Due process rights have also evolved and grown through court cases brought to the Supreme Court. For example, the ‘Miranda Rights’ were created after the 1966 Supreme Court case *Miranda v. Arizona*. In this case, Ernesto Miranda was arrested after the victim of a crime identified Miranda, however, the police officers who interrogated him did not inform him of his Fifth or Sixth Amendment rights, so Ernesto confessed to the crime. After the Supreme Court ruled in Miranda’s favor, the ‘Miranda Rights’ were developed, and include that those accused of a crime have the right to remain silent and that anything they say during interrogation can be used against them in court. They also give the right to have an attorney present ant any and all questionings and interrogations, and say that the accused will be provided an attorney free of charge. *Miranda v. Arizona* established basic rights, and protect the rights of those in court. These rights are still extremely important today, and officers are required to read those accused of a crime their Miranda Rights before interrogations. Another case involving due process that was brought to the Supreme Court occurred in 1967. This case was titled *In re Gault*, and changed the rights that juvenile courts are required to give young people in court. Originally, young people in juvenile courts were not allowed the right to a court-appointed attorney, the right to a written record of the proceeding, and the right to appeal the juvenile court judgment, as well as several other rights that adults have that young people do not. The Supreme Court sided with Gault, allowing juvenile courts to make their procedures fairer to the juvenile and giving more rights to the aforementioned juvenile. This case was extremely important because it allowed young people to have more rights. This case clearly showed a need for due process. These two main court cases showed an evolution of the right to due process in the United States.