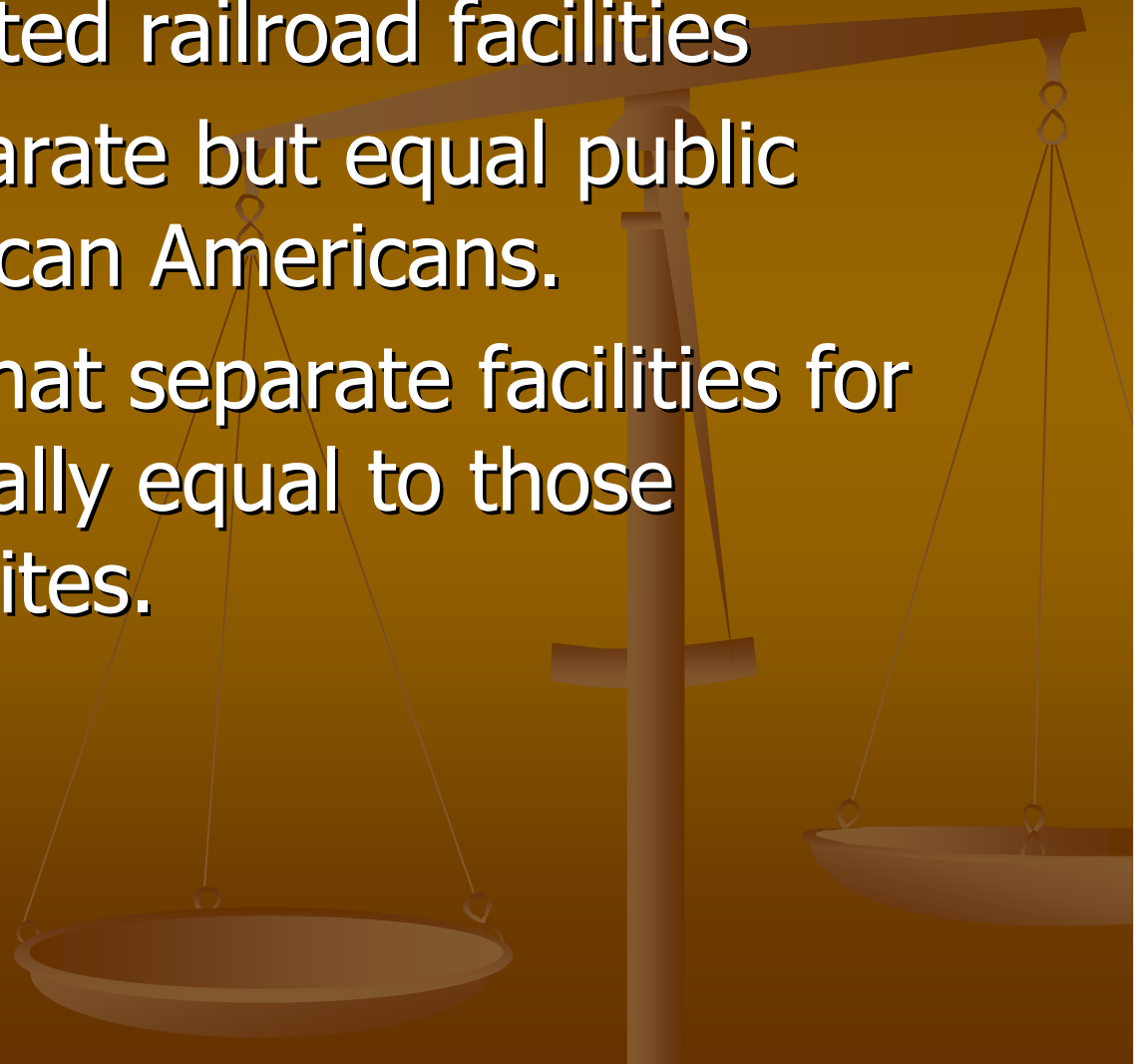


Important Court Cases



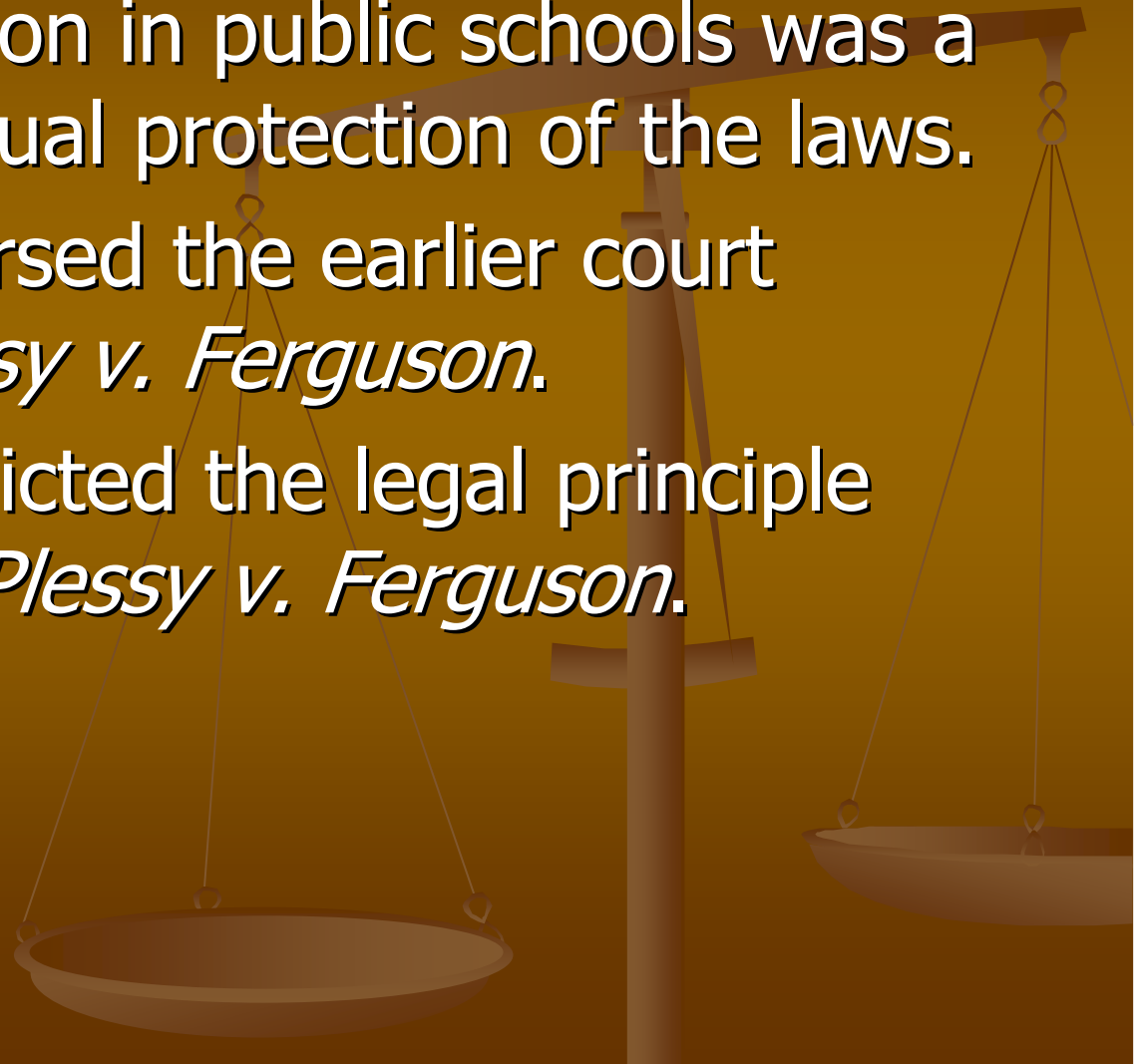
Plessy v. Ferguson

- Upheld segregated railroad facilities
- Sanctioned separate but equal public facilities for African Americans.
- Court decided that separate facilities for blacks were legally equal to those provided for whites.



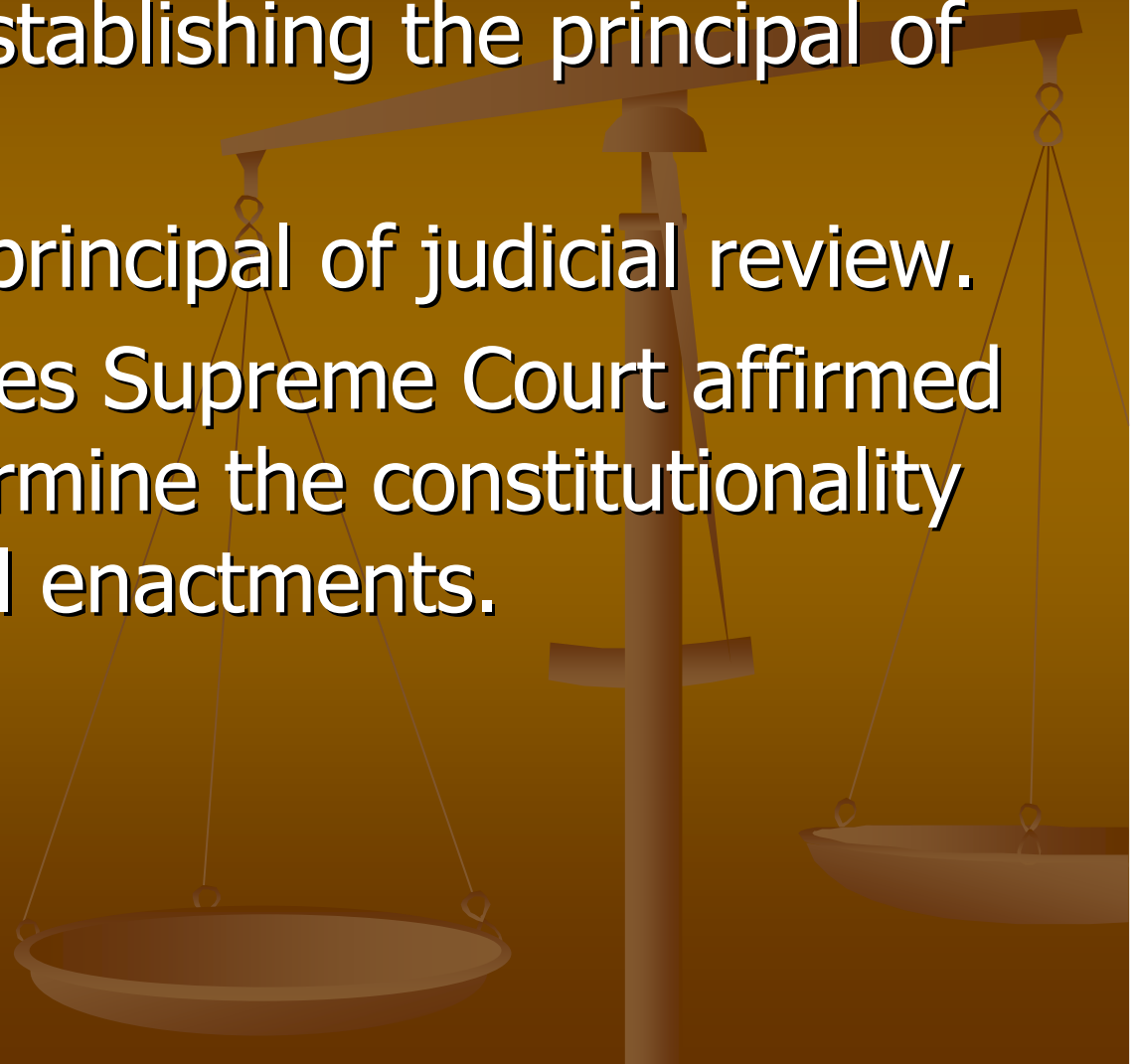
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

- Racial segregation in public schools was a denial of the equal protection of the laws.
- Essentially reversed the earlier court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
- Directly contradicted the legal principle established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*.



Marbury v. Madison

- Is famous for establishing the principal of judicial review
- It affirmed the principal of judicial review.
- The United States Supreme Court affirmed its right to determine the constitutionality of congressional enactments.

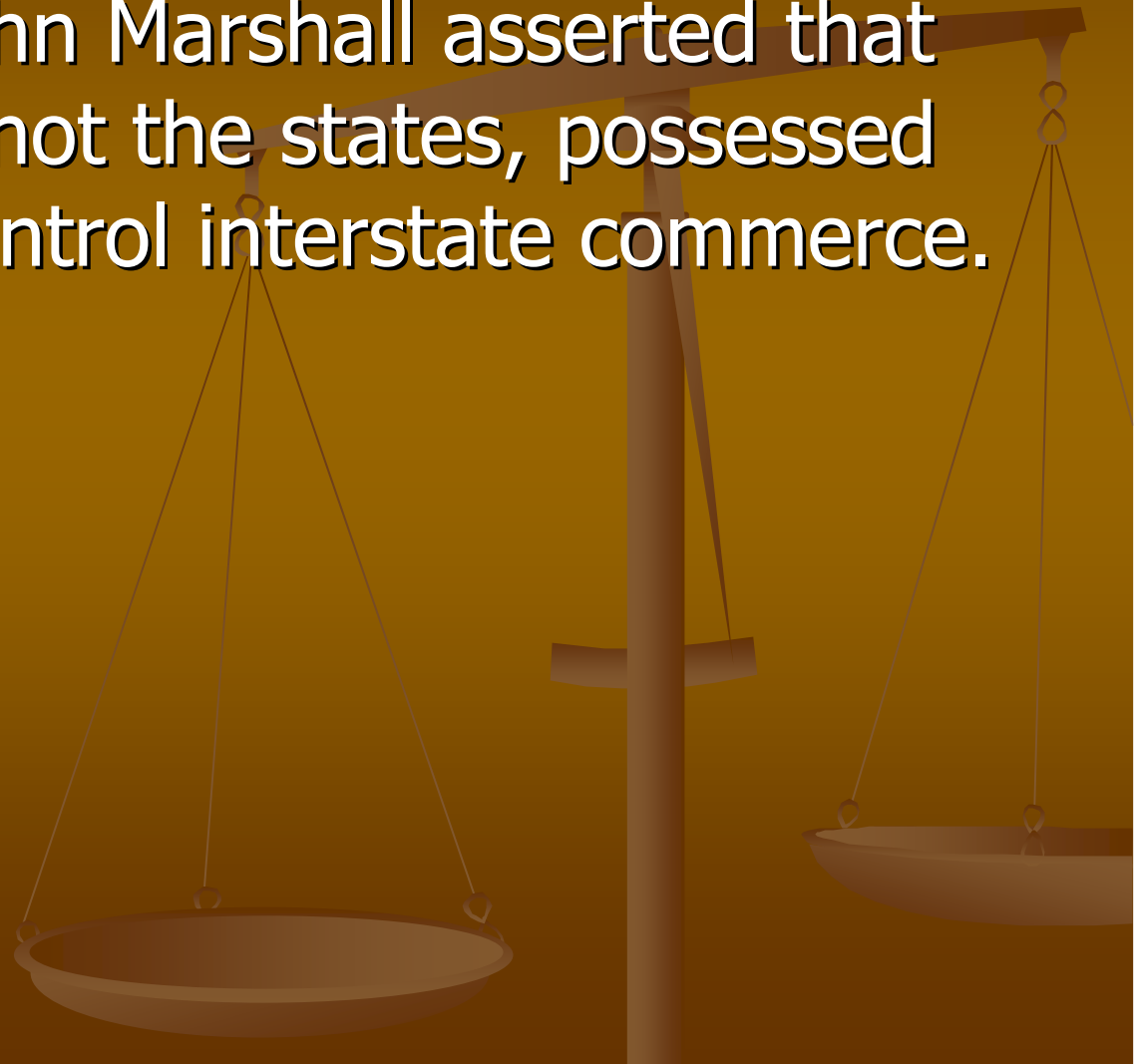


- One of a series of landmark decisions by Chief Justice John Marshall which strengthened the federal government
- Established the principle of judicial review
- Supreme Court affirmed its right to determine the constitutionality of congressional enactments.
- Gave the Supreme Court the right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.



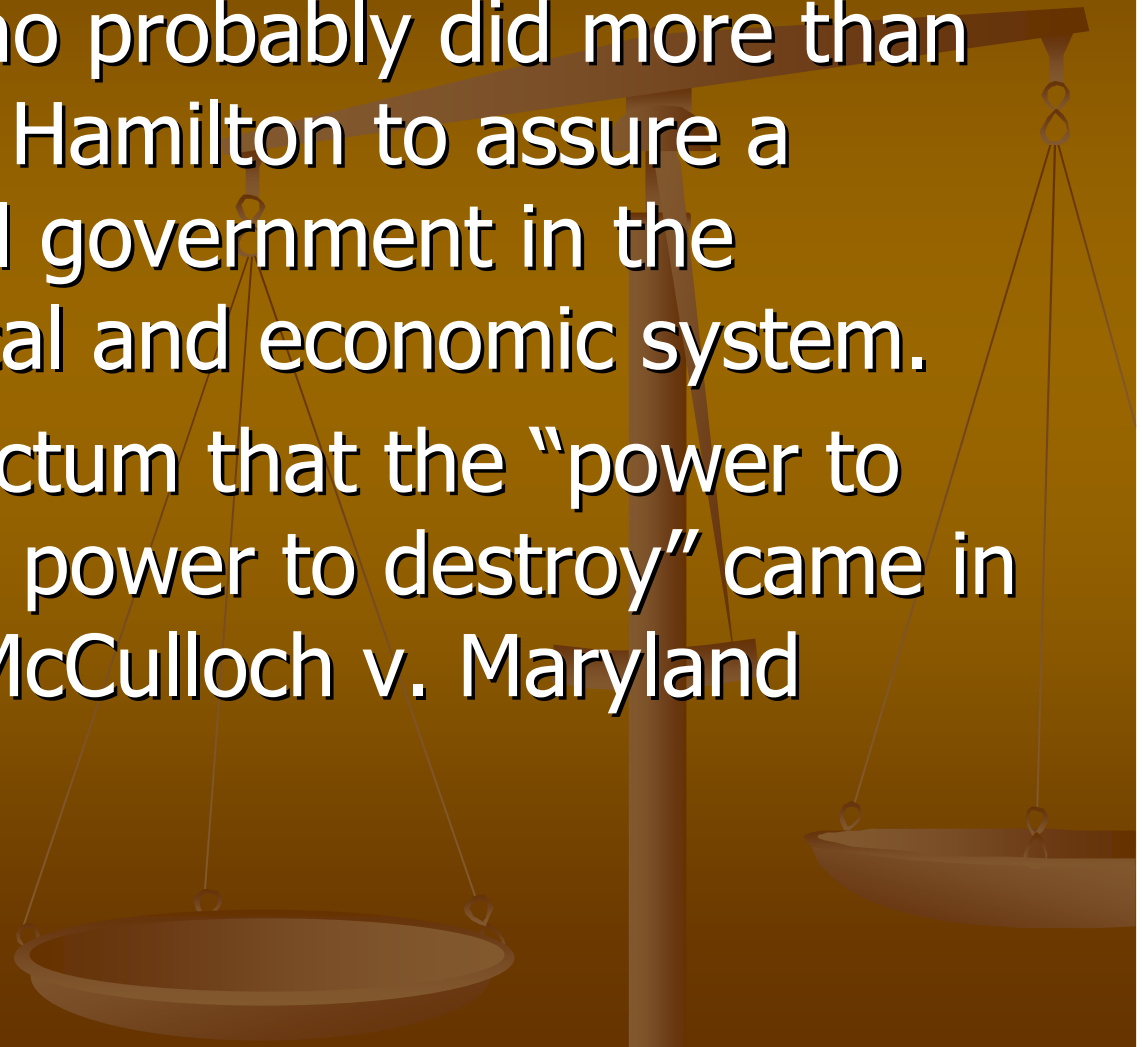
Gibbons v. Ogden

- Chief Justice John Marshall asserted that only Congress, not the states, possessed the power to control interstate commerce.

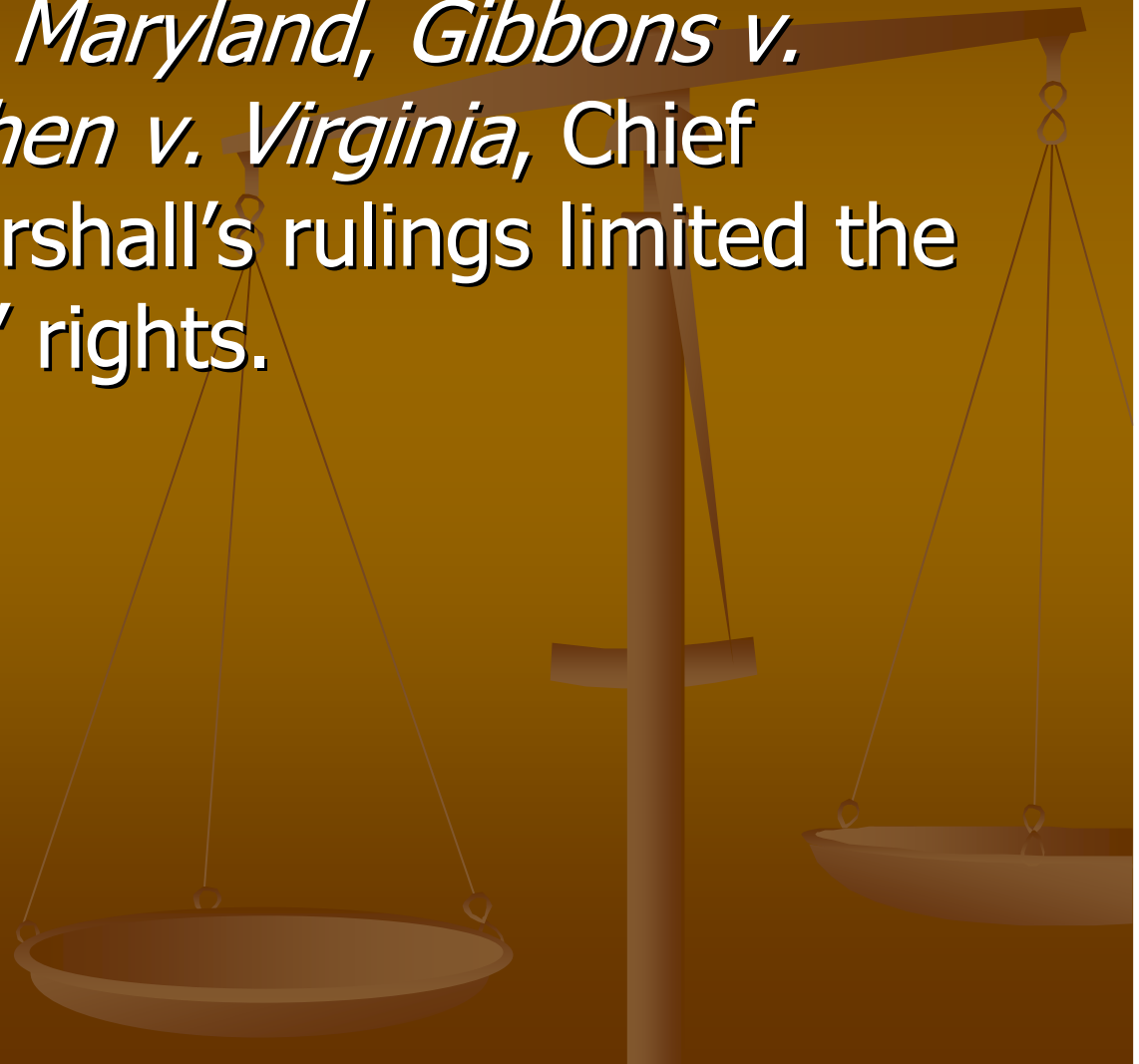


John Marshall

- Chief Justice who probably did more than even Alexander Hamilton to assure a powerful central government in the American political and economic system.
- Famous legal dictum that the “power to tax involves the power to destroy” came in his decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland*

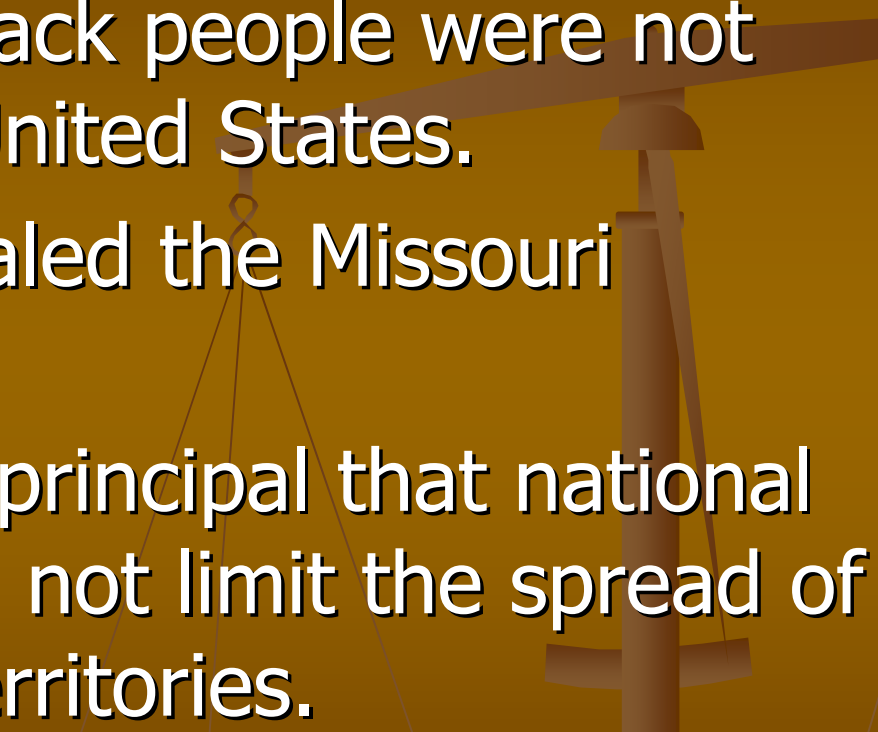


- In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and *Cohen v. Virginia*, Chief Justice John Marshall's rulings limited the extent of states' rights.



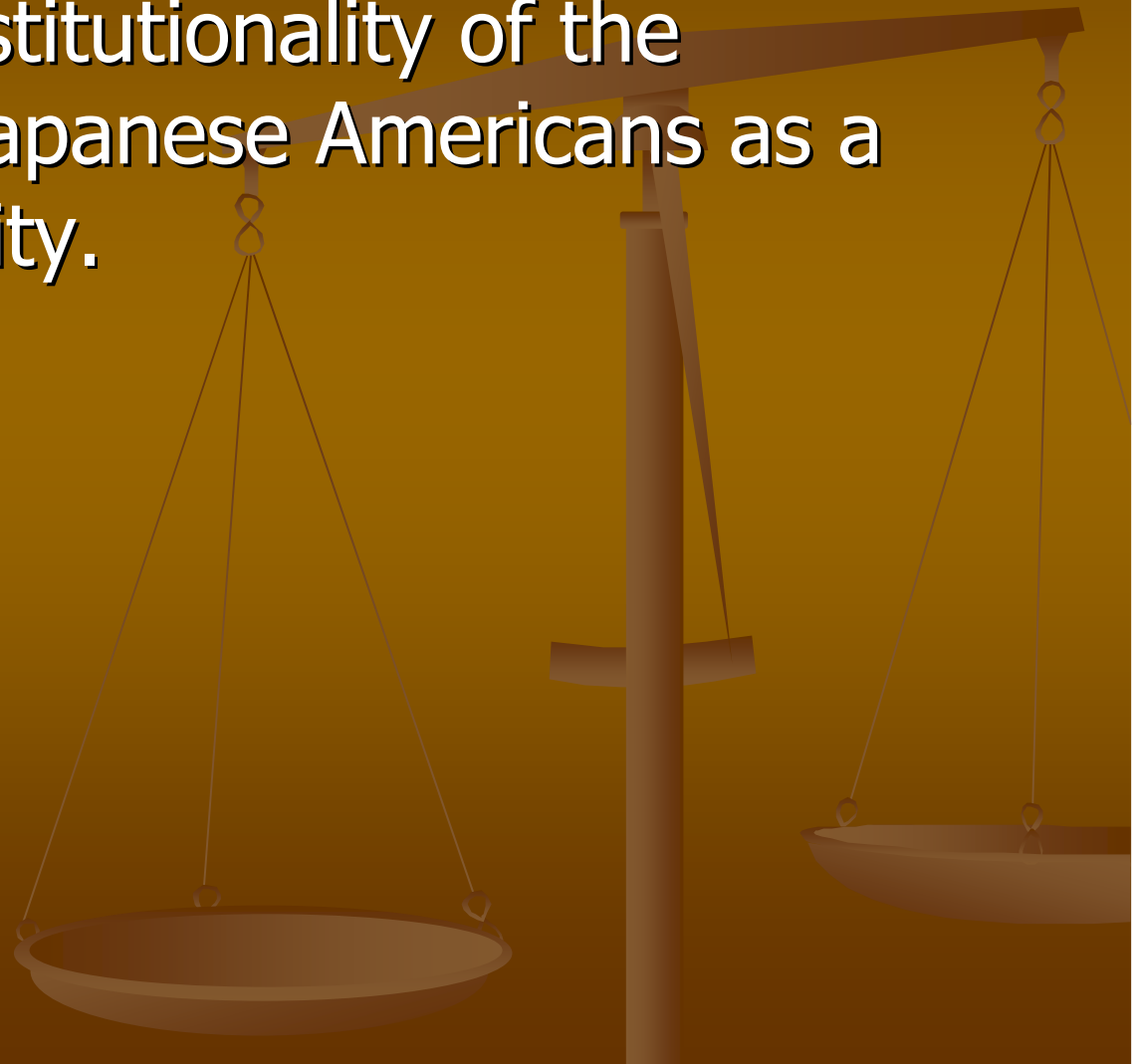
Dred Scott Decision (*Dred Scott v. Sanford*)

- "...the descendants of Africans who were imported into this country, and sold as slaves...are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to the citizens of the United States."

- 
- It stated that Black people were not citizens of the United States.
 - Effectively repealed the Missouri Compromise.
 - Established the principal that national legislation could not limit the spread of slavery in the territories.

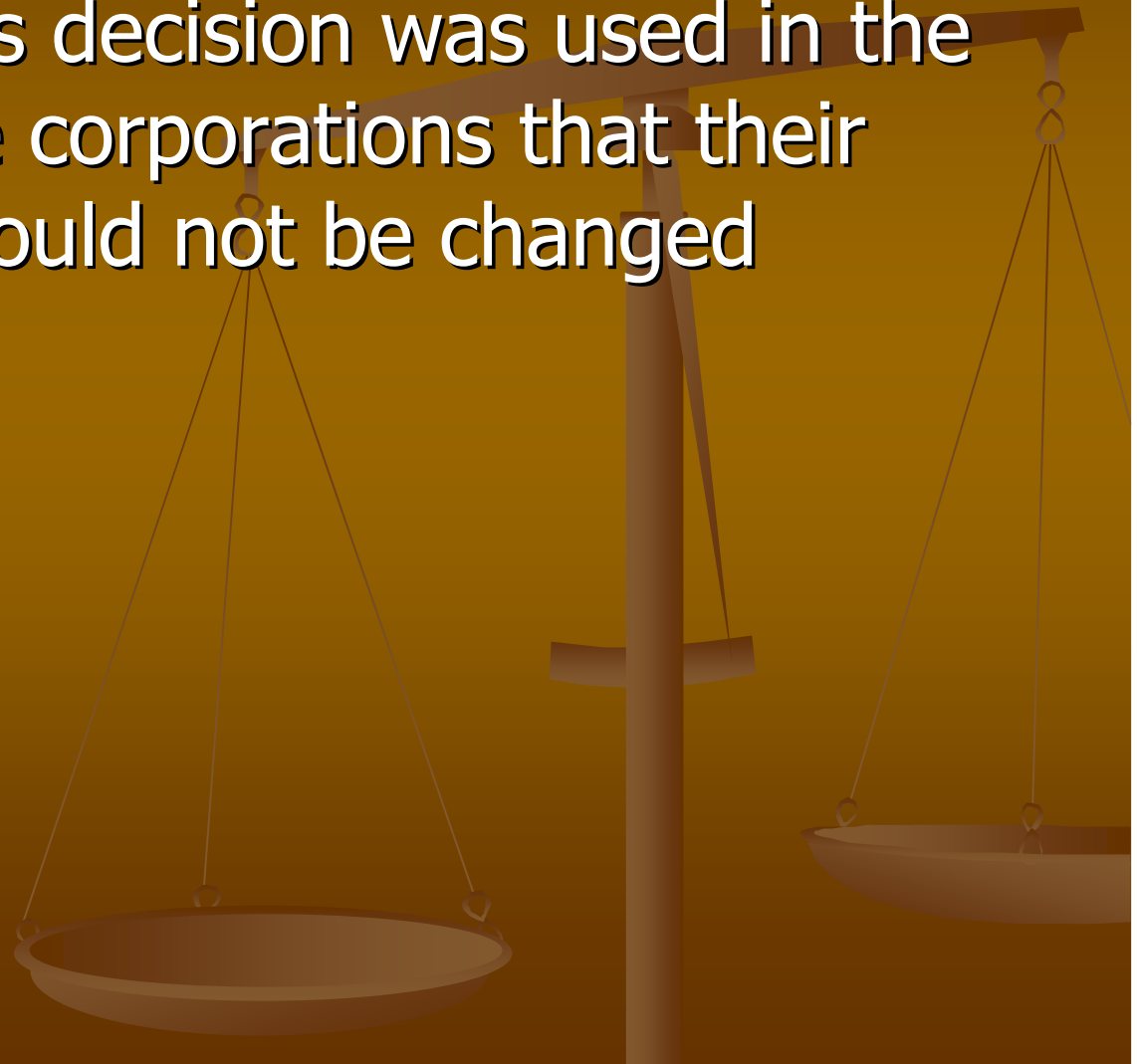
Korematsu v. United States

- Upheld the constitutionality of the internment of Japanese Americans as a wartime necessity.



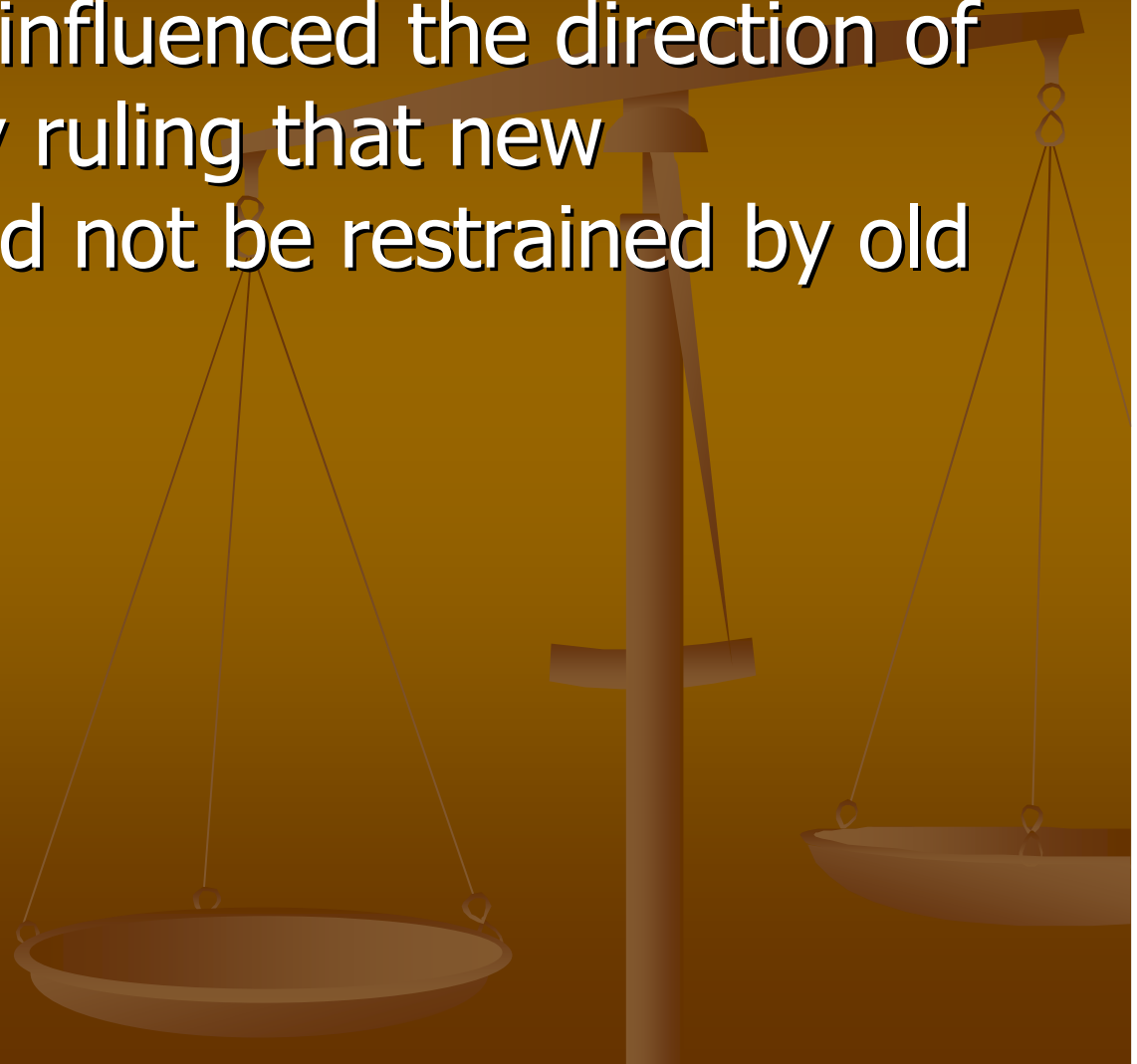
Dartmouth College v. Woodward

- Supreme Court's decision was used in the future to assure corporations that their state charters could not be changed arbitrarily.



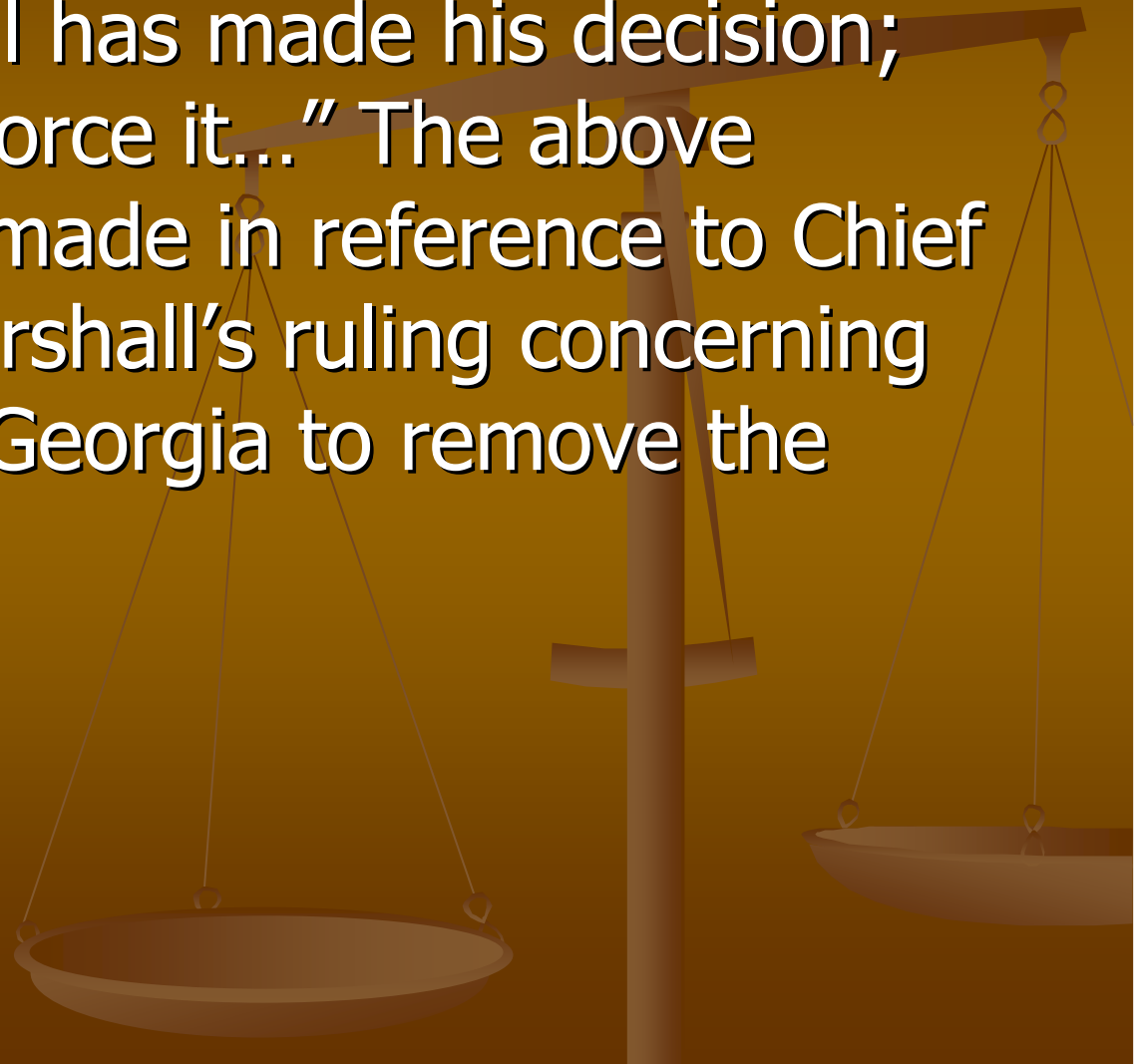
Charles River Bridge v. Warren River Bridge (1837)

- Supreme Court influenced the direction of the economy by ruling that new enterprises could not be restrained by old charters.



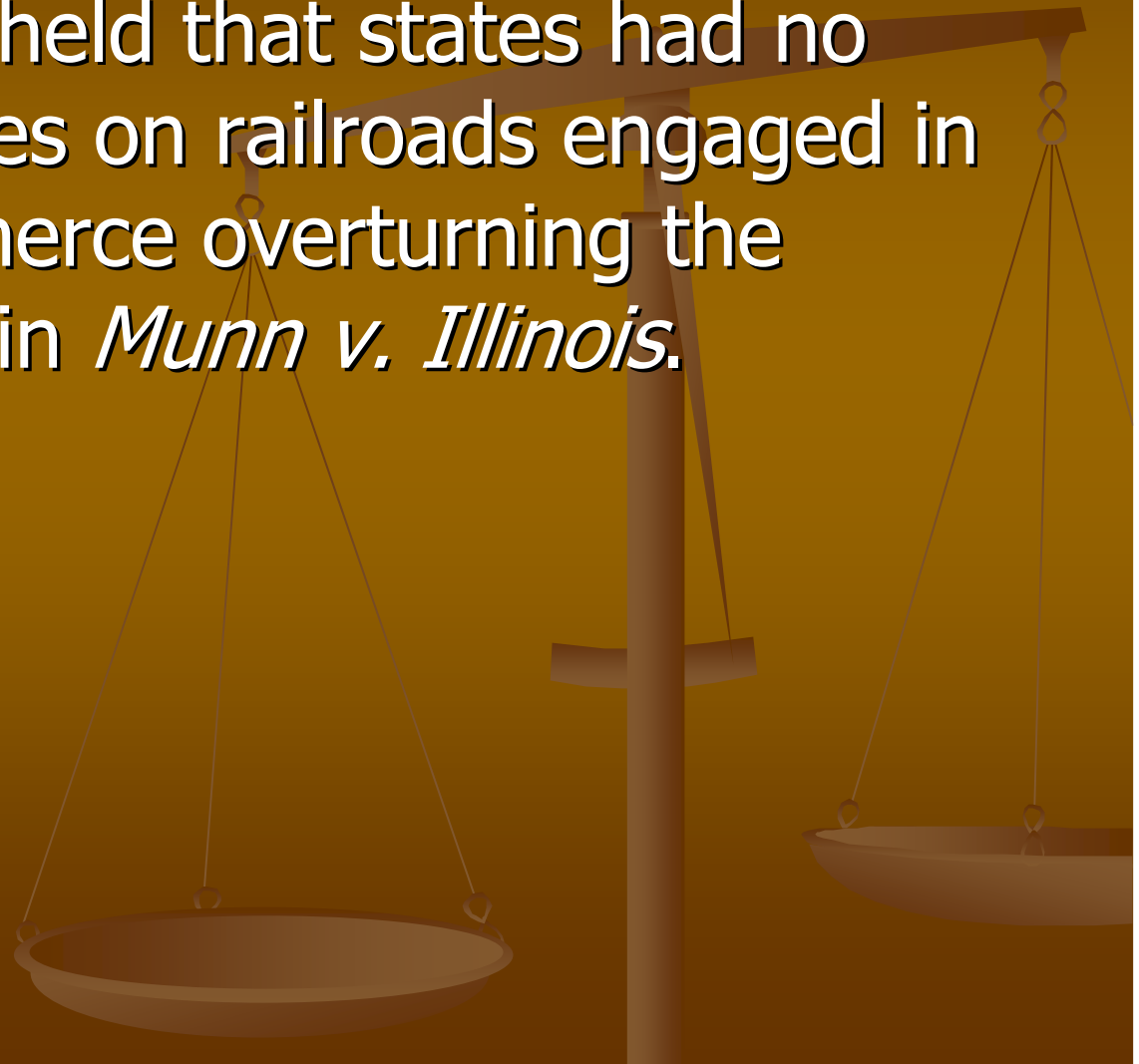
Worcester v. Georgia

- "...John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it..." The above statement was made in reference to Chief Justice John Marshall's ruling concerning the decision of Georgia to remove the Cherokees.



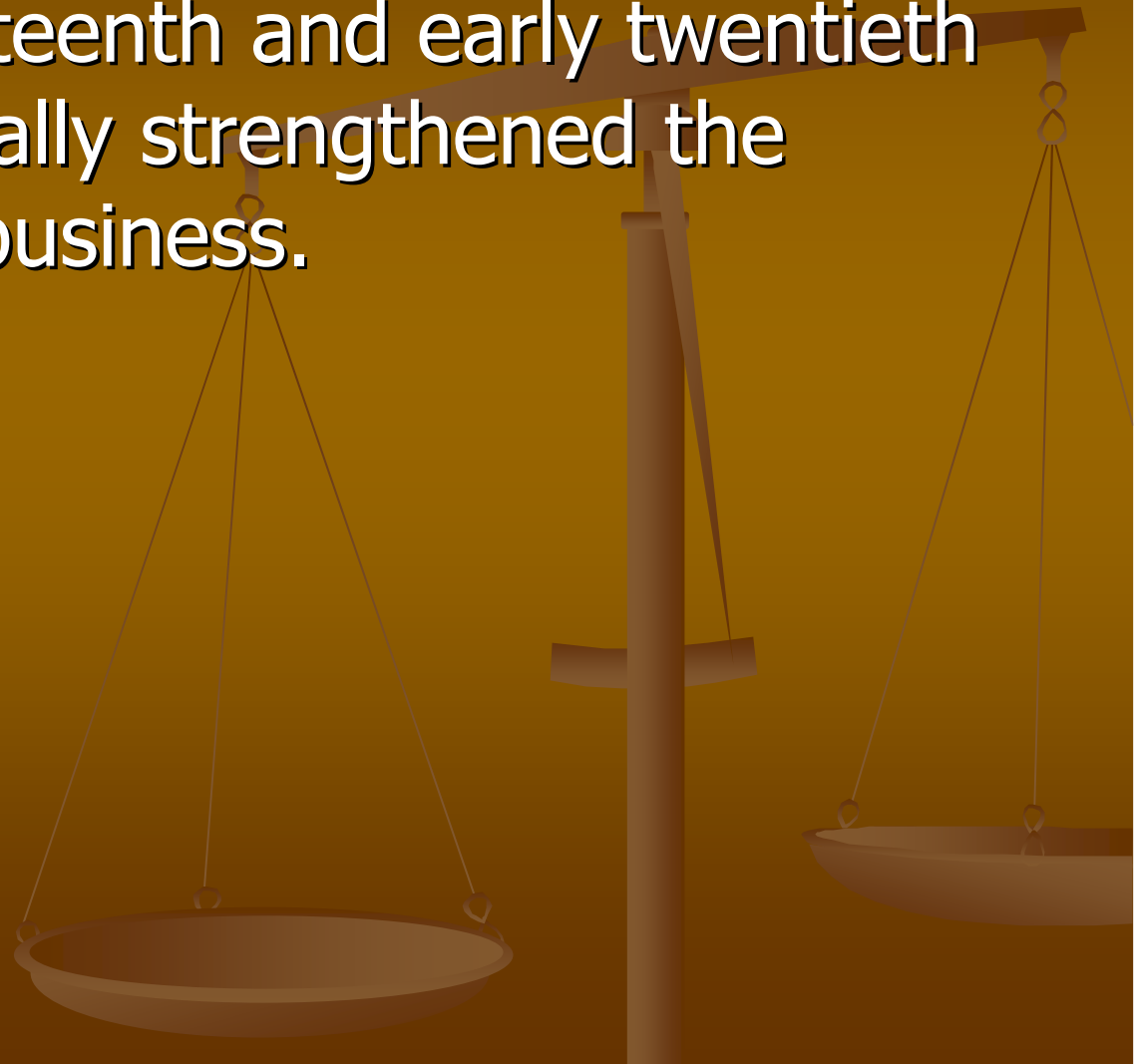
Wabash Case

- Supreme Court held that states had no power to fix rates on railroads engaged in interstate commerce overturning the earlier decision in *Munn v. Illinois*.



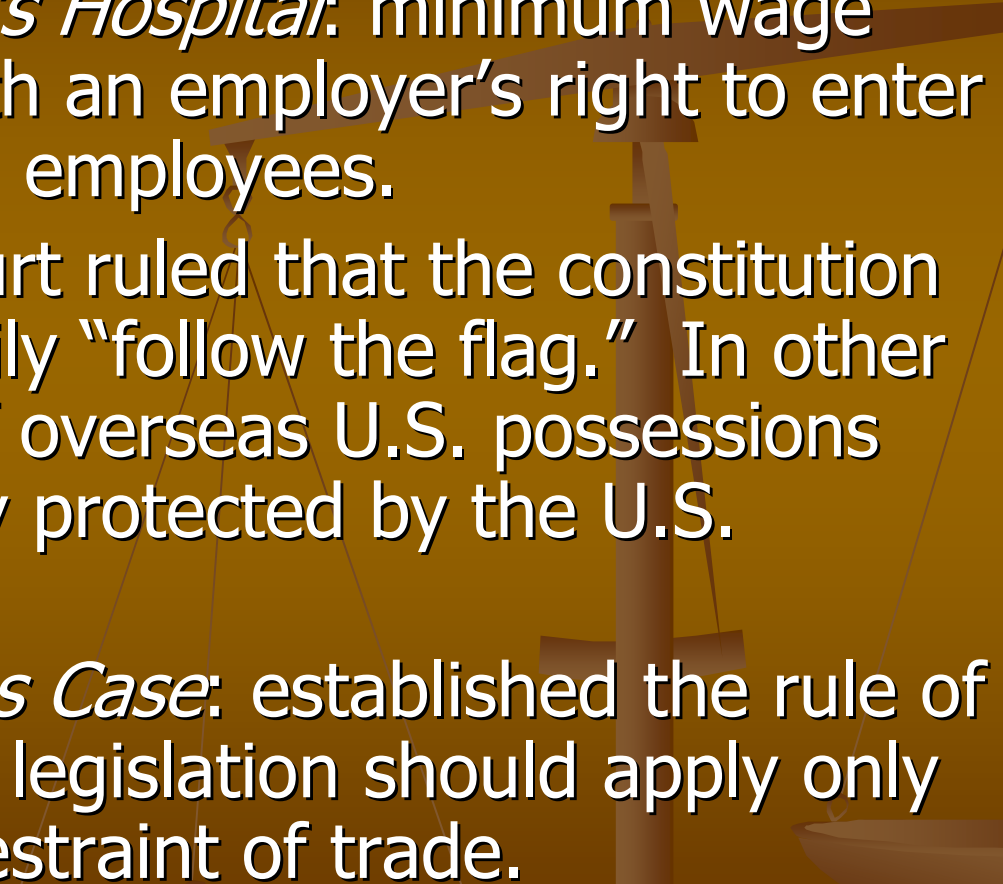
Supreme Court Cases (General)

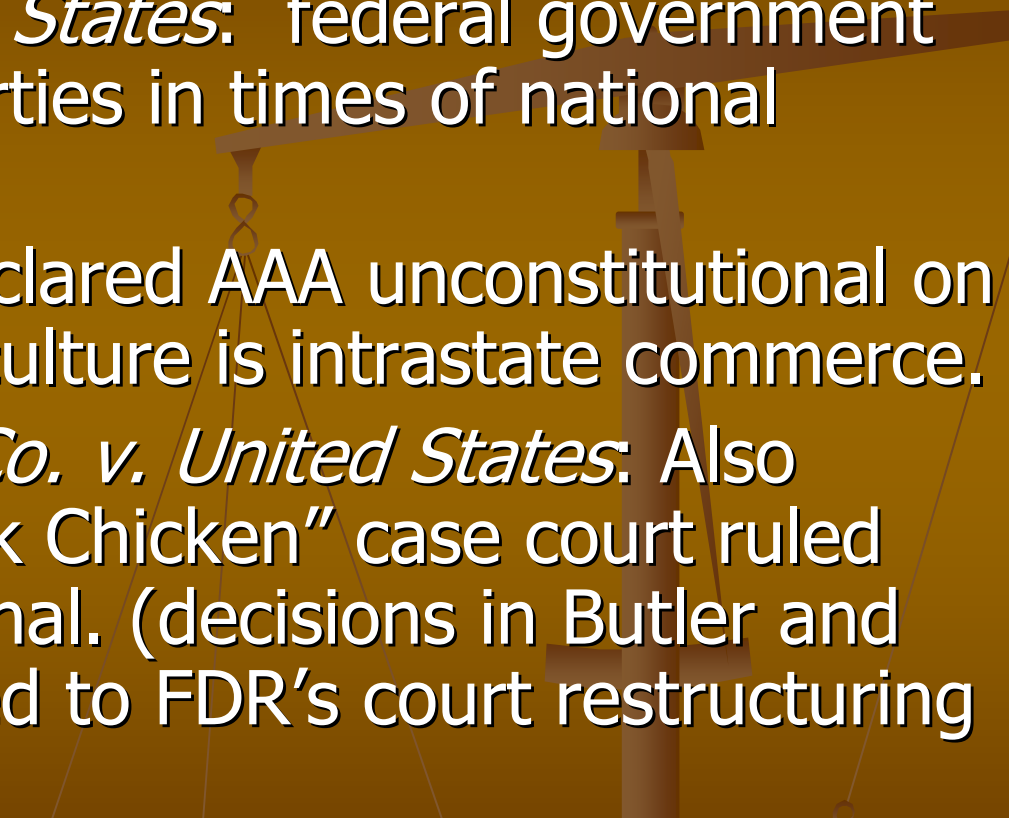
- In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries generally strengthened the position of big business.



Other Supreme Court Cases you could see.

- *Munn v. Illinois*: state imposed rates on grain elevators and railroads did not violate owners right to equal protection under the 14th Amendment.
- *Muller v. Oregon*: Attorney Louis Brandeis used economic and sociological evidence to argue the harmful social, physical, and economic effects of long working hours for women.

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- *Adkins v. Children's Hospital*: minimum wage laws interfered with an employer's right to enter into contracts with employees.
 - Insular Cases: Court ruled that the constitution does not necessarily "follow the flag." In other words residents of overseas U.S. possessions are not necessarily protected by the U.S. Constitution.
 - *Northern Securities Case*: established the rule of reason. Anti-trust legislation should apply only to unreasonable restraint of trade.

- 
- *Schenck v. United States*: federal government may limit civil liberties in times of national emergency.
 - *U.S. v. Butler*: declared AAA unconstitutional on grounds that agriculture is intrastate commerce.
 - *Schechter Poultry Co. v. United States*: Also known as the "Sick Chicken" case court ruled NRA unconstitutional. (decisions in *Butler* and *Schechter* contributed to FDR's court restructuring plan.)

- *Miranda v. Arizona*: people accused of crimes must be informed of their rights at the time of their arrest.



Scopes Trial

- Illustrates the cultural conflict in the 1920's between fundamentalism and modernism.

