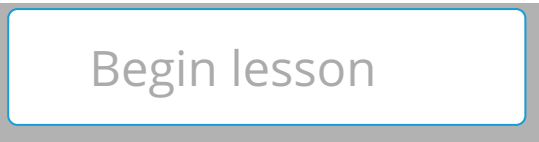


# Day 5: Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District

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## Begin lesson

Card 1 of 11

	<b>Notes</b>

## Before the Lesson

Card 2 of 11

<b>Before the Lesson</b>	<b>Notes</b>


# Anchor Text

Card 3 of 11

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>United States Supreme Court</b> 393 U.S. 503 <b>TINKER v. DES MOINES INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT</b> Argued: Nov. 12, 1968. --- Decided: Feb 24, 1969</p> <p>MR. JUSTICE FORTAS delivered the opinion of the Court.</p> <p>Petitioner John F. Tinker, 15 years old, and petitioner Christopher Eckhardt, 16 years old, attended high schools in Des Moines, Iowa. Petitioner Mary Beth Tinker, John's sister, was a 13-year-old student in junior high school.</p> <p>In December 1965, a group of adults and students in Des Moines held a meeting at the Eckhardt home. The group determined to publicize their objections to the hostilities in Vietnam and their support for a truce by wearing black armbands during the holiday season and by fasting on December 16 and New Year's Eve. Petitioners and their parents had previously engaged in similar activities, and they decided to participate in the program.</p> <p>The principals of the Des Moines schools became aware of the plan to wear armbands. On December 14, 1965, they met and adopted a policy that any student wearing an armband to school would be asked to remove it, and if he refused he would be suspended until he returned without the armband. Petitioners were aware of the regulation that the school authorities adopted.</p> <p>On December 16, Mary Beth and Christopher wore black armbands to their schools. John Tinker wore his armband the next day. They were all sent home and suspended from school until they would come back without their armbands. They did not return to school until after the planned period for wearing armbands had expired—that is, until after New Year's Day.</p> <p>This complaint was filed in the United States District Court by petitioners, through their fathers, under § 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code. It prayed for an injunction</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Notes</h2>
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# Student Notes Sheet

Card 4 of 11

<p style="text-align: center;"> LearnZillion</p> <p>Name: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Student notes for: Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District</p> <p>Day: 5</p> <p><b>Calculating question:</b> How does the legal reasoning provided in the United States Supreme Court ruling of <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> advocate for a public education that is a genuine and constitutionally sound?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Notes</h2>
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# Getting Started

Card 5 of 11

<h2>Getting Started</h2>	<h3>Notes</h3>
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# Introduction 1 of 2

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<div data-bbox="292 1045 527 1325" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">United States Supreme Court 578 U.S. 511 <b>TINKER v. DES MOINES INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT</b> Argued Nov. 12, 2006 — Decided Feb. 22, 2007</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">MR. JUSTICE FORTAS delivered the opinion of the Court.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Petitioner John T. Tinker, 15 years old, and petitioner Christopher Eckhardt, 14 years old, attended high schools in Des Moines, Iowa. Petitioner Mary Beth Tinker, John's sister, was a 13-year-old student in junior high school.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">In December 1965, a group of adults and students in Des Moines held a meeting at the public library. The group discussed the possibility that students wearing armbands in schools and their support for a strike to wearing black armbands during the holiday season and by fasting on December 14 and New Year's Day. Petitioner's and their parents had previously engaged in similar activities, and they decided to participate in the program.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">The principals of the Des Moines schools became aware of the plan to wear armbands on December 14, 1965. They sent an advisory circular that students wearing an armband to school would be subject to suspension. It said if the student's parents had previously been notified without the armband, Petitioner were aware of the regulations that the school authorities adopted.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">On December 16, Mary Beth and Christopher wore black armbands to their schools. John Tinker wore his armband the next day. They were all sent home and suspended from school until they would come back without their armbands. They did not return to school until after the planned period for wearing armbands had expired—that is, until after New Year's Day.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">This complaint was filed in the United States District Court by petitioners, through their fathers, under § 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code. It sought first an injunction restraining the respondent school officials and the respondent members of the board of directors of the school district from disciplining the petitioners, and it sought monetary damages. After an involuntary hearing the District Court dismissed the complaint. It upheld [505] the constitutionality of the school authorities' action on the ground that it was reasonable in order to prevent disturbance of school discipline. 222 F.Supp. 971 (1964). The court referred to but expressly declined to follow the Fifth Circuit's holding in a similar case that the wearing of armbands like the armbands caused no prohibited action.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="592 1134 722 1207" style="text-align: center; color: green; font-style: italic;"> <p>Written by Supreme Court Justice Fortas</p> </div>	<h3>Notes</h3>
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## Focus Question

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<p>How the does the legal reasoning provided in the United States Supreme Court's ruling of "Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District" advocate for a public education that is rigorous and constitutionally sound?</p>	<p><b>Notes</b></p>
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## After the lesson

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<p><b>After the lesson</b></p>	<p><b>Notes</b></p>
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# Comprehension Skill Video

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<p><b>Core Lesson</b> Reread the text and your notes asking "How is the argument constructed across the text?"</p> <p><b>Notes from Close Reading</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the petitioners because their protest is protected under First Amendment rights and <u>it is not creating a disturbance.</u></li><li>● Student's First Amendment rights are protected as long as they <u>do not create a disturbance.</u></li><li>● The petitioner's protest was protected because it was <u>silent and non-disruptive.</u></li><li>● Justice Fortas uses rhetoric to argue that school officials are responsible for allowing students to exchange their ideas, even if the exchange is controversial in nature, with one another on school grounds, as long as it <u>is not creating a disturbance.</u></li></ul> <p>LearnZillion</p> <p>Visit <a href="https://haywood.lzill.co/r/48479">https://haywood.lzill.co/r/48479</a></p>	<h2>Notes</h2>
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