

You Have the Right to Remain Silent: *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)

Primary Sources

(Original materials and firsthand documentation created during a historic event)

Included in this lesson:

- U.S. Bill of Rights
 - Original (image)
 - Transcription (excerpt)
- Images of Ernesto Miranda
 - Mug shot at time of arrest, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, 1963
 - Booking fingerprints, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, 1963
 - Police line-up for victim identification of suspect, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, 1963
 - Current Arrest record after sentencing, Arizona Prison, Florentine, Arizona, 1963
- Letter from Justice William Brennan, Jr. to Chief Justice Earl Warren

U.S. Bill of Rights, Original (image)

Congress of the United States, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Commissioners of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to give more efficacy to the guaranty of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the most faithful and most extensive observance of its laws, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, have agreed upon the following Articles, which, together with the said Constitution, shall, in all future years, be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.

- ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.
- Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.
- Article the second. No Law, varying the compensation for the Services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.
- Article the third. Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or extending the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
- Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
- Article the fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.
- Article the sixth. The right of the people to secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
- Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
- Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defense.
- Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
- Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
- Article the eleventh. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.
- Article the twelfth. This power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Attest,

Frederick Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Secretary of the Senate.

U.S. Bill of Rights, Transcription (excerpt)

**Congress of the United States
begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.**

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Images of Ernesto Miranda



Mug shot at time of arrest, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, 1963

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SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>Ernest Miranda</i>		ADDRESS ARIZONA BOARD PATRONS 680 PARULES P. O. BOX 6406 PHOENIX, ARIZONA		HAIR SLACK EYES BROWN DATE OF BIRTH 3-9-1940 PLACE OF BIRTH MESA, ARIZONA															
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Booking fingerprints, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, 1963



Police line-up for victim identification of suspect, Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, 1963

CURRENT ARREST OR RECEIPT		
DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE OR OFFENSE (If only citation is used it should be accompanied by charge)	DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE (Final disposition only. If not final, include date on FBI Form 604 for completion of record.)
7-5-1963 MARICOPA COUNTY	COUNT I-KIDNAPPING COUNT II-RAPE (FIRST DEGREE) TO RUN CONCURRENTLY	20 yrs. to 30 yrs.
OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED	
TRUCK DRIVER	WIFE: TOLLA MIRANDA 157 E. CONDONWELL CHANDLER, ARIZONA	
IF COLLECT wire reply or COLLECT telephone reply is desired, indicate here: <input type="checkbox"/> Wire reply <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone reply Telephone number _____		
FOR INSTITUTIONS USE ONLY Sentence expires 7-5-1993		
INSTRUCTIONS		
1. FORWARD ARREST CARDS TO FBI IMMEDIATELY AFTER FINGERPRINTING FOR MOST EFFECTIVE RESULTS. 2. TYPE OR PRINT all information. 3. Note impositions on paper finger signatures. 4. REPLY WILL QUOTE ONLY NUMBER OF PLACING IN THE BUREAU MAILING CONTRIBUTOR'S NO. 5. Indicate any additional copies for other agencies in space below—include check complete mailing address.		
SEND COPY TO:		
Jos M. Rodriguez, Secretary ARIZONA STATE PRISON Florence, Arizona		

Current Arrest record after sentencing, Arizona Prison, Florence, Arizona, 1963

Letter from Justice William Brennan, Jr. to Chief Justice Earl Warren

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE WM. J. BRENNAN, JR.

May 11, 1966

RE: Nos. 759, 760, 761 and 584.

Dear Chief:

I am writing out my suggestions addressed to your Miranda opinion with the thought that we might discuss them at your convenience. I feel guilty about the extent of the suggestions but this will be one of the most important opinions of our time and I know that you will want the fullest expression of my views.

I have one major suggestion. It goes to the basic thrust of the approach to be taken. In your very first sentence you state that the root problem is "the role society must assume, consistent with the federal Constitution, in prosecuting individuals for crime." I would suggest that the root issue is "the restraints society must observe, consistent with the federal Constitution, in prosecuting individuals for crime."

Secondary Sources

(Materials related to the original event but created after the fact,
can involve summarization and bias)

Included in this lesson:

- Take a Journey: From the Bill of Rights to Miranda
- U.S. Supreme Court Hearing
- The Miranda Warning

Take a Journey: From the Bill of Rights to Miranda

Did you know that before the United States of America was established, people living in other countries had limited freedoms? In England, under the rule of a king and strict regulations, the origins of the Bill of Rights began to take shape. These limitations drove people to revolt and seek out a new land where these freedoms could be realized. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean, settling the colonies, declaring independence, and establishing a government, the U.S. Congress drafted a Constitution to guarantee certain freedoms and rights to the people. In 1791, two years later, these first ten amendments became known as the Bill of Rights after they were ratified in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Bill of Rights--First 10 Amendments (Abridged)

- 1) Freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.
- 2) Right to keep and bear arms.
- 3) No quartering of soldiers without owner consent.
- 4) Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures.
- 5) Rights of the accused (due process of law, freedom from self-incrimination, double jeopardy).
- 6) Rights of the accused (speedy trial, impartial jury, counsel representation, nature of accusation).
- 7) Rights of trial by jury in civil cases.
- 8) Protection from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishments.
- 9) Other undeniable rights of the people.
- 10) Powers reserved to the states.

Today, it is the job of the U.S. Supreme Court to make sure these, and other Constitutional Amendments, are upheld. While each state has its own Constitution, laws, and judicial systems, it is ultimately up to the Supreme Court to make sure these basic civil liberties are protected. This is a timeline of how the Miranda case ended up being tried by the highest court in the country.

City/Municipal Court
(Maricopa County, 1963)



State Supreme Court
(Arizona, 1965)



U.S. Supreme Court
(Washington, D.C., 1966)

U.S. Supreme Court Hearing

Arguments *for* Appeal

- Ernesto Miranda was coerced into signing a confession
- Phoenix Police had not notified Ernesto Miranda of his Constitutional rights
- Direct violations of the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution (protection against witnessing against oneself/self-incrimination)
- State of Arizona had a history of not supporting the U.S. Constitution and its Amendments since its Statehood in 1912

Arguments *against* Appeal

- Ernesto Miranda was familiar with the criminal process (previous arrests on record)
- Phoenix Police Department testimony of rights being made aware to Ernesto Miranda multiple times (not necessarily before questioning)
- Attorney presence interferes with police interrogation
- The Sixth Amendment (right to counsel) applied more to the Miranda case than the Fifth Amendment

After hearing and discussing the case, the U.S. Supreme Court decision was delivered. By a vote of 5 (in favor) to 4 (against), the Court appealed the *Miranda v. Arizona* decision, stating guaranteed protections in the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution were violated. Specific statements from the decision can be read below.

- “There can be no doubt that the Fifth Amendment privilege is available outside of criminal court proceedings and serves to protect persons in all settings in which their freedom of action is curtailed in any significant way from being compelled to incriminate themselves.”
- “The prosecution may not use statements, whether exculpatory or inculpatory, stemming from custodial interrogation of the defendant unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination. By custodial interrogation, we mean questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way.”
- “Without proper safeguards the process of in-custody interrogation of persons suspected or accused of crime contains inherently compelling pressures which work to undermine the individual’s will to resist and to compel him to speak where he would otherwise do so freely.”
- “[The accused] must be warned prior to any questioning that he has the right to remain silent, that anything he says can be used against him in a court of law, that he has the right to the presence of an attorney, and that if he cannot afford an attorney one will be appointed for him prior to any questioning if he so desires.”

Ultimately, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Arizona in the Miranda case and the state was required to retry the criminal charges against Ernesto Miranda without the use of his signed confession.

The Miranda Warning by Steve Mount

REPRINTED WITH PERMISSIONS GRANTED

The Constitution reserves many rights for those suspected of crime. One of the fears of the Framers was that the government could act however it wished by simply saying an individual was a suspected criminal. Many of the rights in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, such as habeas corpus, the right to remain silent, and the right to an attorney, are designed to ensure that those accused of a crime are assured of those rights.

Police were able to take advantage of the fact that not everyone knows their rights by heart. In fact, it is likely that most citizens could name a few of their rights as accused criminals, but not all of them. The police's position was that if the accused, for example, spoke about a crime without knowing that they did not need to, that it was the person's fault for not invoking that right, even if they did not know, or did not remember, that they had that right.

This was the crux of the issue in *Miranda v Arizona*. In 1963, Ernesto Miranda was accused of kidnapping and raping an 18-year-old, mildly retarded woman. He was brought in for questioning, and confessed to the crime. He was not told that he did not have to speak or that he could have a lawyer present. At trial, Miranda's lawyer tried to get the confession thrown out, but the motion was denied. In 1966, the case came in front of the Supreme Court. The Court ruled that the statements made to the police could not be used as evidence, since Miranda had not been advised of his rights.

Since then, before any pertinent questioning of a suspect is done, the police have been required to recite the Miranda warning. The statement, reproduced below, exists in several forms, but all have the key elements: the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney. These are also often referred to as the "Miranda rights." When you have been read your rights, you are said to have been "Mirandized."

Note that one need not be Mirandized to be arrested. There is a difference between being arrested and being questioned. Also, basic questions, such as name, address, and Social Security number do not need to be covered by a Miranda warning. The police also need not Mirandize someone who is not a suspect in a crime.

As for Ernesto Miranda, his conviction was thrown out, though he did not become a free man. The police had other evidence that was independent of the confession, and when Miranda was tried a second time in 1967, he was convicted again. After release from prison, Miranda was killed in a barroom brawl in 1976.

Learn It! Discussion and Analysis

1. In *your own words* describe the difference between a primary source and a secondary source.

2. Complete the following table using the primary and secondary sources previously studied. Be sure to cite specific sources used for evidence/support.

	Statement of Evidence	SOURCE Citation(s)	Primary or Secondary Source
Central Idea of a Writing			
Purpose of a Writing			
One Fact from a Source			
One Opinion from a Source			
Credibility/ Validity of a Source			
Bias in Source Materials			

3. Which part(s) of the Fifth Amendment relates directly to the *Miranda v. Arizona* case?
4. A person is “innocent until proven guilty”. How do the images of Ernesto Miranda (or of any accused person) impact the public’s perception about his innocence/guilt? Explain.
5. Examine the primary documents provided. Identify how these, along with the role of this case in the media may have influenced the perception of Maricopa County or Arizona at the time.
6. Explain why the U.S. Supreme Court was able to overturn the appeal decisions of the Maricopa County and Arizona State courts.
7. Summarize why the Supreme Court case of *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) has a lasting impact on citizens’ rights today (3-5 sentences minimum):

Learn It! Discussion and Analysis

Answer Key

1. In *your own words* describe the difference between a primary source and a secondary source.

Answers will vary. Ex: Primary sources are created firsthand during a historic event. Secondary sources are created after an event and usually summarize details of an event by someone not directly involved.

2. Complete the following table using the primary and secondary sources previously studied. Be sure to cite specific sources used for evidence/support. **Answers will vary.**

	Statement of Evidence	SOURCE(S) Citation	Primary or Secondary Source
Central Idea of a Writing	<i>Ex: There are certain rights of the people that should be protected by the federal government.</i>	<i>U.S. Bill of Rights</i>	<i>Primary</i>
	<i>Ex: The Miranda v. Arizona case applies to the past, present, and future.</i>	<i>Take a Journey: From the Bill of Rights to Miranda</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Purpose of a Writing	<i>Ex: To express suggestions related to the Miranda case.</i>	<i>Letter from Justice Brennan to Chief Justice Warren</i>	<i>Primary</i>
	<i>Ex: To summarize the main points of the U.S. Supreme Court hearing on the Miranda v. Arizona appeal.</i>	<i>U.S. Supreme Court Hearing</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
One fact from a Source	<i>Ex: The U.S. Constitution/Bill of Rights was drafted in 1789 in New York.</i>	<i>U.S. Bill of Rights</i>	<i>Primary</i>
	<i>Ex: The role of the U.S. Supreme Court is to make sure the Constitution is upheld.</i>	<i>Take a Journey: From the Bill of Rights to Miranda</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
One opinion from a Source	<i>Ex: The wording used by Chief Justice Warren in his first sentence of the Miranda opinion should be changed.</i>	<i>Letter from Justice Brennan to Chief Justice Warren</i>	<i>Primary</i>
	<i>Ex: The State of Arizona had a history of not supporting the U.S. Constitution Amendments.</i>	<i>U.S. Supreme Court Hearing</i>	<i>Secondary</i>

Credibility/ Validity of a Source	<i>Ex: Provides the most accurate information known at the time.</i> <i>Ex: Has been retold by someone who has no personal connection to the case, which could compromise details</i>	<i>All Primary Source materials</i> <i>All Secondary Source materials</i>	<i>Primary</i> <i>Secondary</i>
Bias in Source Materials	<i>Ex: Mug shots and fingerprints give the perception of guilt.</i> <i>Ex: Claims about victim's mental state, not mentioned elsewhere.</i>	<i>Images of Ernesto Miranda</i> <i>The Miranda Warning</i>	<i>Primary</i> <i>Secondary</i>

3. Which part(s) of the Fifth Amendment relates directly to the *Miranda v. Arizona* case?

Answers will vary. *Ex: This is where the term “pleading the fifth” comes from- the clause in the Fifth Amendment that protects the accused of self-incrimination (“No person...shall be compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself”). When someone uses their Fifth Amendment right to remain silent, they are protecting themselves from potentially damaging testimony that can later be used against them in court.*

4. A person is “innocent until proven guilty”. How do the images of Ernesto Miranda (or of any accused person) impact the public’s perception about his innocence/guilt? Explain.

Answers will vary. *Ex: When people see mug shots and fingerprints, it indicates they have been arrested/booked into jail. Most people associate jail with criminals, and therefore the person may be seen as guilty before they are tried or convicted.*

5. Examine the primary and secondary documents provided. Identify how these, along with the role of this case in the media may have influenced the perception of Maricopa County or Arizona at the time.

Answers will vary. *Ex: Since the crimes Miranda were accused (and later convicted) of were violent in nature, people may assume that the Phoenix area is unsafe or has high rights of crime. Arizona’s geographic location as a border state may have an influence. People may also think that Arizona is careless in the way it processes the accused and treats its citizens.*

6. Explain why the U.S. Supreme Court was able to overturn the appeal decisions of the Maricopa County and Arizona State courts.

Answers will vary. *Ex: There are different levels of government- federal, state, and city/municipal. While Maricopa County and Arizona State courts can administer local and state laws, if someone’s Constitutional rights come into question, the U.S. Supreme Court is the ultimate judicial body and guarantor that those rights are protected.*

7. Summarize why the Supreme Court case of *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) has a lasting impact on citizens' rights today (3-5 sentences minimum):

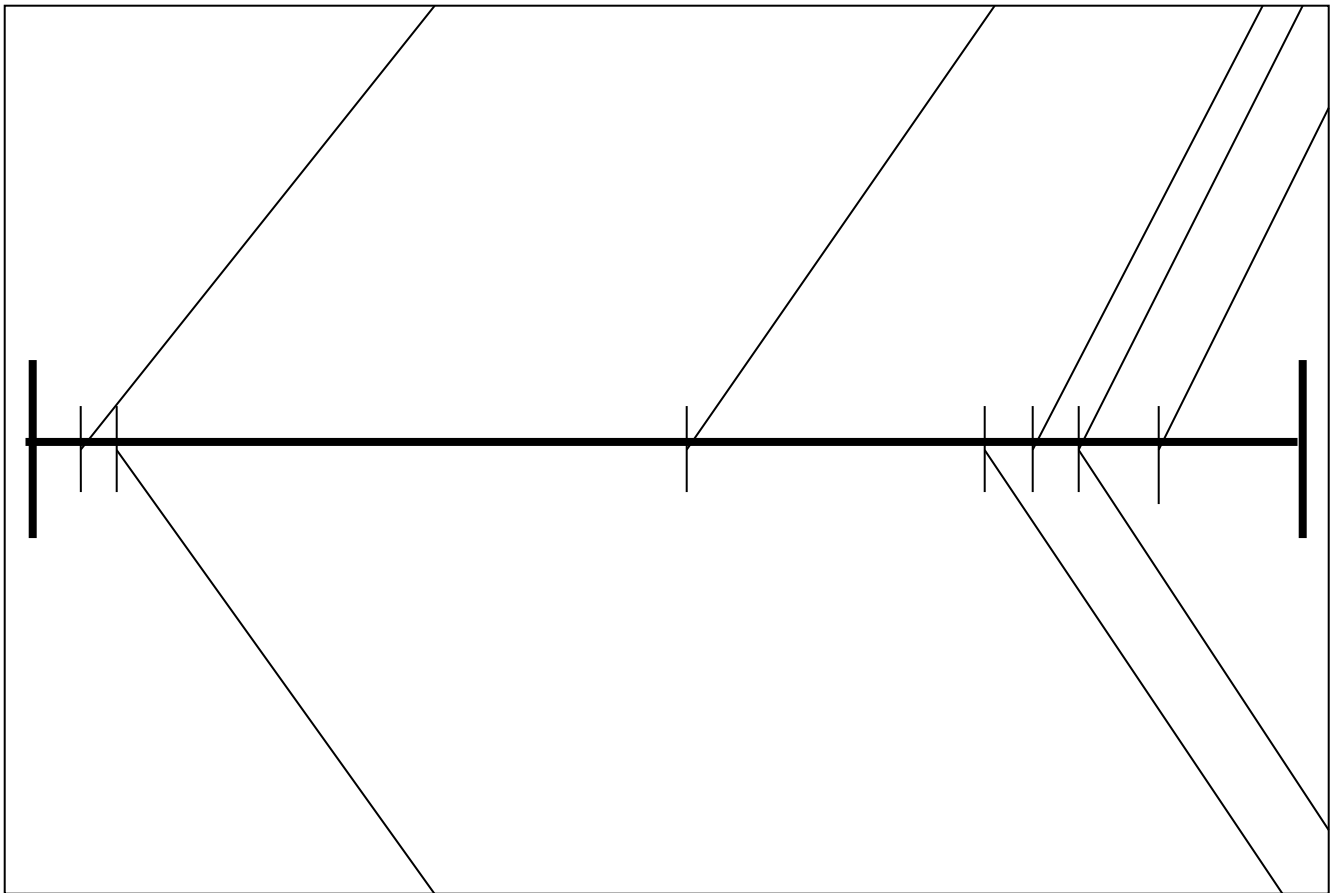
Answers will vary. Ex: The Miranda case reminds us of our Fifth Amendment rights, particularly against self-incrimination. If a citizen is arrested, they are first read their Miranda Rights so they understand these rights as guaranteed by the U.S. Bill of Rights. Without this decision, the standard practice of law in the U.S. today would be different.

Map It!

Through Time and Place

1. Create a timeline that organizes the following significant events chronologically. Be sure to include the year of each as well.

- U.S. Constitution/Bill of Rights (including Fifth Amendment) ratified
- Miranda case appealed to Maricopa County & Arizona Supreme courts (denied)
- Ernesto Miranda arrested, questioned, tried, and sentenced to prison by Superior Court of Maricopa County
- Miranda case appealed to United States Supreme Court (overturned)
- U.S. Constitution/Bills of Rights (including Fifth Amendment) drafted
- Miranda Rights are first required by law to be read to all accused before questioning
- Arizona Statehood
- Miranda case retried in Arizona (conviction remained without original confession)



2. Go back through the Primary and Secondary Source materials and list *all* places mentioned in relation to the *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) case. Include cities, counties, states, countries, and bodies of water.

List the places here:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

3. Using “Across the Atlantic” map, identify and label the places you listed.

4. Use the (clues) to fill in the related place names, then find the following distances:

a. From _____ (where the origins of the Bill of Rights took shape) to
_____ (where the U.S. Constitution/Bill of Rights were drafted).
_____ MILES

b. From _____ (where the Miranda case originated) to
_____ (where the U.S. Supreme Court heard the Miranda appeal and
overturned the ruling, using the Fifth Amendment as the basis).
_____ MILES

Map It! Through Time and Place **Answer Key**

1. Create a timeline that organizes the following significant events chronologically. Be sure to include the year of each as well.

- U.S. Constitution/Bill of Rights (including Fifth Amendment) ratified (1791)
- Miranda case appealed to Maricopa County & Arizona Supreme courts (denied) (1965)
- Ernesto Miranda arrested, questioned, tried, and sentenced to prison by Superior Court of Maricopa County (1963)
- Miranda case appealed to United States Supreme Court (overturned) (1966)
- U.S. Constitution/Bills of Rights (including Fifth Amendment) drafted (1789)
- Miranda Rights are first required by law to be read to all accused before questioning (1966)
- Arizona Statehood (1912)
- Miranda case retried in Arizona (conviction remained w/out original confession) (1967)

Students should also write event details on corresponding lines.

2. Go back through the Primary and Secondary Source materials and list all places mentioned in relation to the *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) case. Include cities, counties, states, countries, and bodies of water.

List the places here: (Can be listed in any order)

- Washington, D.C.
- United States of America
- Arizona
- New York
- Phoenix (AZ)
- Philadelphia (PA)
- Pennsylvania
- Maricopa County
- England
- Atlantic Ocean

3. Using “Across the Atlantic” map, identify and label the places you listed. See map.

4. Use the (clues) to fill in the related place names, then find the following distances:

- a. From England (where the origins of the Bill of Rights took shape) to
New York (where the U.S. Constitution/Bill of Rights were drafted).

Approx. 3500 MILES

- b. From Phoenix (AZ) (where the U.S. Constitution/Bill of Rights was ratified) to
Washington, D.C. (where the U.S. Supreme Court heard the *Miranda v. Arizona* appeal and overturned the ruling, using the Fifth Amendment as the basis for the decision).

Approx. 2000 MILES

Say It!

Miranda Rights Cards

Print and cut out (one for each student)

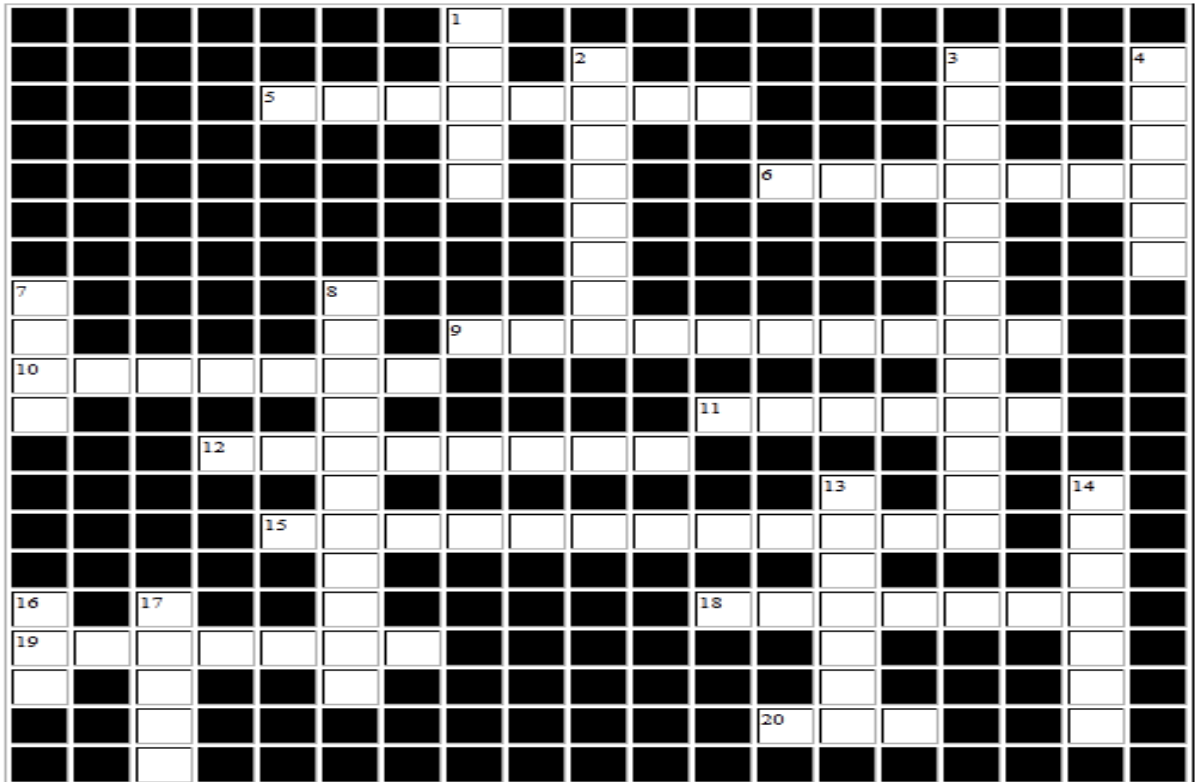
MIRANDA RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say or do can be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak to an attorney, and to have one present during questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided for you. Do you understand these rights as they have been read to you? 	MIRANDA RIGHTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say or do can be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak to an attorney, and to have one present during questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided for you. Do you understand these rights as they have been read to you?
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Say It!

Crossword Puzzle

The 13 Down Rights were created to 14 Down an individual against self- 3 Down as supported by the 17 Down Amendment of the Bill of 11 Across /U.S. 15 Across. After the Miranda v. 19 Across case in 1966, the 6 Across Court upheld that 16 Down enforcement officials are 5 Across to read the following statement to persons before 8 Down those 10 Across of violating the law:

“You have the right to remain 4 Down. Anything you 20 Across or do can and will be used 18 Across you in a 1 Down of law. You have the right to speak to an 12 Across. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be 2 Down for you. Do you 9 Across these rights as they have been 7 Down to you?”

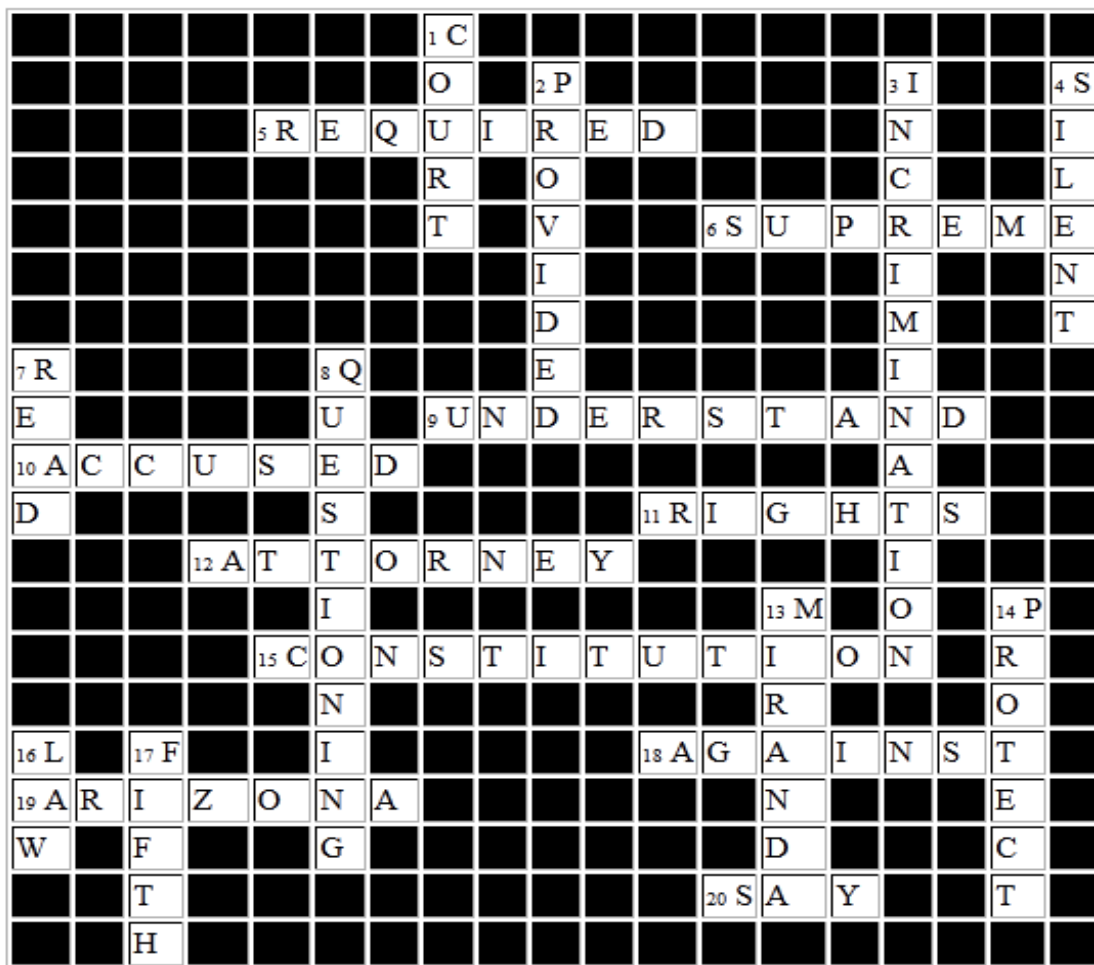


Say It! Crossword Puzzle

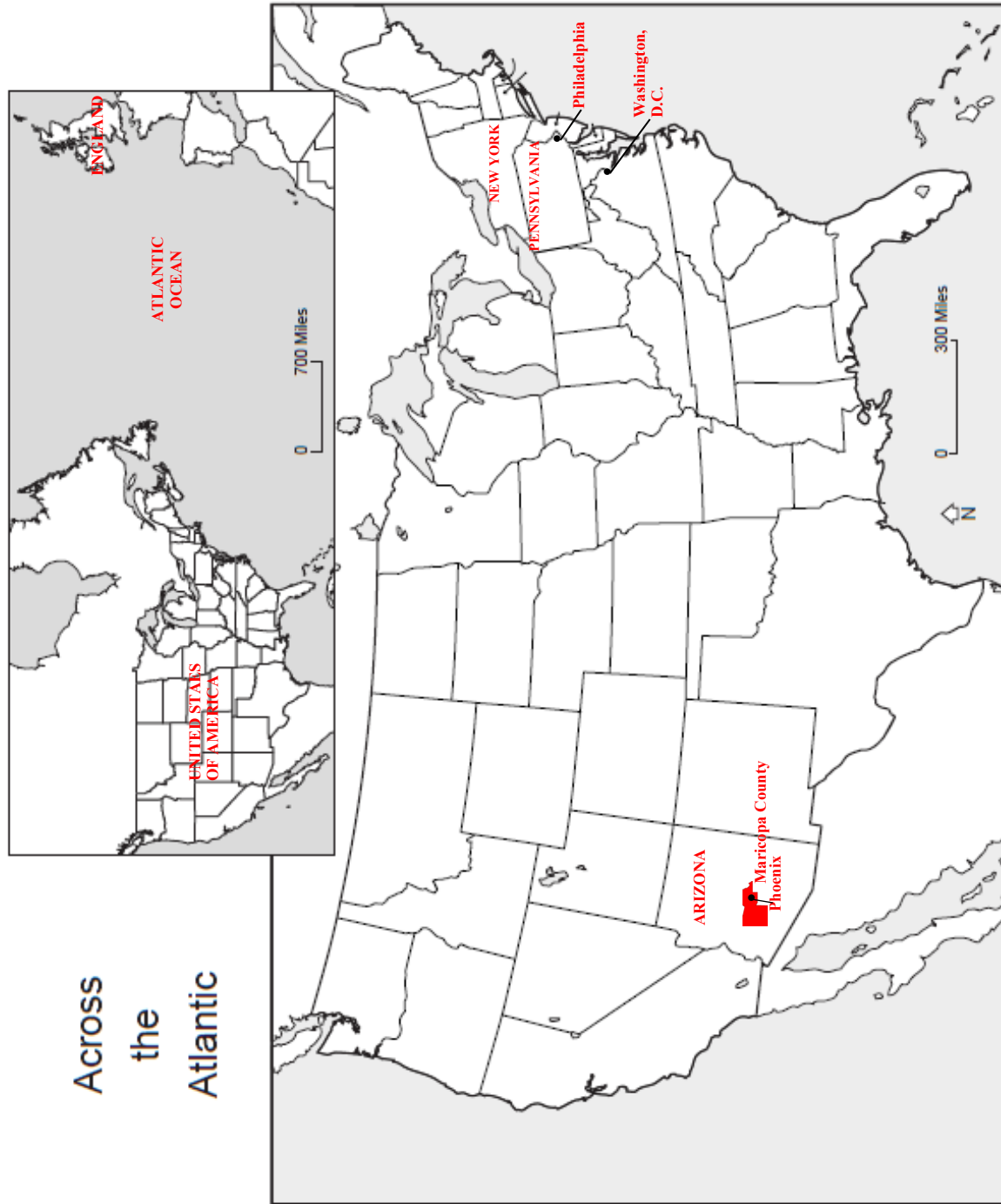
Answer Key

The Miranda Rights were created to protect an individual against self-incrimination as supported by the Fifth Amendment of the Bill of Rights/U.S. Constitution. After the Miranda v. Arizona case in 1966, the Supreme Court upheld that law enforcement officials are required to read the following statement to persons before questioning those accused of violating the law:

“You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say or do can be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak to an attorney, and to have one present during questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided for you. Do you understand these rights as they have been read to you?”



Across the Atlantic



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