

# Supreme Court Case Review List

## Part I:

1. **Marbury v. Madison**  
This case established judicial review while arguments about federal judgeships were heard.
2. **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819)  
A case regarding taxing a federal bank established the supremacy clause and upheld the necessary and proper clause
3. **U. S. v. Nixon** (1974)  
Presidential “Executive Privilege” is not unlimited. Must obey Congressional Subpoenas
4. **Schenk v. U. S.** (1919)  
In this case about the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (speaking out against WWI), the Supreme Court established the “clear and present danger” doctrine.
5. **Gitlow v. New York** (1925)  
In a case dealing with a known anarchist (speaking out against the government), the Supreme Court incorporated the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment to the states using the equal protection clause in the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment.
6. **Korematsu v. U. S.** (1944)  
This case upheld the decision to imprison Japanese Americans without trials.
7. **Roe v. Wade** (1973)  
The Court held that a woman’s right to an abortion fell within the right to privacy protected by the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
8. **Mapp V. Ohio** (1962)  
This 4<sup>th</sup> amendment case reinforces the “exclusionary rule” which allows evidence to be excluded from a trial if the evidence was collected unlawfully.
9. **Baker v. Carr** (1962)  
This case about redistricting political boundaries in Tennessee helped establish the “one person, one vote” rule.
10. **Engel v. Vitale** (1962)  
Organized daily school prayer led by school officials in public schools violates the 1<sup>st</sup> amendment.
11. **Gideon v. Wainwright** (1963)  
The ruling in this 6<sup>th</sup> amendment case guarantees all people (whether you can afford it or not) an attorney in criminal cases.
12. **Miranda v. Arizona** (1966)  
Established the rule that requires law enforcement agents to tell all accused criminals of their 5<sup>th</sup> amendment rights.
13. **Wallace v. Jaffree** (1985)  
Moment of silence for religious purpose during the school day is a violation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment Establishment Clause.
14. **U. C. Regents v. Bakke** (1978)  
Upheld affirmative action allowing for race to be one of several factors in college admission.
15. **Texas v. Johnson** (1989)  
This case involving the burning of a flag established that this act is protected by the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment as symbolic speech.
16. **Planned Parenthood v. Casey** (1992)  
Arguments in this case involved the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Abortion Control Act. Upheld reasonable restriction i.e. waiting periods, parental consent, counseling, etc.
17. **Lawrence v. Texas** (2003)  
The Court ruled that under the Due Process Clause adults are granted the liberty to engage in private conduct.
18. **Heller v. District of Columbia** (2008)  
A case involving the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment and a law requiring licenses for pistols and mandating that firearms be kept unloaded and disassembled.
19. **Citizens United v. Federal Elections Commission** (2010)  
This court case deal with protected political speech, a feature length documentary about a candidate, and the BCRA.
20. **Gibbons v. Ogden** (1824)  
Granted Congress the power to regulate commerce via the Commerce Clause of the US Constitution
21. **Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896)  
Established the separate but equal doctrine. Allowing “Jim Crow” Laws.
22. **Griswold v. Connecticut** (1965)  
The Court ruled a law which prohibited using any medicinal article to prevent conception unconstitutional on grounds that it violated the Right to Privacy (which is not directly referred to in the Constitution).
23. **Sheppard v. Maxwell** (1966)  
The right to a fair trial (6<sup>th</sup> Amend.) more important than 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment freedom of the press.
24. **Furman v. Georgia** (1972)  
This 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment case involved the death that occurred during a robbery where the burglar tripped, fell and fired a gun and killing the resident of the home.
25. **Tinker v. Des Moines** (1969)  
Students wearing black armbands in protest was held to be protected speech.
26. **Miller v. California** (1973)  
This 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment case the court contended that obscene materials are not protected speech based on “contemporary community standards” 3 pronged test

27. ***Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas*** (1954)  
Ended segregation and the use of the “Separate but Equal” doctrine.
28. ***Buckley v. Valeo*** (1976)  
The Court dealt with the question of electoral expenditure limits potentially violating the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment freedom of speech.
29. ***Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*** (1989)  
The Court upheld a Missouri law that imposed restrictions on the use of state funds, facilities, and employees in performing, assisting with, or counseling on abortions.

## Part II:

1. ***Barron v. Baltimore*** – 1833  
The Court decided the Constitution (5<sup>th</sup> Amend.) did not protect individuals from States (at that time (1833). 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1868) would change this decision.
2. ***Reynolds v. US*** – 1879  
In this case involving the free exercise clause, the Supreme Court held that a statute can punish criminal activity without regard to religious beliefs.
3. ***Near v. Minnesota*** – 1931  
This case involved a “gag law” which punished those who created a public nuisance by publishing malicious and defamatory newspapers. The Court ruled that it was a violation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment. (Prior Restraint)
4. ***Heart of Atlanta Motel v. US*** – 1964  
Upheld the Civil Rights Act of 1964 using the Commerce Clause. Desegregated Local/state motels.
5. ***NY Times v. Sullivan***  
In this freedom of the press case, the Supreme Court created a new standard for libel in which actual malice must be proven.
6. ***Lemon v. Kurtzman*** – 1971  
In this Establishment Clause case, The Court held that a secular activity that does not advance or inhibit religion, and does not entangle the government with religion is constitutional.
7. ***NY Times v. US (Pentagon Papers)*** – 1971  
This case involved an attempt to prevent classified information to be printed in an article and an argument that Prior Restraint violates the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment.
8. ***Wisconsin v. Yoder*** – 1972  
In this Free Exercise case the Supreme Court held that a parents right to not send their children to school after 8<sup>th</sup> grade (due to religious beliefs) outweighed a state’s interest in educating children passed 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
9. ***New Jersey v. TLO*** – 1985  
The Court upheld the constitutionality of a search of a public high school student for contraband.
10. ***Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier*** – 1987  
This case involved a school newspaper and the principals desire to omit articles deemed to be inappropriate. Principals have editorial control.
11. ***Oregon v. Smith*** – 1990  
This case dealt with the question regarding unemployment benefits to a worker who was fired for using illegal drugs for a religious purpose. States can hold people accountable for illegal act even for religious purposes.
12. ***US v. Lopez*** – 1995  
A case involving the commerce clause, Gun-Free School Zone Act, and a 12<sup>th</sup> grade student carrying a .38 revolver onto campus. Law ruled unconstitutional because it couldn’t be reasonably tied to Commerce Clause.
13. ***Gratz v. Bollinger*** – 2003  
The University of Michigan used a policy to admit virtually all qualified applicants who are members of one of three select racial minority groups - African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans (all considered to be "underrepresented" on the campus) Ruled Unconstitutional