

Plagiarism (Academic Dishonesty): NOT quoting exactly

January 22, 1973 Roe vs. Wade, abortion vs. pro-choice, was brought before the Supreme Court to decide whether or not it was a woman's fundamental right to have an abortion. Many people were very shocked when the decision came back 7 against 2 in favor of pro-choice. (Glazer, Sarah Roe vs. Wade At Twenty Five)

In 1976 the "Supreme Court strikes down provisions of Missouri law giving veto power over abortion to husbands and parents in Planned Parenthood vs. Danforth". This ruling took all power away from the husband to decide what happened to his child.

(Glazer, Sarah Roe vs. Wade At Twenty Five) "1980 Ronald Reagan appoints three new conservative Supreme Court justices which leads to rulings favorable to state restrictions on abortion." This looked like it might be the end of abortion if enough anti-abortion legislation could get passed. It immediately began to look like that is what would happen when also in 1980 "Harris vs. McRae, the Supreme Court upholds the congressional Hyde amendment, denying federal Medicaid funding even for medically necessary abortions." (Glazer, Sarah Roe vs. Wade At Twenty Five)

This made it very hard for some people to get abortions because of income.

1980 the Supreme Court upholds Roe but gives states more leeway to restrict

constitutional amendment or by enacting restrictive laws that limited its impact.

Over the next decade, the court struck down several restrictive, post-Roe laws that states had enacted. In 1976, in Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth, the court struck down provisions of a Missouri law that required a husband's consent for a first-trimester abortion; required parental consent for unmarried women under 18 to have an abortion; and prohibited use of the most common procedure for performing abortions.

Seven years later, in Akron Center for Reproductive Choice v. City of Akron, the court struck down an Ohio law that listed specific information a doctor must give a woman before an abortion, including a statement that a fetus is a human life from the moment of conception.

During the same era, the court upheld a legislative strategy adopted by abortion opponents: bans on use of taxpayers' funds to finance abortions for poor women. In 1977, in Maher v. Roe, the Supreme Court upheld a Connecticut law that permitted state Medicaid assistance only for "medically necessary" abortions. Three years later in Harris v. McRae, the court upheld a stricter federal provision -- the Hyde amendment -- that barred federal funding even for medically necessary abortions.

With the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980, the anti-abortion movement gained an important ally. Reagan appointed more than half the members of the federal bench and appointed three new Supreme Court justices considered hostile to Roe -- O'Connor, Kennedy and Antonin Scalia -- to replace three of Roe's 7 to 2 majority.

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