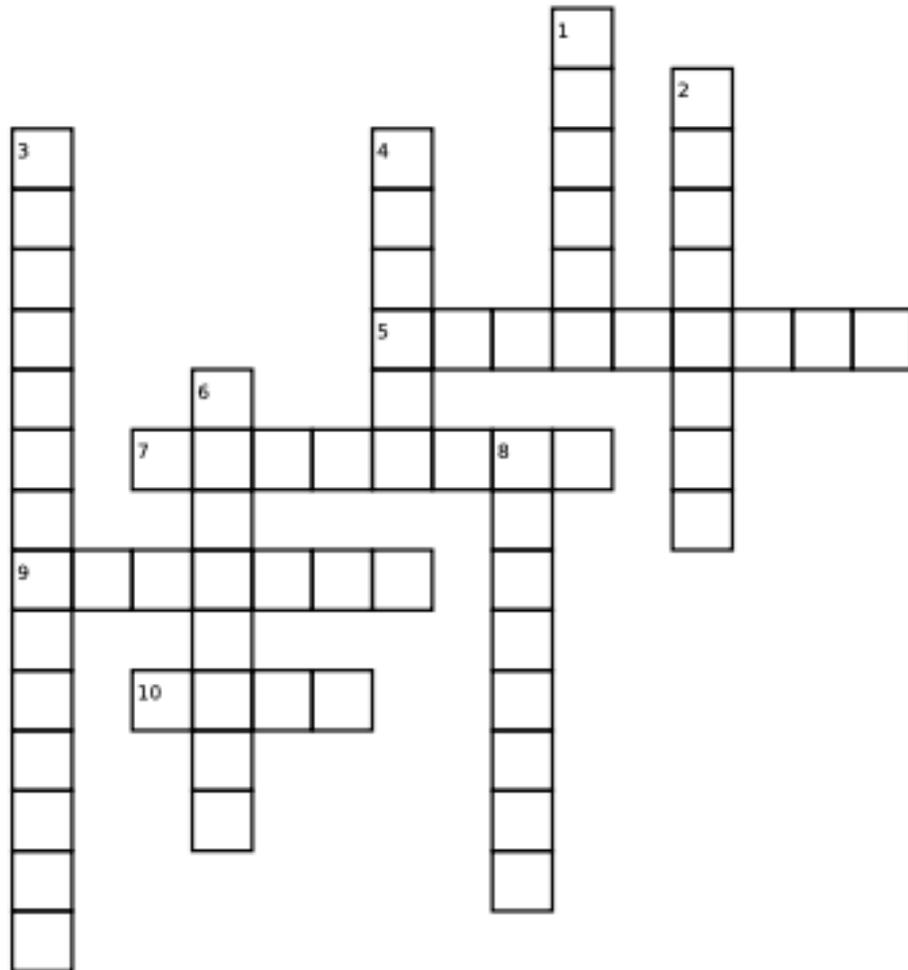




Chief Justice John Marshall Landmark Supreme Court Decisions Crossword Study Guide



DOWN:

1. *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) – The second of John Marshall’s “Trilogy Cases.” In 1830, after Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, the Cherokee argued they composed a foreign nation living in “Georgia” and thus not subject to the state’s laws to remove them or take their land. Marshall ruled that the Cherokee were *not* their own country, but merely “a ward to its guardian” (the U.S.). This case established precedent enabling Andrew Jackson to forcibly _____ the Cherokee from Georgia in the “Trail of Tears” beginning in 1831.

2. *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) – In this court case, Chief Justice John Marshall struck down a state law as unconstitutional for the first time. Marshall ruled that a 1795 state sale of Indian Yazoo reserve land in Georgia to private owners was a binding contract, after Georgia sought to repeal their sale when bribery was revealed in the dealing. Here Marshall protected _____ rights.
3. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) – Marshall’s first Supreme Court Case helped to identify the parameters of the Court’s power and authority by establishing *this* concept.
4. (1816) – This court case concerned land owned, inherited, confiscated, and then sold again in Virginia in the 1780s. In question before—first the Virginia courts, and then the SCOTUS—was two-fold: who was the rightful owner of this tract of Virginia land, and secondly, did the Supreme Court have the authority to overrule state court decisions? John Marshall excused himself from ruling on *Martin v. Hunter’s* _____ because of a conflict of interest.
6. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) – In this court case, John Marshall weighed in on New Hampshire’s efforts to transform Dartmouth College from a privately chartered school to a public institution. Marshall ruled that Dartmouth College’s private charter was a _____ that the state courts of New Hampshire had no power to seize.
8. *Johnson v. M’Intosh* (1823) – The first of John Marshall’s “Trilogy Cases” dealing with Native American land sovereignty, in this case, the Supreme Court ruled that private _____ could not purchase land from Native Americans; only the federal government had this power. *Johnson v. M’Intosh* determined that indigenous people could not “own” land in the United States; they merely occupied land owned by the American government.

ACROSS:

5. *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) – In the third “Trilogy Case,” John Marshall reversed his decision in *Cherokee Nation* (1831), that the Cherokee was *not* a foreign nation and *was* subject to Georgia’s laws (meaning Georgia had the right to remove the Cherokee). In this third case, Marshall ruled that tribal nations *are* _____ and that only the federal government has the right to deal with them.
7. *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1821) – Concerning waterway trading between New York and New Jersey, this court case proved important in determining interstate _____.
9. *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821) – This case originated over _____ tickets authorized by Congress for Washington, D.C. that brothers Cohens tried to illegally sell in Norfolk, Virginia. The Virginia court convicted the brothers. Marshall upheld Virginia’s ruling over the Cohens, but the Supreme Court also ruled that it had the power to review state court decisions.
10. *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) – In this case, the state of Maryland tried to tax the Second _____ of the United States. Marshall ruled that states cannot tax the federal government.

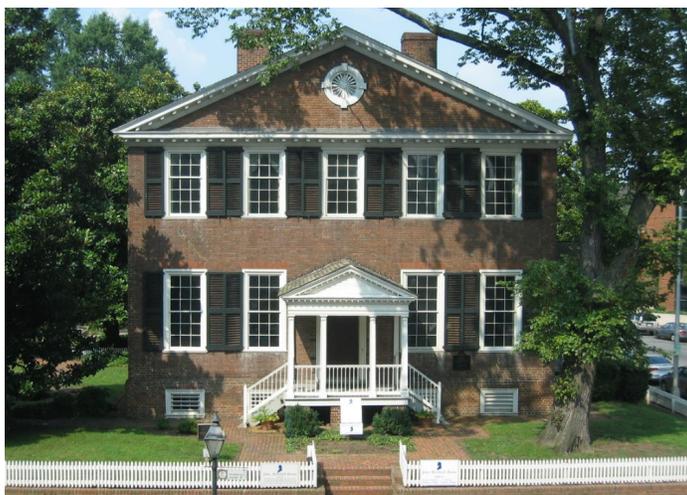
KEY

DOWN:

1. remove
2. property
3. judicial review (no space on puzzle)
4. Lessee
6. contract
8. citizens

ACROSS:

5. sovereign
7. commerce
9. lottery
10. Bank



Preservation Virginia's John Marshall House
818 E. Marshall Street, Richmond, VA 23219
www.johnmarshallhouse.org

Open Friday-Sunday, March-December

Located in the Court End neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, the fourth, longest-serving, and arguably the most influential Supreme Court Chief Justice lived in this 1790 Federal brick home until 1835 with his wife, Polly, 6 children, and 8-12 enslaved servants including Robin, Ned, Peter, and Rachel, among others. His main home, the John Marshall House and the one city block upon which it sat operated as an urban residence in Early Republic Richmond.

Today—a property of Preservation Virginia, the oldest state-wide preservation society—the John Marshall House offers guided tours, educational content and programs, and special events. Join our online community on Facebook and Instagram.