



SCOTUS MARCH MADNESS

Make-Up Assignment

AP Gov/Ms. Strong

Directions

To help you learn and apply important constitutional and legal principles, we are going to play our version of *March Madness!* in a 32 team bracket. You will research the cases using sources like *AP U.S. Gov Landmark Supreme Court Cases* [<https://quizlet.com/78349512/ap-us-gov-landmark-supreme-court-cases-flash-cards/>] and the Oyez Supreme Court Case search engine <http://www.oyez.org>.

You will then rank the seeding of the top 32 teams using *SCOTUS March Madness Regional Seeding* form: http://jstrongapgov.weebly.com/uploads/2/4/1/8/24185745/scotus_march_madness_regional_seeding.pdf

Then set up your bracket using specific criteria, and ultimately choose the Final Four and the eventual National Champion! The bracket is also available on Ms. Strong's webpage:

http://jstrongapgov.weebly.com/uploads/2/4/1/8/24185745/scotus_march_madness_bracket.pdf

GRADE: Turn in your Regional Seeding Form and bracket.

I. Seeding the Teams in Regions

Tasks

- 1) Choose your #1 seeds in each region based on the criteria below.
- 2) Seed the rest of the teams in the corresponding region (where possible).
- 3) Rank the Teams 1-8 in each Region on the Regional Seeding Chart
- 4) Regions:
 - Constitutional Powers & Principles
 - Civil Rights & Privacy
 - Bill of Rights
 - Political Process

Criteria

- 1) *Past performance* - historical importance of the case; has it stood up over time?
- 2) *Immediate impact* - effect of the decision when it was handed down; who was affected by the decision
- 3) *Public perception of the case* - How Americans then and now view the case
- 4) *Stare decisis value* - importance of precedent(s) established by this case for future cases

II. Picks in the Bracket

Tasks

- 1) Make your choices and match ups based on the criteria below.
- 2) Fill out each region's 1st bracket with initial match-ups
- 3) Then make your picks for the Sweet 16, Elite 8, Final Four and National Champion
- 4) Rank the Teams 1-8 in each Region on the Regional Seeding Chart

Criteria

- 1) *Actual performance* - what has been the actual impact of the decision v. what the public thinks does.
- 2) *Past performance* - historical importance of the case; has it stood up over time?
- 3) *Stare Decisis value* - importance of precedent(s) established by this case for future cases
- 4) *Future importance* - will this case emerge/become more/less important in the future



SCOTUS MARCH MADNESS: LANDMARK CASES
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Recommended Sources – ranked in order of effectiveness

- AP U.S. Government Landmark Supreme Court Cases (Quizlet) – <https://quizlet.com/78349512/ap-us-gov-landmark-supreme-court-cases-flash-cards/>
- Oyez Supreme Court Case search engine - <http://www.oyez.org>
- Findlaw Search Engine - <http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html>
- Sabato (p. 655-659), Selected Supreme Court Cases”

Landmark Cases

- 1) *Baker v. Carr* (1962) – voting rights
- 2) *Brown v Board of Education* (1954) – school integration
- 3) *Buckley v Valeo* (1976) – campaign finance
- 4) *Bush v. Gore* (2000) – presidential elections
- 5) *Citizens United v. FEC* (2010) – campaign finance
- 6) *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) – gun rights
- 7) *Dred Scott v Stanford* (1857) - slavery
- 8) *Engel v Vitale* (1962) – school prayer
- 9) *Gibbons v Ogden* (1824) – interstate commerce
- 10) *Gideon v Wainwright* (1963) – right to counsel
- 11) *Gitlow v New York* (1925) – selective incorporation
- 12) *Griswold v Connecticut* (1965) – right to privacy
- 13) *Heart of Atlanta Motel v United States* (1964) – segregation
- 14) *Korematsu v United States* (1944) – Japanese internment
- 15) *Lemon v Kurtzman* (1971) – government and religion
- 16) *Loving v. Virginia* (1967) – interracial marriage
- 17) *Mapp v Ohio* (1961) – exclusionary rule
- 18) *Marbury v Madison* (1803) – judicial review
- 19) *McCulloch v Maryland* (1819) – national bank
- 20) *Miranda v Arizona* (1966) – notification of rights
- 21) *New York Times v Sullivan* (1964) – freedom of the press
- 22) *New York Times v United States* (1971) – freedom of the press
- 23) *Plessey v Ferguson* (1896) – separate but equal
- 24) *Regents of the University of California v Bakke* (1978) – affirmative action
- 25) *Roe v Wade* (1973) – privacy and abortion
- 26) *Schenck v United States* (1919) – free speech
- 27) *Shelby County v. Holder* (2013) – voting rights
- 28) *Texas v Johnson* (1989) – flag burning
- 29) *Tinker v Des Moines* (1969) – student free speech
- 30) *United States v Lopez* (1995) - federalism
- 31) *United States v Nixon* (1974) – executive privilege
- 32) *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015) – same sex marriage