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*My Rights and Liberties: SS.7.CG.3.11*

***Landmark Supreme Court Cases***

**READING #4**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***SS.7.CG.3.11 Benchmark Clarification 4****:* Students will recognize constitutional principles and individual rights in relevant U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

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| **Landmark Supreme Court Cases (related to civil liberties)** |
| **Case** | **Constitutional Rights/Principles** |
| **Dred Scott v. Sanford****(1857)** | This case violated a person’s right to due process based on the concept of citizenship, which would later become protected by the 13th and 14th Amendments. 13th Amendment – abolished slavery14th Amendment – qualifications for natural born and/or naturalized citizenship, right to due process, and equal protection of the law. |
| **Plessy v. Ferguson****(1896)** | This case dealt with a state violating a person’s right to due process and equal protection of laws based on race, based on the 14th Amendment.  |
| **Brown v. Board of Education****(1954)** | This case dealt with black children not receiving equal accommodations in public education, which was interpreted to be a violation of the 14th Amendment equal protection clause. |
| ***Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)** | This case dealt with the **rights of the accused,** which are protected by the 4th, 5th and 6th Amendments.4th Amendment – no unreasonable searches and seizures5th Amendment – protection from double jeopardy, the right to due process, protection from **self-incrimination**6th Amendment – the right to an attorney, the right to a speedy and public trial, the right to be informed of criminal charges, the right to question witnesses of the crime in court |
| **In re Gault (1967)** | This case dealt with juveniles having the same due process protections as adults in criminal cases, which are protected by the 14th Amendment.  |
| ***Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)** | This case dealt with the rights of the accused, which are protected by the 4th, 5th and 6th Amendments.5th Amendment – the right to due process and protection from self-incrimination |
| ***United States v. Nixon* (1974)** | The **judicial opinion** in this case discussed the idea of constitutional equality, which means that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law. |
| ***Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier*****(1987)** | This case dealt with the 1st Amendment rights of students in school including, the 1st Amendment – freedom of speech and freedom of the press.  |

**Brown v. Board of Education** - U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that “separate but equal” segregation was not equal in public education

**Dred Scott v. Sanford** – U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld the constitutionality of racial segregation under the “separate but equal” doctrine

**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

**In re’ Gault** - U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that juvenile court must follow the Fourteenth Amendment

**Marbury v. Madison** - U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review

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

**Plessy v. Ferguson -** U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that “separate but equal” segregation was not discrimination

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