

**Required Supreme Court Cases**

1) **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819) Established supremacy of the U.S. Constitution and federal laws over state laws.

**Facts:**

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**Constitutional Issue/Question:**

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**Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:**

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**Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:**

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**Reasoning behind decision:**

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2) **United States v. Lopez** (1995) Congress may not use the commerce clause to make possession of a gun in a school zone a federal crime.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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3) **Engel v. Vitale** (1962) School sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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4) Wisconsin v. Yoder ((1972) Compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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5) **Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District** (1969) Public school students have the right to wear black armbands in school to protest the Vietnam War.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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6) **New York Times Company v. United States** ((1971) Bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a “heavy presumption against prior restraint” even in cases involving national security.

Facts:

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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7) Schenck v. United States (1919) Speech creating a “clear and present danger” is not protected by the First Amendment.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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8) Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) Guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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9) **Roe v. Wade** (1973) Extended the right of privacy to a woman's decision to have an abortion.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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10) **McDonald v. Chicago** (2010) The Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-defense is applicable to the states.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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11) **Brown v. Board of Education (I)** (1954) Race-based school segregation violates the equal protection clause.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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12) **Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission** (2010) Political spending by corporations, associations, and labor unions is a form of protected speech under the First Amendment.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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13) **Baker v. Carr** (1961) Opened the door to equal protection challenges to redistricting and the development of the “one person, one vote” doctrine by ruling that challenges to redistricting did not raise “political questions” that would keep federal courts from reviewing such challenges.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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14) Shaw v. Reno (1993) Legislative redistricting must be conscious of race and ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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15) **Marbury v. Madison** (1803) Established the principle of judicial review empowering the Supreme Court to nullify an act of the legislative or executive branch that violates the Constitution.

Facts:

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Constitutional Issue/Question:

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Majority Holding/Opinion/Decision:

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Amendments, Clauses, or Principles used in the Case:

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Reasoning behind decision:

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