

1. Marbury v. Madison (1803)
 - a. established judicial review (judicial branch can invalidate laws passed by congress or the executive branch)
2. McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
 - a. states cannot impede federal power
3. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
 - a. created separate but equal, except for Josh Lee bc he sucks
4. Schenck v. U.S. (1919)
 - a. criticism of draft is not protected by the first amendment
5. Gitlow v. New York (1925)
 - a. said that free speech has limits (as seen with New York's anarchy law)
6. Palko v. Connecticut (1937)
 - a. The double jeopardy prohibition provision included in the Fifth Amendment is not applied to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.
7. Brown v. Board, 1st (1954)
 - a. stated that separate but equal is unconstitutional
8. Brown v. Board, 2nd (1955)
 - a. force states to implement brown v board
9. Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
 - a. All evidence discovered as a result of a search and seizure conducted in violation of the Fourth Amendment shall be inadmissible in State court proceedings.
10. Engel v. Vitale (1962)
 - a. Stated that it was unconstitutional for public schools to have an official prayer or promote prayers
11. Baker v. Carr (1962)
 - a. Stated that changing the voting districts falls to the judicial branch
12. Abington v. Schempp (1963)
 - a. school sponsored bible reading is unconstitutional
13. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
 - a. ruled that states must provide counsel to criminals who cannot afford it
14. Wesberry v. Sanders (1963)
 - a. Stated that the districts of representatives in the house must have roughly the same
15. Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)
 - a. The right of a married couple to privacy is protected by the Constitution.
16. Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
 - a. Ernesto Miranda was arrested for kidnapping and rape of an 18 year-old girl. He was interrogated and signed a written confessions but he was not told of his constitutional rights to counsel. Since this confession was used as evidence Miranda's lawyer tried appeal when Miranda was declared guilty. After the Arizona Supreme Court upheld the trial court's decision, the Supreme Court

overturned Miranda's conviction and stated suspects needed to be reminded of their 5th amendment rights. Changed the procedures of law enforcement by establishing the requirement to state the Miranda Rights (right to remain silence, right to an attorney,...) to criminal suspects in police custody. This is to remind suspects of their rights under the constitution.

17. Lemon v. Kurtzman (1971)

- a. Ruled that Pennsylvania's nonpublic elementary and secondary education act was unconstitutional
- b. The act allowed the Superintendent of Public Schools to reimburse private schools (mostly Catholic) for the salaries of teachers who taught in these private schools, from public textbooks and with public instructional materials

18. Roe v. Wade (1973)

- a. Abortion is tied to the third trimester

19. U.S. v. Nixon (1974)

- a. The president does not have to answer congressional questions unless they are of a criminal nature

20. Buckley v. Valeo (1976)

- a. Stated that there was no limits on what someone could spend on their presidential campaign, but established a limit on the individual amount someone could receive from an individual and made it so that congress could no longer appoint people to the federal commission

21. U.C. Regents v. Bakke (1978)

- a. Upheld affirmative action as legal but stated that specific quotas were still illegal

22. Webster v. Reproductive Health Services (1987)

- a. Stated that state funds could not be used to help people receive abortions

23. Texas v. Johnson (1989)

- a. Makes desecration of the american flag legal

24. Employment Division of Oregon v. Smith (1990)

- a. should someone fired be given unemployment benefits if his infringement was for religious reasons

25. Planned Parenthood v. Casey (1992)

- a. made a woman able to get an abortion so long as she was informed and had parental consent if she was a minor, or during a medical emergency

26. Shaw v. Reno (1993)

- a. Held that redistricting must be held under strict scrutiny to stop racial gerrymandering

27. U.S. v. Lopez (1995)

- a. Stated that the gun-free school zones act was unconstitutional because it could not be supported under the commerce clause

28. Clinton v. NY (1998)

- a. stated that the line-item veto, where the president could veto specific portions of a bill, went against the presentment clause.
29. Bush v. Gore (2000)
- a. Initiated in Florida year 2000 presidential election. Democratic Gore wanted recount due to voting irregularities in 3 Democratic counties. In 5-4 decision, Supreme Court halted the recount, giving Bush presidency.
30. Zelman v. Simmons-Harris (2002)
- a. Stated that the Ohio Pilot Scholarship Program was not unconstitutional based on the establishment clause
31. Ashcroft v. ACLU (2002)
- a. Stated that the child online protection act, which limited what minors could see online, was unconstitutional
32. Lawrence v. Texas (2003)
- a. Gay sex is no longer a crime in Texas and 13 other states
33. Gratz v. Bollinger (2003)
- a. The court stated that The University of Michigan's use of race for admission was unconstitutional
34. Grutter v. Bollinger (2003)
- a. Stated that the use of race to create a better learning environment is constitutional.
35. Kelo v. City of New London (2005)
- a. stated that taking land and then giving it to private parties for development is constitutional
36. DC v. Heller (2008)
- a. Stated that people had the right to have weapons in their homes for self defense