

<div>S</div> <p>Situation: What is the situation that led to the case?</p> <p>FACTS of the CASE</p>	<p>During World War I, Charles Schenck, a Socialist Party member, distributed leaflets opposing the draft and urging resistance, which led to his arrest under the Espionage Act of 1917.</p>
<div>C</div> <p>Constitutional Question: What is SCOTUS trying to answer?</p>	<p>SCOTUS aimed to determine whether Schenck's conviction violated his First Amendment rights to free speech.</p>
<p>What are the MAIN Arguments of both sides?</p>	<p>Plaintiff: Schenck argued that his speech was protected under the First Amendment</p> <p>Respondent: The government contended that his actions posed a "clear and present danger" to national security during wartime.</p>
<div>O</div> <p>Opinions: What were the opinions that resulted from the Justices?</p>	<p>Majority: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered the unanimous opinion, establishing the "clear and present danger" test, ruling that speech could be restricted if it presented a significant threat to national security. There were no dissenting opinions.</p> <p>Dissenting:</p>

<p>T</p> <p>Time: What year did the case occur?</p> <p>Terminology: Are there Important terms related to case?</p>	<p>1919</p> <p>clear and present danger prior restraint First Amendment</p>
<p>U</p> <p>U.S. Constitution: Which amendments or articles does this case apply to?</p>	<p>This case applies to the First Amendment's protection of free speech</p>
<p>S</p> <p>Significance: What is the significance of the court case?</p>	<p>Schenck established the precedent that the First Amendment's protections are not absolute and introduced the "clear and present danger" test, shaping future interpretations of free speech limits.</p>
<p>!!!</p> <p><i>Describe Comparison Case</i></p>	<p><i>Leave Blank for Now</i></p>