

### **Fourth Amendment Lesson Plan**

Included in this lesson plan are the following materials:

- (1) Constitution Day and Fourth Amendment overview
  - (2) Fourth Amendment case summaries (will be distributed to students as homework before presentation)
  - (3) Fourth Amendment Hypothetical and corresponding classroom activity
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Dear Law Student/Attorney Presenters,

Thank you so much for participating in the Colorado Law Constitution Day Project! With your help, we will be visiting dozens of classrooms all over the state this month.

In order to make this project a success, it is essential that you read through this packet carefully and ask any questions you may have, either at one of the training sessions or between now and the day of your Constitution Day presentation.

The Byron R. White Center is deeply committed to serving as a source of increased discussion and study of the Constitution, not only within the University, but also in the broader community. This Constitution Day Project is a central part of that commitment, and we are honored to you are willing to help make it happen.

Again, thank you for your participation!

Sincerely,

Colene Robinson

## **Fourth Amendment Lesson Agenda**

**Learning Objective:** Students will be able to determine how the Fourth Amendment applies in schools and how that might interact with the Fourth Amendment as it applies outside of school.

- (1) Introductions (5 minutes)
  
  - (2) Constitution Day and Fourth Amendment overview (15 mins)
  
  - (3) Case Summary review with students (10-15 mins)
  
  - (4) Hypothetical and group discussion activity (20-25 mins)
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### **Materials to bring with you to your school:**

- (1) Student Handouts (enough for each student)
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Colorado Law Constitution Day Project  
September 2019

***Presenters:***

### Case Law Summaries

#### ***New Jersey v. T.L.O. (U.S. Supreme Court 1985)***

A teacher caught a high school freshman, T.L.O., smoking in the school bathroom, and took her to the principal's office. T.L.O. denied she had been smoking. The principal demanded to see her purse. He opened it and found a pack of cigarettes. He also saw a packet of cigarette rolling papers, which he believed was closely associated with marijuana use.

Because he suspected a further search of the purse would turn up evidence of drug use, he searched the purse thoroughly. He found a small amount of marijuana, a pipe, a large amount of cash, and what appeared to be a list of students who owed T.L.O. money. The state brought charges. At trial, T.L.O. argued that the evidence seized from her purse should be suppressed, because the principal searched it in violation of her Fourth Amendment Rights.

The Supreme Court ruled that the Fourth Amendment's prohibition on unreasonable searches and seizures (s)5 o0 Tc 0 3 (.)-s b(5 o0 Tc .9 (i)/TT0 (e)-13 (d.)-1 ( be)-3 (c)-3 (a)-4d)1 Suse denied,9 (e)-330.31 (a)-4dipp s

