

Important Supreme Court Cases

<u>Case</u>	<u>Issue(s)</u>	<u>Ruling/Importance</u>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Marbury V. Madison</u> 1803</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Separation of Powers</i> • <i>Judicial Review</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared a portion of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional • Established the precedent of Judicial Review -- the right of the courts to declare laws unconstitutional
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Fletcher V. Peck</u> 1810</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Federalism</i> • <i>Judicial Review</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended the principle of Judicial Review to include state laws (i.e., the courts can declare state laws unconstitutional)
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>McCulloch V. Maryland</u> 1819</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Federalism</i> • <i>Implied Powers</i> • <i>National Bank</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared that Congress had the right to charter a National Bank under the Elastic Clause of the Constitution • Established the implied powers doctrine -- that Congress has powers not explicitly stated in the Constitution
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Dred Scott V. Sanford</u> 1857</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Slavery</i> • <i>Federal Power</i> • <i>Property Rights</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared that blacks were not citizens • Declared slaves to be property • Held that the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the 5th Amendment and was, therefore, an unconstitutional seizure of property

<p><u>Plessy V. Ferguson</u> 1896</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Equal Protection under the Laws</i> • <i>Minority Rights</i> • <i>Segregation</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that state laws requiring segregated railroad cars were constitutional • Established the "separate but equal" doctrine -- that segregation was constitutional provided that equal facilities were provided
<p><u>Schenck V. US</u> 1919</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Freedom of Speech</i> • <i>Federal Power</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that the First Amendment guarantee of Freedom of speech is not absolute and that the federal government had greater latitude to limit speech during war than during peace • Established the "clear and present danger" doctrine: Congress can limit speech which poses a clear and present danger of creating ills that Congress has the power to prohibit
<p><u>Korematsu V. US</u> 1944</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presidential Power</i> • <i>Rights of Minorities</i> • <i>Equal Protection</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that the presidential order to place Japanese Americans in internment camps, to "to protect national security" during WW II was constitutional.
<p><u>Brown V. Board of Education, Topeka, Ks.</u> 1954</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Minority Rights</i> • <i>Segregation</i> • <i>Education</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that segregation in schools was a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment • Overturned Plessy V. Ferguson; Separate schools are "inherently unequal."
<p><u>Baker V. Carr</u> 1962</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Voting Rights</i> • <i>Equal Protection</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordered states to follow "one person, one vote" rule when redistricting (redrawing Congressional districts) after the census.

<p><u>Engle V. Vitale</u> 1962</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Freedom of religion</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that state laws which require prayer are a violation of the establishment clause in the First Amendment
<p><u>Gideon V. Wainwright</u> 1963</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rights of the accused</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that defendants must be provided a lawyer if they cannot afford one
<p><u>Miranda V. Arizona.</u> 1966</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rights of the accused</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police must inform suspects of their 5th and 6th Amendment rights at the time of their arrest
<p><u>Roe V. Wade</u> 1973</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Women's Rights</i> • <i>Right to Privacy</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that state laws banning abortion are a violation of the right to privacy.
<p><u>US V. Nixon</u> 1973</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Executive Privilege</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held that the doctrine of "executive privilege" did not protect tapes of conversations in the Nixon Whitehouse • Ordered Nixon to turn the tapes over to Congress