

## FLASHCARDS

# 25 Landmark

# SUPREME COURT CASES

Periodic  
Presidents

The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.

OVERRULED BY 13<sup>TH</sup> AND 14<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENTS

Separate but equal doctrine

1800s

1803 4-0

• **Marbury v. Madison**

Judicial review is established.

Marshall Court

1919 9-0

• **Schenck v. United States**

Free speech is limited by clear and present danger test.

White Court

1961 6-3

• **Mapp v. Ohio**

Evidence obtained illegally cannot be used in state courts.

Warren Court

1967 9-0

• **Loving v. Virginia**

States cannot restrict interracial marriage.

Warren Court

1988 5-3

• **Hazelwood SD v. Kuhlmeier**

Student speech can be limited in school activities.

Rehnquist Court

2010 5-4

• **Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission**

The First Amendment protects independent political spending.

Roberts Court

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Separate but equal doctrine

1819 6-0

• **McCulloch v. Maryland**

Power of the federal government over the states is affirmed.

Marshall Court

1944 6-3

• **Korematsu v. United States**

Japanese internment is upheld as military necessity.

Stone Court

1954 9-0

1857 7-2

• **Dred Scott v. Sandford**

Citizenship and rights of enslaved persons are denied.

Taney Court

1962 6-2

• **Baker v. Carr**

Courts may decide cases about legislative boundaries.

Warren Court

1962 6-1

1962 6-1

• **Engel v. Vitale**

Required school prayer is ruled unconstitutional.

Warren Court

1963 9-0

1963 9-0

• **Gideon v. Wainwright**

The right to legal counsel applies in state courts.

Warren Court

1966 5-4

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• **Miranda v. Arizona**

The accused must be informed of their rights.

Warren Court

1967 9-0

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• **Loving v. Virginia**

States cannot restrict interracial marriage.

Warren Court

1969 7-2

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• **Tinker v. Des Moines ISD**

Free speech is protected within schools.

Warren Court

1971 6-3

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• **New York Times v. United States**

A free press can criticize the government.

Burger Court

1972 7-0

1972 7-0

• **Wisconsin v. Yoder**

Amish children are exempt from compulsory education.

Burger Court

1973 7-2

1973 7-2

• **Roe v. Wade**

The Fourteenth Amendment protects abortion rights.

Burger Court

COLOR KEY

- Judicial review
- Federalism
- Equality
- Bill of Rights
- Legislative branch
- Elections

The number of justices has changed over time from a low of 5 to a high of 10.

Today there are 9 justices on the Supreme Court.

"You have the right to remain silent."

mid 1900s

1961 6-3

• **Mapp v. Ohio**

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late 1900s

1988 5-3

• **Hazelwood SD v. Kuhlmeier**

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Rehnquist Court

1989 5-4

• **Texas v. Johnson**

Flag burning is protected under the First Amendment.

Rehnquist Court

1993 5-4

• **Shaw v. Reno**

Race cannot be the main factor for legislative districts.

Rehnquist Court

1995 5-4

• **United States v. Lopez**

Limits power of Congress under the Commerce Clause.

Rehnquist Court

2010 5-4

• **Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission**

The First Amendment protects independent political spending.

Roberts Court

2010 5-4

• **McDonald v. Chicago**

The Second Amendment applies to the states.

Roberts Court

2015 5-4

• **Obergefell v. Hodges**

Same-sex marriage is protected nationwide.

Roberts Court

2022 6-3

• **Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization**

Abortion rights are not protected by the Constitution.

Roberts Court

CASE KEY

- Justice vote
- Year
- Petitioner
- Respondent
- Description
- Chief justice
- Decision for





# \*\*\* 25 Landmark \*\*\* SUPREME COURT CASES

1803

4-0

## • *Marbury v. Madison*

Judicial review is established.

Marshall Court

1896

7-1

## • *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Segregation is upheld; racial equality is denied.

Fuller Court

1954

9-0

## • *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

School segregation is ruled unconstitutional.

Warren Court

1819

6-0

## • *McCulloch v. Maryland*

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