

Landmark Cases

Name _____

Directions: Each page in the Student Center ends with a Student Challenge. Click the red “Start” button to begin each challenge. Use the → to move through the questions. This worksheet will guide you through the challenges in the section on Landmark Cases. Mark your score for each challenge.

Student Center: <http://judiciallearningcenter.org/student-center/>

Why Study Landmark Cases?

Use the → to move through the questions.

1. In a _____ Law system, judges base their decisions on previous rulings in similar cases.
Write your answer here.
Letter:
2. _____ is Latin for “let the decision stand.”
Write your answer here.
Letter:
3. Lower courts are bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court. This is called _____.
Write your answer here.
Letter:
4. A court case that has lasting historical and legal significance is called a _____ case.
Write your answer here.
Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ____ / 4

Click “Next Page”

Your 1st Amendment Rights

Use the → to move through the questions.

1. The ruling that schools could censor student publications if there was a legitimate educational concern was issued in which case?
Write your answer here.
Letter:

2. Which case ruled that symbolic, passive student speech is not disruptive to the school?
Write your answer here.
Letter:
3. The case of _____ ruled that schools could prohibit student speech promoting behavior that is against school policy, such as an anti-drug policy.
Write your answer here.
Letter:
4. Which case ruled that schools could restrict student speech that is indecent or obscene?
Write your answer here.
Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 4

Click “Next Page”

Your 4th Amendment Rights

Use the → to move through the questions.

1. The decision that drug tests for student athletes are reasonable was made in which case?
Write your answer here.
Letter:
2. Which case decided that strip searching a student is not reasonable in a case where there was no indication of danger?
Write your answer here.
Letter:
3. The exclusionary rule for criminal investigations was established by which case?
Write your answer here.
Letter:
4. Which case established reasonable suspicion as the standard for searches at public schools?
Write your answer here.
Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 4

Click “Next Page”

Civil Rights and Equal Protection

Use the → to move through the questions.

1. Which case combined several cases regarding public school segregation from several states?
Write your answer here.
Letter:
2. A law against interracial marriage was declared unconstitutional in which case?
Write your answer here.
Letter:

3. Which case prevented states from restricting people of certain races from buying homes?
Write your answer here.
Letter:
4. The idea of “separate but equal” facilities was overruled, making segregation illegal, in which case?
Write your answer here.
Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 4

Click “Next Page”

The Power of Judicial Review

Use the → to move through the questions.

1. The power of Judicial Review was established in the case of _____, by declaring the Judiciary Act of 1789 partially unconstitutional.
Write your answer here.
Letter:
2. A state’s voting law was declared unconstitutional in the case of _____.
Write your answer here.
Letter:
3. The U.S. Supreme Court limited its own power as a result of this case _____.
Write your answer here.
Letter:
4. Which case declared a city’s law against yard signs unconstitutional?
Write your answer here.
Letter:

Click “Get Results.” Your Score: ___ / 4

You have reached the end of Landmark Cases.

Add up your total score:

Why Study Landmark Cases?: _____ / 4

Your 1st Amendment Rights: _____ / 4

Your 4th Amendment Rights: _____ / 4

Civil Rights and Equal Protection: _____ / 4

The Power of Judicial Review: _____ / 4

Total: _____ / 20

Dear Teachers:

Each Student Challenge WebQuest covers one of the main sections from the Judicial Learning Center’s Student Center. The worksheet guide can be given to students as individuals or in groups, to provide a way to check progress through each content section.

Also, administration of the pre- and post- test for this section, before and after the unit of study, is recommended.

Landmark Cases – ANSWER KEY

Why Study Landmark Cases? (4 pts)

1. In a _____ Law system, judges base their decisions on previous rulings in similar cases.
b. Common
2. _____ is Latin for “let the decision stand.”
c. Stare decisis
3. Lower courts are bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court. This is called _____.
d. Precedent
4. A court case that has lasting historical and legal significance is called a _____ case.
a. Landmark

Your 1st Amendment Rights (4 pts)

1. The ruling that schools could censor student publications if there was a legitimate educational concern was issued in which case?
c. Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier
2. Which case ruled that symbolic, passive student speech is not disruptive to the school?
a. Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District
3. The case of _____ ruled that schools could prohibit student speech promoting behavior that is against school policy, such as an anti-drug policy.
d. Morse v. Frederick
4. Which case ruled that schools could restrict student speech that is indecent or obscene?
b. Bethel School District v. Fraser

Your 4th Amendment Rights (4 pts)

1. The decision that drug tests for student athletes are reasonable was made in which case?
c. Vernonia School District v. Acton

2. Which case decided that strip searching a student is not reasonable in a case where there was no indication of danger?
d. Safford Unified School District v. Redding
3. The exclusionary rule for criminal investigations was established by which case?
a. Weeks v. United States
4. Which case established reasonable suspicion as the standard for searches at public schools?
c. New Jersey v. T.L.O.

Civil Rights and Equal Protection (4 pts)

1. Which case combined several cases regarding public school segregation from several states?
a. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
2. A law against interracial marriage was declared unconstitutional in which case?
c. Loving v. Virginia
3. Which case prevented states from restricting people of certain races from buying homes?
b. Shelley v. Kraemer
4. The idea of “separate but equal” facilities was overruled, making segregation illegal, in which case?
a. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

The Power of Judicial Review (4 pts)

1. The power of Judicial Review was established in the case of _____, by declaring the Judiciary Act of 1789 partially unconstitutional.
a. Marbury v Madison
2. A state’s voting law was declared unconstitutional in the case of _____.
c. Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections
3. The U.S. Supreme Court limited its own power as a result of this case _____.
a. Marbury v Madison
4. Which case declared a city’s law against yard signs unconstitutional?
c. Ladue v. Gilleo

Note: No questions for “Cases in Missouri.”

Total 20 pts