

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
Advanced Placement

2018 Summer Assignment

For each of the Mandatory SCOTUS decisions listed by the College Board for their redesigned AP US Government course and exam (p. 2, 3 of this assignment), do the following:

- 1.. Give a summary of the case, including, but not limited to
 - 2.. Full name of the Case and any familiar reference names (e.g. “The Steamboat Case,” “The Sick Chicken Case”), date argued, date decided
 - Petitioner (brief explanation)
 - Respondent (brief explanation)
 - Constitutional question(s) of the case
 - Decision vote (e.g. 6 - 3 for the Petitioner)
 - Finding(s) (including precedents, Constitutional references used by the Justices (e.g. The Commerce Clause), laws overturned, Constitutional sections overturned)
 - Author of the majority opinion
 - Author of dissenting opinion
 - Author of concurring decision(s)
3. Reaction to the decision in the United States
4. Legislative remedies (e.g. Voting Rights Act (1965))
5. Summaries should be
 - Between three to five pages for each case
 - Times New Roman, 12 pt font. Fully cited at end in MLA format
 - Use of Wikipedia, non-legal sources is verboten

Sorry, links to cases not active.

Due Date: First class meeting (School begins September 5)

Appendix B: Required Supreme Court Cases

The following listing represents required Supreme Court cases and their holdings as related to the enduring understandings in the content outline.

CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

Established supremacy of the U.S. Constitution and federal laws over state laws

United States v. Lopez (1995)

Congress may not use the commerce clause to make possession of a gun in a school zone a federal crime

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.

Engel v. Vitale (1962)

School sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause

Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)

Compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause

Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969)

Public school students have the right to wear black armbands in school to protest the Vietnam War

New York Times Co. v. United States (1971)

Bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a "heavy presumption against prior restraint" even in cases involving national security

Schenck v. United States (1919)

Speech creating a "clear and present danger" is not protected by the First Amendment

LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)

Guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent

Roe v. Wade (1973)

Extended the right of privacy to a woman's decision to have an abortion

McDonald v. Chicago (2010)

The Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-defense is applicable to the states

PRD-1: The 14th Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

Race-based school segregation violates the equal protection clause

PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.

Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)

Political spending by corporations, associations, and labor unions is a form of protected speech under the First Amendment

CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.

Baker v. Carr (1961)

Opened the door to equal protection challenges to redistricting and the development of the "one person, one vote" doctrine by ruling that challenges to redistricting did not raise "political questions" that would keep federal courts from reviewing such challenges

Shaw v. Reno (1993)

Legislative redistricting must be conscious of race and ensure compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965

CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.

Marbury v. Madison (1803)

Established the principle of judicial review empowering the Supreme Court to nullify an act of the legislative or executive branch that violates the Constitution
