

What's the Connection?

Analyzing Required Supreme Court Cases with Relevant SCOTUS Rulings

Each of the cases below is a case that is described by the College Board as a required landmark case to know. Summarize the findings and Constitutional relevance for the case and then connect the landmark case to the other judicial ruling (or choice among two) on how the cases are connected or related.

Marbury v. Madison (1803) – {*United States v. Nixon* (1974)}

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) – {*Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)}

Schenck v. United States (1919) - {*Brandenburg v. Ohio* (1969)}

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954) – {*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)}

Baker v. Carr (1961) – {*Reynolds v. Sims* (1964)} or {*Colegrove v. Green* (1946)}

Engel v. Vitale (1962) – {*Wallace v. Jaffree* (1985)}

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) - {*Betts v. Brady* (1942)}

Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969) – {*Bethel School District v. Fraser* (1986)} or {*Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* (1988)}

New York Times Company v. United States (1971) – {*Near v. Minnesota* (1931)}

Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972) – {*West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette* (1943)}

Roe v. Wade (1973) - {*Planned Parenthood v. Casey* (1992)}

Shaw v. Reno (1993) – {*Wright v. Rockefeller* (1964)} or {*Easley v. Cromartie* 2001}

United States v. Lopez (1995) - {*Heart of Atlanta v. United States* (1964)}

McDonald v. Chicago (2010) – {*District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008)} or {*United States v. Cruikshank* (1876)}

Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010) – {*Austin v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce* (1990)}