

SS.7.C.3.12

Analyze the significance and outcomes of landmark Supreme Court cases including, but not limited to, *Marbury v. Madison*, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, *Miranda v. Arizona*, *In re Gault*, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier*, *United States v. Nixon*, and *Bush v. Gore*.

SS.7.C.3.12 Benchmark Clarification 2: Students will evaluate how these U.S. Supreme Court cases had had an impact on society.

Landmark Supreme Court Cases (related to civil liberties)	
Case	Impact on Society
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963)	This judicial opinion on this case strengthened the rights of the accused protected in the 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th Amendments. The Gideon case focused on the 6 th Amendment right to counsel (a lawyer) in state criminal cases.
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966)	This judicial opinion on this case also strengthened the rights of the accused. This case focused on the 5 th Amendment rights of due process and protection from self-incrimination . Because of this ruling, law enforcement officers are now required to read people their “Miranda Rights” when they are arrested for a crime. The “Miranda Rights” let suspects know that they have the right to remain silent and have the right to an attorney.
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1968)	This judicial opinion in this case focused on the 1 st Amendment rights of students. Before this case, students were treated as if they lost all of their constitutional rights when they entered “the school house gate”. This case said that students do have some constitutional rights to freedom of expression in school, including symbolic speech , as long as it does not cause problems in the school learning environment.
<i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974)	The judicial opinion in this case discussed the idea of legal equality, which means that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law. Even though this case involved a U.S. President, the Supreme Court said he could be held responsible for refusing to follow the law just like any other citizen.
<i>Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier</i> (1987)	The judicial opinion in this case focused on the 1 st Amendment rights of students, specifically freedom of the press. The Supreme Court ruled that a school could prevent the publication of articles in the school newspaper or limit the speech of students if it disrupted the learning environment of the school.
<i>Bush v. Gore</i> (2000)	The judicial opinion on this case set a precedent for U.S. Supreme Court opinions on state elections. Elections rules are made by each state, and states have many different ways of counting votes. But in this case, the Supreme Court said that the Florida Supreme Court acted unconstitutionally when it decided that only certain votes would be recounted.
<i>District of Columbia (DC) v. Heller</i> (2007)	The judicial opinion on this case focused on the meaning of the 2 nd Amendment right to bear arms. The Supreme Court’s interpretation of the 2 nd Amendment is that individuals, not just militias, have the right to own or carry a weapon.

Bush v. Gore - U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that states cannot violate the Equal Protection Clause under the Fourteenth Amendment when conducting election recounts

civil liberties - rights guaranteed by the laws of a country, (i.e., the Bill of Rights)

District of Columbia v. Heller - U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld that the Second Amendment protects an individual's right to own a firearm

Equal Protection Clause - the section of the Fourteenth Amendment that says that states must apply the law equally and cannot discriminate against citizens or groups of citizens

executive privilege - the belief that the conversations between the president and his aides are confidential

freedom of expression - the rights included in the First Amendment: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to assemble peacefully, and freedom to have your own religious beliefs

Gideon v. Wainwright - U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld the Sixth Amendment right that all defendants must be appointed a lawyer if they cannot afford their own attorney

Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier - U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that the First Amendment does not protect all types of student speech in school

judicial opinion - judgment by a court

Miranda v. Arizona - U.S. Supreme Court cases that upheld the Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination

precedent - a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to those in a case currently before a court

rights of the accused - the rights included in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments: protection from unreasonable search and seizure, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination, the right to due process, right to a speedy and public trial, trial by jury, the right to be informed of criminal charges, right to confront witnesses in court, right to an attorney, protection from self-incrimination

self-incrimination - the right in the Fifth Amendment that protects a person from being forced to tell the police, prosecutor, judge, or jury any information that might subject him or her to criminal prosecution

symbolic speech - an action that expresses an idea

Tinker v. Des Moines - U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld a student's First Amendment right to engage in symbolic speech in school

United States v. Nixon - U.S. Supreme Court case that limited executive privilege