

KEY CASES

- Stack v Boyle (1951):** bail is excessive when it exceeds an amount reasonably calculated to ensure that the defendant will return for trial
- Batson v Kentucky (1986):** cannot use peremptory challenges to remove prospective jurors on the basis of race
- Boykin v Alabama (1969):** defendant must formally agree on record before a trial judge may accept a guilty plea in plea bargaining process
- Powell v Alabama (1932):** defendant has right to counsel in cases in which death penalty might be applied
- Gideon v Wainwright (1963):** defendant accused of felony (even in noncapital cases) must be provided counsel
- Escobedo v Illinois (1964):** defendant has right to counsel when there is a shift from investigatory to accusatory questioning
- Miranda v Arizona (1966):** must be informed of rights before any questioning takes place whether in field or in custody
- Argersinger v Hamlin (1972):** must be provided counsel if any imprisonment is possible
- Strickland v Washington (1984):** right to effective assistance of counsel
- Burger v Kemp (1985):** attorney may represent two defendants with no conflict of interest
- Illinois v Allen (1970):** defendant maintains the right to be present in the courtroom even if at the same time engaging in speech and conduct which is so noisy, disorderly, and disruptive that it is exceedingly difficult to carry on the trial
- Williams v Florida (1970):** can have less than twelve members in felony cases
- Johnson v Louisiana (1972):** less than unanimous juries can convict in criminal cases (9-3)
- North Carolina v Pearce (1969):** judge in a retrial cannot impose a sentence more severe than that originally imposed