**Brown v. Board: Histories and Legacies**

* *Chisholm v. Georgia (1793)*
  + Issue: Can a citizen sue a state?
  + Rule: Preamble and Article III, Section 2
  + Conclusion: “We the People” are sovereign.
* *Marbury v. Madison (1803)*
  + Issue(s):
    1. Does P have the right to a judicial appointment signed and sealed, yet delivered after the term of office?
    2. If so, does SCOTUS possess the power to grant a writ of mandamus?
  + Rule: Article III, Section 2 and Judiciary Act of 1789
  + Conclusion: The Court possesses neither the powers of the sword nor the purse, only the scales: judicial review.
* *Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)*
  + Issue: Do Southern “slave codes” mandate Northern compliance when people whom the South had enslaved lived in the North?
  + Rule: Missouri Compromise of 1820 and “once free always free”
  + Conclusion: African Americans have “no rights which the White Man [is] bound to respect.”
* *Brown v. Board (1954)*
  + Issue: Does the segregation of public education based solely on race violate the Constitution?
  + Rule: Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and “separate but equal”
  + Conclusion: Separate is unequal.
* *Dobbs v. Jackson (2022)*
  + Five factors that should be considered in deciding whether a precedent should be overruled:
    1. “short-circuited the democratic process,”
    2. lacked grounding in constitutional text, history, or precedent,
    3. tests established were not “workable,”
    4. caused distortion of law in other areas, and
    5. overruling would not upend concrete reliance interests.