

# Supreme Court

# Missouri Compromise

- Allowed Missouri into the Union as a slave state
- Allowed Maine into the Union as a free state
- Split the newly purchased Louisiana Territory into two sections
  - North section would be free
  - South section would be slave

# Supreme Court Justice

## ● John Marshall

- Longest serving Justice in American History
  - He served from February 4, 1801 until July 6, 1835
- Served in the House of Representatives
- Served as Secretary of State under President Adams
- Wrote a popular biography of George Washington
- Is responsible for the precedent of Judicial Review

# Marbury v. Madison

- Helped to establish Judicial Review
- Set forth three principles
  - The Constitution is the supreme law of the land
  - When there is a conflict between the Constitution and any other law, the Constitution must be followed
  - The Judicial branch has the duty of upholding the Constitution

# Marbury v. Madison

- This case did the following
  - set the precedent that the Judicial branch must be able to determine when a federal law conflicts with the Constitution
  - When a law does conflict the court must:
    - Nullify or cancel the law
- This was the first time a law was determined to be unconstitutional
  - It helped to define “Checks and Balances”

# Gibbons v Ogden

- This case was brought about over a disagreement over how a steam boat was being run
- The plaintiff attempted to get the man running the steamboat to stop.
- He took his claim to the state government
  - The state government agreed to stop the operation
- Man running the boats was operating under a federal license

# Gibbons v Ogden

- The state court decision was overturned by the Supreme Court
- The case determined that the power to regulate interstate commerce was granted to Congress by the Constitution
- It set the idea that interstate trade was controlled by the federal government
- It was passed to prevent states from overriding federal trade laws

# McCulloch v. Maryland

- This case was set off by an argument over the Second National Bank.
- The state of Maryland stated that Congress did not have the power to create the bank.
- This decision helped set up the “Elastic Clause”
  - This clause stated that congress had all power both expressly given and implied in the Constitution.

# McCulloch v. Maryland

- Allowed the Federal government to pass laws not expressly provided for in the Constitution's list of expressed power
  - Laws had to be in alignment with the powers expressed in the Constitution
- This decision also said that state action may not impede valid constitutional exercises of power by the Federal government