

Court Cases Change

Trace how Supreme Court decisions shaped national and state power.

8.18 "Government. The student understands the impact of landmark Supreme Court cases. The student is expected to: identify the origin of judicial review; summarize the issues, decisions, and significance of landmark Supreme Court cases..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle the sentence that explains where judicial review came from. For each case, label the sentence or clause about the legal conflict with I for issue, the Court's ruling with D for decision, and the result for government or society with S for significance or impact.

Four Decisions, Lasting Effects

- ① The Constitution created the Supreme Court, but it did not plainly state that the Court could strike down a federal law. In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), William Marbury asked the Court to order Secretary of State James Madison to deliver his judicial commission. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 giving the Court that power conflicted with the Constitution. This decision established judicial review, the Court's power to declare laws unconstitutional.
- ② In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), Maryland tried to tax the national bank operating in the state. The Court ruled that Congress had implied power under the Necessary and Proper Clause to create the bank, and that Maryland could not tax it. The ruling strengthened federal power by confirming that states cannot interfere with valid national actions. In *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), New York granted a steamboat monopoly that blocked a federally licensed competitor. The Court ruled that Congress controls interstate commerce, expanding federal authority over trade between states.
- ③ *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) began when Dred Scott, an enslaved man, sued for freedom after living with his owner in free territory. The Court ruled that Black people, whether enslaved or free, could not be U.S. citizens and could not sue in federal court. It also said Congress lacked power to ban slavery in the territories, striking down the Missouri Compromise. The decision protected slavery, angered many Northerners, deepened sectional conflict, and helped push the nation closer to civil war.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What case established judicial review, and what power did judicial review give the Supreme Court?

2 What was the issue in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, and how did the Court's decision strengthen federal power?

3 How did *Gibbons v. Ogden* change authority over trade between states?

4 Identify two ways the *Dred Scott* decision affected life in the United States.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

A state blocks a federally licensed ferry that carries passengers between two states. Write three or four sentences that identify the issue, predict how the Supreme Court would likely rule using *Gibbons v. Ogden*, and explain the effect of that ruling on federal and state power.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle the sentence that explains where judicial review came from. For each case, label the sentence or clause about the legal conflict with I for issue, the Court's ruling with D for decision, and the result for government or society with S for significance or impact. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What case established judicial review, and what power did judicial review give the Supreme Court?	Marbury v. Madison established judicial review, giving the Supreme Court power to declare laws unconstitutional.
2	What was the issue in McCulloch v. Maryland, and how did the Court's decision strengthen federal power?	Maryland tried to tax the national bank. The Court said Congress could create the bank and Maryland could not tax it, confirming that states cannot interfere with valid national actions.
3	How did Gibbons v. Ogden change authority over trade between states?	The Court ruled that Congress controls interstate commerce, expanding federal authority over trade between states.
4	Identify two ways the Dred Scott decision affected life in the United States.	It protected slavery, angered many Northerners, deepened sectional conflict, and helped move the nation closer to civil war. Any two effects are acceptable.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The issue is whether a state may block a ferry that travels between states. Based on Gibbons v. Ogden, the Court would likely rule that Congress has authority over this interstate commerce. The state could not use its rule to block the federally licensed ferry. This ruling would strengthen federal power over trade and travel between states.

Accept predictions that correctly apply Gibbons v. Ogden by recognizing Congress's authority over interstate commerce and limiting the conflicting state action. Students should identify an issue, a likely decision, and a federal-state impact.