

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Civil Right (Important) Court Cases Notes #4**

### **Things to Consider...**

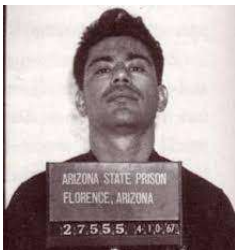


- The main power of the Supreme Court of the United States is that **it can \_\_\_\_\_ and acts of the President & Congress unconstitutional**
- Do you think the Supreme Court should have this power?
  - Why or why not?

### **Supreme Court Cases**

- Supreme Court, led by the Chief Justice Earl Warren, had an **active role during Johnson's presidency in \_\_\_\_\_** America
- Supreme Court Cases:
  - Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): **separate but equal**
  - Brown v. Board of Education (1954): **ended segregation in schools, overturned Plessy v. Ferguson**
  - Gideon v. Wainwright: **required courts to provide lawyers for defendants who could not afford them**
- Other Supreme Court Cases:
  - Escobedo v. Illinois: right to a lawyer present when questions
  - Mapp v. Ohio: evidence seized illegally can't be used in court
  - United States v. Robinson (1973): reasonable search
- What about today's digital age/cell phones?
  - Riley v. California (2014): unanimously ruled police need warrants to search the cellphones of people they arrest

### **Miranda v. Arizona**



- Supreme Court case established that people being **accused must be informed of their rights (\_\_\_\_\_)** before being charged with a crime

## School Segregation & Unfairness



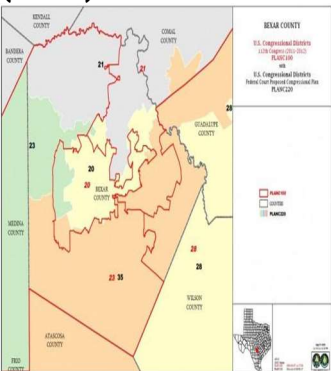
- Mendez v. Westminster ISD (1947)
- Delgado v. Bastrop ISD (1948)
- Edgewood ISD v. Kirby (1984)
  - In the Mendez & Delgado cases, **the courts ruled that school districts \_\_\_\_\_ segregate if there wasn't a state segregation law already** (this was before Brown v. Board)
  - In Edgewater, the Supreme Court ruled that states had to fund poor and rich school districts equally
- In each of these cases, **courts ruled against racial \_\_\_\_\_ and segregation in public schools**

## Wisconsin v. Yoder (1971)



- In 1971, The Supreme Court ruled that **Wisconsin could not force \_\_\_\_\_ children to go to school after the 8th grade**
- The court ruled that states cannot force children to attend schools **if it conflicts with their freedom of religion**

## White v. Register (1973)



- In 1970, Texas changed the \_\_\_\_\_ **for its legislature districts so that blacks and Hispanics in San Antonio & Dallas would have very little chance of getting elected**
- The Supreme Court said that states could not discriminate by \_\_\_\_\_ (changing voting boundaries)
- The Texas legislature attempted a similar redistricting in 2012 but was denied by the Federal Election Commission

**Hernandez v. Texas  
(1954)**



(L-R) Attorney Gustavo Garcia, Pete Hernandez, Attorney Johnny Herrera, on courthouse steps, ca. 1953. Reprinted with permission, Dr. Hector P. Garcia Papers, Special Collection, Bell Library, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

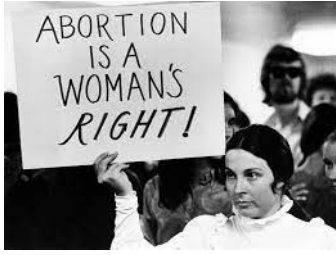
- **Because Mexican-Americans are considered "white" by the U.S. census, southern states such as Texas had always given Hispanic defendants \_\_\_\_\_ in court cases**
- After Pete Hernandez was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by an all-white jury, he appealed
- **The Supreme Court ruled that Mexican-Americans are a \_\_\_\_\_ class even though the law says that they are white and thus deserve to have Mexican-Americans on their juries**
- The winning argument was made when Hernandez's lawyer pointed out that there was a Mexicans-only restroom in the very court that Hernandez was tried in

**Sweatt v. Painter  
(1950)**



- Heman Marion Sweatt, a black man, applied for \_\_\_\_\_ to the University of Texas Law School (1946)
- **State law restricted access to the university to blacks, Sweatt's application was automatically \_\_\_\_\_ because of his race**
- When Sweatt asked the state courts to order his admission, **the university attempted to provide separate but equal facilities for black law students**

**Roe v. Wade (1973)**



- *The debate on abortion is between “pro-life” (people who want to \_\_\_\_\_ abortion) and “pro-choice” (people who want abortion to be a \_\_\_\_\_ choice)*
- In the 1970s, the women’s right movement rallied around the pro-choice argument
- In Roe v. Wade, *the Supreme Court ruled that women had the \_\_\_\_\_ to choose abortion up to 3 months*
  - Later, she said it was her biggest regret and started fight to end abortion

**Title IX (Nine)**



- Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act (1972) *promotes equality between \_\_\_\_\_ in education by withholding federal funding from schools and colleges that don’t give equal opportunities to boys and girls*
- This greatly increased the number of girls’ sports programs and more women were able to go to college for better jobs

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**



- Banned discrimination against persons with \_\_\_\_\_ in employment, transportation, public education, etc.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ to employment and public facilities