



Chapter 9, section 1

The Republicans Take Power

Content Vocabulary:

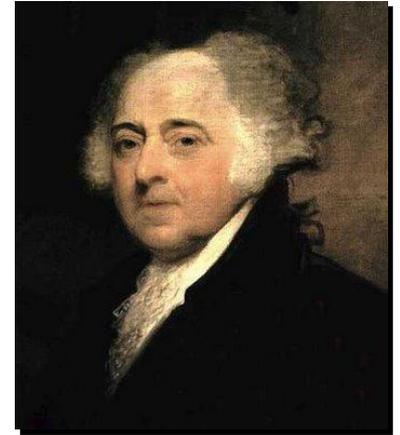
- 1. In *Marbury v. Madison*, three principles of **judicial review** were established to uphold the laws of the Constitution.
- 2. The French philosophy of **laissez faire** means “let people do as they choose.” Jefferson’s use meant the government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs.
- 3. During Jefferson’s presidency, government funds would come only from **customs duties**, or taxes on imported goods, and sales of land.

Election of 1800:

■ Federalists:

□ John Adams- President

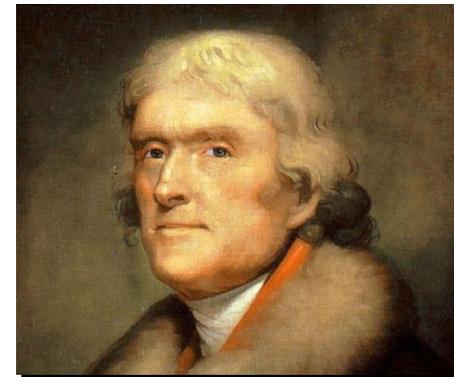
■ Charles Pinckney - 2nd Choice



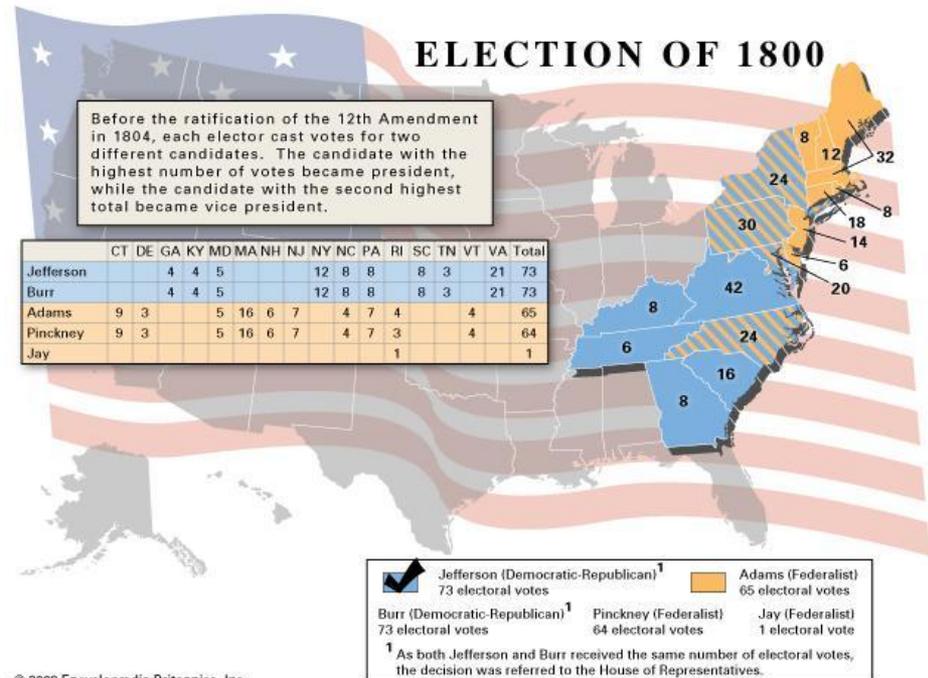
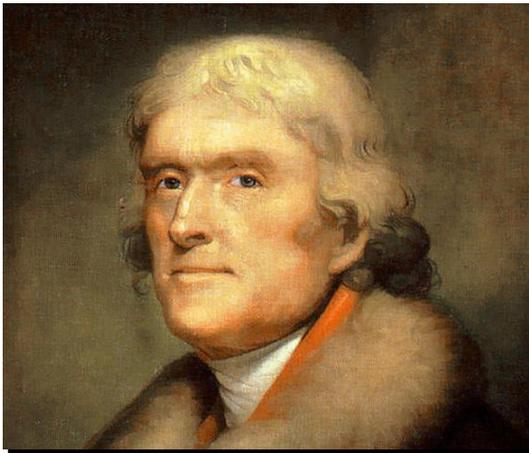
■ Democratic – Republicans:

□ Thomas Jefferson (**) - President

■ Aaron Burr (*) - 2nd Choice

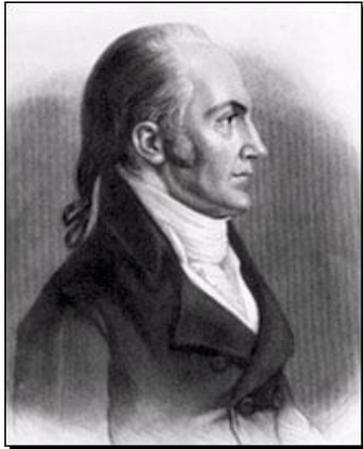


- **Jefferson & Burr TIED in Electoral College**
- **House of Representatives decided the winner after the 36th ballot: Jefferson winner**

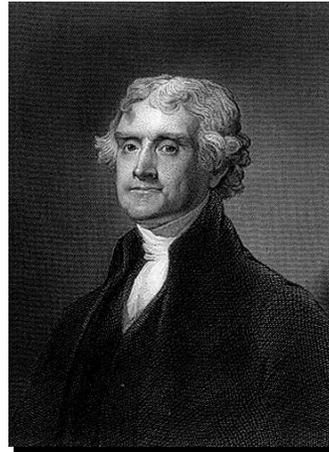


(# 5) What did the 12th Amendment require?

- Electors now had to vote for the president & vice president on **SEPARATE** ballots.



Aaron Burr



Thomas Jefferson

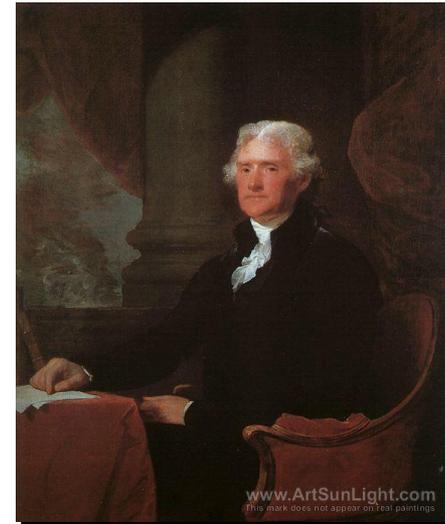
Learning Target:

- *I can explain how the Election of 1800 exposed the flaws of the election process in the Constitution and led the passing of the 12 Amendment to the Constitution.*

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- **(# 6) Jefferson & Republicans limited the powers and size of the government:**
 - **Reduced the size of the Nat. Debt**
 - **Scaled down the Military**
 - **Cut ALL federal internal taxes – including the Whiskey Tax**
 - **Limited the number of govt. employees**
 - **Imposed Customs Duties and \$\$ from Western land sales to raise money**
 - **Freed Citizens arrested under Alien & Sedition Acts**

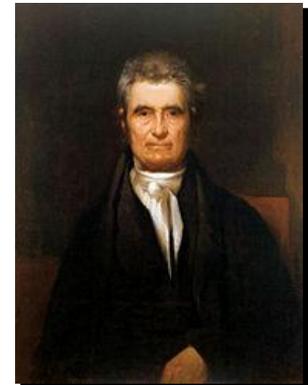
President Jefferson:

- **Strong “State Rights” supporter**
- **Supported “Laissez Faire” form of governing . . . “let people do as they please”**



Judiciary Act of 1801:

- **Established regional courts w/ 16 judges and other judicial officials.**
- **Adams made several last minute appointments as president – one was asking John Marshall to be (# 7) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.**



“Midnight Judges”

- Some of the appointments did not take effect before Adams left office.
- The “commissions” (papers) were not delivered in time, and Jefferson ask James Madison to NOT deliver them.
- William Marbury was one who did not receive his commission.



Marbury v. Madison

- Marbury took his case directly to the Supreme Court
- Marshall turned down his claim: noted that the (#8)Constitution did not give the Court jurisdiction to decide Marbuy's case.
- (#9) 3 Principles of Judicial Review were established:
 - Constitution is the supreme law
 - Constitution must be followed when a conflict between it and any other law
 - Judicial Branch must uphold the Constitution and nullify unconstitutional laws

(#10) Expanded Federal Power . .

- ***Marbury v. Madison*** (1803) – Judicial review principles confirm the ultimate authority of the Supreme Court.
- ***McCulloch v. Maryland*** (1819) – Court held that Congress is allowed to do more than the Constitution expressly authorizes it to do.
- ***Gibbons v. Ogden*** (1824) – Court held that federal law takes precedence over state law in interstate transportation.