

Terms and People

- **Thomas Jefferson** – third President of the United States, elected in 1800
- **Aaron Burr** – Jefferson's running mate in the 1800 election
- **laissez faire** – the idea that the government should not interfere in the economy

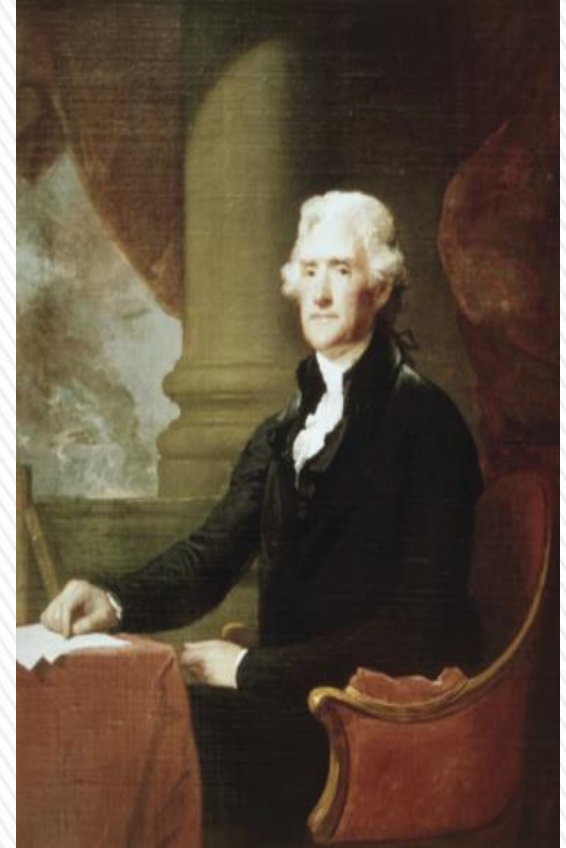


Terms and People

- **John Marshall** – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under President Jefferson
- **judicial review** – the authority of the Supreme Court to strike down unconstitutional laws



Election of 1800 and Jefferson



Objectives

- Describe the outcome of the election of 1800.
- Explain Jefferson's policies as President.
- Discuss the importance of *Marbury v. Madison*.



In April of 1789, George Washington began his term as the first President of the United States.



Washington's **inauguration** was held on April 30, 1789, in New York City.

Washington took pride in his accomplishments.

<p>America had a functioning federal government.</p>	<p>The economy was improving.</p>
<p>He had avoided war.</p>	<p>The Northwest Territory was free from British troops and safe to settle.</p>



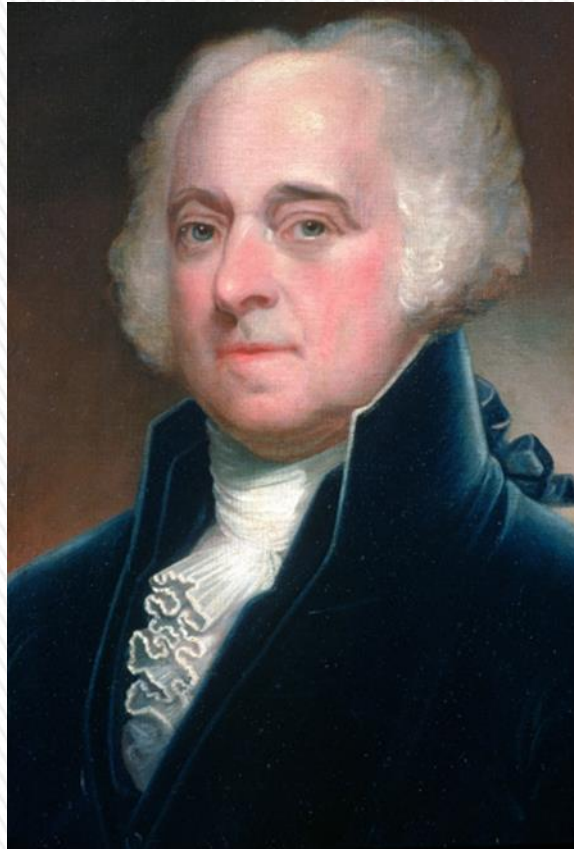
In 1796, Washington published his Farewell Address to fellow Americans.

Washington made two main points:

1. He feared that political divisions would tear the nation apart.
2. He believed that the United States should not become involved in European affairs.



Adams Administration



1797 - 1801





How did Jefferson chart a new course for the government?

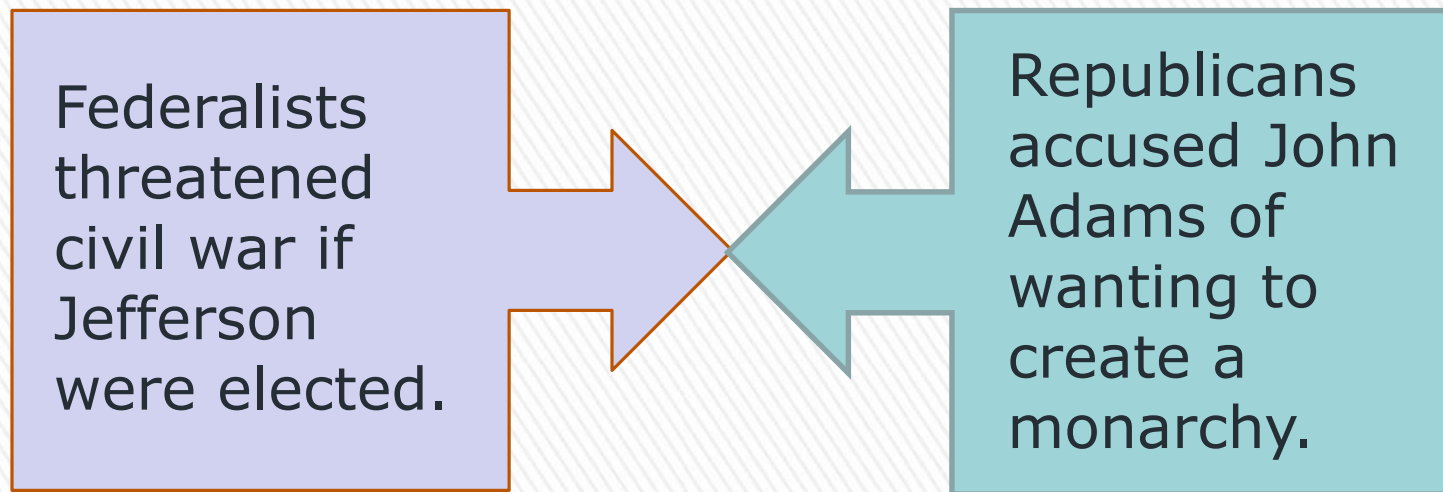
In 1800, President John Adams ran for reelection against **Thomas Jefferson**.

Federalists supported John Adams.

Republicans supported Thomas Jefferson.



The election of 1800 was viciously contested.



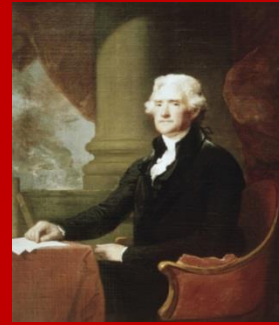
By receiving 73 electoral votes, Jefferson defeated Adams.



However, Jefferson and his running mate, **Aaron Burr**, received the same number of votes.

Thomas Jefferson - 73 Votes

Aaron Burr - 73 Votes



Jefferson

The House of Representatives had to break the tie. They voted for **Jefferson to be President and Burr to be Vice President.**



To avoid this situation in the future, Congress passed the Twelfth Amendment.

Twelfth Amendment

From 1804 on, electors would vote separately for President and Vice President.



Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington, D.C., the new capital.

Jefferson chose a less aristocratic ceremony.

At Jefferson's inauguration:
Jefferson walked to the ceremony.
People did not bow. They shook
Jefferson's hand.

In his inaugural address, **Jefferson urged all Americans to unite.**



Jefferson thought of his election as the “Revolution of 1800.”

Jefferson vowed to change many of the policies of George Washington and John Adams.

His first goal was to limit the power of the federal government.



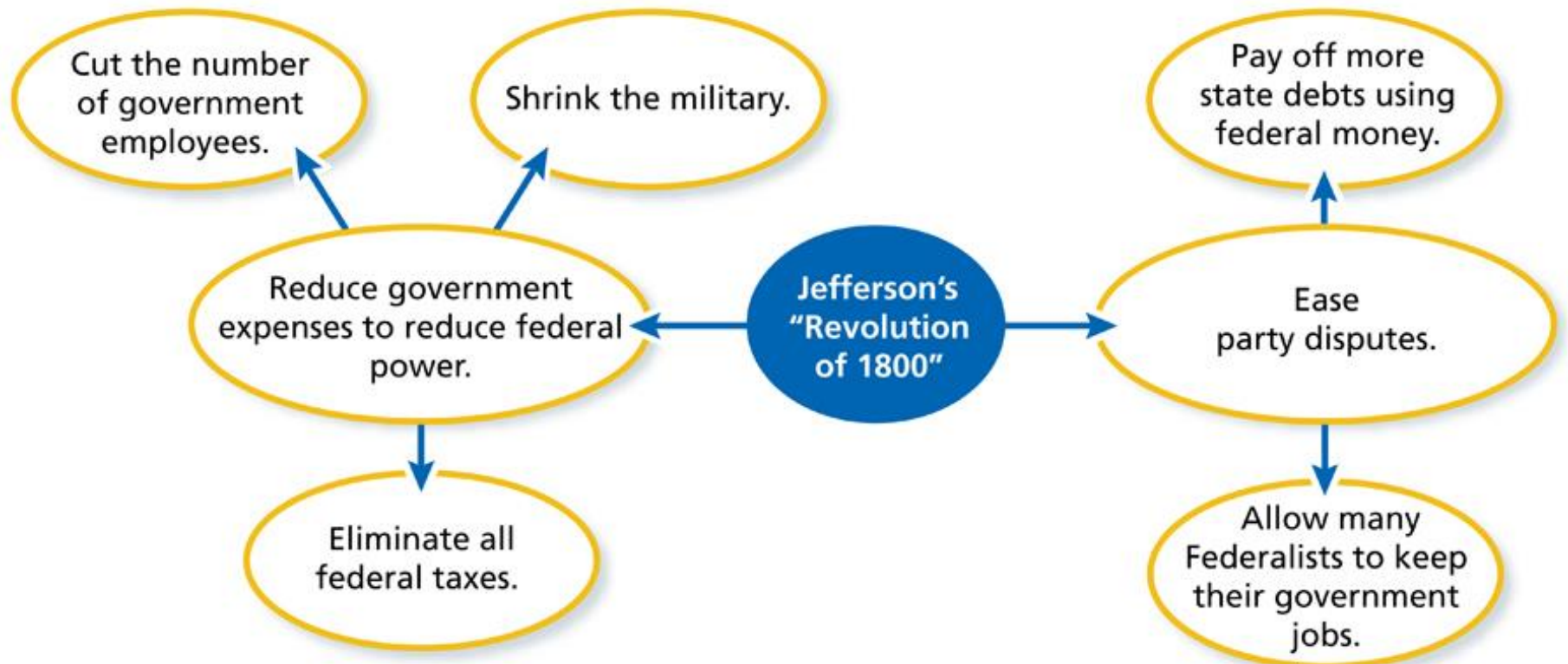
He believed in the idea of **laissez faire**, from the French term for “let alone.”



Jefferson created new Republican policies and kept some existing Federalist policies.

Republican

Federalist



Jefferson also targeted the Sedition Act, which he had long opposed.

Many people had been convicted and fined under the act.

Others had been imprisoned.

Jefferson ordered the fines refunded.

Jefferson released the prisoners.



One Federalist who did not keep his job was Judge William Marbury.

~~Adams had appointed Marbury and other judges in his last hours as President.~~

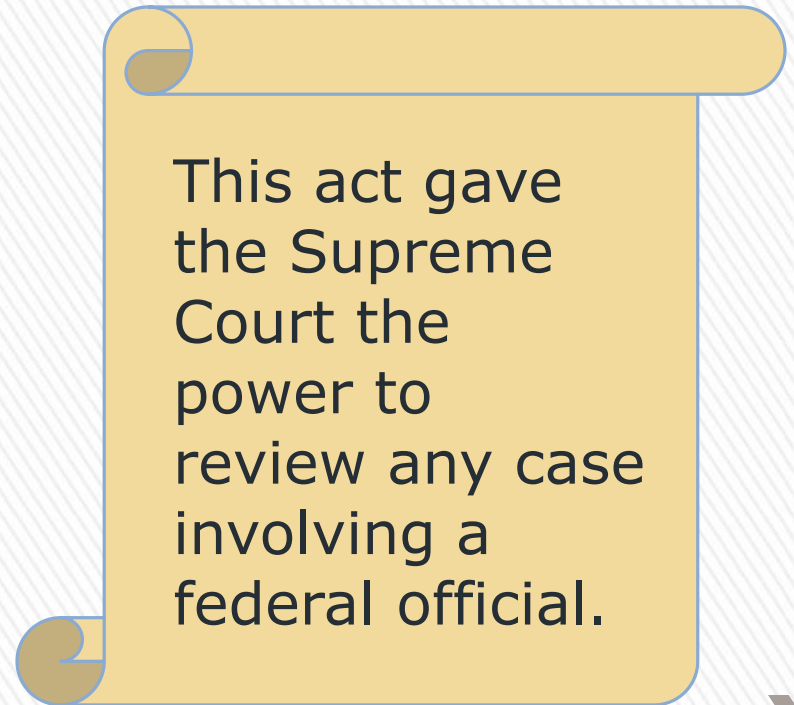
When Jefferson took office, he ordered Secretary of State James Madison not to complete Marbury's appointment.



Jefferson's decision led to the landmark Supreme Court case, *Marbury v. Madison*.

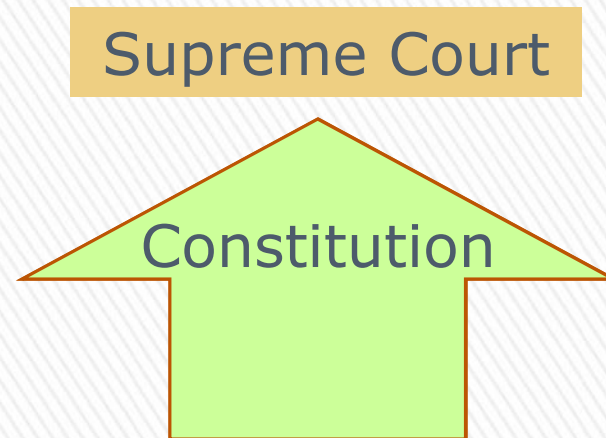
William Marbury sued James Madison, petitioning the Supreme Court to intervene on his behalf.

Marbury cited the Judiciary Act of 1789.



In *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court ruled that the Judiciary Act was unconstitutional.

The ruling stated that the Court's power came from the Constitution, not Congress.

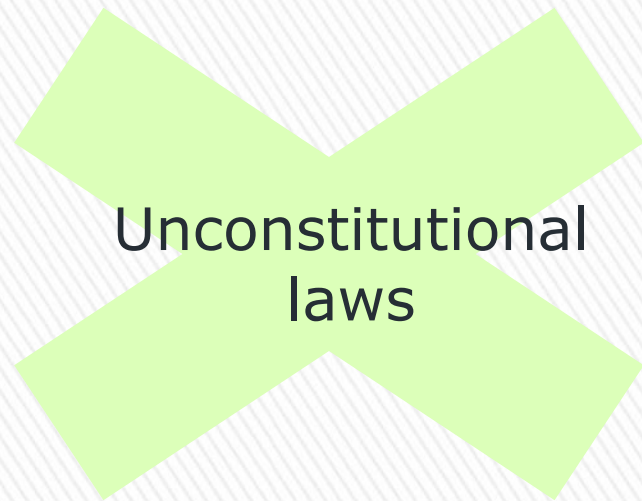


Therefore, Congress did not have the right to give power to the Supreme Court in the Judiciary Act.



Chief Justice **John Marshall** used this case to establish the principle of **judicial review**.

This gives the Supreme Court the authority to strike down unconstitutional laws.



Judicial review remains one of the most important powers of the Supreme Court.



Quiz

1. idea that government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs

2. power of the Supreme Court to decide whether laws passed by Congress are constitutional

3. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under President Jefferson

4. Third President of the United States, elected in 1800

a. Revolution

b. John Marshall

c. Thomas Jefferson

d. judicial review

e. laissez faire

f. Sedition

5. Thomas Jefferson believed that under the Federalists, _____ had become too large and powerful.

6. In the ruling of Marbury vs Madison the supreme court has the authority to strike down _____ laws.

7. Chief Justice _____ wrote the decision that declared the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional.

8. The precedent set in the case of _____ vs _____ gave the Supreme Court the right to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional.

9. What changes did President Thomas Jefferson make to the government?



Tablet:

10 facts on:

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. John Adams

