**Rule of Law Case Study #1**

A judge issued a warrant for Glen’s arrest based on a robbery and when police attempted to execute the warrant at the address listed on the warrant, the residents of that address gave the police a different address where they could find Glen. When the police knocked on the door of the new address, which belonged to Glen’s grandparents, Glen answered the door. The police immediately arrested Glen and read him the Miranda warnings. The police then entered the home and asked Glen’s grandfather, Mr. Brooks, if he owned the home. Mr. Brooks said that he did and that Glen lived with him but did not pay rent. Mr. Brooks gave the police permission to search Glen’s room. The police did not get Glen’s permission to search his room but he did tell the police which rooms he had slept in. In one of those bedrooms, the police found a backpack that had no clear indicators of who owned it (like a monogram or nametag) and was unlocked. The police searched the backpack and found evidence of the robbery. Glen admitted that the backpack was his and claimed that he found the evidence.

Listed below is the text of the Fourth Amendment. What does the Fourth Amendment protect?

The Fourth Amendment to the US Constitution

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| The right of the people to be 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. |

How is this case related to the Fourth Amendment?

What do you think the court held in this case? Could the police officer search the backpack?

**Rule of Law Case #2**

The police brought Shawn, who is 14 years old, to the police station because he was the main suspect in a murder that happened around 3 a.m., approximately two hours earlier. The police read Shawn his Miranda warnings two times, but he waived them both times. One of the detectives asked Shawn twice if he wanted his parents present, but Shawn refused both times. Shawn had never been in trouble with law enforcement before. He was not under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Shawn was a fluent English speaker and had completed eighth grade. Shawn then confessed to the murder and, right after doing so, again told the police that he understood his rights.

Listed below is the text of the Fifth Amendment. What does the Fifth Amendment protect?

The Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution

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| 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. |

How is this case related to the Fifth Amendment?

How do you think the court ruled when Shawn tried to take back his confession?