

Beginning of Discussion

SS1 Anchor Paper

**Score:
C&G 3-1, 3-2: 4
CC 5: 4**

Students use the 4th amendment as evidence to support their argument.

Students clearly distinguish between both sides of the issue.

Students referred specifically to the Supreme Court ruling to support opinions.

Yes: Did you see the decision that was ruled in 2014?

No: No, what was it?

Yes: The decision was that police need a warrant to check someone's phone, for example, have you read about the Carpenter v. United States case?

No: Didn't hear about it, what was it?

Yes: It was about Timothy Carpenter carrying out a string of armed robberies- (gets cut off)

No: Oh yeah, yeah I remember now, it was that scholastic article we did in Social studies, right?

No: If I remember correctly the police used the information from the phone to locate where he was, and these robberies happened in 2010 to 2011 right?

Yes: Yeah, that is the time those armed robberies happened. But I heard that the police went into his phone without a warrant.

No: Wait a minute, doesn't that mean the police didn't follow the fourth amendment in the constitution?

Yes: Yeah, they should have had warrant though, you agree with me right?

No: I don't agree with you.

Yes: Why don't you think the police should have a warrant to check someones phone?

No: Well, you do know when you share your data with other companies, such as T-Mobile, you give up your privacy rights to that information right?

No: Which means that, they can share your data with whomever they want to, including the police.

Yes: True, but even if that person is a criminal they still have right to the fourth amendment, which protects them from unreasonable searches and seizures.

Yes: Also not to mention that decision that happened, was actually ruled by the Supreme Court themselves, which leads me to believe that they also agree that the police should have a warrant.

No: I know that, but if the police ask for your permission to search through your phone, then you could just deny their request.

No: Then they would have to go get a warrant to do a search.

Yes: Okay, I agree with that part but during this the police didn't even ask for Carpenters permission or the judges, they just searched on his phone anyways.

No: Even though what you're saying is right, and his privacy is protected by the fourth amendment, except when you post something on Instagram or any social media, that information belongs to your internet service provider, especially since technology has advanced so much.

Yes: Exactly, that's why the fourth amendment should also be able protect people from having their private information on their phones taken from them without their consent.

No: I know but law enforcement officials pointed out that in the 1979 case on if they should need a warrant to access location records, that they also said that they need that information to quickly arrest the criminal suspects and clear the innocent.

Yes: But again, like you said technology has evolved tenfold since that court case happened. That is probably why the Supreme Court re-examined the fourth amendment and made it so that police have to get a warrant to search people's phones.

Yes: Wait a minute we forgot about one thing.

No: Really what is it?

Yes: We forgot to talk about search warrants and arrest warrants.

Yes: Well, the police couldn't have had an arrest warrant on Carpenter since they already knew about him robbing the electronic stores.

No: Even though that may be true, they still don't need a search warrant to search his phone.

Yes: Ok then, how about this, why don't we go to when the case arrived the Supreme Court.

No: Alright then.

No: You know, police can obtain records on what Alexa and Apples siri hears us say without a warrant. Including the location.

Yes: True but another person that sort of agrees with my side of this argument would be Carpenters lawyer, he also said that the police should have had a warrant to check his clients form.

No: Well, since we can't agree on if the police should get a warrant to search people's phones or not.

No: I think we can at least agree- (gets cut off)

Yes: -To disagree? (finishes sentence)

Evidence and reasoning is clear and transitions smoothly between the two speakers.

Clearly anticipates other issues related to this case.

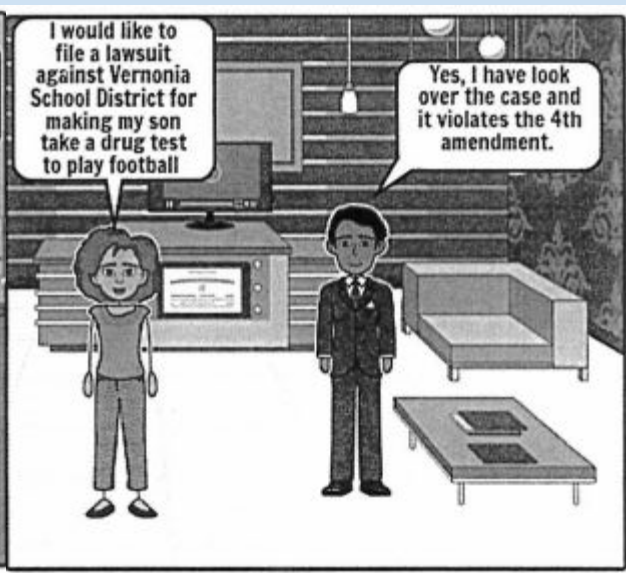
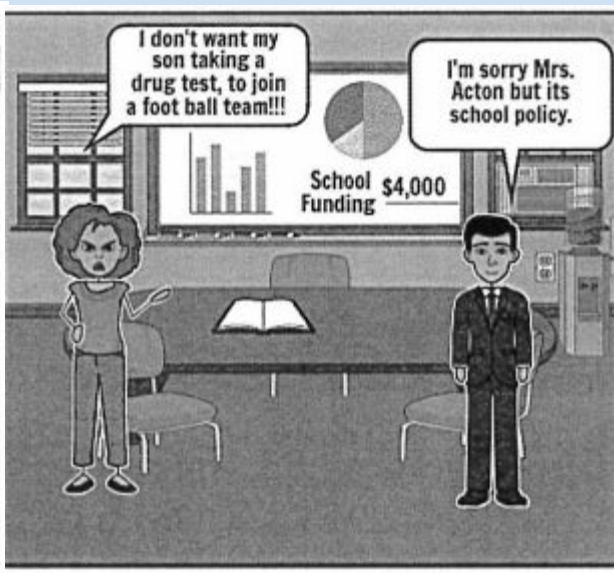
References additional court cases to support points.

Uses previous Supreme Court ruling to support claims thus integrating multiple sources.

Student elaborates on implications of this issue on individuals' rights.

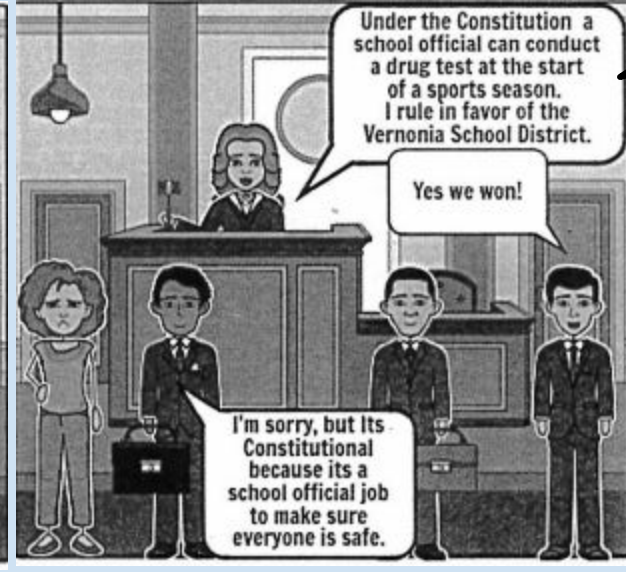
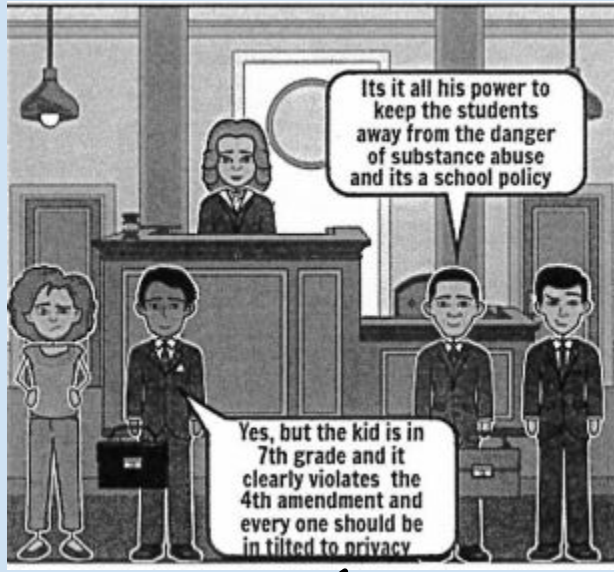
Introduced an issue related to individual rights.

Doesn't provide enough background information to explain the issue.



References the 4th amendment.

Vague reference to the constitution.



Doesn't anticipate or respond to counterclaims.

Explains both positions clearly and succinctly.

Doesn't incorporate evidence to support positions.

SS15 Anchor Paper

**Score:
C&G 3-1, 3-2: 2
CC 5 - 2**