

The Jefferson Era

Lesson 1 A New Party in Power

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do governments change?

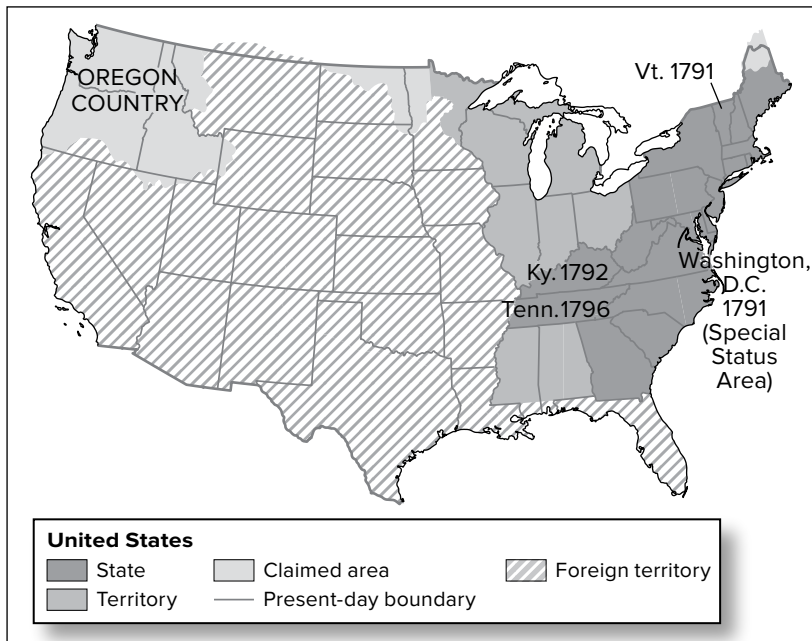
GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What did the election of 1800 show about the nature of politics?*
2. *What did Jefferson want to accomplish during his presidency?*

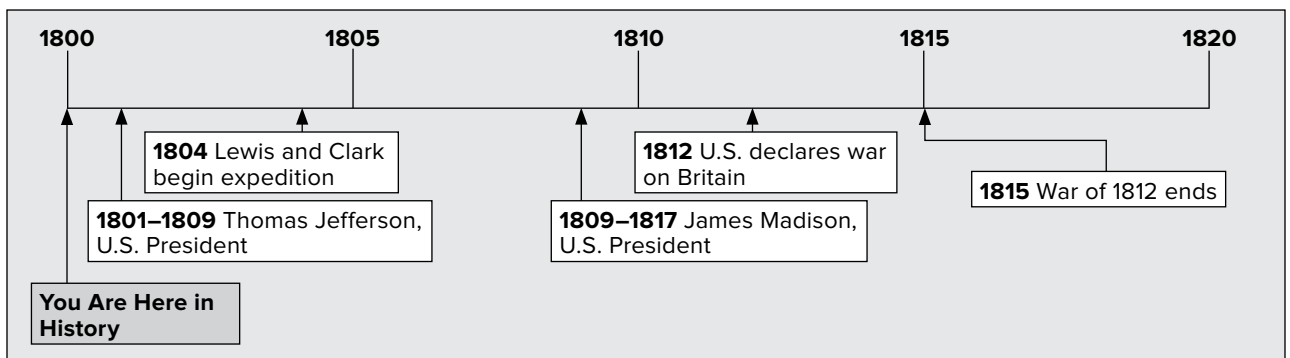
Terms to Know

customs duty tax collected on imported goods
jurisdiction the power or right to interpret and apply a law

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



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Lesson 1 A New Party in Power, *Continued*

The Election of 1800

These were the choices in the election of 1800:

Party	President	Vice President
Federalists	John Adams	Charles Pinckney
Republicans	Thomas Jefferson	Aaron Burr

In 1800, presidential campaigns were not like they are today. The candidates did not travel around the country to ask people to vote for them. Instead, letters were sent to important people and newspapers to give the candidates' views.

Still, in 1800, the two sides fought hard to win. Federalists said Jefferson was "godless." Republicans said Federalists would bring back a monarchy.

In the United States, it is the Electoral College that elects the president. Today, the system is much like it was in 1800.

The Election Process in 1800

1. People choose electors. The electors meet in the Electoral College to elect the president.
2. Electors vote for two people. They do not say which vote is for president and which is for vice president.
3. The person with the most votes becomes president. The person with the next highest number of votes becomes vice president.
4. If there is a tie, the House of Representatives votes.

When the electors voted in 1800, there was a tie. Jefferson and Burr received the same number of votes, so the vote moved to the House of Representatives. The House voted 35 times. Each time the vote was a tie. Finally, one Federalist changed his vote. Jefferson won.

Congress did not want another tie, so in 1803 they changed the Constitution. Congress and the states passed the Twelfth Amendment. This amendment says electors vote once for president and once for vice president.

Jefferson was inaugurated—became president—in 1801. For his inauguration, Jefferson wore plain clothes. He walked to the Senate, where he took the oath of office. Adams was not there.



Listing

1. Who were the presidential candidates in 1800?

Who were the vice presidential candidates in 1800?



Mark the Text

2. The Twelfth Amendment changed how the president was elected. Underline the sentence that tells how the amendment changed the election process.



Reading Check

3. How did political campaigns in 1800 differ from today?

How did Jefferson's inauguration differ from inaugurations today?

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Mark the Text

4. Circle four changes Jefferson made to the federal government.



Identifying

5. Name two ways the government collected money when Jefferson was president.



Critical Thinking

6. Who controlled the courts during Jefferson's presidency?

How did they gain control?



Reading Check

7. Why was the *Marbury v. Madison* ruling important?

Jefferson also made a speech called an inaugural address. In his speech, Jefferson said that he wanted to limit the power and size of the federal government. He thought states should have more power. He thought states could protect freedom better than a large federal government. He also wanted to cut government spending.

Jefferson as President

Jefferson chose to work with people who agreed with his ideas. Together, they made many changes to the federal government. These included:

- lowering the national debt.
- cutting military spending.
- cutting the number of government workers to only a few hundred.
- getting rid of most federal taxes.

The government still needed money, though. Jefferson's government got money from two sources:

- **customs duties** (taxes on imported goods).
- selling land in the West.

Before Jefferson became President, Congress passed a law called the Judiciary Act of 1801. This act set up a system of courts. President Adams moved fast. He appointed, or chose, hundreds of people to be judges in these new courts. Adams used these appointments to keep Jefferson from choosing judges. In this way, Adams made sure the Federalists controlled the courts.

There was a problem, though. These people could not become judges until they got special papers. Some of the judges Adams appointed did not receive their papers before Jefferson became president. Jefferson told Secretary of State James Madison not to deliver them.

One judge who did not receive his papers was William Marbury. Marbury wanted to get his papers. He took his case to the Supreme Court. The court decided it did not have the **jurisdiction**—the legal power—to force Madison to deliver the papers. This case was called *Marbury v. Madison*.

Marbury v. Madison was a very important case. It set up the three principles of judicial review. Principles are basic ideas.

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The head of the Supreme Court was Chief Justice John Marshall. Marshall wrote the court’s opinion. In it he said:

1. The Constitution is the supreme, or highest, law in the country.
2. If the Constitution says one thing and another law says something else, people have to follow the Constitution.
3. The judicial branch (courts) can say laws are unconstitutional.

Marbury v. Madison made the Supreme Court more powerful. Chief Justice Marshall made the Supreme Court stronger in other cases, too. This chart shows three of these cases. It also shows the effect of each case.

Case	Effect
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	Congress can do more than the Constitution specifically says it can do. States cannot tax the federal government.
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>	Federal law takes priority over state law when more than one state is involved.
<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	States cannot make rules about Native Americans. Only the federal government can.

With these decisions, Chief Justice Marshall also strengthened the federal government and weakened the states.

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Check for Understanding

State two facts about the election of 1800.

1. _____
2. _____

List two changes Jefferson made to the federal government during his presidency.

1. _____
2. _____



Identifying

- 8.** What three powers did states lose in the three cases listed in the chart?



Drawing Conclusions

- 9.** Do you think Jefferson was pleased with the decisions in these three cases? Why?



- 10.** Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Write *Election of 1800* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Federalist Candidate*, *Both*, and *Republican Candidate*. List facts about each to compare the candidates and the election’s outcome. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.