

Supreme Court Votes in key Due Process Decisions

Case	Decision	Vote
<i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> (1961)	States must follow the exclusionary rule.	6 to 3
<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963)	States must supply defense attorneys to indigent defendants.	9 to 0
<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966)	States must inform the accused of their rights.	5 to 4
<i>Griswold v. Connecticut</i> (1965)	Privacy rights prevent state anti-birth control law.	7 to 2
<i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973)	States cannot outlaw abortion in first trimester.	7 to 2
<i>Hamdi v. Rumsfeld</i> (2004)	The US cannot hold terror suspects without following habeas corpus rights.	6 to 3
<i>Hamdan v. Rumsfeld</i> (2006)	The US must follow Geneva Convention and cannot rely strictly on military commissions in prosecuting terror suspects.	5 to 3

What do the numbers show? In which decisions did the Court have strong majorities or unanimous opinions? Which cases brought rather narrow decisions? What do the narrow decisions say about the view of civil liberties? Which cases altered or shaped law enforcement? Which ones dealt with privacy? Which constitutional amendments were at issue in each case?