

AP US History - Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and Important Cases

1. John Jay
 - Term start: October 19, 1789
 - Term end: June 29, 1795
 - Death: May 17, 1829
 - President: Washington

2. John Rutledge
 - Term start: August 12, 1795
 - Term end: December 28, 1795
 - Death: June 21, 1800
 - President: Washington

3. Oliver Ellsworth
 - Term start: March 8, 1796
 - Term end: December 15, 1800
 - Death: November 26, 1807
 - President: Washington

4. John Marshall
 - Term start: February 4, 1801
 - Term end: July 6, 1835
 - Death: July 6, 1835 (died in office)
 - President: John Adams (Federalist)

5. Roger B. Taney
 - Term start: March 28, 1836
 - Term end: October 12, 1864 (died in office)
 - Death: October 12, 1864
 - President: Jackson (D)

6. Salmon P. Chase
 - Term start: December 15, 1864
 - Term end: May 7, 1873 (died in office)
 - Death: May 7, 1873
 - President: Lincoln (R)

7. Morrison Waite
 - Term start: March 4, 1874
 - Term end: March 23, 1888 (died in office)
 - Death: March 23, 1888
 - President: Grant (R)

8. Melville Fuller
 - Term Start: October 8, 1888
 - Term end: July 4, 1910 (died in office)
 - Death: July 4, 1910
 - President: Cleveland (D)

9. Edward Douglass White
 - Term start: December 19, 1910
 - Term end: May 19, 1921 (died in office)
 - Death: May 19, 1921
 - President: Taft (R)

10. William Howard Taft
 - Term start: July 11, 1921
 - Term end: February 3, 1930
 - Death: March 8, 1930
 - President: Harding (R)

11. Charles Evans Hughes
 - Term start: February 24, 1930
 - Term end: July 1, 1941
 - Death: August 27, 1948
 - President: Hoover (R)

12. Harlan F. Stone
 - Term start: July 3, 1941
 - Term end: April 22, 1946 (died in office)
 - Death: April 22, 1946
 - President: F. D. Roosevelt (D)

13. Fred M. Vinson

Term start: June 24, 1946

Term end: September 8, 1953 (died in office)

Death: September 8, 1953

President: Truman (D)

14. Earl Warren

Term start: October 5, 1953

Term end: June 23, 1969

Death: July 9, 1974

President: Eisenhower (R)

15. Warren E. Burger

Term start: June 23, 1969

Term end: September 26, 1986

Death: June 25, 1995

President: Nixon (R)

16. William Rehnquist

Term start: September 26, 1986

Term end: September 3, 2005 (died in office)

Death: September 3, 2005

President: Reagan (R)

17. John G. Roberts, Jr.

Term start: September 29, 2005 - present

Incumbent

President: G. W. Bush (R)

Cases

Marbury v. Madison (1803, Marshall). The court established its role as the arbiter of the constitutionality of federal laws, the principle is known as judicial review

Fletcher v. Peck (1810, Marshall). The decision stems from the Yazoo land cases, 1803, and upholds the sanctity of contracts.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819, Marshall). The Court ruled that states cannot tax the federal government, i.e. the Bank of the United States; the phrase "the power to tax is the power to destroy"; confirmed the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. Also important for the Necessary and Proper clause – leads to much broader interpretation of the constitution.

Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819, Marshall). New Hampshire had attempted to take over Dartmouth College by revising its colonial charter. The Court ruled that the charter was protected under the contract clause of the U. S. Constitution; upholds the sanctity of contracts.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824, Marshall). Clarified the commerce clause and affirmed Congressional power over interstate commerce.

Johnson v. McIntosh (1823, Marshall). Established that Indian tribes had rights to tribal lands that preceded all other American law; only the federal government could take land from the tribes.

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831, Marshall). "The conditions of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any two people in existence," Chief Justice John Marshall wrote, "their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian...(they were a) domestic dependent nation." Established a "trust relationship" with the tribes directly under federal authority.

Worcester v. Georgia (1832, Marshall). Established tribal autonomy within their boundaries, i.e. the tribes were "distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries within which their authority is exclusive." Recognized Cherokee rights to remain in Georgia. Led to Jackson's famous remark, "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it."

Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837, Taney). The interests of the community are more important than the interests of business; the supremacy of society's interest over private interest.

Prigg v. Pennsylvania. (1842, Taney) The Court ruled that states did not have to enforce the return of fugitive slaves, that the responsibility lay with the federal government. Was pro-

slavery in that it struck down a Pennsylvania law that sought to thwart the Fugitive Slave clause and Act. Ultimately, led northern states to seek other ways to avoid cooperating with the South on the issue of fugitive slaves. By making the issue a federal forced the issue back onto the national stage and prevented a state by state solution.

Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842). Declared that labor unions were lawful organizations and that the strike was a lawful weapon.

Scott v. Sanford (1857, Taney). Speaking for a widely divided court, Chief Justice Taney ruled that Dred Scott was not a citizen and had no standing in court; Scott's residence in a free state and territory had not made him free since he returned to Missouri; Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in a territory (based on the 5th Amendment right of a person to be secure from seizure of property), thus voiding the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Ex parte Milligan (1866). Ruled that a civilian cannot be tried in military courts while civil courts are available.

Civil Rights Cases of 1883. (A single decision on a group of cases with similar legal problems). Legalized segregation with regard to private property.

Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois (1886). Declared state-passed Granger laws that regulated interstate commerce unconstitutional.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. v. Minnesota (1890). Found that Granger law regulations were violations of the 5th Amendment right to property.

Pollock v. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (1895). Declared the income tax under the Wilson-Gorman Tariff to be unconstitutional.

U. S. v. E. C. Knight Co. (1895). Due to a narrow interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Court undermined the authority of the federal government to act against monopolies.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). Legalized segregation in publicly owned facilities on the basis of "separate but equal."

"Insular Cases" / Downes v. Bidwell (1901). Confirmed the right of the federal government to place tariffs on goods entering the U. S. From U. S. Territories on the grounds that "the Constitution does not follow the flag." Essentially allowed the denial of constitutional rights to inhabitants of territories acquired by the United States .

Northern Securities Co. v. U. S. (1904). Re-established the authority of the federal government to fight monopolies under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Lochner v. New York (1905). Declared unconstitutional a New York act limiting the working hours of bakers due to a denial of the 14th Amendment rights. Challenge to

Progressive legislation designed to help workers – demonstrated the conservative nature of the court as it sided with business interests in the name of upholding contracts.

Muller v. Oregon (1908). First case to use the "Brandeis brief" – the use of scientific information and social science research to support a decision, rather than just law and legal precedent; recognized a 10-hour work day for women laundry workers on the grounds of health and community concerns.

Hammer v. Dagenhart (1918). Declared the Keating-Owen Act (a child labor act) unconstitutional on the grounds that it was an invasion of state authority.

Schenck v. U. S. (1919). Unanimously upheld the Espionage Act of 1917 which declared that people who interfered with the war effort were subject to imprisonment; declared that the 1st Amendment right to freedom of speech was not absolute; free speech could be limited if its exercise presented a "clear and present danger."

Adkins v. Children's Hospital (1923). Declared unconstitutional a minimum wage law for women on the grounds that it denied women freedom of contract.

Schechter v. U. S. (1936). Sometimes called "the sick chicken case." Unanimously declared the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) unconstitutional on three grounds: that the act delegated legislative power to the executive; that there was a lack of constitutional authority for such legislation; and that it sought to regulate businesses that were wholly intrastate in character.

Korematsu v. U. S. (1941). The court upheld the constitutionality of detention camps for Japanese-Americans during World War 2.

Ex parte Endo (1944). The court forbade the internment of Japanese-Americans born in the U. S. (Nisei)

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954, Warren). Unanimous decision declaring "separate but equal" unconstitutional.

Cooper v. Aaron (1958)

Holding: *States cannot nullify decisions of the federal courts.* Several government officials in southern states, including the governor and legislature of Alabama, refused to follow the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. They argued that the states could nullify federal court decisions if they felt that the federal courts were violating the Constitution. The Court unanimously rejected this argument and held that only the federal courts can decide when the Constitution is violated.

Mapp v. Ohio (1961) Holding: Illegally obtained material cannot be used in a criminal trial. While searching Dollree Mapp's house, police officers discovered obscene materials and arrested her. Because the police officers never produced a search warrant, she argued that the materials should be suppressed as the fruits of an illegal search and seizure. The Supreme Court agreed and applied to the states the exclusionary rule from *Weeks v. United States* (1914).

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963). Extends to the defendant the right of counsel in all state and federal criminal trials regardless of their ability to pay. Gideon was accused of committing a felony. Being indigent, he petitioned the judge to provide him with an attorney free of charge. The judge denied his request. The Supreme Court ruled for Gideon, saying that the Sixth Amendment requires indigent criminal defendants to be provided an attorney free of charge.

Escobedo v. Illinois (1964). Ruled that a defendant must be allowed access to a lawyer before questioning by police.

Miranda v. Arizona (1966). The court ruled that those subjected to in-custody interrogation be advised of their constitutional right to an attorney and their right to remain silent. After hours of police interrogations, Ernesto Miranda confessed to rape and kidnapping. At trial, he sought to suppress his confession, stating that he was not advised of his rights to counsel and to remain silent. The Supreme Court agreed, holding that police must inform suspects of their rights before questioning.

Terry v. Ohio (1968) Holding: Stop and frisks do not violate the Constitution under certain circumstances. Observing Terry and others acting suspiciously in front of a store, a police officer concluded that they might rob it. The officer stopped and frisked the men. A weapon was found on Terry and he was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon. The Supreme Court ruled that this search was reasonable.

Roe v. Wade (1973). The court legalized abortion by ruling that state laws could not restrict it during the first three months of pregnancy. Based on 4th Amendment rights of a person to be secure in their persons.

U. S. v. Richard Nixon (1974). The court rejected Richard Nixon's claim to an absolutely unqualified privilege against any judicial process. The special prosecutor in the Watergate affair subpoenaed audio tapes of Oval Office conversations. President Nixon refused to turn over the tapes, asserting executive privilege. The Supreme Court ruled that the defendants' right to potentially exculpatory evidence outweighed the President's right to executive privilege if national security was not compromised.

Bakke v. Regents of the University of California (1978). Ambiguous ruling by a badly divided court that dealt with affirmative action programs that used race as a basis of selecting

participants. The court general upheld affirmative action, but with a 4/4/1 split, it was a very weak decision.

Texas v. Johnson (1989). Holding: Even offensive speech such as flag burning is protected by the First Amendment. To protest the policies of the Reagan administration, Gregory Lee Johnson burned an American flag outside of the Dallas City Hall. He was arrested for this act, but argued that it was symbolic speech. The Supreme Court agreed, ruling that symbolic speech is constitutionally protected even when it is offensive.

Clinton v. Jones (1997). Rejecting an appeal by Pres. Clinton in a sexual harassment suit, the Court ruled that a sitting president did not have temporary immunity from a lawsuit for actions outside the realm of official duties.

Boy Scouts of America v. Dale (2000). The Court ruled that the Boy Scouts of America could dismiss a troop leader after learning he was gay, holding that the right to freedom of association outweighed a New Jersey anti - discrimination statute.

Bush v. Gore (2000). The court ruled that manual recounts of presidential ballots in the Nov. 2000 election could not proceed because inconsistent evaluation standards in different counties violated the equal protection clause. In effect, the ruling meant Bush would win the election.

Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)

National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius (2012)

Shelby County v. Holder (2013)