



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.

Landmark Supreme Court Cases (related to civil liberties)

Case	Constitutional Rights/Principles
Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)	<p>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.</p> <p>13th Amendment – abolished slavery</p> <p>14th Amendment – qualifications for natural born and/or naturalized citizenship, right to due process, and equal protection of the law.</p>
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)	<p>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.</p>
Brown v. Board of Education (1954)	<p>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.</p>
Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)	<p>This case dealt with the rights of the accused, which are protected by the 4th, 5th and 6th Amendments.</p> <p>4th Amendment – no unreasonable searches and seizures</p> <p>5th Amendment – protection from double jeopardy, the right to due process, protection from self-incrimination</p> <p>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</p>
In re Gault (1967)	<p>This case dealt with juveniles having the same due process protections as adults in criminal cases, which are protected by the 14th Amendment.</p>
Miranda v. Arizona (1966)	<p>This case dealt with the rights of the accused, which are protected by the 4th, 5th and 6th Amendments.</p> <p>5th Amendment – the right to due process and protection from self-incrimination</p>
United States v. Nixon (1974)	<p>The judicial opinion in this case discussed the idea of constitutional equality, which means that everyone is equal in the eyes of the law.</p>

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