

## How the Case Moved Through the Court System

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### 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 Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule applies to the states. Mapp's conviction is overturned.

*Mapp v. Ohio* (1961)



### 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.

*State v. Mapp* (1960)



### 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 for possession of obscene materials and was sentenced to jail. Police had found the pornographic material that was used as evidence against her when they entered her home without a warrant.

*State v. Mapp* (1958)