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| Supreme Court  The Marshall Court  (1800-1832) | Supreme Court  all expand power of  Federal Government  and/or support  business  enterprise |

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| Supreme Court  Marbury v Madison  (1803) | Supreme Court  established *judicial review* establishing the Supreme Court as the determiner  of the constitutionality of federal laws, expanding power of the Sup. Court  and therefore, the  federal government. |

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| Supreme Court  Fletcher vs Peck (1810) | Supreme Court  declared a state law unconstitutional, thus strengthening the  national government as superior over the states |

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| Supreme Court  McCulloch vs Maryland  (1819) | Supreme Court  issue at hand was whether a state could tax a federal establishment. S.C. ruled no through an “implied powers” interpretation of the Constitution, thereby strengthening national government over the states and paving the way for future expansion of federal power through “implied powers.” |

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| Supreme Court  Dartmouth College vs Woodward  (1819) | Supreme Court  The decision upheld the *sanctity of contracts* and of private property. This decision was important in assuring economic development and encouraging investment in new corporations. In addition, it set a precedent for the Supreme Court o overturn acts of state legislatures |

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| Supreme Court  Gibbons v Ogden (1824) | Supreme Court  The key issue was can a state grant commercial rights that conflict with *federal law?* The larger significance is that the power to regulate interstate commerce rests with the Federal government. The Court’s decision in *Gibbons vs Ogden* secures the concept of a national common market and prevents states from impeding commerce within that market and further supported the Supremacy doctrine of the federal government. |

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| Supreme Court  Dred Scott v Sanford  (1857) | Supreme Court  Established that slaves are  Legally considered property and therefore cannot file a lawsuit. Also said Congress had no power to outlaw slavery in any state or territory. |

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| Supreme Court  Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) | Supreme Court  Separate but Equal doctrine established. Legalized  segregation laws. |

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| Supreme Court  Brown v. Board of Education  (1954) | Supreme Court  Segregation not constitutional  In public schools. Overturned  Plessy v. Ferguson |

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| Supreme Court  Warren Court Decisions | Supreme Court  all cases expand  individual rights |

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| Supreme Court  Gideon V. Wainwright  (1963) | Supreme Court  all criminal defendants  have a right to legal  counsel (public defendant provided to poor). |

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| Supreme Court  Griswold v. Connecticut (1965) | Supreme Court  a couple in Connecticut had been convicted of using contraceptives  violating a Connecticut law. The  Supreme Court overturned it ruling  their privacy had been violated. This case established an important  Supreme Court precedent that the Constitution implied a *right to privacy*  in the 1st and 14th Amendments  (due process clause). |

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| Supreme Court  Miranda v. Arizona  (1966) | Supreme Court  Police are required to advise  Arrestees of their rights,  Including right to remain silent |

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| Supreme Court  Roe v. Wade (1973) | Supreme Court  Upheld a woman’s right  To abortion. States cannot  Restrict right in first trimester.  Can institute regulation in 2nd  3rd trimesters. |

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| Supreme Court  Korematsu vs. United States [1942] | Supreme Court  upheld the constitutionality of the internment of Japanese Americans as a wartime necessity |