

RBG Bingo Vocabulary

1. Cut vocabulary and definitions along lines into strips.
 2. Fold the strips and place in a hat or box.
 3. To play, draw a strip and call out the definition. Lay the strip aside.
 4. When someone has a "Bingo," consult the drawn strips to check card.
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Amendment: When you make a change or add to the U.S. Constitution, it is called an amendment. Amendments are created by Congress (House of Representatives and Senate) but then needs to be approved by at least 38 states before it can become a law.

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU): An organization that defends Americans' basic rights by filing lawsuits and by trying to encourage lawmakers to pass laws that defend the rights such as deaf or hard of hearing individuals, immigrants, members within the lgbtq community, members of different races and women.

Anti-Semitism – Collective behavior towards individuals who are Jewish that may include destruction of their property or discrimination by being treating unfairly.

Appeal: A formal legal challenge that can be made when someone doesn't agree with a court's decision. This challenge is filed with a higher court.

Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which lists the basic rights of American citizens, such as freedom of speech and freedom of the press

Civil Law: Laws that focus on the rights of people when those rights have been violated. For constitutional rights cases, the court can fix a problem that someone brings to their attention like when the Supreme Court ruled that Virginia didn't have the right to not allow two people with different color skins to get married.

Columbia Law School: One of the best law schools in America located within Columbia University, an Ivy League school in New York City.

Cornell University: A highly respected Ivy League university located in Upstate New York.

Court of law: The place where a trial takes place and legal issues are settled

Criminal Law: A criminal law case is when the government will try to make a case against an individual who has been accused of a crime. A jury or a judge will decide if they're guilty or not but if they're guilty they could go to jail, have to pay a fine or even both.

Defendant: In a criminal case, the defendant is the person who has been charged with a crime by the government. In a civil case, the defendant can be a person, a business or a government agency that is being sued for doing something wrong.

Dissent: When a Supreme Court Justice disagrees with the opinion of the majority of the nine judges.

Equal Protection Clause: The part of the U.S. Constitution, in the Fourteenth Amendment, that bans states from refusing or not giving any person "equal protection of the laws."

Evidence: Objects, documents, and facts used in a court of law to back up a legal argument

Exhibit: The legal name for a piece of evidence that is presented in court.

Freedom of speech: The First Amendment from the U.S. Constitution gives citizens the right to say or write anything they want without being afraid of getting in trouble by the government. There are legal limits; we are not allowed to harm others to get what we want.

Freedom of the press: The First Amendment from the U.S. Constitution gives citizens the right to write whatever they want without being punished by the government. There are legal limits; we are not allowed to lie to get what we want.

Harvard Law Review: The most important law school journal in America, edited and published by students of Harvard Law School who write about different legal issues.

Harvard Law School: The most prestigious law school in America which is part of Harvard University, another Ivy League University located in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Joseph McCarthy: A U.S. senator from Wisconsin during the 1950's who created and fed on people's public fears of foreign influence in the US government.

Judge: A government official who is responsible to supervise what happens in the courtroom. In some cases, the judge supervises a jury who are responsible to make a decision. In other situations, the judge will make the final decision.

Lawsuit: When two people (or organizations) have a problem with each other and go to court to solve that problem.

Lawyer: Someone who is licensed to work as a lawyer in many different types of situations such as defending a person in a criminal case, prosecuting a person in a criminal case, representing someone in a civil case, and many more.

Magna Carta: In 1215, the most important legal and historical document created in England establishing the legal principle that everyone, even the king is subject to the law including the basic rights of individuals.

Plaintiff: In a civil case, the party (an individual, a group, a company, or a government agency) that is suing another person, group, company or government agency.

Supreme Court: The highest court of law in the United States. The Supreme Court's job is to interpret the laws in the Constitution, the power of those laws, and decide important lawsuits. The Supreme Court's decisions set legal rules for all other courts throughout America. Decisions are made by a majority of the nine justices in any given case.

Supreme Court Justice: The term used to describe any of the nine members of the Supreme Court through confirmation by the Senate for lifetime appointment to become the highest ranking judges in U.S.

U.S. Congress: The House of Representatives and the Senate together create what we call "Congress." These two groups of elected lawmakers and the president govern the United States, creating new laws and deciding on issues that affect all Americans, such as taxes and declarations of war. Their meeting halls are in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C., the capital of America.

U.S. Constitution: America's original rule book which was approved and signed in 1788. It clearly states the laws that apply to the entire country, establishing everything from how America's government works to the rights of all American citizens.

U.S. Court of Appeals: The second highest court in America (after the Supreme Court). When individuals are unhappy with a lower court's decisions, they may try to appeal for a different decision than the original one they got.

Women's Liberation Movement: A political movement during the 1960s and 1970s through which many women organized to demand equal rights for women under the law and to protest various forms of discrimination toward women.

Women's Rights Project: A series of lawsuits filed by the ACLU between 1971 and 1976, led by Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Before these lawsuits, women were not considered to be equal to men according to the law. Altogether, the Supreme Court cases won by the Women's Rights Project meant significant progress in the legal equality of women and men in America.

Supplementary Words & Definitions

Achieve: Successfully reaching a goal by working hard

Aspire: Setting goals and doing things to help you accomplish your goals

Jewish: A Jewish person is someone whose religion is Judaism.

Persecution: to treat someone cruelly or unfairly because of race or religious or political views

Prestigious: Something, someone or someplace that is highly respected and admired by people.

Vandalism: destruction of personal and/or private property

Verdict: The final decision made at the end of a civil or criminal case by a jury or a judge.

Violence: The use of physical force to harm someone, to damage property, etc