

VA/US History & Honors VA/US History

(High School Virginia & United States History)

Learning in Place, Phase IV

May 18 – June 5



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Name: _____

School: _____

Teacher: _____

VAUS HISTORY Learning in Place, Phase IV

May 18-22

| ✓ | Task | Text | Write |
|---|---|-----------|--|
| | To what extent did the space race reflect the tensions of the Cold War? | Task 1 | 1. The following question requires you to construct an essay that combines your interpretation of documents A-F and your knowledge of the Cold War era. Write at least 3 paragraphs; introduction, body paragraph, and conclusion. It should use the documents as evidence to answer: <i>To what extent did the space race reflect the tensions of the Cold War?</i> |
| | Explain the effects social media has on teenagers. | Passage 2 | 2. As you read the article, “How social media affects the mental health of teenagers” answer the questions that pop up throughout the passage. When you are done reading the article, write an argumentative paragraph explaining whether social media use has more negative or positive effects on teenagers. (Minimum 10 sentences.) |
| | Explain which medical advancement had the greatest impact on Americans. | Passage 3 | 3. Read through the timeline of medical advancements. When you have finished, determine which 5 advancements are the most important and explain your reasoning. Then write a paragraph explaining which 1 medical advancement had the greatest impact on Americans. |

May 25 - 29

| | Task | Text | Write |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| | What are the positive and negative effects of technology? | Task 4 | 1. Complete Performance Task 1, including all guiding questions. In your response, cite evidence from at least 4 different documents in support of your claim. Your response to the Driving Historical Question should demonstrate your understanding of the documents, as well as all other work you’ve completed on the Modern era. |
| | Evaluate the most important causes and effects of women entering the workforce on American culture. | Passage 5 | 2. Read the article and answer the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What were the cultural causes of the increasing numbers of women entering the American workforce? b. Of all the consequences of the increasing number of women joining the American workforce, what do you think was the most important positive consequence and the most important negative consequence? Justify your answer for both questions. |

June 1 - 5

| ✓ | Task | Text | Write |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| | Define Rule of Law . | Passage 6 | 1. In your own words, define Rule of Law and provide at least 2 examples in our society. |
| | Does the First Amendment protect protesters at a funeral from liability for intentionally inflicting emotional distress on the family of the deceased? | Passage 7 | 2. Does the First Amendment protect protesters at a funeral from liability for intentionally inflicting emotional distress on the family of the deceased? Respond to the following question with at least one paragraph. |
| | Are all Americans treated equally? | Passage 8 | 3. After reading Passage 3 (overviews of US Supreme Court cases Loving v. Virginia, and Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona), reflect on the teachings of this course and other cases of inequality. Write a paragraph answering the question; Who has the power to change inequality, and how would they do it? |
| | What is the Right to Privacy? | Passage 9 | 4. After reading Passage 4 (overviews of US Supreme Court cases Riley v. California, and Roe v. Wade), write your explanation of "Right to Privacy". Then write a paragraph answering the question; During this current pandemic, dealing with the transmission and severity of the Covid-19 virus, how could your right to privacy be infringed upon, and where do you set the limit on "Right of Privacy" when community safety/wellness is involved? |

Task 1

The Space Race DBQ

Directions: The following question requires you to construct an essay that combines your interpretation of documents A-F and your knowledge of the Cold War era.

Question: To what extent did the space race reflect the tensions of the Cold War?

Document A

Source: Leonard David (October 2002) Sputnik 1: The Satellite That Started It All. www.space.com

Sputnik came as a surprise to most Americans – but it should not have, observes John Logsdon, Director of the Space Policy Institute, at George Washington University.

“Our movies and television programs in the fifties were full of the idea of going into space. What came as a surprise was that it was the Soviet Union that launched the first satellite. It is hard to recall the atmosphere of the time. Fallout shelters, rabid anti-Communism, a sense of imminent danger from without and within,” Logsdon said.

With the launch of the Soviet satellite, Logsdon said, the reaction was more fear than surprise, because it showed clearly that the United States was no longer safe behind its ocean barriers. “The claim that who controlled space would control the Earth seemed plausible, and the Soviet Union had taken the first step towards that control,” he said.

Document B

Source: Library of Congress, President John F. Kennedy, delivered in person before a joint session of Congress, May 25, 1961.

“...Finally, if we are to win the battle that is now going on around the world between freedom and tyranny, the dramatic achievements in space which occurred in recent weeks should have made clear to us all, as did the Sputnik in 1957, the impact of this adventure on the minds of men everywhere, who are attempting to make a determination of which road they should take. Since early in my term, our efforts in space have been under review. With the advice of the Vice President, who is Chairman of the National Space Council, we have examined where we are strong and where we are not, where we may succeed and where we may not. Now it is time to take longer strides—time for a great new American enterprise—time for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways may hold the key to our future on Earth.

First, I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space; and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish...”

Document C

Source: David West Reynolds, *Apollo, the Epic Journey to the Moon*, 2002, p. 34.

Under the intense media scrutiny of an America waiting desperately for something to salve [soothe] the national pride, the rocket was prepared for launch at Cape Canaveral. On December 6, 1957, the rocket was fired, began to rise, and then sank back down on itself, crushing its engines and erupting into a huge fireball. The pathetic collapse was carried live on television, right in front of the world. *This* was what we were capable of, while the Russians rode the heavens.

Document D

Source; Nikolai Petrovich Kamanin, head of the cosmonaut corps, *Kamanin Diaries*, December 21, 1968.

In the last four years the US has been ahead of us in manned space flights. But few people in the Soviet Union know about it. It is only now when Americans have launched their Apollo-8 that it will be brought home to everyone that we have yielded our supremacy in outer space...It is a red-letter day for all mankind, but for us it is marred by a sense of missed opportunities.

Document E

Source: NASA

July 24, 1969, Overall view of Mission Operations Control Room showing the flight controllers celebrating the successful conclusion of the Apollo 11 lunar [moon] landing mission.



Document F

Source: Time Magazine, "Awe, Hope and Skepticism on Planet Earth" July 25, 1969.

Americans were gratified that the US had won the race with the Soviet Union to land men on the moon. Said Patricia Lepis of Brooklyn: "It's the greatest thing that could happen to this country. It's definitely an American triumph." Houston Cameraman Ron Bozman argued: "The moon is there and we Americans have to get there first." More often, the moon mission evoked an exhilarating sense of human solidarity and potential. "I believe it's man's greatest achievement to date," said Barry Davidoff, 16, a student at the Bronx High School of Science. "It's a triumph for everybody."

Directions for the essay: Your essay should include at least 3 paragraphs; introduction, body paragraph, and conclusion. It should use the documents as evidence to answer: *To what extent did the space race reflect the tensions of the Cold War?*

Adapted from NASA, "Celebrating Apollo AP US History DBQ" and "Mission to the Moon" by Melissa Robertson.

Passage 2

"How social media affects the mental health of teenagers"

By Kelly Burch Mar 16, 2020, 2:29 PM

www.insider.com

An estimated 63% of teenagers say they use social media every day, while 45% say they are on the internet "almost constantly," according to the Pew Research Center, which conducted a 2018 survey including interviews with 743 teenagers.

1. Do you feel they interviewed enough teenagers? Explain.

YouT ube, Instagram, and Snapchat are the most common social media platforms for teens. And while research has found that social media can negatively impact teenagers, there are many positive effects, as well. Here's what experts say about how social media is affecting teens.

2. Which social media platforms do you use the most?
3. Why those?

Social media may affect teenagers' mental health

For starters, studies have suggested that some teenagers are losing sleep due to social media use at night, and some are more distracted from it during the school day. But there may be even further negative effects on mental health.

"While we can't say anything yet about direct causation, we are seeing strong negative correlations [associations] in a few areas," says Neha Chaudhary, MD, a child and adolescent psychiatrist at Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School. "Teen social media use has been thought to be correlated [associated] with depression, anxiety, worsening self-esteem, and loneliness."

Linda Charmaraman, a senior research scientist at the Wellesley Centers for Women and director of the Youth, Media & Wellbeing Research Lab, has also found that 21% of teens "felt down" about themselves after looking at social media.

More than half of those teens reported that the feeling was related to their bodies. Charmaraman says groups who were particularly vulnerable to this were women, those with large online peer networks, those who checked their social media frequently, and those who followed celebrities.

Peer pressure for teenagers is nothing new. However, social media worsens this pressure in two ways, Chaudhary explains. First, teens on social media are more apt to say something negative or mean. Second, teens are exposed to and getting feedback or pressure from many more people than they would encounter in daily life.

4. Can you give a classroom appropriate example of this?

"Teens... have been comparing themselves more to their peers and have been deprioritizing healthy, in-person communication," Chaudhary says. "What's more is, from a mental health perspective, social media has introduced new risks: teens can now harm or be harmed by others online."

Social media isn't all bad

However, according to the Pew study, 31% of teens say that social media use has a "mostly positive" impact on their lives, while only 24% say "mostly negative." The other 45% said that social media's effect was neither positive nor negative.

"Social media usage can certainly have positive effects, such as a sense of social connectivity and belonging, personal contentment and self-esteem, emotional expression and control, and identity development," Charmaraman says.

In fact, more than half of teens in Charmaraman's study reported giving and receiving emotional support online. This can be especially important for teens who have an illness, are navigating their LGBTQ+ identity, or dealing with other experiences that might be isolating.

The right amount of social media for your teen

Setting limitations can help your teen learn to use social media positively without suffering from the negative associations.

"Just like you wouldn't give your child the keys to a car for the first time and let them drive away without any practice, you'll need to be there to teach them how to use social media in a healthy way," Charmaraman says. "Together, you can set rules and shared expectations that promote your teen's autonomy while safeguarding them from risks."

Research has found that parental monitoring is tied to less problematic behaviors, like social media addiction or bullying others online, and Charmaraman recommends that parents:

- Restrict access to social media, for example, by setting curfews or time limits on social teens' media usage.
- Monitor social media behavior, by following teens' social media accounts or asking for access.

- Communicate openly about expectations around social media. For example, discuss the impact of cyber bullying, and encourage teens to never say something online that they wouldn't say in person.

If parents are concerned about their teens' social media use, they should talk with them about how social media is making them feel, Chaudhary says. In addition, it's important that parents model these best practices in their own social media use. If you're very concerned about your teens' social media use, seek guidance from a mental health professional.

5. Do you agree with the recommendations given to parents to help their children use social media safely?
6. Explain why you agreed or disagreed.
7. On a separate sheet of paper, write an argumentative paragraph explaining whether social media use has more negative or positive effects on teenagers. (Minimum 10 sentences.)

Passage 3

Medical Advancements since the 1950s

| | |
|------|--|
| 1952 | Paul Zoll develops the first cardiac pacemaker to control irregular heartbeat. |
| 1953 | James Watson and Francis Crick describe the structure of the DNA molecule. |
| 1954 | Dr. Joseph E. Murray performs the first kidney transplant between identical twins. |
| 1955 | Jonas Salk develops the first polio vaccine (a disease that mostly affects children which can leave them partially to completely paralyzed). |
| 1957 | Dr. Willem Kolff and Dr. Tetsuzo Akutzu implant the first artificial heart in a dog. The animal survives 90 minutes. |
| 1964 | First vaccine for measles. |
| 1967 | First vaccine for mumps. |
| 1967 | South African heart surgeon Dr. Christiaan Barnard performs the first human heart transplant. |
| 1974 | First vaccine for chicken pox. |
| 1977 | First vaccine for pneumonia. |
| 1977 | Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) first used by Dr. Raymond Damadian to scan a human body for cancer. |
| 1980 | W.H.O. (World Health Organization) announces smallpox is eradicated (no longer a threat). |
| 1982 | Dr. William DeVries implants an artificial heart into patient Barney Clark. Clark lives 112 days. |
| 1983 | HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, is identified. |
| 1984 | First time a robotic-assisted surgery was performed. It was used for an orthopedic (muscles/bones) surgery in Canada. |
| 1996 | Dolly the sheep becomes the first mammal cloned from an adult cell (dies in 2003). |
| 2006 | A "mini-liver"—the size of a small coin—is generated from human cord blood stem cells by doctors in England. |
| 2014 | The FDA approves the first human clinical trials in the United States for a wearable artificial kidney. |

1. From the list above, choose five medical advancements that you feel are the most important.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
2. Why did you choose those five?

3. Which medical advancement do you feel affected Americans the most?

4. Explain in a paragraph why you chose that advancement.

Task 4

Technology has changed lives around the world both positively and negatively. Using the documents provided below answer the driving historical question

Driving Historical Question: What are the positive and negative effects of technology

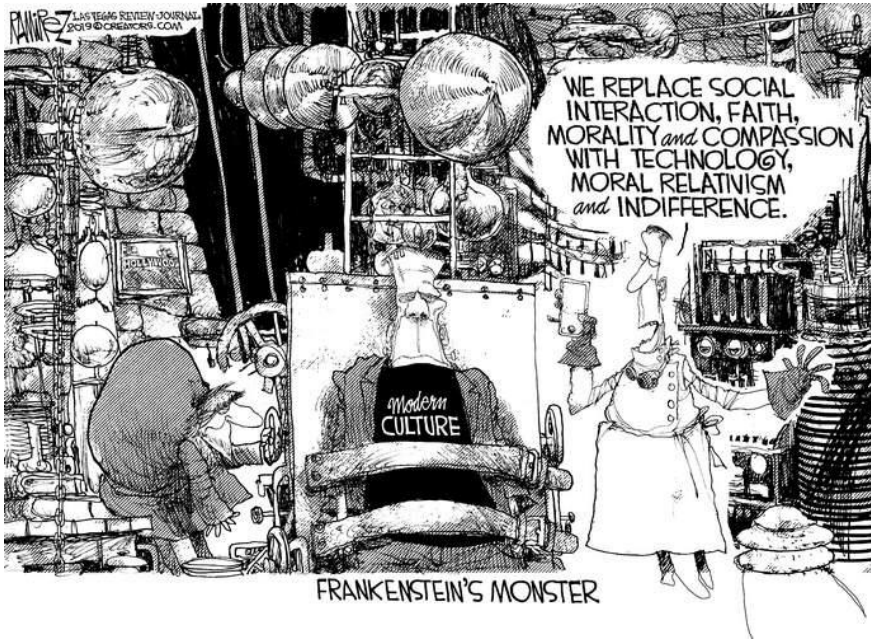
Document A:



Based on the document, discuss one positive or negative effect of technology today:

Document B

Based on the document, discuss one positive or negative effect of technology today:

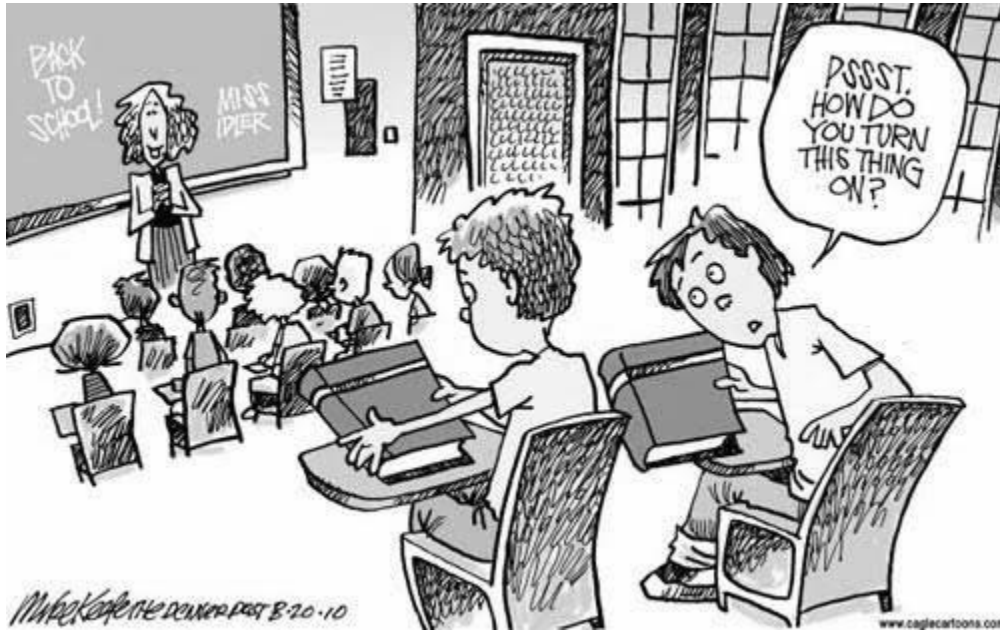


Document C

Based on the document, discuss one positive or negative effect of technology today:

Document D

Based on the document, discuss one positive or negative effect of technology today:



Document E

Based on the document, discuss one positive or negative effect of technology today:

Document F

Based on the document, discuss one positive or negative effect of technology today:



Passage 5

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/lisaquast/2011/02/14/causes-and-consequences-of-the-increasing-numbers-of-women-in-the-workforce/#43794119728c>

Causes And Consequences Of The Increasing Numbers Of Women In The Workforce

Lisa Quast, Former Contributor

I recently read an [article](#) in *The Economist*, Female Power; Women in the Workforce, that states, “The economic empowerment of women across the rich world is one of the most remarkable revolutions of the past 50 years.” The topic of the increasing number of women in business has always interested me because as a certified executive coach, one of the most prevalent issues women want to discuss is how they can obtain better work/personal life balance. Interestingly, this topic did not become an issue until women entered the workforce in increasing numbers and, as the

article mentions, women became “caught in an ever-tightening tangle of commitments.” So I decided to do a little research to better understand some of the main causes of the incredible increase in the number of women in the workplace over the last 50-75 years and then look at the consequences of this revolution of women at work.

Causes for the increase of women in the workforce:

- **World War II labor shortages:** Men heading off to fight in the war caused a labor shortage. The U.S. government created a campaign using the fictional character of Rosie the Riveter to lure women into working. “From 1940-1945, the female labor force grew by 50% and female employment in defense industries grew by 462%” ([AllAboutHistory.org](#)). This also shifted cultural attitudes, making it okay for middle class women to work, where previously it had been taboo.
- **Rise of the feminist movement:** The movement pushed for equal rights and liberation for women. As *The Economist* article states, “Feminists such as Betty Friedan have demonized domestic slavery and lambasted discrimination.”
- **Economic necessity:** With the increasing cost of living, for many women, working is an economic necessity in order to support their family.
- **Passage of governmental equal rights acts:** Examples include the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Presidential Executive Order in 1967, and The Equal Rights Amendment proposed in 1972 (although it did not pass).
- **Rise of the service sector and decline of the manufacturing sector:** This caused a growing demand for female workers. As *The Economist* article states about jobs, “When brute strength mattered more than brains, men had an inherent advantage. Now that brainpower has triumphed the two sexes are more evenly matched.”
- **Expansion and increased access to higher education:** This has allowed more women to go to college, thus increasing their ability to obtain jobs. In the 1949-1950 school year women earned 120,796 college degrees, or roughly 24% of all degrees earned. By the 2008-2009 school year, women had earned 1,849,200 college degrees, or roughly 60% of the total degrees ([Digest of Education Statistics](#)).

Consequences of the increasing number of women in the workforce:

- **Increased purchasing power of women:** “With female consumers controlling 85 percent of all purchase decisions, responsible for \$7 trillion in spending, and 78 percent of women considering purchases more carefully, a woman’s wallet is more influential than ever before” ([AdweekMedia](#)).
- **Business result improvements:** According to research and advisory company, Catalyst, companies with the highest representation of women board members attain significantly higher financial performance than those with the lowest representation: 53% higher Return on Equity; 42% higher Return on Sales; and 66% higher Return on Invested Capital ([Joy, et al, 2007](#)).
- **Increased Gross Domestic Product:** *The Economist* article states, “Goldman Sachs calculates that, leaving all other things equal, increasing women’s participation in the labor market to male levels will boost GDP by 21% in Italy, 19% in Spain, 16% in Japan, 9% in America, France and Germany, and 8% in Britain.”
- **Increased number of women owned businesses:** In the U.S., “nearly 10.4 million firms are owned by women (50% or more), employing more than 12.9 million people, and generating \$1.9 trillion in sales” (2007 Wow! Quick Facts: Women, p.50).
- **Less time for mothers to spend with children due to their work schedules:** There are definite downsides to women working. For example, mothers working full-time means they have busier schedules and less time to spend with children. “One third of all school age children in the United States are, for some part of the week, latch key kids; that is, they go home to an empty house or apartment” ([Alston](#)).

2007). As *The Economist* article warns, “Even well-off parents worry that they spend too little time with their children, thanks to crowded schedules and the ever-buzzing Blackberry.”

- **Increased stress levels and changing roles:** Harper and Leicht (*Exploring Social Change: America and the World*, 2007, p. 91) state, “The most pressing problem of dual-income families is not money, but the problem of managing ‘ragged’ family schedules and adjusting husband/wife roles.” Women are currently juggling full-time careers, managing household chores and child rearing duties, as well as taking care of aging parents, thus greatly increasing their level of daily stress compared to women of previous generations. Family relationships have also been shifting in dual-income families from patriarchal authority and “from fixed ‘role scripts’ toward more flexible ‘role negotiation’” and equalitarian relationships (p. 93).
- **Difficulty accessing quality child care:** Another pressing problem due to the increasing numbers of women working is access to quality child care, which Harper and Leicht (2007, p. 92) state “is in short supply and expensive.” For poor parents, the struggle can be even worse because “childcare eats a terrifying proportion of the family budget...but quitting work to look after the children can mean financial disaster” (*The Economist*, 2010, p.2).
- **Changing how people work:** In order to help workers meet both job and family requirements, more and more companies are allowing a portion of jobs to be completed via telecommuting and “home-working is increasingly fashionable” (*The Economist*, 2010, p. 3).
- **Changing the school schedules of children:** Even school districts are making changes in order to better match the school days of children with their parent’s dual-job households; thus alleviating some of the child care burden. “Some of the most popular American charter schools offer longer school days and shorter summer holidays” (*The Economist*, 2010, p. 4).

Passage 6

RULE OF LAW OVERVIEW

More than 200 years ago, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published a series of essays promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution now known as Federalist Papers. In explaining the need for an independent judiciary, Alexander Hamilton noted in *The Federalist # 78* that the federal courts “were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and their legislature” in order to ensure that the people’s representatives acted only within the authority given to Congress under the Constitution.

The U.S. Constitution is the nation’s fundamental law. It codifies the core values of the people. Courts have the responsibility to interpret the Constitution’s meaning, as well as the meaning of any laws passed by Congress. *The Federalist # 78* states further that, if any law passed by Congress conflicts with the Constitution, “the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents.”

“Nor does this conclusion by any means suppose a superiority of the judicial to the legislative power. It only supposed that the power of the people is superior to both; and that where the will of the legislature, declared in its statutes, stands in opposition to that of the people, declared in the Constitution, the judges ought to be governed by the latter rather than the former. They ought to regulate their decisions by the fundamental laws, rather than by those which are not fundamental.”

The American democratic system is not always based upon simple majority rule. There are certain principles that are so important to the nation that the majority has agreed not to interfere in these areas. For instance, the Bill of Rights was passed because concepts such as freedom of religion, speech, equal treatment, and due process of law were deemed so important that, barring a Constitutional Amendment, not even a majority should be allowed to change them.

Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities are accountable to laws that are:

- Publicly promulgated
- Equally enforced
- Independently adjudicated
- And consistent with international human rights principles.

The courts play an integral role in maintaining the rule of law, particularly when they hear the grievances voiced by minority groups or by those who may hold minority opinions. Equality before the law is such an essential part of the American system of government that, when a majority, whether acting intentionally or unintentionally, infringes upon the rights of a minority, the Court may see fit to hear both sides of the controversy in court.

<https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/rule-of-law.pdf>

Passage 7

Snyder v. Phelps & Texas v. Johnson: What is Your Opinion?

Summary of a First Amendment Landmark Supreme Court case:

Snyder v. Phelps 131 S. Ct. 1207 (2011)

Facts of the case

The family of deceased Marine Lance Cpl. Matthew Snyder filed a lawsuit against members of the Westboro Baptist Church who picketed at his funeral. The family accused the church and its founders of defamation, invasion of privacy and the intentional infliction of emotional distress for displaying signs that said, "Thank God for dead soldiers" and "Fag troops" at Snyder's funeral. U.S. District Judge Richard Bennett awarded the family \$5 million in damages, but the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held that the judgment violated the First Amendment's protections on religious expression. The church members' speech is protected, "notwithstanding the distasteful and repugnant nature of the words."

Conclusion

Sort: [by seniority](#) by ideology

8-1 DECISION

MAJORITY OPINION BY JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.



Yes. The Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's decision in an opinion by Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. The Court held that the First Amendment shields those who stage a protest at the funeral of a military service member from liability. Justice Stephen J. Breyer filed a concurring opinion in which he wrote that while he agreed with the majority's conclusion in the case, "I do not believe that our First Amendment analysis can stop at that point." Justice Samuel Alito filed a lone dissent, in which he argued: "Our profound national commitment to free and open debate is not a license for the vicious verbal assault that occurred in this case."

Cite this page

[APA](#) [Bluebook](#) [Chicago](#) [MLA](#)

"Snyder v. Phelps." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/2010/09-751. Accessed 21 Apr. 2020.

Passage 8

Loving v. Virginia (1967)

Overview

In 1958, two residents of Virginia, Mildred Jeter, a black woman, and Richard Loving, a white man, were married in the District of Columbia. The Lovings returned to Virginia shortly thereafter. The couple was then charged with violating the state's antimiscegenation statute, which banned interracial marriages. The Lovings were found guilty and sentenced to a year in jail (the trial judge agreed to suspend the sentence if the Lovings would leave Virginia and not return for 25 years).

Conclusion

In a unanimous decision, the Court held that distinctions drawn according to race were generally "odious to a free people" and were subject to "the most rigid scrutiny" under the Equal Protection Clause. The Virginia law, the Court found, had no legitimate purpose "independent of invidious racial discrimination." The Court rejected the state's argument that the statute was legitimate because it applied equally to both blacks and whites and found that racial classifications were not subject to a "rational purpose" test under the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court also held that the Virginia law violated the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. "Under our Constitution," wrote Chief Justice Earl Warren, "the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual, and cannot be infringed by the State."

"Loving v. Virginia." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/1966/395. Accessed 22 Apr. 2020

Arizona v. Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (2013)

Overview

On November 2, 2004, Arizona passed Proposition 200, which required voters to provide proof of citizenship when registering to vote or casting a ballot. Shortly after the Proposition passed, a group of plaintiffs, including the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona sued the state. They argued that Proposition 200 violated the Voting Rights Act of 1965, is unconstitutional under the Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Amendments, and is inconsistent with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). The district court denied a preliminary injunction, and the plaintiffs appealed.

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit granted an emergency injunction to allow the case to proceed without allowing Proposition 200 to affect the 2006 election. The Supreme Court vacated the emergency injunction and remanded the case for consideration on the merits. The Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's denial of the preliminary injunction and held that the Proposition was not an unconstitutional poll tax and did not violate the NVRA. On remand, the district court granted summary judgment for Arizona. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed in part and reversed in part by holding that the Proposition was not an unconstitutional poll tax and did not violate the NVRA, but that the NVRA preempts the Proposition's requirements.

Conclusion

Justice Antonin Scalia delivered the opinion for the 7-2 majority. The Supreme Court held that NVRA preempts other voter registration requirements. To allow states to impose additional requirements would allow them to reject voter registrations applicants who met the federal requirements to vote, which would defeat the purpose of the Act. However, the Court also held that Arizona may petition to have more requirements added to the federal standard.

In his opinion concurring in part and dissenting in part, Justice Anthony M. Kennedy wrote that there is no judicial basis for the majority's opinion that sometimes federal law preempts state law and sometimes it does not. However, he also argued that a presumption against preemption was not

necessarily the best formulation of the relationship between state laws and federal ones. In this case, Kennedy agreed with the majority's opinion regarding the NVRA preempting the Arizona statute but not regarding the presumption of preemption.

Justice Clarence Thomas wrote a dissenting opinion in which he argued that the states have the right to determine voter qualifications for federal elections. He also argued that the NVRA only requires the states to use the federal requirements as part of the state's voter registration process. In his separate dissent, Justice Samuel A. Alito, Jr. argued that the Constitution grants the power to decide voter qualifications in federal elections to the states. He wrote that the NVRA does not require the states to treat the federal requirements as the sole requirements for voter registration. He also argued that the majority's opinion should have applied the presumption against preemption to this case because states have a vested interest in preserving the integrity of the election process.

"*Arizona v. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona.*" Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/2012/12-71. Accessed 22 Apr. 2020.

Passage 9

Roe v. Wade (1973)

Overview

Norma McCorvey, called by the alias Jane Roe in the court proceedings, wished to terminate her pregnancy but found she could not do so safely or legally in the state of Texas. In the resulting Supreme Court case, the Court ruled that a woman's decision to have an abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy fell under the right of privacy and thus was protected by the Constitution. The Court did permit limits on abortion in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy.

Riley v. California (2014)

Overview

David Leon Riley belonged to the Lincoln Park gang of San Diego, California. On August 2, 2009, he and others opened fire on a rival gang member driving past them. The shooters then got into Riley's Oldsmobile and drove away. On August 22, 2009, the police pulled Riley over driving a different car; he was driving on expired license registration tags. Because Riley's driver's license was suspended, police policy required that the car be impounded. Before a car is impounded, police are required to perform an inventory search to confirm that the vehicle has all its components at the time of seizure, to protect against liability claims in the future, and to discover hidden contraband. During the search, police located two guns and subsequently arrested Riley for possession of the firearms. Riley had his cell phone in his pocket when he was arrested, so a gang unit detective analyzed videos and photographs of Riley making gang signs and other gang indicia that were stored on the phone to determine whether Riley was gang affiliated. Riley was subsequently tied to the shooting on August 2 via ballistics tests, and separate charges were brought to include shooting at an occupied vehicle, attempted murder, and assault with a semi-automatic firearm.

Before trial, Riley moved to suppress the evidence regarding his gang affiliation that had been acquired through his cell phone. His motion was denied. At trial, a gang expert testified to Riley's membership in the Lincoln Park gang, the rivalry between the gangs involved, and why the shooting could have been gang-related. The jury convicted Riley on all three counts and sentenced to fifteen years to life in prison. The California Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, affirmed.

Was the evidence admitted at trial from Riley's cell phone discovered through a search that violated his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches?

Conclusion

Yes. Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. wrote the opinion for the unanimous Court. The Court held that the warrantless search exception following an arrest exists for the purposes of protecting officer safety and preserving evidence, neither of which is at issue in the search of digital data. The

digital data cannot be used as a weapon to harm an arresting officer, and police officers have the ability to preserve evidence while awaiting a warrant by disconnecting the phone from the network and placing the phone in a "Faraday bag." The Court characterized cell phones as minicomputers filled with massive amounts of private information, which distinguished them from the traditional items that can be seized from an arrestee's person, such as a wallet. The Court also held that information accessible via the phone but stored using "cloud computing" is not even "on the arrestee's person." Nonetheless, the Court held that some warrantless searches of cell phones might be permitted in an emergency: when the government's interests are so compelling that a search would be reasonable.

Justice Samuel A. Alito, Jr. wrote an opinion concurring in part and concurring in the judgment in which he expressed doubt that the warrantless search exception following an arrest exists for the sole or primary purposes of protecting officer safety and preserving evidence. In light of the privacy interests at stake, however, he agreed that the majority's conclusion was the best solution. Justice Alito also suggested that the legislature enact laws that draw reasonable distinctions regarding when and what information within a phone can be reasonably searched following an arrest. *"Riley v. California."* Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/2013/13-132. Accessed 22 Apr. 2020