- c. Freedom of the press
- d. Freedom of assembly x
- e. Right to petition the government x



2.) Time, Manner, and Place restrictions on protests can limit all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. When you protest
- b. Where you protest
- c. How you protest
- d. Why you protest x

3.) Which of the following can you do during a legal protest?

- a. Express your feelings x
- b. Commit acts of violence
- c. Block traffic
- d. Vandalize property

4.) Which of the following can you NOT do during a legal protest?

- a. Carry signs
- b. March
- c. Block entrances or exits x
- d. Wave banners

5.) Courts allowed the neo-Nazis to march in Skokie because

- a. They agreed with Nazism
- b. They were afraid to oppose the Nazis
- c. All viewpoints have equal protection under the law x
- d. They didn't understand what the event entailed

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1.) List three examples of unprotected speech.

Incitement, harassment, true threats and intimidation, obscenity, defamation, fraud, perjury, and blackmail

2.) Name two places where a protest cannot be legally held.

Private property without the owner's permission, public roads, entrances/exits to buildings



3.) List three examples of legal forms of protest.

Speaking out, picketing, marching, hosting events, gatherings, counter-demonstrations, distributing leaflets/literature, setting up a table or news rack to display materials

4.) List three examples of illegal forms of protest.

Committing acts of violence, harassing or intimidating people, using private property without the owner's permission, making excessive noise, causing unnecessary disruptions, obstructing pathways and/or entrances or exits of buildings, physically disrupting another protest, calling for violence, vandalism

CRITICAL THINKING AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1.) Why do all viewpoints have equal protection under the law?

Because if the government could decide which viewpoints are not allowed, the first thing they might do is outlaw criticism of the government.

2.) What is an example of a symbolic protest?

Flag burning

3.) What are some of the problems caused when a speech is disrupted?

The speaker's First Amendment right to free speech is being violated. Listeners are deprived of the right to hear what the speaker has to say. Disruptions do not allow for productive dialogue to occur.

