DISCUSS
PREVIEW
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Gideon v. Wainwright

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color. If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer A	Answer B
#1 What year was the Supreme Court case?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	1955 ORANGE	1963 RED
#2 How many years was his original sentencing?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in GREEN	Five PURPLE STRIPES	Eight BLUE STRIPES
#3 What was Wainwright's first name?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in RED	Louie YELLOW	Abe ORANGE
#4 In what state did Gideon go into trouble?	Find proof in the reading and BOX it in YELLOW	Massachusetts RED	Florida ORANGE
#5 What year was Gideon well behaved?	Find proof in the reading and CIRCLE it in ORANGE	1932 BLUE	1954 BROWN
#6 Who became Gideon's lawyer?	Find proof in the reading and UNDERLINE it in PURPLE	Henry Powell ORANGE STRIPES	Abe Fortas GREEN STRIPES

PREVIEW

GIDEON V. WAINWRIGHT ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING	STATEMENT	AFTER READING
T F	on's first name was Clarence.	T F
T F	e suit was called Gideon v. Florida.	T F
T F	he Seco hendi t gives citizens the right to unsel.	T F
T F	ord cr ble mea elievable as a witness.	T F
T F	Betts v. Thomas enced th Supreme Court	T F
T F	Gideon fil ion with the Supreme Court.	T F
T F	Gideon didn't est blish a for himself.	T F
T F	Justice Hugo Black unced th quitta	T F
T F	Evidence was circumstanti eaning vasn't proof of the cri	T F

PREVIEW

DID YOU KNOW?

Due process is formal p gs ca out according to establi s.

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GIDEON V WAINWRIGHT

Gideon vs. Wainwright was a Supreme Court case in 1963. It was a significant ruling because the Supreme Court applied the Sixth Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment to all citizens. The Sixth Amendment gives citizens the right to counsel (court-appointed defense attorneys). The Fourteenth Amendment states that nobody shall be deprived of liberty, or property without due process of law.

Clarence Earl Gideon was a 51-year-old homeless man. On June 3, 1961, he was charged with breaking into a pool hall at Bay Harbor Poolroom in Bay County, Florida. He allegedly took money from the vending machines and smashed a record player. He was arrested due to testimony from two reliable eyewitnesses. The witnesses were at the location at the time, but they didn't see the crime. Also, evidence was only circumstantial, meaning there wasn't actual proof of the crime.

In court, Gideon couldn't afford an attorney, so he asked the court for a lawyer to represent him. However, the court denied his request. The court claimed that attorneys were only provided in death penalty cases. So, Gideon represented himself in court.

Unfortunately, Gideon missed some chances to help his case. First, he didn't establish an alibi for himself. Second, he didn't know how to question the jurors. He couldn't determine if witnesses were credible (believable) or biased. Gideon didn't highlight any contradictions in the testimony, either. As a result, he lost the case and a jury convicted and sentenced him to five years in prison.

In prison, Gideon set out to prove his innocence. First, he used the prison library to study the law. Then he hand-wrote a petition to the Florida Supreme Court to hear his case. Gideon claimed that he was denied a fair trial because the court would not appoint an attorney. His case was heard in forma pauperis, which means he could file without paying fees and without submitting additional copies of the petition.

At first, the suit was called Gideon v. Cochran. Cochran was the

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