**Queens Vocational & Technical High School**

**Landmark Supreme Court Cases in American History Mr. Zambrotta**

**Supreme Court Case Assignment**

Students are required to make oral and written reports from among the following cases. Case assignments will be made during the first phases of this unit. The due date of the reports will vary according to the individual assignment. Similarly themed cases will be covered during the same time frame. Students who have not prepared their reports by the time the case comes up for discussion in the class will receive no credit for this part of the course. Absence from class when the case is discussed will similarly result in the loss of credit.

**Essential Questions to Consider:**

1) How did the case start? (What was its road to the Supreme Court? The roots to the case.)

2) Explain the facts of the case including both sides of the argument. (Constitutional Issue In Question)

3) What was the court’s decision? What was their justification for their decision?

4) How did this case impact/change America?

5) What is your opinion of the case? Does it impact you? If so, how?

**Your Written Case Study Must Meet the Following Criteria**

➢ Complete the five questions above in a typed essay of 2-3 pages.

➢ Have 1 inch margins

o You must go to Page Layout --- Margins ---

o Set Top, Bottom, Right & Left to 1.00” margins

➢ Include double spaced paragraphs

o Highlight the entire essay after you have written it.

o Right click on the text and click on the paragraph tab.

o Set Line Spacing to Double

➢ Use font size = 12; font style = Times New Roman or Arial

➢ Include a minimum of 4 in text citations that follow MLA standards.

- Refer to the Purdue OWL Website - In-Text Citations: The Basic

➢ Create a Work Cited List (with at least 3 sources) using on MLA standards & formatting

- I highly recommend that you use easybib.com to help you to create your bibliography. It is an easy website that will teach and help you format MLA style citations. We did it in class.

**Your Oral Argument Must Meet the Following Criteria:**

➢ Complete the five questions above in a 3-5 minute oral presentation.

* Speak in a clear voice, while attempting to make eye contact and the interested of the entire room.

➢ The use of visual aids is highly recommended, but not mandatory. If you would like to create a small poster to complement your oral presentation you can for extra credit, but printed pictures alone will not gain extra credit points.

**Project Related Homework**

##### There will be 2 rounds of research checks for this assignment. One at the end of the week on Friday & the second following the week. Failure to complete these research homework will negatively impact your homework scores & overall ability to properly execute the project!

##### *Research Check # 1* - share internet based research & printed out sources (15 points)

##### Each source will be scaled on a 0-5 scale, 0 being a useless source & 5 being a highly credible source. To earn an extra credit point it is necessary for students to print out hardcopies of their research!

##### *Research Check # 2* - edit research & turn in first draft of MLA WCL (25 points)

##### Each source will be scaled using the above mentioned scale. Each citation is worth up to 5 points & an additional 10 points will be added based on your overall MLA WCL formatting & organization. Refer to notes & Purdue OWL website for proper formatting. (This score can be improved if the student is willing to edit and improve drafts of their MLA WCL.)

##### **Project Scoring Rubric (100 total points)**

##### **Written Work (50 points) –** Each individual is responsible for reporting back to the class about their specific landmark Supreme Court case. All questions will be answered in paragraph format. The only exception will be the inclusion of statistic information, charts and bullet lists, which can be presented in an extra credit Power Point presentation. At a minimum, each individual should have at least 2-3 typed pages.

##### **Oral Presentation (25 points)** – Each individual is required to present their Supreme Court case to the rest of the class. This presentation should be approximately 3 to 5 minutes. During this presentation the individual will report to the class about their specific Supreme Court case.

##### **MLA Cover Page (5 points) -** Refer to notes & Purdue OWL website for proper formatting.

##### **MLA In-Text Citations (20 points - 5 points each citation)** - Refer to notes & Purdue OWL website for proper formatting. Each citation can receive a maximum of 5 points.

##### **Extra Credit Opportunity**

##### **Visual Presentation (Up to 10 points)** – Each group is required to present a Power Point slide show that visually presents the work completed. This portion of the project should both written and visual aids. Large portions of the written information should be displayed with visual accompaniments. Make sure you use legible fonts, colors and background images that will not hinder people’s ability to read the slides. Finally, make sure to not cut & paste paragraphs from your written component and just add them into the Power Point.

##### **Supreme Court Case List**

*1st Amendment Related*

Engel et. Al. v. Vitale, 1962, NYS Regents Exams and Religion

Tinker v. Des Moines School District, 1969, Protesting at School

US v Washington Post, 1971, Pentagon Papers

Texas v. Johnson, 1989, Flag Burning

R.A.V. v. St. Paul , 1992, Cross Burning

Bethel School District #403 v. Fraser, 1986, Freedom of speech in high school

Dennis v. United States, 1951, Freedom of speech during wartime

United States v. American Library, 2003, Obscene materials within libraries

*Civil Rights (roots to Present)*

United States v. Libellants and Claimants of the Schooner Amistad, 1841, Amistad Case

Dred Scott v. Sandford, 1857, Rights & Slavery

Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896, Racial Segregation

Brown v. Board of Education, 1954, Topeka, Kansas, Racial Discrimination

Heart of Atlanta Motel v. U.S., 1964, Racial Discrimination

University of California v. Bakke, 1978, Affirmative Action

Mississippi University for Women v. Hogan, 1982, Reverse Sexism

Wisconsin v. Mitchell, 1993, Black on White Crime

Gratz v. Bollinger, 2003, Bakke Revisited

Bob Jones University v. United States, 1983, Interracial marriage/ racial discrimination

Grutter v. Bollinger; Gratz v. Bollinger, 2003, Reverse affirmative action

*2nd Amendment*

US v. Lopez, 1995, Guns & Schools Zones

District of Columbia v. Heller, 2008, Right to Bear Arms, Handguns in D.C.

*Rights of the Accused*

Mapp v. Ohio, 1961, Search & Seizures

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963, Right to An Attorney, Trial

Escobedo v. Illinois, 1964, Right to An Attorney , Police Arrests

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966, Right to Remain Silent

In Re Gault, 1967, Right to Counsel & Minors

Loving v. Virginia, 1967, Right to Interracial Marriage

Duncan v. Louisiana, 1968, Right to Trial by Jury

Trammel v. United States, 1980, Spousal Testimonies In Court

Ake v. Oklahoma, 1985, Treatment of Mentally Ill Prisoners

Goss v. Lopez, 1975, High school suspensions

Cruzan v. Missouri, 1990, Terminating life-support

New Jersey v. T.L.O., 1985, Search and Seizure within schools

*Death Penalty*

Furman v Georgia, 1972, Cruel and Unusual

Edmund v. Florida, 1982, Death Penalty for Accomplice

Thompson v. Oklahoma, 1988, Minors

Sanford v. Kentucky, 1989, Minors

Atkins v. Virginia, 2002, Mentally Ill

Roper v. Simmons, 2005, Minors

Kennedy v. Louisiana, 2008, Rape

Hall v. Florida, 2014, Mentally Ill

*Right to Privacy*

Roe v. Wade, 1973, Right to Privacy

Planned Parenthood v. Casey, 1992, Roe v. Wade Revisited

Bowers v. Hardwick, 1986, Right to Privacy, Same Sex Relationships

Lawrence v, Texas, 2003, Bowers Revisited

*Wartime & Military Cases*

Ex Parte Milligan, 1866, Civil War Military Courts Try Civilians

Schenck v US, 1919, Free speech & WWI

Korematsu v. US, 1944, Relocation of Japanese Americans during WWII

In re Yamashita, 1946, Trial of WWII Japanese Soldier

Kinsella v. Krueger, 1960, Army Wife Commits Murder

Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 2004, Enemy Combatants

Boumediene v. Bush, 2008, Enemy Combatants Revisited

Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965, Right to use contraception

*Economics*

Smyt v Ames, 1898, Expansion of Supreme Court Power, Corporations

Downes v Bidwell, 1901, Trading Taxes & Puerto Rico

Champion v. Ames, 1903, Illegal Lottery Tickets

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company v. Sawyer, 1952, Presidential Seizure of Company

Goldstein v. Empire State Development, 2009, Eminent domain/ private property

Kelo v. New London, 2005, Private property rights

*Children & Women’s Rights*

Hammer v. Dagenhart, 1918, Child Labor

Massachusetts v. Mellon, 1923, Health & Welfare of Women & Children

Meyer v. Nebraska, 1923, Teaching Children Languages other than English

Plyer v. Doe, 1982, Illegal Immigrants’ Children & Educational Rights

Wynam v. James, 1971, Welfare & Visitation Rights

Roster v. Goldberg, 1981, Women and draft registration

Wisconsin v. Yoder, 1972, Amish Culture & Education

*Presidents*

U.S. v. Nixon, 1974, Executive Privilege, Watergate Related

Bush v. Gore, 2000, Election Ballot Recount

*Voting Rights*

Baker v. Carr, 1962, Voting Rights