

EOC Identified Supreme Court Cases

Civics & Economics—see notes below for brief summaries.	United States History
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, 1954 2. <i>Bethel School District v. Frasier</i>, 1986 3. <i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i>, 1918 4. <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>, 1857 5. <i>Engle v. Vitale</i>, 1962 6. <i>Escobedo v. Illinois</i>, 1964 7. <i>Furman v. Georgia</i>, 1972 8. <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>, 1824 9. <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>, 1863 10. <i>Gregg v. Georgia</i>, 1976 11. <i>Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. U.S.</i>, 1964 12. <i>Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier</i>, 1988 13. <i>In re Gault</i>, 1966 14. <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>, 1944 15. <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>, 1961 16. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, 1803 17. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, 1819 18. <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, 1966 19. <i>New Jersey v. TLO</i>, 1985 20. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, 1896 21. <i>Regents of California v. Bakke</i>, 1978 22. <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, 1973 23. <i>Tinker v. Des Moines School District</i>, 1969 24. <i>Texas v. Johnson</i>, 1991 25. <i>United States v. Nixon</i>, 1974 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, 1954 (1) * 2. <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i>, 1857 (4)* 3. <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>, 1824 (8)* 4. <i>Korematsu v. United States</i>, 1944 (14)* 5. <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, 1803 (16)* 6. <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, 1819 (17) * 7. <i>Munn v. Illinois</i>, 1876 8. <i>Wabash v. Illinois</i>, 1886 9. <i>U.S. v. E. C. Knight</i>, 1894 10. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, 1896 (20) * 11. <i>Regents of California v. Bakke</i>, 1978 (21) * 12. <i>Roe v. Wade</i>, 1973 (22) * 13. <i>Schenck v. United States</i>, 1919 14. <i>Swann v. Charlotte Mecklenburg</i>, 1969 15. <i>United States v. Nixon</i>, 1974 (25) * 16. <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>, 1832 <p>*Brief explanations for these are explained below—see the explanation for the number in parenthesis to learn about the case.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">North Carolina State Court Cases for C & E</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>State v. Mann</i>, 1830 Leandro Case <p>Abby Stotsenberg, Social Studies Teacher/Chair at Southeast Raleigh HS, compiled this list. She is the designated WCPSS lead C & E teacher and now serves as Coordinating Teacher for Social Studies.</p>

1. This ruling explicitly outlawed racial segregation of public education facilities (legal establishment of separate government-run schools for blacks and whites), ruling so on the grounds that the doctrine of "separate but equal" public education could never truly provide black Americans with facilities of the same standards available to white Americans
2. This ruling gave a school district had the constitutional authority to limit a student's (Frasier) speech because of the educational authority that is given to schools by the tenth amendment.
3. This ruling was 1 of the most important Supreme Court rulings, strengthening the Contract Clause and limiting the power of the States to interfere with private institutions' charters. The decision protected contracts against specifically state actions. More recently it has had the effect of safeguarding business enterprises from state governments' domination.
4. This ruling said that people of African descent, whether or not they were slaves, could never be citizens of the United States, and that Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in federal territories. It enraged abolitionists. The polarization of the slavery debate is considered one of many factors leading to the American Civil War. The parts of this decision dealing with the citizenship and rights of African-Americans were explicitly overturned by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.
5. This ruling determined that it is unconstitutional for state officials to compose an official school prayer and require its recitation in public schools, even when it is non-denominational and students may excuse themselves from participation.
6. & 9. This ruling held that criminal suspects have a right to counsel during police interrogations. The case was decided a year after the court held, in *Gideon v. Wainwright* 372 U.S. 335 (1963), that indigent criminal defendants had a right to be provided counsel at trial.

7. This ruling ruled on the requirement for a degree of consistency in the application of the death penalty. The Court consolidated *Jackson v. Georgia* and *Branch v. Texas* with the *Furman* decision, and thus also invalidated the death penalty for rape.
8. This ruling held that the power to regulate interstate navigation was reserved to Congress by the Commerce Clause of the Constitution.
10. This ruling reaffirmed the Supreme Court's commitment to the continued use of the death penalty in the United States
11. This ruling was a challenge to the The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and held that the U.S. Congress could use its Commerce Clause power to fight discrimination.
12. This ruling held that public school curricular student newspapers that have not been established as forums for student expression are subject to a lower level of First Amendment protection than independent student expression or newspapers established (by policy or practice) as forums for student expression.
13. This case had to do with a 15-year old who made lewd phone calls and raised issues of juvenile adjudication and legal processing.
14. This ruling affirmed the government's decision regarding the Japanese American Internment during World War II and found that it was not unconstitutional.
15. This ruling held that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment protection against "unreasonable searches and seizures" must be excluded from criminal prosecutions in state courts, as well as federal courts.
16. This landmark ruling held that basis for the exercise of judicial review of Federal statutes by the United States Supreme Court under Article Three of the United States Constitution is legal.
17. This fundamental case established the following two principles: that the Constitution grants to Congress implied powers for implementing the Constitution's express powers, in order to create a functional national government, and that state action may not impede valid constitutional exercises of power by the Federal government.
18. This ruling held that criminal suspects must be informed of their right to consult with an attorney and of their right against self-incrimination prior to questioning by police.
19. This ruling held that schools can search students with reasonable cause. This case lessens the Tinker doctrine and gives school officials greater latitude in disciplining students
20. The Supreme Court ruled that the "separate but equal" provision of the Louisiana law was constitutional. The case established this principle of segregation until it was overturned in 1954.
21. The Court decided that a state supported school could use race as a basis for admission, though it ruled that quotas were illegal. Bakke was admitted.
22. A constitutional right to an abortion is established, though the court laid down a trimester criteria in determining whether states can impose restrictions
23. The court declared that "student rights do not stop at the schoolhouse gates." The wearing of black armbands was protected by the Constitution. Students enjoy protection of the Bill of Rights unless their actions materially disrupt the educational environment.
24. This ruling invalidated prohibitions on desecrating the American flag in force in 48 of the 50 states. Justice William Brennan wrote for a five-justice majority in holding that the defendant's act of flag burning was protected speech under the first amendment.
25. The Court ruled unanimously that the president had to turn over the tapes and that executive privilege could not be invoked in a potential criminal activity. Shortly after turning over the tapes, Nixon resigned from office.