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

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| Supreme CourtMarbury v Madison(1803) | Supreme Courtestablished *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 CourtFletcher vs Peck (1810) | Supreme Courtdeclared a state law unconstitutional, thus strengthening the national government as superior over the states |

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| Supreme CourtMcCulloch vs Maryland (1819) | Supreme Courtissue 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 CourtDartmouth College vs Woodward (1819) | Supreme CourtThe 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 CourtGibbons v Ogden (1824) | Supreme CourtThe 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 CourtDred Scott v Sanford (1857) | Supreme CourtEstablished that slaves areLegally 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 CourtPlessy v. Ferguson (1896) | Supreme CourtSeparate but Equal doctrine established. Legalized segregation laws. |

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| Supreme CourtBrown v. Board of Education (1954) | Supreme CourtSegregation not constitutionalIn public schools. OverturnedPlessy v. Ferguson |

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| Supreme CourtWarren Court Decisions  | Supreme Courtall cases expand individual rights |

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

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| Supreme CourtGriswold v. Connecticut (1965) | Supreme Courta 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 CourtMiranda v. Arizona (1966) | Supreme CourtPolice are required to adviseArrestees of their rights, Including right to remain silent |

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| Supreme CourtRoe v. Wade (1973) | Supreme CourtUpheld a woman’s rightTo abortion. States cannotRestrict right in first trimester.Can institute regulation in 2nd3rd trimesters. |

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| Supreme CourtKorematsu vs. United States [1942] | Supreme Courtupheld the constitutionality of the internment of Japanese Americans as a wartime necessity |