



# Significant Cases and Events: 1874-1921

Rights

## U.S. History

(from the College Board Course & Exam Description)

- Reconstruction
- Failure of Reconstruction
- Western Expansion: Economic, Social, and Cultural Development
- The “New South”
- Responses to Immigration in the Gilded Age
- World War I: Homefront

## Beyond the Bench

- *U.S. v. Cruikshank* (1875)
- The Election of 1876
- *Civil Rights Cases* (1883)
- *Ex parte Crow Dog* (1883)
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)\*
- *U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898)
- *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock* (1903)
- *United States v. Shipp* (1909)
- *Schenck v. United States* (1919)\*

## U.S. Government

(from the College Board Course & Exam Description)

- The Judicial Branch
- The Role of the Judicial Branch
- The Court in Action
- Checks on the Judicial Branch
- First Amendment: Freedom of Speech
- Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety

Commerce

- Technological Innovation
- The Rise of Industrial Capitalism
- Labor in the Gilded Age
- Immigration and Migration in the Gilded Age
- Development of the Middle Class
- Politics in the Gilded Age

- *U.S. v. E.C. Knight Co.* (1895)
- *U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898)
- *Standard Oil Company v. U.S.* (1911)

- The Judicial Branch
- The Role of the Judicial Branch
- The Court in Action
- Checks on the Judicial Branch

Reform

- Reform in the Gilded Age
- Controversies over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age
- The Spanish-American War
- The Progressives

- The Judiciary Act of 1891
- *Pollock v. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.* (1895)
- *Lochner v. New York* (1905)
- *Muller v. Oregon* (1908)
- *Standard Oil Company v. U.S.* (1911)

- Relationship between the States and National Government
- Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism
- Federalism in Action
- The Judicial Branch
- The Role of the Judicial Branch
- The Court in Action
- Government Responses to Social Movements

\*Available on Landmark Cases at [landmarkcases.org](http://landmarkcases.org).



# Significant Cases and Events: 1874-1921

## **United States v. Cruikshank (1875)**

The Supreme Court decision that limited the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment and weakened enforcement of federal Reconstruction policies.

## **The Election of 1876**

The disputed presidential election that many scholars claim marked the end of post-Civil War Reconstruction.

## **The Civil Rights Cases of 1883**

The Supreme Court decision that held the Civil Rights Act of 1875 to be unconstitutional and paved the way for *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) and Jim Crow segregation.

## **Ex parte Crow Dog (1883)**

The Supreme Court decision that upheld Native American tribal sovereignty but paved the way for an expansion of federal authority over crimes committed in Native Territory.

## **The Judiciary Act of 1891**

The law that created the United States Courts of Appeals and helped shape the modern judiciary.

## **United States v. E.C. Knight Company (1895)**

The Supreme Court decision that limited the federal government's power to break up monopolies.

## **Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (1895)**

The Supreme Court decision that declared direct taxes on personal income unconstitutional but was nullified when Congress ratified the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913.

## **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)\***

The landmark decision that legalized racial segregation with its "separate but equal" precedent.

## **United States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898)**

The landmark Supreme Court decision that affirmed birthright citizenship as a protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

## **Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock (1903)**

The Supreme Court decision that affirmed the unrestricted legislative power of Congress in regard to treaties and weakened Native American claims to landholdings.

## **Lochner v. New York (1905)**

The Supreme Court's decision that struck down state limits on work hours in bakeries.

## **United States v. Shipp (1906 and 1909)**

The Supreme Court's first and only criminal trial.

## **Muller v. Oregon (1908)**

The Supreme Court decision that upheld a gender-based state labor law and created a clear legal division between men and women in the workplace.

## **The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey v. The United States (1911)**

The Supreme Court decision that established the "rule of reason" in antitrust law and demonstrated the government's power to regulate monopolies and increase competition

## **Schenck v. United States\***

The landmark decision that affirmed the federal government's authority to interfere with the First Amendment right to free expression if the speech presents a "clear and present danger."

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