

Chapter 11.1 Notes

Jefferson's victory was the first time one political party, Republicans, replaced another, Federalists (Adams) without violence.

Jefferson and his cabinet changed some Federalist policies.

Decreased military spending thus reducing the size of the army & navy.
Repealed domestic taxes such as the whiskey tax and abolished the agency that collected them.

These were both done in an effort to repay national debt.

Both steps angered the Federalists.

Kept the Bank of the U.S. because it was working and seemed 'practical'
Only replaced some Federalists in government positions under pressure from Republicans.

These steps angered the Republicans.

Marbury vs Madison

Adams appointed federal judges just before he left office to get as many Federalists into judgeships as possible. (midnight judges)

Some didn't get their commission before the deadline.

Jefferson ordered Madison, the Secretary of State (Executive Branch) to withhold the commission.

Marbury demanded the Supreme Court force the Executive Branch to give him the position citing that the Judiciary Act gave them the power.

Marshall, a Supreme Court judge, also a Federalist, agreed to hear the case.

Decision: Marbury had legal right to position, BUT the Supreme Court did not have right to force Exec Branch to give it to him.

This set up Judicial Review, which gave Supreme Court tremendous power in National Govt. (states that judicial branch has power to decide whether executive branch actions are constitutional)