Which Protection?

Equal treatment or personal freedom?

9-12.GOV.22 "Distinguish between civil rights and civil liberties and how they are put into practice in our daily lives."

NAME _____ DATE _____

CIVIL RIGHTS	CIVIL LIBERTIES
Civil rights protect equal treatment under the law. They help prevent discrimination in public life. A public library cannot deny someone a library card because of their national origin.	Civil liberties protect personal freedoms from government interference. They limit what the government can force or forbid. An accused person can refuse to testify against themselves at trial.

1 SORT

8 items

Part 1 SORT: Circle the category for each situation; Part 2 PROVE IT: Choose two items and explain how you knew each category.

1.	City polling places admit eligible voters regardless of race.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
2.	A public school applies the same enrollment rules to students of every race.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
3.	Police generally need a warrant to search a person's home.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
4.	An employer cannot reject a qualified applicant solely because of a disability.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
5.	A city cannot refuse to rent public housing to a family because of its religion.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
6.	Residents speak against a mayor's plan without government censorship.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
7.	A state applies the same jury selection rules to women and men.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES
8.	A public school student wears an armband to express a political view without disrupting class.	RIGHTS	LIBERTIES

2 PROVE IT

Explain your thinking

Pick two items from Part 1. For each one, tell how you knew where it belonged.

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

3 MAKE YOUR OWN

One of each

Part 3 MAKE YOUR OWN: Write one new daily-life example of a civil right and one of a civil liberty; do not repeat an item above.

RIGHTS _____

LIBERTIES _____

CHALLENGE

Describe one situation involving both a civil right and a civil liberty, and explain which part shows each protection.

ANSWER KEY

Which Protection?

PART 1 · SORT

#	ITEM	CATEGORY	WHY
1	City polling places admit eligible voters regardless of race.	**RIGHTS**	Equal access to voting without racial discrimination is a civil right.
2	A public school applies the same enrollment rules to students of every race.	**RIGHTS**	Equal treatment in public school enrollment is a civil right.
3	Police generally need a warrant to search a person's home.	**LIBERTIES**	Protection against unreasonable government searches is a civil liberty.
4	An employer cannot reject a qualified applicant solely because of a disability.	**RIGHTS**	Protection from disability discrimination in employment is a civil right.
5	A city cannot refuse to rent public housing to a family because of its religion.	**RIGHTS**	Equal access to housing without religious discrimination is a civil right.
6	Residents speak against a mayor's plan without government censorship.	**LIBERTIES**	Freedom from government censorship of speech is a civil liberty.
7	A state applies the same jury selection rules to women and men.	**RIGHTS**	Equal treatment in jury selection is a civil right.
8	A public school student wears an armband to express a political view without disrupting class.	**LIBERTIES**	Protected political expression at school is a civil liberty.

PART 2 · PROVE IT

Accept any explanation that names the deciding feature from the rule box for the chosen item.

PART 3 · MAKE YOUR OWN (SAMPLE ANSWERS)

- **RIGHTS**: A hotel cannot deny a room to someone because of their race.
- **LIBERTIES**: A person chooses which political group to join without the government making that choice.

Challenge: A town lets residents of every race use its public square for a peaceful rally. Equal access to the square is a civil right, and the freedom to gather peacefully is a civil liberty.

For Part 2, students could explain that item 3 limits government searches, while item 4 protects a qualified applicant from disability discrimination. Accept other explanations that correctly identify the protection in each chosen item.