

Format/Rubric Sheet for Historic Court Case Presentation

Task: To research, create, and present a historic court case to the class that relates to a specific unit we are studying.

Research

1. Gather and analyze research on your court case based on primary and secondary sources
 - a. There needs to be at least 1 primary source used. This can be the court transcript or judges ruling
2. Create a rough draft of the presentation
 - a. This should be typed out in Microsoft Word.
 - b. Use each of the titles of the different slides below and have a maximum of three bulleted points per slide.

Outline of Powerpoint Presentation

1. There should be minimum of 6 slides or a maximum of 7 slides
 - a. title slide(1)—title and student's name
 - b. background slide(1)—details that brought this situation to court
 - c. position slide(1-2)—what were the two sides' arguments
 - d. verdict slide(1)—what did the court rule
 - e. discussion slide(1)—modern example of the issues from case and class discussion questions
 - f. work cited slide(1)—MLA format

*There must be one visual image (either primary or secondary) for each slide
2. The presentation should be 5-7 minutes

Grading Rubric

1. Research (20 points)
 - a. Did student submit rough draft?
 - b. How well did student research court case?
2. Powerpoint Presentation (60 points)
 - a. Are there 6-7 slides?
 - b. Is there an image on each slide cited appropriately?
 - c. Did the student stay within the time frame?
 - d. Does the word cited slide have at least 4 sources and is it done in MLA format?
3. Actual Presentation (10 points)
 - a. How clearly did the student present his/her court case?
 - b. How well did the student handle reasonable questions from the class?
4. Quiz Questions (10 points)
 - a. Did the student come up with 3 multiple choice questions and 2 essay questions?
 - b. What is the quality of the questions created?

List of Famous Court Cases

1692 Salem Witchcraft Trials

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/salem/salem.htm>

1735 John Peter Zenger

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/zenger/zenger.html>

1741 Negro Plot Trial

[http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#The Negro Plot Trial of](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#The%20Negro%20Plot%20Trial%20of)

1770 Boston Massacre Trials

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/bostonmassacre/bostonmassacre.html>

Alien and Sedition Trials (1798-1801)

Marbury v. Madison(1803)—In the case, the Supreme Court claimed the power of *judicial review*.

1807 Burr Conspiracy Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/bostonmassacre/bostonmassacre.html>

McCulloch v. Maryland(1819)—A conflict arose between a state government and the Federal government, with the state government being declared subordinate to the Federal government where laws conflict.

Gibbons v. Ogden(1824)—In this case the Supreme Court gave a wide definition to Congress' power to "regulate commerce... among the several states."

Richard Lawrence v. United States (1835)—attempted assassination on Andrew Jackson

1839 Amistad Trials

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/amistad/AMISTD.HTM>

Scott v. Sanford(1857)—Slaves were classified as property. This case fueled the flames that began the Civil War.

1859 John Brown Trial

[http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#John Brown Trial](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#John%20Brown%20Trial)

1862 Dakota Conflict Trials

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/dakota/dakota.html>

1865 Lincoln Assassination Trials

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/lincolnconspiracy/lincolnconspiracy.html>

1865 Henry Wirz Trial (Andersonville Prison)

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/Wirz/Wirz.htm>

1868 Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/impeach/impeachmt.htm>

<http://www.impeach-andrewjohnson.com/>

1873 Susan B. Anthony Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/anthony/sbathome.html>

1881 Charles Guiteau Trial

[http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Charles Guiteau Trial\(1881\)](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Charles_Guiteau_Trial(1881))

1886 Haymarket Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haymarket/Haymarke.htm>

1893 Lizzie Borden Trial

[http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Lizzie Borden Trial](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Lizzie_Borden_Trial)

Plessy v. Ferguson(1896)—This famous case laid the groundwork for the "separate but equal doctrine" that limited the rights of minorities for decades.

1907 Bill Haywood Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haywood/haywood.htm>

1907 Henry Thaw Trials

[http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Harry Thaw Trials](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Harry_Thaw_Trials)

1907 Sheriff Shipp Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/haywood/haywood.htm>

1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Fire Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/triangle/trianglefire.html>

<http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/trianglefire/>

1913 Leo Frank Trial <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/Frank.html>

Schenck v. United States(1919)—"Clear and Present Danger" was established in this case as an acceptable reason for the limiting of free expression.

1921 Black Sox Trial

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/blacksox/blacksox.html>

1921 Sacco and Vanzetti

<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/SaccoV/SaccoV.htm>

<http://www.courttv.com/greatesttrials/sacco.vanzetti/>

1921 "Fatty" Arbuckle Trials

[http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Fatty Arbuckle](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/trialsindex.htm#Fatty_Arbuckle)

1924 Leopold and Loeb
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/leoploeb/leopold.htm>

1925 Scopes Trial
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/scopes.htm>

<http://www.courttv.com/greatesttrials/scopes/index.html>

1925 Sweet Trials
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/sweet/sweet.html>

Gitlow v. New York(1925)—The Supreme court began in this case to identify the rights that were protected by the Due Process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

1931 Scottsboro Boys
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/FTrials/scottsboro/scottsb.htm>

<http://www.courttv.com/greatesttrials/scottsboro/index.html>

Powell v. Alabama(1932)—The Supreme Court ruled here that the right to counsel was required by law in death penalty trials.

1935 Hauptmann (Lindbergh) Trial
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/Hauptmann/Hauptmann.htm>

1945 Nuremberg Trials
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/nuremberg/nuremberg.htm>

Ezra Pound Case (1946)

1949 Alger Hiss Trials
http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/hiss_links.html

1951 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/rosenb/ROSENB.HTM>

1954 Sam Sheppard Trials
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/sheppard/Sheppard.htm>

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka(1954)—A tremendous step in the direction of equal rights for all citizens.

The Prosecution of Martin Luther King, Jr. (1963,1967)