

Instructions: Match the name of the case Thurgood Marshall argued in (or otherwise contributed to) with the legacy of the case.

A. <i>Chambers v. Florida</i> (1940)	B. <i>Smith v. Allwright</i> (1944)	C. <i>Morgan v. Virginia</i> (1946)
D. <i>Patton v. Mississippi</i> (1947)	E. <i>Shelly v. Kraemer</i> (1948)	F. <i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> (1950)
G. <i>McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents</i> (1950)	H. <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954)	
I. <i>Browder v. Gayle</i> (1956)	J. <i>Garner v. Louisiana</i> (1961)	K. <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1971)
L. <i>Furman v. Georgia</i> (1972)	M. <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i> (1978)	

_____Held that the University of Texas School of Law could not deny admittance to an African American student since the separate law school for blacks did not provide anything approaching “substantive equality.”

_____Held that state enforcement of the segregated but privately owned bus system in Montgomery, Alabama violated the Equal Protection Clause.

_____Barred racial quota systems in college admissions, but held that affirmative action programs could be constitutional in some circumstances.

_____Guaranteed abortion rights until such time that the fetus had viability outside the mother’s body.

_____The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that Louisiana could not convict peaceful sit-in protestors who refused to leave dining establishments under the state’s “Disturbing the Peace” laws.

_____Stated that unless a uniform policy of determining who is eligible for capital punishment exists, the death penalty will be regarded as “cruel and unusual punishment.”

_____Reversed the conviction of four black men accused of murder on grounds that excessive police pressure and coercion rendered their confessions inadmissible.

_____Ruled that “separate but equal” (as established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*) was not applicable to public education because it could never truly be equal, and demolished the legal basis for segregation in America.

_____Declared that racially restrictive covenants preventing the sale of property to African Americans or other minorities could not be enforced by the state and were therefore null and void.

_____Prohibited “whites only” primary elections that selected candidates for the general election.

_____Barred segregation in interstate bus transportation. Marshall also prevailed on the court to desegregate bus terminals that served interstate passengers.

_____Held that institutions of higher learning could not discriminate solely on the basis of race to meet the state's segregation requirements.

_____Maintained that juries from which African Americans had been systematically excluded could not convict black defendants.

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Answer Key:

F. *Sweatt v. Painter (1950)* - Held that the University of Texas School of Law could not deny admittance to an African American student since the separate law school for blacks did not provide anything approaching “substantive equality.”

I. *Browder v. Gayle (1956)* – Held that state enforcement of the segregated but privately owned bus system in Montgomery, Alabama violated the Equal Protection Clause.

M. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)* – Barred racial quota systems in college admissions, but held that affirmative action programs could be constitutional in some circumstances.

K. *Roe v. Wade (1971)* – Guaranteed abortion rights until such time that the fetus had viability outside the mother’s body.

J. *Garner v. Louisiana (1961)* - The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that Louisiana could not convict peaceful sit-in protestors who refused to leave dining establishments under the state’s “Disturbing the Peace” laws.

L. *Furman v. Georgia (1972)* – Stated that unless a uniform policy of determining who is eligible for capital punishment exists, the death penalty will be regarded as “cruel and unusual punishment.”

A. *Chambers v. Florida (1940)* - Reversed the conviction of four black men accused of murder on grounds that excessive police pressure and coercion rendered their confessions inadmissible.

H. *Brown v. Board of Education (1954)* – Ruled that “separate but equal” (as established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*) was not applicable to public education because it could never truly be equal, and demolished the legal basis for segregation in America.

E. *Shelley v. Kraemer (1948)* - Declared that racially restrictive covenants preventing the sale of property to African Americans or other minorities could not be enforced by the state and were therefore null and void.

B. *Smith v. Allwright (1944)* - Prohibited “whites only” primary elections that selected candidates for the general election.

C. *Morgan v. Virginia (1946)* - Barred segregation in interstate bus transportation. Marshall also prevailed on the court to desegregate bus terminals that served interstate passengers.

G. *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents (1950)* - Held that institutions of higher learning could not discriminate solely on the basis of race to meet the state's segregation requirements.

D. *Patton v. Mississippi (1947)* - Maintained that juries from which African Americans had been systematically excluded could not convict black defendants.