

# ***GRISWOLD V. CONNECTICUT COMPARISON FRQ***

## ***WORKSHEET***

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Silver / Blue Period \_\_\_\_\_

In 1879, Connecticut passed a law that banned the use of any drug, medical device, or other instrument in furthering contraception. A gynecologist at the Yale School of Medicine, C. Lee Buxton, opened a birth control clinic in New Haven in conjunction with Estelle Griswold, who was the head of Planned Parenthood in Connecticut. They were arrested and convicted of violating the law, and their convictions were affirmed by higher state courts. Their plan was to use the clinic to challenge the constitutionality of the statute. In a 7-2 decision authored by Justice Douglas, the Court ruled that the Constitution did in fact protect the rights of married couples against state restrictions on contraception...The Connecticut statute conflicted with the exercise of rights of married couples and was therefore held null and void.

Source: Oyez

<p>a) Identify the fundamental constitutional right that is common to both <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> (1963) and <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973)</p>	
<p>b) Based on the constitutional right identified in part A, explain why the facts of <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> led to a similar holding as in <i>Roe v. Wade</i>.</p>	
<p>c) Describe an action that Congress could take to limit the impact of the ruling in <i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i>.</p>	



# ***BUCKLEY V. VALEO COMPARISON FRQ WORKSHEET***

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Silver / Blue Period \_\_\_\_\_

In the wake of the Watergate affair, Congress attempted to ferret out corruption in political campaigns by restricting financial contributions to candidates. Among other things, the law set limits on the amount of money an individual and the candidate him/herself could contribute to a single campaign... The Federal Election Commission was created to enforce the statute....The Court found that governmental restriction of independent expenditures in campaigns, the limitation on expenditures by candidates themselves from their own personal or family resources, and the limitation on total campaign expenditures were unconstitutional. Since these practices do not necessarily enhance the potential for corruption that individual contributions to candidates do, the Court found that restricting them did not serve a government interest.

Source: Oyez

a) Identify the constitutional amendment that is common to both <i>Buckley v. Valeo</i> (1976) and <i>Citizens United v. FEC</i> (2010)	
b) Based on the constitutional amendment identified in part A, explain why the facts of <i>Buckley</i> led to a similar holding as in <i>Citizens United v. FEC</i> .	
c) Describe an action that an interest group might take to challenge the ruling in <i>Citizens United v. FEC</i> .	



# ***PLESSY V. FERGUSON COMPARISON FRQ WORKSHEET***

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Silver / Blue Period \_\_\_\_\_

In 1890, Louisiana passed a statute called the Separate Car Act declaring that all rail companies carrying passengers in Louisiana must provide separate but equal accommodations for white and non-white passengers. The penalty for sitting in the wrong compartment was a fine of \$25 or 20 days in jail. A group of black citizens joined forces with the East Louisiana Railroad Company to fight the Act. In 1892, Homer Plessy, who was one-eighth black, purchased a first-class ticket and sat in the white-designated railroad car. Plessy was arrested for violating the Separate Car Act.

Justice Henry Billings Brown, speaking for the majority in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, wrote that though the purpose of the Constitution was “*undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but in the nature of things it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political, equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either.*”

Source: *Landmark Cases*

a) Identify the constitutional clause that is common to both <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896) and <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954).	
b) Based on the constitutional clause identified in part A, explain why the facts of <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> led to a different holding than the holding in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> .	
c) Describe an action that citizens might take to challenge the ruling in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> .	

