

Name: _____

Media Regulation: Crash Course U.S. Government and Politics Video Analysis

Directions: Complete the following questions using resources from the link listed below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6LKI4RKIew> (Crash Course Video)



1. What is the oldest form of media in the U.S? Why can't it be heavily regulated?
2. Why did the Framers believe in freedom of the press?
3. What did the ruling of the court case *Near v. Minnesota* declare?

4. What did the result of the case *New York Times v. U.S.* make difficult for the government?
5. What are libel laws?
6. What did the decision in *New York Times v. Sullivan* make difficult?
7. What must a plaintiff do to win a libel case?
8. Why has the government taken a bigger role in TV and radio?
9. What is the first, and least transparent way, that the government regulates broadcast media?
10. Who technically owns the broadcast spectrum? What must you do if you want to broadcast?
11. What does a broadcast license allow you to do?
12. How often must you renew a broadcasting license?

13. Which organization issues broadcast licenses? Why was this organization created?

14. As part of its mission, what does the FCC require from stations in order for them to operate?

15. What was the Fairness Doctrine? Provide an example.

16. What did the Fairness Doctrine result in stations shying away from?

17. What did the Reagan administration push for in 1983? What was the result?

18. What is the Equal Time Rule?

19. What is the Right of Rebuttal?

20. How does the FCC regulate what can be broadcast besides political messages?

21. What did the Supreme Court case FCC v. Pacifica Broadcasting concern? What did the case establish?

22. Where do FCC rules not apply?

23. What did Congress attempt with the 1996 Telecommunications Act?

24. What was the purpose of Title V of the Telecommunications Act? Why did the Supreme Court strike it down?

25. How is the internet different from print and broadcast media? Why?

26. What has been the more effective way of regulating the internet? Provide an example.

27. What did Title III of the 1996 Telecommunications Law deal with? What concerns has this led to?

28. What has happened to the number of companies providing media content and access?

29. What do critics point out about media mergers? What can this lead to?

30. What is the question which revolves around net neutrality? Provide an example.

31. Which stakeholders are involved in media regulation?

32. Without a robust media, what will Americans have less of?