Landmark Supreme Court Cases - Categorized

- Early expansion of federal government power

 1803, Marbury v. Madison established 'judicial review' = Court's power to rule existing laws unconstitutional
- 1819, McCulloch v. Maryland flexible construction of Constitution, gave national gov't broad powers over states, feds have right to establish national bank (implied) through commerce clause (enumerated)
- 1824, Gibbons v. Ogden Congressional control over navigation steamboats on shared waterways commerce Civil Liberties...

1st Amendment - Speech/Expression

- 1919, Schenck v. U.S. 'clear & present danger' test, Schenck mailed circulars in opposition to draft in violation of Espionage Act, Act ruled constitutional
- *1925, Gitlow v. N.Y. Incorporated freedom of speech to states ["Get low"] but N.Y. law upheld which banned attempt to overthrow gov't., 'dangerous tendency' test
- 1943, West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette Jehovah's Witness ruled did not have to salute flag in school 1951, Dennis v. U.S. Smith Act (1940) which outlawed advocating overthrow of gov't upheld, Communists arrested, overturned in '57...Yates', Scales, Noto v. U.S. 1968, United States v. O'Brien – Court ruled burning draft card in protest of war not protected as 'symbolic speech'
- 1969, **Brandenburg v. Ohio** cannot limit inflammatory speech (KKK) unless it causes 'imminent lawless action' 1969, **Tinker v. Des Moines** students' rights upheld by ruling suspension of student wearing a black armband in
- protest of war unconstitutional, schools must prove students are disrupting learning environment 1976, **Buckley v. Valeo** spending a 'buck' on campaigns the Federal Election Commission's limits on independent
- expenditures ruled unconstitutional, committees not formally connected to campaigns free to express themselves through \$ contributions
- 1984, Texas v. Johnson flag burner at RNC in Dallas convicted in violating TX flag desecration law, law ruled unconstitutional, flag burning = protected 'symbolic speech'
 1986, Bethel School District v. Fraser vulgar student speech given at school ruled disruptive, schools may suspend for using 'vulgar and offensive' language
- 1990, U.S. v Eichman Congress enacted law banning flag burning after Texas v. Johnson ruling, Court again ruled flag burning protected expression

 1997, Reno v. ACLU – free speech applied to internet, Communications Decency Act unconstitutional which banned
- transmitting material deemed 'indecent to minors', regarded as too vague & restricting

- 1st Amendment Press *1931, **Near v. Minnesota** MN law banning publication in advance, prior restraint, gag order, unconstitutional –
- cannot censor newspaper before publication th v. U.S. obscenity ruled not protected speech
- 1964. New York Times v. Sullivan state libel law, defamation of public officials character (M.L. King Jr.).
- unconstitutional, rule made it difficult to libel public official unless statement made is with "actual malice" 1971, New York Times Co. v. U.S. publicizing Pentagon Papers (history of Vietnam War) okayed by Court, Nixon
- White House agents burglarized office of a psychiatrist, a former gov't worker who leaked the Papers
- 1973, Miller v. California ad sent through the mail sparked this litigation which allowed local communities to set standards involving obscenity, established "Miller Test" which helps judges deal w/ sexual conduct & press
- 1978, Zurcher v. Stanford Daily warranted searches of newsrooms constitutional, resulted in 1980 law prohibiting search of press unless involved in crime or it is a life-threatening situation
- 1988. Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier School administrators CAN censor publications
- 2000, U.S. v. Playboy Entertainment Group Communications Decency Act of '96 failed to use least restrictive blockage of sexual-oriented programming between 10pm-6am

- 1st Amendment Religion: Free Exercise & Establishment Clauses
 1943, West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette Jehovah's Witness ruled did not have to salute flag in school
 1947, Everson v. Board of Education New Jersey law, which allowed parents to be reimbursed for bus fares regardless if students sent to public or parochial schools, constitutional 1962, **Engel v. Vitale** – official school prayer unconstitutional, secular victory
- 1983. Lemon v. Kurtzman excessive entanglement, certain direct aid to parochial schools ruled unconstitutional, 'Lemon Test' resulted = determines if practice violates church & state

 1989, County of Allegheny v. ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) – public holiday displays must be inclusive