

## Supreme Court Cases summaries for U.S. History

<b><i>Marbury v. Madison (1803)</i></b>	This case establishes the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review.
<b><i>Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)</i></b>	Maryland was trying to tax the national bank and the Court ruled that federal law was stronger than the State law.
<b><i>McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)</i></b>	Maryland imposed a tax on the Bank of the United States and questioned the federal government's ability to grant charters without explicit constitutional sanction. The Supreme Court held that the tax unconstitutionally interfered with federal supremacy and ruled that the Constitution gives the federal government certain implied powers.
<b><i>Worcester V. Georgia (1832)</i></b>	The Supreme Court decision was that the Cherokee Indians were entitled to federal protection from the actions of state governments which would infringe on the tribe's sovereignty. President Andrew Jackson ignored the decision. Created the Indian Removal Act and that led to the Trail of Tears.
<b><i>Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)</i></b>	The Court ruled that a slave who had escaped to a free state enjoyed no rights as a citizen and Congress had no right to ban slavery in the territories.
<b><i>Munn v. Illinois (1866)</i></b>	The Supreme Court upheld the Granger laws. The Munn case allowed states to regulate certain businesses within their borders, including railroads, and is commonly regarded as a milestone in the growth of federal government regulation.
<b><i>Wabash v. Illinois (1866)</i></b>	The Court stated that individual states could control trade in their states, but could not regulate railroads coming through them. Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over interstate commerce.

<b><i>Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)</i></b>	This decision legalized state ordered segregation so long as the facilities for blacks and whites were equal. <b><u>“Separate But Equal”</u></b>
<b><i>Standard Oil v. United States (1911)</i></b>	The Court found the Standard Oil Company guilty of monopolizing the petroleum industry through a series of abusive actions.
<b><i>Schenck v. United States (1919)</i></b>	The Supreme Court decides that any actions taken that present a “clear and present danger” to the public or the government is not allowed. This case can limit free speech.
<b><i>Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States (1935)</i></b>	Congress cannot delegate legislative power over industry codes to the President.
<b><i>United States v. Butler (1936)</i></b>	This case was during the New Deal. The Court ruled the AAA unconstitutional because its intrastate tax on the processing of foods.
<b><i>Korematsu v. United States (1944)</i></b>	The Supreme upheld an order providing for the relocation of Japanese Americans. It was not until 1988 that Congress formally apologized and agreed to pay \$20,000 to each survivor.
<b><i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)</i></b>	The Court ruled that segregation was a violation of the Equal Protection clause and that “separate but equal” has no place in society.
<b><i>Mapp v. Ohio (1961)</i></b>	Established the exclusionary rule was applicable to states. Evidence seized illegally cannot be used in court.
<b><i>Baker v. Carr (1962)</i></b>	This establishes one man – one vote. It created the guidelines for drawing up congressional districts and guaranteed a more equitable system of representation to the citizens of each state.
<b><i>Engel v. Vitale (1962)</i></b>	Banned formal prayer in schools. The government will not make any religion an “official” religion.

<b><i>Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)</i></b>	The Supreme unanimously ruled that State courts were required under the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution to provide a lawyer in criminal cases where defendants are unable to afford their own attorneys.
<b><i>Miranda v. Arizona (1966)</i></b>	The police must inform suspects of their rights before questioning.
<b><i>Tinker v. Des Moines (1969)</i></b>	Students do not lose their Constitutional rights when they entered the building but they can be limited if they cause a disruption.
<b><i>The New York Times Co. v. United States (1971)</i></b>	If the government wishes to censor information before it is printed or published, it must prove in court that the information will endanger national security.
<b><i>Roe v. Wade (1973)</i></b>	This case legalized abortion on the basis of a woman's right to privacy.
<b><i>United States v. Nixon (1974)</i></b>	The unanimous decision that held the doctrine of executive privilege was implicit in the Constitution but could not be extended to protect documents relevant to criminal prosecutions.
<b><i>University of California v. Bakke (1978)</i></b>	The Court upheld that while affirmative action systems are constitutional, a quota system on race is unconstitutional.
<b><i>New Jersey v. T.L.O. (1985)</i></b>	The Court decided that a student may be searched if there is "reasonable ground" for doing so.
<b><i>Clinton v. Jones (1997)</i></b>	The Court ruled that the President is not immune from civil litigation and the judicial process. In addition, the Court stated that although branches are separate the branches have the right to exercise control over one another.