

## QUESTION 5

Match the Supreme Court case to its description:

Plessy v. Ferguson

Said that slaves and descendants of slaves could never be citizens—an idea later repudiated by the Fourteenth Amendment

Brown v. Board of Education

In this case, a white student challenged admission standards that favored black students

Dred Scott v. Sanford

Ended the "separate but equal" doctrine

Korematsu v. United States

Established the "separate but equal" doctrine

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke

While upholding the "suspect classification" doctrine, the Supreme Court ruled in this case that the emergency of war justified the government's use of internment camps during World War II

### *Payoff*

The history of strict judicial scrutiny for racial classifications shows that the Supreme Court has failed to consistently grasp the meaning of a color-blind society and has erratically permitted some kinds of discrimination on the basis of race, depending on the societal attitudes of the day and the shifting makeup of the Supreme Court.

It's a vital principle of the Constitution that people are to be treated as individuals, not as members of groups. The Supreme Court has been highly inconsistent in applying this principle. The idea that each individual is entitled