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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12  |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Low |
| Item | Which principle was the focus of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)? |
| A | freedom of expression |
| B | freedom of speech |
| C | self-incrimination  |
| D | right to counsel  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.L1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12  |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Low |
| Item | Which principle was the focus of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)? |
| A | freedom of expression | **Incorrect**-The issue central to *Miranda v. Arizona* was the defendant’s right to remain silent to prevent self-incrimination. While self-incrimination often involves expression, the issue central to the case was not a freedom of expression issue.  |
| B | freedom of speech | **Incorrect**- The issue central to *Miranda v. Arizona* was the defendant’s right to remain silent to prevent self-incrimination. While self-incrimination often involves speech, the issue central to the case was not a freedom of speech issue.  |
| C | self-incrimination  | ***Correct***- The issue central to *Miranda v. Arizona* was the defendant’s right to remain silent to prevent self-incrimination.  |
| D | right to counsel  | **Incorrect**- The issue central to *Miranda v. Arizona* was the defendant’s right to remain silent to prevent self-incrimination. The right to counsel was related to the case outcome in that the Miranda rights that are now read to those accused of crimes include notifying them that they have the right to legal representation. However, the focus of the Miranda case was the Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Moderate |
| Item | Which was an outcome of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)? |
| A | Administrators may limit the content of student publications. |
| B | Public school districts that segregate deny equal protection. |
| C | Students have a reduced expectation of privacy in school. |
| D | Criminal defendants have the right to an attorney. |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.M1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Moderate |
| Item | Which was an outcome of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)? |
| A | Administrators may limit the content of student publications. | **Incorrect**-The *Brown v. Board of Education* case focused on school segregation. Student publications were not an issue that related to the case including whether students may publish what they want in student newspapers.  |
| B | Public school districts that segregate deny equal protection. | ***Correct***- The *Brown v. Board of Education* case focused on school segregation. The U.S. Supreme Court decided that public schools could not segregate students based on race. The Court decided that segregating students by race violate students’ equal protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.  |
| C | Students have a reduced expectation of privacy in school. | **Incorrect**- The *Brown v. Board of Education* case focused on school segregation. Privacy in school was not an issue related to the case including whether students can expect privacy when in school.  |
| D | Criminal defendants have the right to an attorney. | **Incorrect**- The *Brown v. Board of Education* case focused on school segregation. The case was unrelated to the issue of the rights of criminal defendants including the right of criminal defendants to an attorney.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Moderate |
| Item | States must pay for public defenders as a result of which U.S. Supreme Court case?  |
| A | *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) |
| B | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988) |
| C | *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) |
| D | *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.M2 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Moderate |
| Item | States must pay for public defenders as a result of which U.S. Supreme Court case?  |
| A | *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) | **Incorrect**- The focus of *District of Columbia v. Heller* was the Second Amendment right to bear arms.  |
| B | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988) | **Incorrect**-The focus of *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* was the First Amendment freedom of speech. *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeir* focused on whether students could publish what they wanted in a student newspaper. The case was not a freedom of the press issue in that the students could publish the newspaper; it was what would be included in that newspaper that was the focus.  |
| C | *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) | ***Correct***-The focus of *Gideon v. Wainwright* was the Sixth Amendment protection that criminal defendants have the right to counsel which includes that states pay for public defenders if the defendant cannot afford legal representation.  |
| D | *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)  | **Incorrect**-The focus of *Miranda v. Arizona* was Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Moderate |
| Item | Which U.S. Supreme Court decision addresses the need for public schools to balance students’ rights with principals’ responsibilities? |
| A | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988)  |
| B | *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) |
| C | *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)  |
| D | *Bush v. Gore* (2000) |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.M3 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | Moderate |
| Item | Which U.S. Supreme Court decision addresses the need for public schools to balance students’ rights with principals’ responsibilities? |
| A | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988)  | ***Correct***-The focus of *Hazelwood v. Kulhmeier* was on how to balance students’ rights, such as the right to free speech in a school setting, and principals’ responsibilities to manage the schools for which they are responsible.  |
| B | *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) | **Incorrect**- The focus of *Gideon v. Wainwright* was on the Sixth Amendment right to counsel guaranteed to criminal defendants.  |
| C | *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)  | **Incorrect-** The focus of *Plessy v. Ferguson* was interpretation of the 14th Amendment equal protection clause as it applied to public settings segregated based on race.  |
| D | *Bush v. Gore* (2000) | **Incorrect**-The focus of *Bush v. Gore* was interpretation of the 14th Amendment equal protection clause as it applied to election procedures such as interpreting a voter’s intent based on how those voters complete their ballot.  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | High |
| Item | Juveniles accused of crimes continue to be afforded many of the same due process rights as adults as a result of which U.S. Supreme Court case?  |
| A | *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) |
| B | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988)  |
| C | *In re Greene* (1930)  |
| D | *In re Gault* (1967)  |

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| Bank Item Number | G.C.3.12.H1 |
| Benchmark | SS.7.C.3.12 |
| Cognitive Complexity  | High |
| Item | Juveniles accused of crimes continue to be afforded many of the same due process rights as adults as a result of which U.S. Supreme Court case?  |
| A | *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) | **Incorrect-***District of Columbia v. Heller* focused on the right to bear arms as outlined in the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. |
| B | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988)  | **Incorrect**-*Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeir* focused on the right of students to speak by publishing articles in their school newspaper.  |
| C | *In re Greene* (1930)  | **Incorrect**-*In re Greene* focused on contracts between adults.Note: *In re Greene* is not one of the U.S. Supreme Court cases identified by the Florida Department of Education for middle school civics, but is provided to ensure parallelism.  |
| D | *In re Gault* (1967)  | ***Correct***-The U.S. Supreme Court determined in *In re Gault* that in criminal cases discriminating based on age violate many due process protections. For example, denying a juvenile the right to counsel or not administering the juvenile his or her *Miranda Rights*.  |