**Unit 14 Test Study Guide**

**Types/Sources of Law/ Vocabulary**

* **Statutory law:** Laws passed by Congress or a state legislature.
* **Juvenile law:** Law that deals with people who are under the age of 18.
* **Case law:** Law established based on the outcome of former court cases.
* **Civil law:** Law that governs disputes between individuals
	+ **Contracts** are an example of civil law- influenced by **The Code of Hammurabi (1772 BC)**
	+ E.g. **a person breaks a leg at a friend’s house** and files a lawsuit
* **Military law:** Laws that apply only to people in the military.
	+ E.g. **abandonment of post, conduct unbecoming of an officer, mutiny**
	+ E.g**. a naval commander is accused of stealing** from the military during his tour of duty
* **Criminal law:** Laws that make certain actions a crime.
	+ E.g. **motor vehicle theft**
* **Segregation:** The action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things.
* **Miranda v. Arizona:** U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld the Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination.

**Landmark Supreme Court Cases**

* **You should be familiar with ALL of the cases we’ve studied. However, you are guaranteed to see the following cases on the Unit 14 Test in my class. You will need to explain the significance and be able to interpret primary sources that relate to the case.**
* ***Marbury v. Madison (1803)***
	+ Established the Court’s power of judicial review.
* ***Brown v. Board of Education (1954)***
	+ Racially segregated schools were a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment because they were inferior, not equal 🡪 ruled that schools everywhere (esp. in the south) had to integrate schools (end segregation).
* ***Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)***
	+ Governments are required to provide counsel (public defender) to defendants too poor to afford one if they are charged with a felony.
* ***Miranda v. Arizona (1966)***
	+ Suspects must always be informed of their Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights before interrogation 🡪 Police must now read suspects their “Miranda Rights”.
* ***In re Gault (1967)***
	+ Although juvenile courts should have different procedures than adult courts, normal “due process” rights still applied to minors 🡪 states reformed their juvenile justice procedures.
* ***Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)***
	+ The First Amendment rights applied to students, and that wearing an armband was a form of symbolic speech protected by the First Amendment 🡪 made it clear that students had free speech rights.
* ***United States v. Nixon (1974)***
	+ “Executive Privilege” did not justify withholding the tapes (evidence in a criminal proceeding) in these circumstances. President was order to hand over the tapes. Nixon resigned before he could be impeached 🡪 The decision emphasized that the President is not above the rule of law.
* ***Bush v. Gore (2000)***
	+ Ended a recount in the presidential election due to lack of standards for a manual recount and possibility of counting illegal votes violated both equal protection and due process 🡪 G.W. Bush won 🡪 States would improve voting methods.