

Comprehension Questions: World War I | Civil Liberties

1. In 1917 Congress passed the _____ to aid the U.S. war effort in World War I.
2. In August 1917 the Socialist Party of America met in _____ to protest the American war effort.
3. Charles T. Schenck helped create an anti-war pamphlet that invoked the _____ Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
4. In his *Schenck* decision U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes stated that no one had the right _____ to assert that free speech had some limitations.
5. In *Schenck v. U.S.* the Supreme Court created the _____ to determine the circumstances under which free speech could be limited by the federal government.
6. In 1919 many Americans were deeply concerned about a recent socialist revolution in _____.
7. In 1918 Jacob Abrams and his fellow socialists attempted to throw anti-war pamphlets from the window of their apartment in _____.
8. In *Abrams v. U.S.*, Abrams's attorneys invoked the _____ to defend their client.
9. In the *Abrams* case Oliver Wendell Holmes argued that the best place for ideas to flourish was _____.
10. In the 1950s and 1960s the U.S. Supreme Court began to use the _____ to decide when the federal government could limit free speech.

Word Bank:

Conscription Act

Philadelphia

New York

Thirteenth Amendment

Clear and present danger test

Russia

to yell fire in a crowded theatre

the competition of the market

imminent lawless action test