



Significant Cases and Resources: 1953-1969

Civil Rights Movement

U.S. History

(from the College Board Course & Exam Description)

- Early Steps in the Civil Rights Movement (1940s and 1950s)
- The African American Civil Rights Movement (1960s)

Focus on:

Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress towards racial equality was slow.

Beyond the Bench

- *Hernandez v. Texas* (1954)
- *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)*
- *Brown as the Beginning*
- *Browder v. Gayle* (1956)
- *Baker v. Carr* (1962)
- *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* (1964)
- *Loving v. Virginia* (1966)
- **Life Stories:** Gus Garcia, Constance Baker Motley, Thurgood Marshall

U.S. Government

(from the College Board Course & Exam Description)

- The Judicial Branch
- The Role of the Judicial Branch
- The Court in Action
- Checks on the Judicial Branch
- First Amendment: Freedom of the Press
- Social Movements and Equal Protection
- Government Responses to Social Movements
- Balancing Minority and Majority Rights
- Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes

Protecting Voices

- The African American Civil Rights Movement (1960s)
- The Civil Rights Movement Expands

Focus on:

- Responding to social conditions of the African American Civil Rights Movement, a variety of movements that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.
- A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties.

- *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961)*
- *Engel v. Vitale* (1961)*
- *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963)*
- *Escobedo v. Illinois* (1964)
- *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965)
- *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)*
- *Tinker v. Des Moines* (1969)*
- **Resource:** Selective Incorporation

- The Judicial Branch
- The Role of the Judicial Branch
- The Court in Action
- Checks on the Judicial Branch
- Amendments: Due Process and Rights of the Accused
- Selective Incorporation
- Amendments: Due Process and the Right to Privacy
- Social Movements and Equal Protection

*Available on Landmark Cases at landmarkcases.org.



Significant Cases: 1953-1969

Hernandez v. Texas (1954)

The Supreme Court case that recognized Mexican Americans as an independent racial group entitled to Fourteenth Amendment protections.

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)*

The landmark Supreme Court decision that declared public school desegregation unconstitutional and led to wider civil rights victories.

Browder v. Gayle (1956)

The Supreme Court's affirmation of a district court decision to outlaw segregated busing in Montgomery, Alabama that overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Mapp v. Ohio (1961)*

The Supreme Court's landmark decision that held illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible in state courts.

Engel v. Vitale (1961)*

The Supreme Court's landmark decision that determined school-sponsored prayer is unconstitutional.

Baker v. Carr (1962)

The landmark case that declared unequal representation in legislative districts to be unconstitutional and that the courts have jurisdiction over questions of legislative apportionment.

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)*

The Supreme Court's landmark decision that incorporated the Sixth Amendment's right to counsel.

Escobedo v. Illinois (1964)

The Supreme Court decision that affirmed a person has a Sixth Amendment right to consult a lawyer as soon as the police focus on them as a suspect.

New York Times Company v. Sullivan (1964)

The Supreme Court decision that arose during the Civil Rights Movement and protected freedom of the press.

Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)

The first Supreme Court case linking reproduction to the right to privacy.

Miranda v. Arizona (1966)*

The Supreme Court's landmark decision establishing that police must inform suspects of their rights.

Loving v. Virginia (1967)

The Supreme Court decision that upheld equal protection and due process in regard to interracial marriage.

Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)*

The Supreme Court's landmark decision that stated students have free speech rights in public schools.

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