| **Year** | **Name of Case** | **Essential Question of Case** | **Constitutional Principle(s)** | **Outcome - Decision** | **Impact -Why is this a Landmark Case?** |
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| 1803 | *Marbury v. Madison* |  |  |  | This case established the power of judicial review. |
| 1857 | *Dred Scott v. Sandford* | Was Dred Scott free or a slave? | 13th Amendment, Sections 1 and 2 and  14th Amendment, Section 1 | In a 7-2 decision, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Sandford. | U.S. Supreme Court held portions of the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional in violation of the Fifth Amendment, treating Scott as property, not as a person. |
| 1896 | *Plessy v. Ferguson* | Is Louisiana's law requiring racial segregation on its trains an unconstitutional violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment? | 13th Amendment, Sections 1 and 2 and  14th Amendment, Section 1 | In a 7-1 decision, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Ferguson. | U.S. Supreme Court determined that “separate but equal” segregation was not discrimination. |
| 1954 | *Brown v. Board of Education* | Does the segregation of children in public schools only on the basis of race deny the minority children of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment? | 14th Amendment, Section 1 | In a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Brown. | U.S. Supreme Court determined that “separate but equal” segregation was not equal in public education. |
| 1963 | *Gideon v. Wainwright* | Did the state court's failure to appoint a lawyer for Gideon violate his right to a fair trial and due process of law as protected by the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments? | 6th Amendment and 14th Amendment, Section 1 | The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of Gideon in a unanimous decision. | U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Sixth Amendment right that all defendants must be appointed a lawyer if they cannot afford their own attorney |
| 1966 | *Miranda v. Arizona* | Does the police practice of questioning individuals without notifying them of their right to a lawyer and their protection against self-incrimination violate the Fifth Amendment? | 5th Amendment and 14th Amendment, Section 1 | In a 5-4 opinion, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of Miranda. | U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination. |
| 1966 | *In re Gault* | Were the procedures used to commit [arrest] Gault constitutional under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment? | 14th Amendment, Section 1 | In an 8-1 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that Gault being sent to the State Industrial School was a clear violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. | U.S. Supreme Court determined that juvenile courts must comply with the Fourteenth Amendment. |
| 1974 | *U.S. v. Nixon* | Is the President's right to protect certain information, using his "executive privilege" power, completely protected from judicial review? | Executive Privilege | In a unanimous decision, the Court ruled in favor of the United States and against President Nixon. | U.S. Supreme Court limited executive privilege. |
| 1987 | *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* | Did the principal's deletion of the articles violate the students' rights under the First Amendment? | 1st Amendment | The Supreme Court ruled against the students in a 5-3 decision. | U.S. Supreme Court determined that the First Amendment does not protect all types of student speech in school. |