



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.



BEYOND THE BENCH / Rights, Commerce, & Reform (1874-1921)

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."

*Available on Landmark Cases at landmarkcases.org.