

Name: _____

APUSH Review: Supreme Court Cases In The New Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What does interstate trade mean?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Court In The Early 19th Century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 4.1, I, B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.” • What court case established the “primacy of the judiciary....”? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> - established _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court can declare a _____ unconstitutional • What court cases “asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws”? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> - Congress has sole control over _____ trade, not states • <i>Mcculloch v. Maryland</i> - BUS is constitutional, states _____ tax federal agencies • Key Concept 4.2, I, C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Legislative and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads.....” • What court case supports this statement? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Charles River Bridge (1837)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ could be altered to benefit the general welfare • <i>Charles River Bridge</i> company lost its monopoly on the Charles River <p style="text-align: center;">***Dred Scott*** (Specifically Mentioned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 5.2, II, B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The courts and national leaders made a variety of attempts to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories..... <i>Dred Scott</i> decision, but ultimately failed to reduce conflict” • What was the impact of the <i>Dred Scott</i> decision? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declared that ALL African Americans were NOT _____ • Slaves were deemed _____, could not be taken away • Congress could NOT legislate slavery in the _____ - Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional • Split the _____ Party along sectional lines (N/S) <p style="text-align: center;">The Court In The Late 19th Century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concept 5.3, II, E: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Segregation, violence, Supreme Court decisions..... stripped away African American rights.....” • What court case supports this statement? 	

- Civil Rights Cases (1883):
 - Congress could NOT outlaw racial _____ by _____ and/or groups

*****Plessy v. Ferguson*** (Specifically Mentioned)**

- Key Concept 6.3, II, C:
 - “The Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson that upheld racial segregation helped to mark the end of most of the political gains African Americans made during Reconstruction.”
- What was the impact of this court case?
 - “_____”
 - The South focused on separate - facilities were never equal
 - Later overturned by _____

The Supreme Court and WWI

- Key Concept 7.2, I, C:
 - “Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during WWI.”
- What court case support this statement?
 - _____:
 - “_____”
 - During times of war and crisis, civil liberties decrease (connect to Lincoln’s suspension of _____ during the Civil War)
 - Upheld the _____ Act

The Supreme Court and the _____

- Key Concept 7.1, III, B:
 - “... While conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal’s scope.”
- What court cases support this statement?
 - Butler v. US:
 - Declared the _____ unconstitutional
 - Schechter Poultry v. US:
 - Declared the _____ unconstitutional
- As a result, FDR proposed the _____, but the never had the support to create it

The Supreme Court and WWII

- Key Concept 7.3, III, C:
 - “Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans”
- What court cases support this statement?
 - _____
 - Upheld the legality of FDR’s executive order of _____
 - Fear of _____
 - No evidence of ANY people interred were spying

- Impact of court case?
 - During times of war, rights decrease

*****Brown v. Board*** (Specifically Mentioned)**

- Key Concept 8.2, I, B:
 - “The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, Brown v. Board of Education... to promote greater racial equality”
- What did Brown v. Board do?
 - Declared school segregation _____
 - Used the _____ amendment to support this
- What was the impact?
 - Milestone in the Civil Rights Movement
 - Led to Southern resistance - _____

The Supreme Court During the 1960s

- Key Concept 8.2, III, B:
 - “..... A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties”
- What court cases support this statement?
 - _____:
 - People must have rights read to them at time of arrest (attorney, remain silent - _____ amendment)
 - Escobedo v. Illinois:
 - Right to an _____ at time of arrest
 - Tinker v. Des Moines
 - Students can wear _____ as a sign of protest - _____

Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer:
 - If it is specifically mentioned, _____ the details of the case
 - Be able to provide examples of cases that support the statements made in the curriculum
- DBQ and Essays:
 - Likely part of a larger theme - _____