

Table I-3 Five Amendments That Overturned Supreme Court Decisions

Amendment	Date Ratified	Supreme Court Decision Overturned
Eleventh	February 7, 1795	<i>Chisholm v. Georgia</i> (1793). In its first major decision, the Court authorized citizens of one state to sue another state in the Supreme Court. The decision angered advocates of states' rights.
Thirteenth	December 6, 1865	<i>Scott v. Sandford</i> (1857). The Court ruled that slaves are property with which Congress may not interfere and that neither slaves nor their descendants are citizens under the Constitution. Ratified in the wake of the Civil War, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments rectified the Court's decision.
Fourteenth	July 9, 1868	<i>Scott v. Sandford</i> (1857)
Sixteenth	February 3, 1913	<i>Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.</i> (1895). The Court declared the federal income tax unconstitutional, occasioning the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment eighteen years later.
Nineteenth	August 18, 1920	<i>Minor v. Happersett</i> (1875). The Court held that, because the right to vote was not among the "privileges or immunities" of U.S. citizenship protected against state infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment, states could limit the right to vote to men. The continued efforts of the women's suffrage movement eventually led to the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.
Twenty-sixth	July 1, 1971	<i>Oregon v. Mitchell</i> (1970). The Court ruled that Congress has the power to lower the voting age to eighteen only for federal, not state and local, elections. At a period when eighteen-year-olds were drafted to serve in the Vietnam War, Congress quickly responded to <i>Mitchell</i> , proposing the Twenty-sixth Amendment in March 1971.

Source: Adapted from Lee Epstein, Jeffrey A. Segal, Harold J. Spaeth, and Thomas G. Walker, *The Supreme Court Compendium: Data, Decisions, and Developments*, 7th ed. (Thousand Oaks, CA: CQ Press, 2021), tables 1–1 and 7–1.