



My Rights and Liberties:  
 SS.7.CG.3.11  
 Landmark Supreme Court Cases  
 READING #1

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

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



**SS.7.CG.3.11 Benchmark Clarification 1:** Students will recognize landmark Supreme Court cases (e.g., Dred Scott v. Sandford; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education; Gideon v. Wainwright; Miranda v. Arizona; In re Gault; United States v. Nixon; Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier).

Case	Outcome
<b>Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)</b>	Landmark case that determined former slaves did not have standing in federal courts because they lacked U.S. citizenship, even after they were freed.
<b>Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</b>	Landmark case that determined “separate but equal” segregation did not violate the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. The case determined it was constitutional to provide separate accommodations for the white and colored races.
<b>Brown v. Board of Education (1954)</b>	Landmark case that <b>overturned</b> Plessy v. Ferguson, and determined “separate but equal” segregation violated the 14th Amendment equal protection clause within the field of public education.
<b>Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)</b>	Landmark case that <b>upheld</b> the 6th Amendment right that all defendants must be appointed a lawyer if they cannot afford their own attorney.
<b>Miranda v. Arizona (1966)</b>	Landmark case that upheld the 5th Amendment protection from self-incrimination, and determined all individuals being accused of a crime must be read their “ <b>Miranda Warnings</b> ” by law enforcement before being questioned.
<b>In re Gault (1967)</b>	Landmark case that determined that juvenile court must follow the 14th Amendment due process clause, and those juveniles have the same due process rights as adults.
<b>United States v. Nixon (1974)</b>	Landmark case that established the president has limited executive privilege, and is not above the rule of law.
<b>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier (1987)</b>	Landmark case that determined the 1st Amendment does not protect all types of student speech in school, and school officials can <b>cancel</b> certain information in school activities (i.e., school newspaper) that causes a disruption to the school, or poses a danger to students.

**cancel** – to limit

**judicial review** - the power of the judicial branch to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches and determine whether or not they are unconstitutional (this includes laws passed by Congress).

**Miranda Warning** - The Miranda Warning is a police warning which is given to criminal suspects who are in the custody of law enforcement in the United States before they can ask questions regarding what took place during the crime. “You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided for you.

**overturn** – to reverse or undo

**uphold** – to agree