



My Rights and Liberties: SS.7.CG.3.11
Landmark Supreme Court Cases
VIDEO VIEWING GUIDE

Name: _____

Date: _____



Landmark Supreme Court Civil Liberties Cases Video: Gideon, Miranda, Tinker, Hazelwood

Question	List Specific Evidence from the Video	Complete Sentence
1. What do we mean when say it is a 'landmark case'?		
2. What are 'civil liberties'?		
3. What power did the Supreme Court claim after the <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803) case?		
4. Why did Gideon believe his rights had been violated?		
5. What do you think the Supreme Court meant when it said that a lawyer was NOT a luxury?		
6. How did <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) impact society?		
7. Why did Miranda believe his rights had been violated?		

8. How did <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966) impact society?		
9. How did both <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) and <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966) impact civil liberties in the United States?		
10. What was the constitutional question in <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1969)?		
11. How did the constitutional principle argued in <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1969) impact society?		
12. What was the constitutional question in <i>Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier</i> (1987)?		
13. How did the constitutional principle argued in <i>Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier</i> (1987) impact society?		

In *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969), the US Supreme Court said the following: ***“In wearing armbands, the petitioners were quiet and passive. They were not disruptive, and did not impinge upon the rights of others. In these circumstances, their conduct was within the protection of the Free Speech Clause of the First Amendment and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth.”***

How might the language here have influenced the decision the Supreme Court reached in the later student First Amendment case of *Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier* (1987)?