

AP AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Identify the Case

Using your Case list;
identify which case
the quote came from,
and scream out the
case name as loud as
you can.



FEDERALISM

- Marbury v Madison*
- McCulloch v Maryland*
- US v Lopez

EXECUTIVE POWERS

- US v Nixon*
- Clinton v Jones*
- Train v NYC*
- Clinton v NYC*

INCORPORATION

- Burlington RR v Chicago*

CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Gitlow v New York
- Citizen's United v FCC*
- NY Times v Sullivan
- Miller v California
- Texas v Johnson
- Tinker v Des Moines
- Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier
- Cantwell v Connecticut
- Lemon v. Kurtzman
- Loving v Virginia

- McDonald v Chicago
- Griswold v Connecticut
- Roe v Wade
- Planned Parenthood v Casey
- Cruzan v Missouri Health

DUE PROCESS

- Mapp v Ohio
- United States v Leon
- Benton v Maryland
- Kelo v City of New London
- Miranda v. Arizona
- Gideon v Wainwright
- Gregg v Georgia
- Roper v Simmons

CIVIL RIGHTS

- Plessy v Ferguson
- Brown v Board of Education
- Swann v Charlotte-Mecklenberg
- Baker v Carr*
- Regents v Bakke
- Grutter v Bollinger
- Lawrence v Texas
- Obergefell v Hodges

Identify the Case

“We conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal...depriving the plaintiff and those similarly situated of equal protection under the law.”

Identify the Case

“The exclusionary rule forbids the use of evidence obtained through illegal search in a criminal trial, but it is not intended nor designed to deter lawful police action. However, when police have acted in ‘good faith’ the exclusionary rule serves no useful function. Officers enforcing the warrant must be able to rely on their own instincts in protecting the public.”

Identify the Case

“The Texas statute furthers no legitimate state interest which can justify its intrusion into the personal and private life of the individual, and touches upon the most private human conduct, sexual behavior, and in the most private of places, the home. This law attempts to control a personal relationship that is within the liberty of persons to choose without being punished. Thus, this Court holds that adults are entitled to participate in private, consensual sexual conduct without interference from the state.”

Identify the Case

“The interpretation of the laws is the proper province of the courts. A constitution is in fact--and must be regarded by judges--as a fundamental law. It belongs to the courts to ascertain its meaning as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body. Therefore, it is emphatically the province and duty of the federal judiciary to say what the law is, and a law repugnant to the Constitution is void.”

Identify the Case

“Awareness of diversity means only that in choosing among thousands of academically qualified applicants the admissions committees of universities may pay some attention to race and gender, but it cannot set specific targets or quotas for minorities or even limit the number of whites admitted in a given year.”

Identify the Case

“The First Amendment declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting its free exercise. No one would contest the proposition that a state may regulate the times, the places, and the manner of commercial solicitation or public speaking, but it may not deny the right to preach or to disseminate religious views without unconstitutionally invading the liberties protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendment.”

Identify the Case

"The prosecution may not use statements obtained in interrogation without the use of safeguards to secure the privilege against self-incrimination. These procedural safeguards include that the arrested individual be informed of the following measures: that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence against him, and that he has a right to the presence of an attorney..."

Identify the Case

"It can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate. As the students' silent protest did not significantly disrupt the educational process, the school had no right to punish them for expressing their views. Such contempt for individual rights is intolerable from any state official, and is particularly insidious from a school principal to whom the public entrusts the task of educating in its youth."

Identify the Case

“Specific guarantees in the Bill of Rights have implications that help give them life and substance; and the 9th Amendment provides that ‘the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others.’ We find that the 3rd Amendment—which prohibits the quartering of soldiers ‘in any house’ without the consent of the owner—and the 4th Amendment—which explicitly affirms the ‘right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects--create an implied right to privacy.”

Identify the Case

“Marriage is one of the “basic civil rights of man,” fundamental to our very existence and survival.... To deny this fundamental freedom on so unsupportable a basis as the racial classifications embodied in these statutes, classifications so directly subversive of the principle of equality at the heart of the Fourteenth Amendment, is surely to deprive all the State’s citizens of liberty without due process of law.”

Identify the Case

“So long as there is no prior censorship, a legislature may forbid both speech and publication if there is a reasonable expectation of immediate and imminent harm, or a clear and present danger which may result in action dangerous to public safety. Those legislative decisions will be upheld, and the defendant will be punished even if his speech created no actual physical danger at all.”

Identify the Case

“Under the Constitution, legislation that passes both Houses of Congress must either be entirely approved or rejected by the President. By canceling only selected portions of the bills at issue, even under authority which may be granted to him by Congress, the President in effect “amended” the laws before him. Such discretion, clearly violates the explicitly formulated legislative procedures of Article I as envisioned by the Framers.”

Identify the Case

“In deciding whether particular symbolic conduct or expression possesses sufficient communicative elements to bring the First Amendment into play, the court must ask whether there was an intent to convey a particular message, and whether it was likely that the message would be understood by those who viewed it.”

Identify the Case

“Here we reaffirm Roe, but we uphold most of the Pennsylvania provisions. When we determine the validity of laws restricting abortions we must ask whether a state abortion regulation has the purpose or effect of imposing an ‘undue burden’, which is defined as a ‘substantial obstacle in the path of a woman seeking an abortion.’”

Identify the Case

“Neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the generalized need for confidentiality of high-level communications can sustain an absolute, unqualified, presidential privilege. The Court grants that there is a limited executive privilege in areas of military or diplomatic affairs, but gives preference to the fundamental demands of due process of law in the fair administration of justice. Therefore, the president must obey the subpoena from congress and produce the required tapes and documents as they do not fall under the provision of national security.”

Identify the Case

“In extreme criminal cases, such as when a defendant has been convicted of deliberately killing another, the careful and judicious use of the death penalty may be appropriate if there is an appeals process in place and alternative punishments are available. Moreover, this Court is not prepared to overrule the state legislature's finding that capital punishment serves as a useful deterrent to future capital crimes. We therefore find that the death penalty does not violate the 8th and 14th Amendments.”

Identify the Case

“The 6th Amendment's guarantee of counsel is a fundamental right, essential to a fair trial, which should be made applicable to the states through the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. It is an obvious truth that a fair trial for a poor defendant cannot be guaranteed without the assistance of counsel. Those familiar with the American system of justice recognize that lawyers in criminal courts are necessities, not luxuries.”

Identify the Case

“While individuals enjoy the right to refuse medical treatment under the Due Process Clause, there is no explicit or implied ‘right to die’. Because erroneous decisions to withdraw treatment are irreversible, absent clear and convincing evidence an individual desired treatment to be withdrawn a State’s actions to preserve human life must be found to be constitutional.”

Identify the Case

“The 14th amendment clearly intended to establish absolute equality for the races before the law, but it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social equality, or require mixing of the two races. Segregation does not in itself constitute unlawful discrimination; separate facilities for blacks and whites satisfies the 14th Amendment so long as such facilities are equal.”

Identify the Case

“State libel laws threaten the very existence of an American press strong enough to publish unpopular views on public affairs and bold enough to criticize the conduct of public officials. To punish the exercise of this right to discuss public affairs or to penalize it through libel judgments is to abridge or shut off discussion of the very kind most needed and protected by the Constitution. We hold that to restrict the press libel must be proven to be untrue, harmful, but also be published with malice or intent to harm.”

Identify the Case

"It is clear that the Framers and ratifiers of the 2nd Amendment counted the right to keep and bear arms among those fundamental rights necessary to our system of ordered liberty, and the 14th Amendment makes that right fully applicable to the States. However, the Court reiterates under the Schenk rule that the 2nd Amendment—like any other liberty—is not unlimited. It does not guarantee a right to possess any firearm, anywhere, and for any purpose."

Identify the Case

"All ideas having even the slightest redeeming social importance -- even ideas hateful to prevailing opinion -- have the full protection of the First Amendment guaranties. But implicit in the history of the First Amendment is the rejection of obscenity as utterly without redeeming social importance; we hold that obscenity—where it is banned as offensive to the local community through freely passed legislation and is without educational, scientific, artistic, literary, or political value—is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press."

Identify the Case

“Under the requirements of the 4th and 14th Amendments, all evidence obtained by searches and seizures in violation of the Constitution is inadmissible in courts. This ‘exclusionary rule’ applies not just where there is a lack of a legal warrant, but also where the search itself is ‘unreasonable’ under the terms of the warrant. A search may not extend beyond the specified area of the property or include other items in the search which would not be found within the terms of the original search. In other words, police may not search for a body in a breadbox.”

Identify the Case

“A measure of what is constitutional is the end to which the law relates. If the end is clearly enumerated or implied within any of the specified powers, and the law has an obvious relation to that end and is not forbidden by any particular provision of the Constitution, then it may safely be deemed to come within the compass of the national authority. And where such laws are found to be constitutional, then it follows that such laws are superior to any conflicting state authority”

Identify the Case

“Any interpretation of the Due Process and Equal Protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment clearly requires the individual states to be bound under the guidelines set by the Bill of Rights. We hold that under the Due Process clause of the 5th Amendment states are required to award just compensation when taking private property for public use.”

Identify the Case

“There is currently a public consensus against the juvenile death penalty, and most state legislatures have determined that the death penalty is a disproportionate punishment for minors. It is apparent that standards of decency have evolved so that executing minors, the mentally ill, or those who are incapable of understanding the consequences of their actions is in fact ‘cruel and unusual punishment’ as prohibited by the 8th Amendment.”

Identify the Case

“The Free Exercise and Establishment Clauses of the First Amendment mandate that the government not prohibit or interfere with citizens’ freedom of religion. Three rules may be established by this case to determine the appropriateness of laws concerning religion: First, the statute must have a secular legislative purpose; Second, its principal or primary effect must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion . . . ; Finally, the statute must not foster an excessive government entanglement with religion.”

Identify the Case

“The Constitution does not grant a sitting President sovereign immunity from civil litigation except those activities which arise in the course of performing his executive responsibilities. While the independence of our government’s branches are protected by the 11th Amendment, we hold that neither separation of powers nor the need for confidentiality of high-level information can justify an unqualified Presidential immunity from judicial process.”

Identify the Case

“Even assuming that the government's strong interest in identifying perpetrators of crime is the only interest at stake in this case, that interest, when balanced against the significantly diminished expectation of privacy attendant to being arrested, yields an obvious answer to the question presented in this case. When officers make an arrest supported by probable cause to hold a suspect and bring him to the station to be detained, taking and analyzing a swab of the arrestee's DNA is, like fingerprinting and photographing, a legitimate police booking procedure that is reasonable under the Fourth Amendment.”

Identify the Case

“This Court holds that a woman's right to control over her own body falls within the right to privacy recognized in Griswold v. Connecticut and protected by the 14th Amendment. Our decision recognizes a woman's total autonomy over her choice to have an abortion during the first trimester of her pregnancy although the state may have some interest in regulation during the second trimester.”

Identify the Case

"Political donations are clear expressions of purpose, and the First Amendment protects the act of expression where it has a clear purpose regardless of the speaker. Therefore the First Amendment protects the freedom of expression of corporations and unions. Although government has the authority to restrict speech which is obscene, libelous, or which presents a 'clear and present danger', it cannot prove that political donations are any of those things, and so it may not impose spending limits."

Identify the Case

"A school need not tolerate student speech that is inconsistent with its basic educational mission, even though the government could not censor similar speech outside the school. ... Judicial action to protect students' rights is justified only when the decision to prohibit a school-sponsored publication, theatrical production or other vehicle of student expression has no valid educational purpose."

Identify the Case

“This court holds that under both the enumerated and implied powers contained in Article II, the President cannot order the impoundment of substantial amounts of budgetary funds. The president cannot frustrate the will of Congress by killing a program by refusing to spend the money appropriated by the legislature under its rightful enumerated budgetary powers.”

Identify the Case

“The States’ interest in defining marriage stems from the understanding that marriage is more than a routine classification for purposes of statutory benefits, but this power is subject to Constitutional guarantees. This court has held that marriage is a fundamental right, and that private, consensual intimacy between two adults may not be punished by the State. The limitation of lawful marriage to heterosexual couples is an unjust exclusion which serves no legitimate purpose except to disparage and injure a class of individuals by treating their relationships as less legitimate or respected than others.”

Identify the Case

“While Congress has broad authority to make laws both ‘necessary and proper’ under the Commerce Clause, this power is limited and does not extend so far from “commerce” as to authorize the regulation of the carrying of handguns at schools, especially when there is no evidence that carrying them affects the economy on any massive scale. This court concludes that, while the regulation of firearms in public facilities can be addressed by the states, in no way can this be considered an interstate commercial activity, even under the most extravagant definitions.”

Identify the Case

“The city’s taking of private property to sell for private development qualifies as a “public use” within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment. The city was following an economic development plan, and under the Tenth Amendment such justifications for land takings should be given deference so long as the government exercised proper due process and gave fair market value compensation—both to be determined by a jury as stated in the Sixth and Seventh Amendments.”

Identify the Case

"It is clear that petitioner's larceny conviction cannot stand once federal double jeopardy standards are applied. Petitioner was acquitted of larceny in his first trial, but because he decided to appeal his burglary conviction he has been forced to suffer retrial on the larceny count as well. This court holds that conditioning an appeal of one offense on the coerced surrender of a valid verdict of 'not guilty' on another offense is plainly in conflict with the constitutional bar against double jeopardy."

Identify the Case

"The United States Constitution does not prohibit a university's narrowly tailored use of race in admissions decisions to further a compelling interest in obtaining the educational benefits that flow from a diverse student body. A race-conscious admissions process that may favor underrepresented minority groups, but that also took into account many other factors evaluated on an individual basis for every applicant does not amount to a unconstitutional quota system."

Identify the case

“The school redistricting plan, although it does not include explicit racial segregation, shows substantial evidence of resulting in a pattern of segregated education which is prohibited under Brown. Districts have been drawn—and it appears to have been done deliberately—such that most schools have only one race attending. Eliminating legal segregation is not enough; the school district must actively attempt to achieve integration and diversity for all its students to fulfill the equality requirements of the 14th Amendment.”