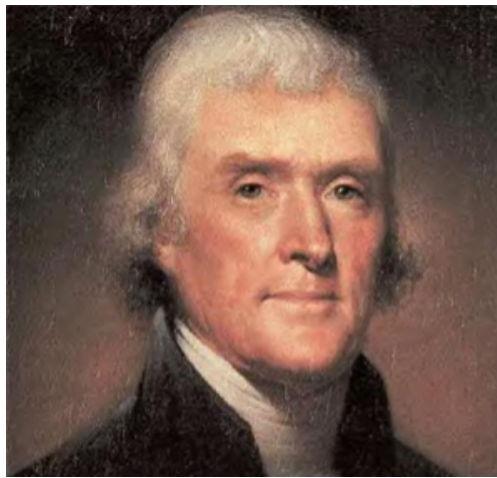


Chapter 10: The Age of Jefferson 1801-1816 (pages 300-327)



George Jefferson



Thomas
Jefferson

This Jefferson...not George
Jefferson!

The Jeffersons
clip



Chapter 10 Section 1: A Republican Takes Office (pages 302-305)

In this section, we will:

- Describe Jefferson's democratic style as president.
- List the actions Jefferson took to reduce the power of the federal government.
- Explain how Chief Justice John Marshall strengthened the Supreme Court.


Key terms this section

- democratic
- laissez faire
- free market
- Marbury v. Madison
- judicial review

Jefferson's Democratic Style

Background information on Thomas Jefferson

- Even though Jefferson came from a wealthy family, he believed that the nation's strength came from ordinary people, such as farmers.
- As president he rejected most Federalist ideas and turned the nation in a new direction.

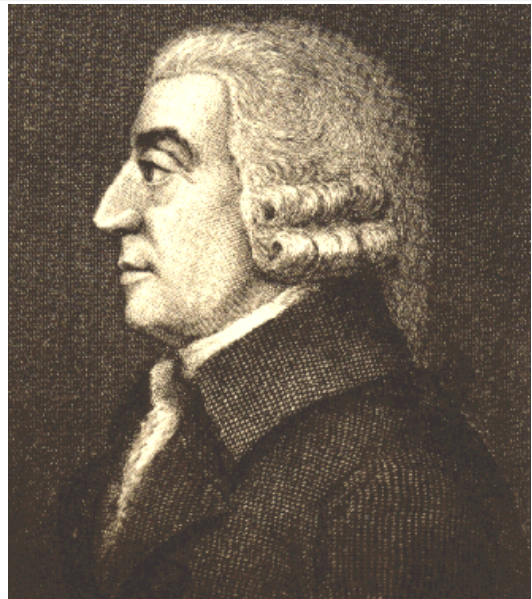
- Jefferson wanted to make sure government was more **democratic**. In other words, he wanted to make sure all citizens had the same rights.
 - He believed everyone had a role to play in the nation's democracy and that everyone was responsible for the preservation of liberty.
 - Jefferson made efforts to show Americans he was an ordinary citizen.
- 
- Federalists were worried that because he supported the French Revolution, they feared Jefferson might bring drastic changes to the United States.
 - Federalists feared he might punish those that had used the Alien and Sedition Acts to jail Republicans.
 - Jefferson calmed these fears in his March 1801 inaugural address. (see page 303)

A Smaller Role for the Federal Government

Core Jeffersonian beliefs

- Jefferson didn't want to punish Federalists; he merely wanted to change their policies.
- Jefferson felt that the federal government was too large and too powerful.

- Jefferson wanted to reduce the federal budget- which is how much the government spends on programs and services. He wanted to keep the federal debt low.
- Secretary of Treasury Albert Gallatin worked toward this goal.
- Jefferson subscribed to an economic idea known as **laissez-faire**, which is a French term meaning "to let alone." Let's look at page 303 for a better understanding of this term.



Adam Smith- he wrote the book called *The Wealth of Nations*

- Smith argued in favor of a **free market; where goods and services are exchanged with little regulation by the government.**
- **Let's talk about what we mean by "government regulation"**



- Laissez faire economists believed that government should play as small a role as possible in economic affairs.
- Quite different from the Federalist idea of government. Explain how!
- How does laissez faire compare with Alexander Hamilton's plan to have the government promote trade and manufacturing?



- Jefferson wanted the government to protect the rights of citizens; but beyond that, he wanted the federal government to take a **less active role** in governing the nation.

- 1) He decreased the size of government departments and cut the federal budget.
- 2) He reduced the size of army and navy.
- 3) He asked Congress to repeal the unpopular whiskey tax.
- 4) Asked Congress to restore the law that allowed foreigners to become citizens after 5 years.

American Under Thomas
Jefferson
15:00



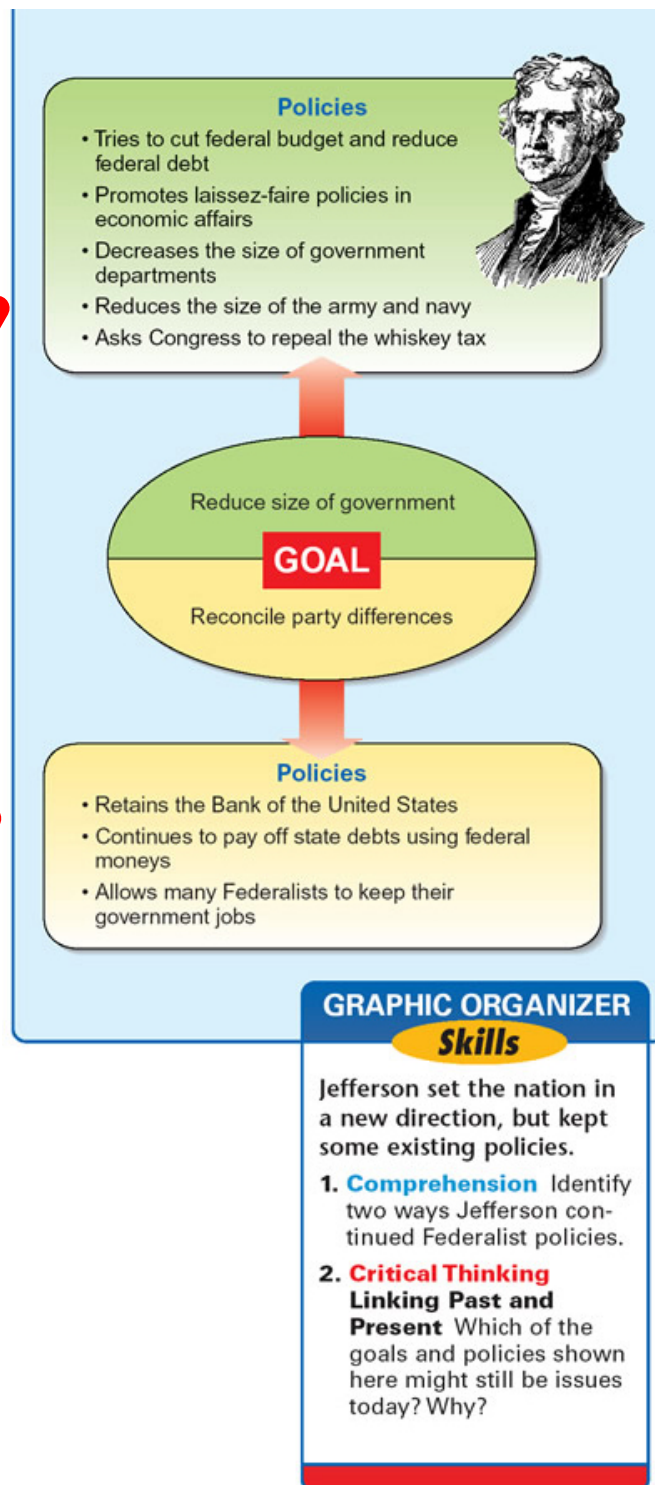
- Jefferson keeps some Federalist programs in place when he becomes President.

- 1) He keeps the Bank of the U.S.
- 2) Federal government continued to pay state debts.
- 3) Jefferson allowed many Federalists to keep their government jobs.



see graphic organizer on next slide

Goals
and
Policies
of
Jefferson



Strengthening the Supreme Court of the United States



- Let's read about the Supreme Court on page 304 and introduce the case called *Marbury versus Madison*.



Marbury vs. Madison
1803 Supreme Court Decision

2:50



- Supreme Court ruled against Marbury.
- The decision set an important precedent.
- It gave the Supreme Court the power to decide whether laws passed by Congress were constitutional and it also gave the Supreme Court the power to reject laws that it considered to be *unconstitutional*...



This power of the court is called judicial review

The Court's decision in Marbury v. Madison increased the power of the Supreme Court.

- Jefferson was upset with the decision because it allowed the Court more power and because it allowed the Federalists to remain strong in the judicial branch of government.
- Ultimately, Jefferson accepted the decision and today judicial review remains one of the most important powers of the Supreme Court.