



Mix and Match Cards TEKS Court Cases

Learning Objective: The student will

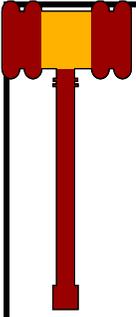
1. Review the precedents set in U.S. Supreme Court cases identified in the TEKS
2. Determine similarities and differences between key court cases.
3. Identify cause and effect relationships between key court cases.

TEKS: 8.5G; 8.18B; 8.18C; US.9J; US.20A; Govt.3C, Govt.12E, Govt. 16A

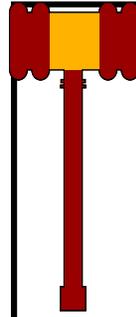
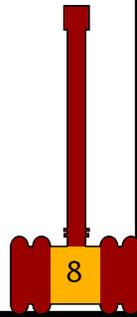
Materials Needed: Sets of the cards (name of case and precedent) cut apart

Teaching Strategy:

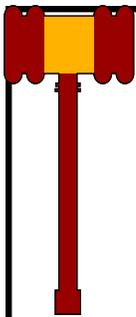
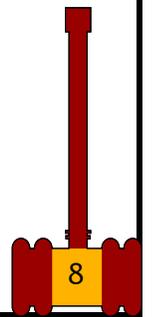
1. Run a copy of the cards and cut them apart. Please note, there is set of cards for 8th grade cases, US history cases, and government cases.
4. Pass out sets of cards to each small group of students. Explain that there are two types of cards—the name of a court case OR the precedent set by a key court case named in the TEKS.
5. Allow them to match the name of the court case with its precedent. After all the cases are matched correctly, have the students place the cases in chronological order. Discuss the similarities and differences between the cases as well as the cause and effect relationship between the cases with the following questions:
 - a. What similarities do you see in the cases?
 - b. What key differences do you see?
 - c. How can you explain the connection or cause and effect relationship of one case to another?
6. After discussing all the cases, students can create a “The Winner Is” bracket (LRE Blueprint) to determine the most significant court case based on a criteria determined by the teacher or use one of the prepared brackets for the respective grade.



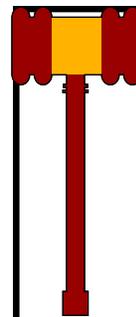
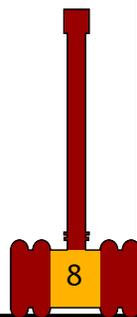
Marbury v. Madison



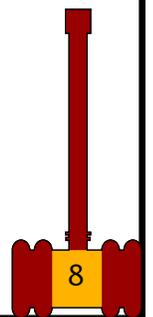
This was the pivotal 1803 U.S. Supreme Court case where for the first time the Court ruled an act of Congress unconstitutional, thus establishing the Court's power of judicial review. Judicial review means that the Supreme Court is the final interpreter of the meaning of the Constitution and can rule actions of the President, the Congress, or the states unconstitutional if, in the opinion of the Court, the action is in conflict with the Constitution.

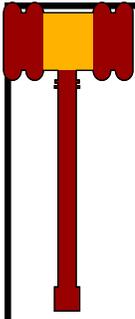


McCulloch v. Maryland

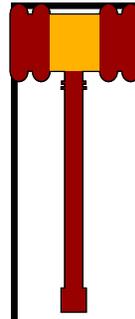
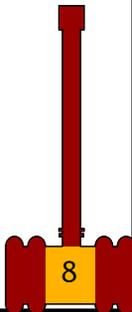


In this 1819 case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the enumerated powers given Congress in the first seventeen paragraphs of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, (the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof...) combined with the "necessary and proper clause" of paragraph 18, give Congress the power to create a Bank of the U. S. The Court also ruled that no state can tax an agency of the national government.

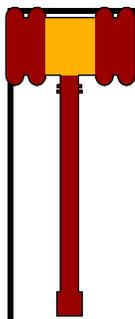
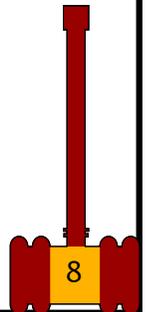




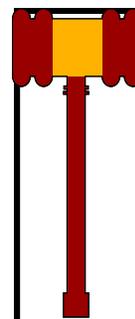
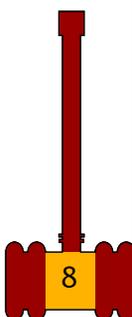
Worcester
v.
Georgia



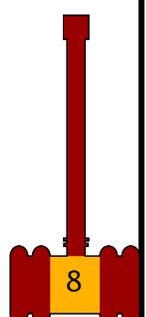
In this 1832 case, the Court established that a state does not have any jurisdiction over “sovereign Indian nations” which may lie within the state’s borders. Even though the Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee Indians, the Indians were still removed from their land. This removal resulted in what became known as the “Trail of Tears” because of the terrible loss of life as the Indians were forced to move to land west of the Mississippi River.

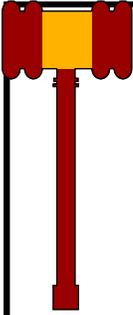


Gibbons
v.
Ogden



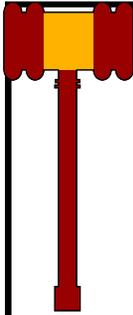
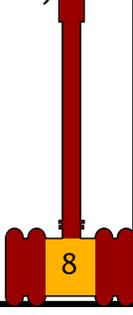
In 1824, the Supreme Court was asked to interpret Congress’ power under the commerce clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution which authorized Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states. The Court defined commerce broadly to mean not only traffic, buying and selling, and interchange of commodities, but also the transportation of those goods from one point to another. If “commerce” commences in one state and crosses over into another, Congress has the power to regulate it. The Court stated that Congress’ power under the commerce clause “is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and knows no limitations other than those prescribed by the Constitution.”





Dred Scott v. Sandford*

(Sanford's name is misspelled in official
Supreme Court records as Sandford)



In 1857, the Court ruled that slaves were not citizens and therefore could not bring suit in the nation's courts. The

Court also ruled that just because a slave had resided in an area where

slavery was forbidden as a result of the Missouri

Compromise of 1820, he was still not free. By this ruling, the Court declared the

Missouri Compromise unconstitutional. This was only the second time in history the

Court had used its power of judicial review to strike down an act of Congress. The first

sentence of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment was later added to the U. S.

Constitution for the purpose of overruling the Court's decision in this case.

