

Mapp v. Ohio (1961)

Diagram of How the Case Moved Through the Court System

Supreme Court of the United States: Mapp appeals her conviction to the Court, which agrees to hear her case. The Court accepts Mapp's argument that the evidence gained during the illegal search of her house could not be used to convict her. Thus, the exclusionary rule applies to the states. Mapp's conviction is overturned.

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Supreme Court of Ohio: Mapp appeals the decision of the Common Pleas Court, claiming that her rights have been violated. Although the court recognizes that the search of her house was probably illegal, it allows her conviction to stand by stating that the evidence gained from an illegal search is not automatically inadmissible.

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Court of Appeals

Eighth Judicial Circuit: Upheld the decision of the lower court.

Mapp v. Ohio (1959)



Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court:

Dollree Mapp was convicted of violating the Ohio State Code. When police entered her house without a search warrant they found pornographic material. She was found guilty of having obscene materials and sentenced to jail.

State v. Mapp (1958)

<http://www.landmarkcases.org/mapp/courtsystem.html>