

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hr: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ch. 8, Section 1- Jefferson Becomes President**

**George Washington video:**

- A.) What are some "presidential firsts" that occurred during Washington's presidency?
- B.) What did Washington sign that declared U.S. could not take sides in foreign feuds?

**John Adams video:**

- A.) During Adams' presidency, what country was attacking U.S. ships en route to Europe? How did many Americans want Adams and Congress to respond?
- B.) What were the 4 laws signed by Adams that violated 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment rights of free speech/press?

1.) List the candidates in the election of 1800. Circle the eventual president and underline the vice president:

**Federalist**

**Democratic-Republicans**

\_\_\_\_\_

2.) As you view the video, list one argument a Jefferson supporter might make against John Adams for president in the election of 1800? \_\_\_\_\_

One argument for Jefferson as president? \_\_\_\_\_

3.) As a result of election problems, the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed. What did the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment call for? \_\_\_\_\_

4.) At his inauguration, Jefferson expressed his support for the will of the majority, \_\_\_\_\_ government, and protection of \_\_\_\_\_.

5.) When Jefferson took office, he acted quickly to set his policies in place. Some of his achievements include:

a.) encouraging Congress to allow the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ acts to expire

b.) lowering \_\_\_\_\_ spending and reducing the size of the \_\_\_\_\_

c.) efforts to eliminate \_\_\_\_\_ taxes such as the whiskey tax

6.) What three things did Jefferson believe the federal government was responsible for?

a.)

b.)

c.)

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### **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**

**Directions:** Marbury v. Madison is an extremely important case in American law that formed the basis of **judicial review**, or the power of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. Below, chart the series of events and eventual results of this landmark case.

#### **Beginning of the Problem**

- Thomas Jefferson officially elected Feb. 17, 1801 and sworn in on March, 4, 1801.
- Federalist legislators and John Adams pass \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, creating 16 new federal judgeships. These judges would later be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Introduction of William Marbury**

- William Marbury would not receive his appointment papers before \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ took office, and demanded that they be delivered to him.
- Marbury then files suit with the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, in an attempt to secure the papers and the appointment.

#### **The Decision**

- Marbury argued the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ gave Supreme Court the right to require that the appointment papers be turned over.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, chief justice of the Supreme Court, wrote in the court's opinion that this part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional.

#### **Significance**

- Establishes Supreme Court's power of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, or the power to declare an act of Congress \_\_\_\_\_.
- Establishes a powerful Supreme Court, one that is able to check the power of the other two branches of government.