

regardless of its political leaning. Similarly, although conservatives often support a system of fewer laws and restrictions, judicial restraint does not necessarily coincide with a conservative political outlook.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT CASES

The following table presents those cases likely to be mentioned in AP exams.

<i>Marbury v. Madison</i> , 1803	Judicial review established.
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> , 1819	Expanded federal "implied powers."
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> , 1824	Established Congress's power to regulate interstate commerce.
<i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> , 1857	Slaves are not citizens.
<i>Munn v. Illinois</i> , 1876	Established that states can regulate privately owned business in the public's interest.
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , 1896	Separate but equal facilities for African Americans are constitutional.
<i>Schenck v. U.S.</i> , 1919	"Clear and present danger" principle can be used to limit speech.
<i>Gitlow v. New York</i> , 1925	Free speech "incorporated."
<i>Near v. Minnesota</i> , 1931	No "prior restraint" of publication based on freedom of the press.
<i>Korematsu v. U.S.</i> , 1944	Government can intern citizens in wartime emergencies.
<i>Brown v. Board of Ed.</i> , 1954	Overtaken <i>Plessy</i> ruling with regards to public schools.
<i>Roth v. U.S.</i> , 1957	Obscenity is not protected by free speech rights.
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> , 1961	Defined "unreasonable search and seizure," regulated use of warrants to obtain evidence.
<i>Baker v. Carr</i> , 1962	Defined "unreasonable search and seizure," regulated use of warrants to obtain evidence.
<i>Engel v. Vitale</i> , 1962	No school-led prayer in public schools.
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> , 1963	States must provide defendants with attorneys in state courts.
<i>Heart of Atlanta v. U.S.</i> , 1964	Commerce Clause applies to private business/interstate activities.
<i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> , 1965	Court may intervene in apportionment cases; every citizen's vote carries equal weight.

<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> , 1966	Police must explain rights of the accused at the time of arrest.
<i>Terry v. Ohio</i> , 1968	Police can search and seize with probable cause.
<i>Lemon v. Kurtzman</i> , 1971	Some government aid to parochial schools is allowed (Lemon Test).
<i>N.Y. Times v. U.S.</i> , 1971	Limited prior restraint of the press.
<i>Miller v. California</i> , 1973	Community standards determine obscenity.
<i>Roe v. Wade</i> , 1973	Established a woman's right to an abortion under specific circumstances.
<i>U.S. v. Nixon</i> , 1974	Executive privilege does not extend to criminal cases.
<i>Gregg v. Georgia</i> , 1976	Death penalty does not violate the constitution.
<i>Buckley v. Valeo</i> , 1976	Campaign money limits, but contributions are a form of speech.
<i>Regents v. Bakke</i> , 1978	No racial quotas allowed in admissions quotas, but race can be considered.
<i>New Jersey v. TLO</i> , 1985	School searches without warrants possible.
<i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i> , 1988	School newspapers can be censored by teachers, administrators.
<i>Texas v. Johnson</i> , 1989	Flag burning is a form of political free speech.
<i>Planned Parenthood v. Casey</i> , 1992	States can put some restrictions on <i>Roe</i> rights.
<i>Santa Fe ISD v. Doe</i> , 2000	No school-led prayers at extracurricular events.
<i>Gratz v. Bollinger</i> , 2003	Affirmative action in college admissions process okay but limited.

THE CHIEF'S ROLE

Courts are named after their chief justice, but the chief has no special powers over the other justices. The chief organizes hearings and guides discussions, but all other justices have equal power. Any five justices make the majority ruling in a case, whether or not the chief is one of the majority. If the chief is part of the majority, he or she assigns the writing of the majority opinion to one of the justices.