

### 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.**

- **Marbury v Madison (1803):** The first time the Supreme Court declared an act of Congress unconstitutional. It established “Judicial Review” – the idea that the courts can review laws to determine if they are constitutional.
- **Plessy v Ferguson (1896):** Supreme Court said segregation of races is legal, the “Separate but Equal” concept. (This is the case with Homer Plessy riding on the whites-only railroad car in New Orleans.)
- **Brown v Board of Education (1954):** Reversed the Plessy v Ferguson decision. The Supreme Court said Linda Brown & other non-white kids could go to the same school with their white neighbors. (14<sup>th</sup> Amendment “Equal Protection”)
- **Gideon v Wainwright (1963):** Everybody on trial for a crime is entitled to a lawyer, whether they can afford one or not (6<sup>th</sup> Amendment “Right to Counsel”)
- **Miranda v Arizona (1966):** The famous “You have the right to remain silent” case. Police must tell suspects about their 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to not confess & their 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to have a lawyer.
- **In re Gault (1967):** Juveniles are entitled to many of the same due process guarantees as adults.
- **Tinker v Des Moines (1969):** First Amendment “Freedom of Speech” is not just what you say. It applied to Mary Beth Tinker’s anti-Vietnam war protest armband (she had been suspended from school for wearing it).
- **Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier (1988):** The Court said a high school school principal can censor the student newspaper.
- **U.S. v Nixon (1974):** Major case in favor of the “Rule of Law.” Even the President must follow the law. The Court forced President Nixon to hand over audio recordings. The material was very damaging. (Nixon resigned 16 days later.)
- **Bush v Gore (2000):** Caused many states to review their voting procedures. The Court said not to recount the Florida votes in the presidential election because some counties’ ballots were too confusing to get a reliable recount (Bush won the state by 537 votes; whoever won Florida would be president).