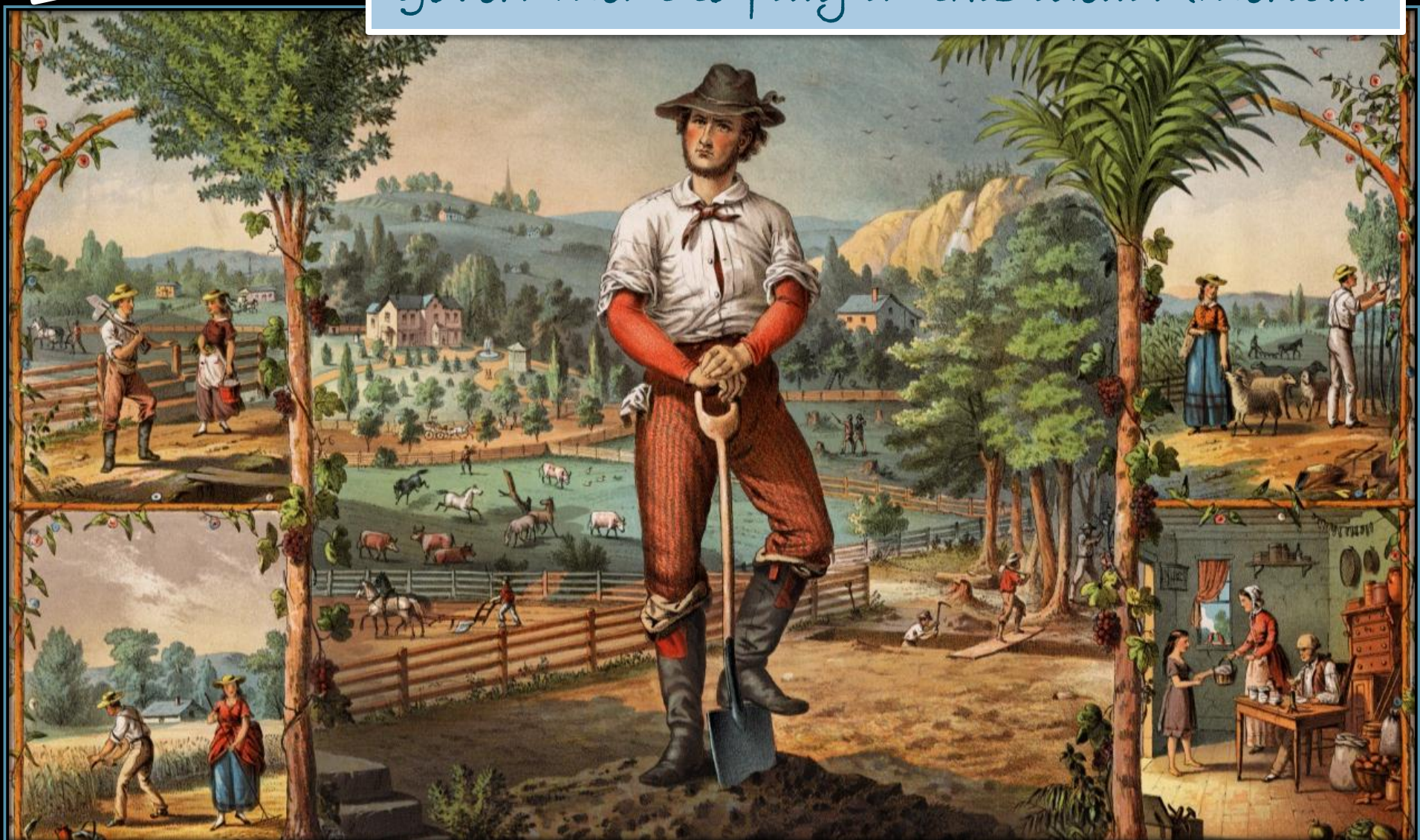


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If this image captures Jefferson's vision of an ideal America, what was his vision?  
What role did Jefferson want the government to play in this ideal America?

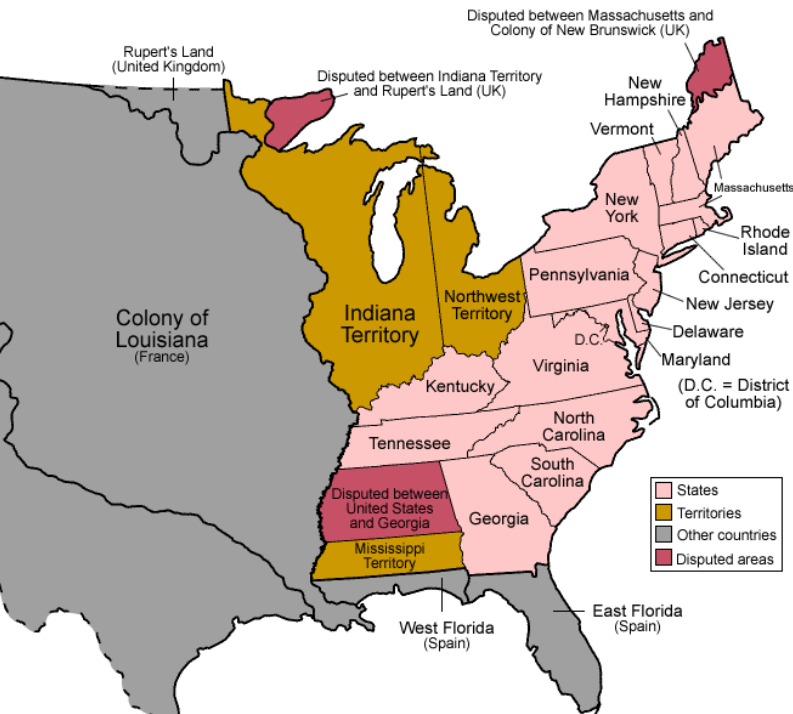


## II. Reducing the Size of the Federal Government

A. Jefferson wanted to reverse **Federalist** policies by **reducing** the size and cost of the national government



Reduce the national government



Restore power to state gov'ts

B. Jefferson believed the government had grown **too large** and powerful

1. He **cut** the size of the army

2. He eliminated **taxes** on whiskey, slaves, and property

3. He allowed the charter of the Bank of the U.S. to **expire**

4. Focused on paying down the federal government's **debt**

C. Jefferson believed that America should be an  
“**agrarian republic**” that protects liberty



## II. Marbury v. Madison

A. Federalists did not want to see their policies destroyed by Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans

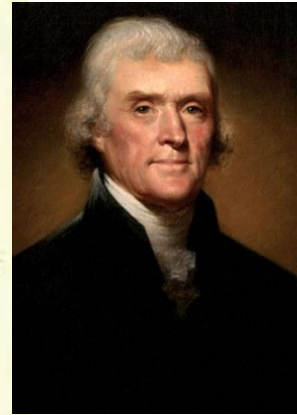
B. In the months before leaving office, President Adams appointed numerous judges to become federal courts (“midnight Judges”)

Marbury



C. Jefferson **opposed** these appointments and ordered his Secretary of State James Madison to deny some of these judge appointments

Jefferson



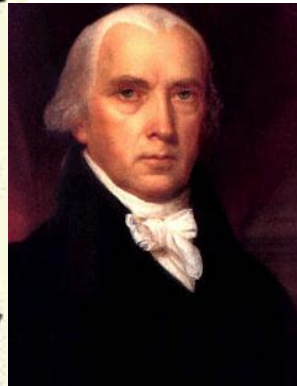
D. One of these potential judges was William Marbury who **sued** Madison when he was deprived his position

E. Marbury v Madison (1803) was one of the most important Supreme Court cases in U.S. history

Adams



Madison



# F. The Supreme Court ruled that President Jefferson's decision to deny Marbury his judicial appointment **did not** violate the Judiciary Act or the **Constitution**

**Congress** can impeach judges, create lower federal courts and fix their jurisdictions, set the size of the Supreme Court, and determine judicial salaries.

**Senate** confirms judges.



## CONGRESS

### Legislative function

**Congress** passes the laws that create executive agencies and the programs they administer, and it can override presidential vetoes by a two-thirds vote of both chambers and can impeach the president.

**Senate** ratifies treaties and confirms presidential appointments to the executive branch and the courts.

**Courts** can interpret congressional statutes and declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

## COURTS

### Judicial function

G. The **Marbury v. Madison** case established the principle of **judicial review** giving the Supreme Court the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional

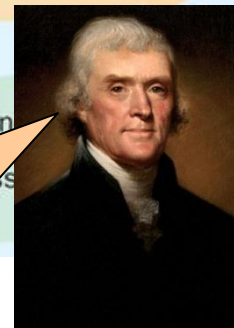
## PRESIDENT

### Executive function



Marbury: Congress created the Judiciary Act to create lower courts with judges!!

Jefferson and Madison: Yes, but the president can appoint (not deny) whoever he wants!!



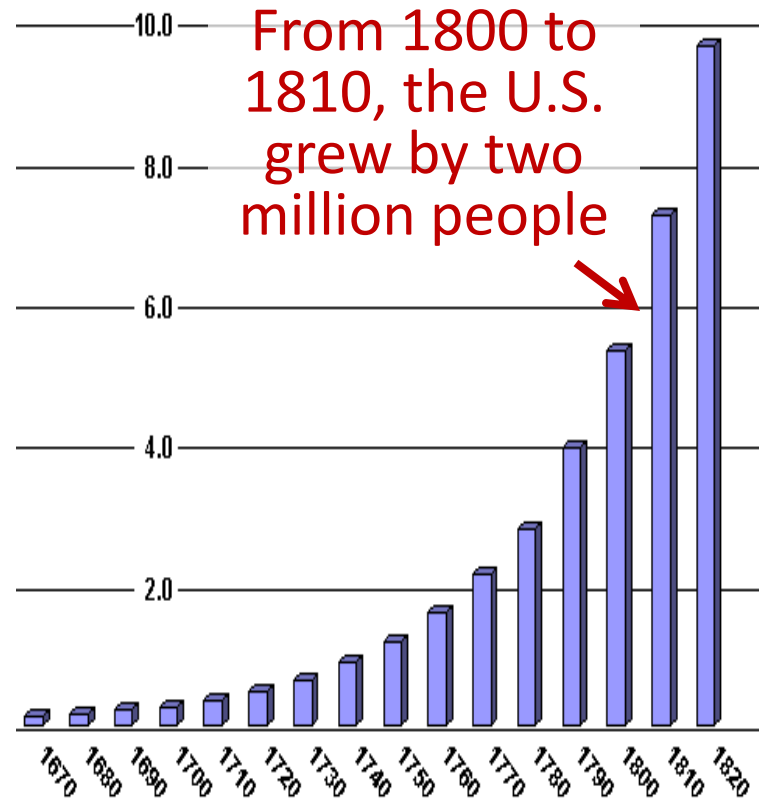
# III. The Louisiana Purchase



During Jefferson's presidency, the U.S. population was growing and people were moving **West**

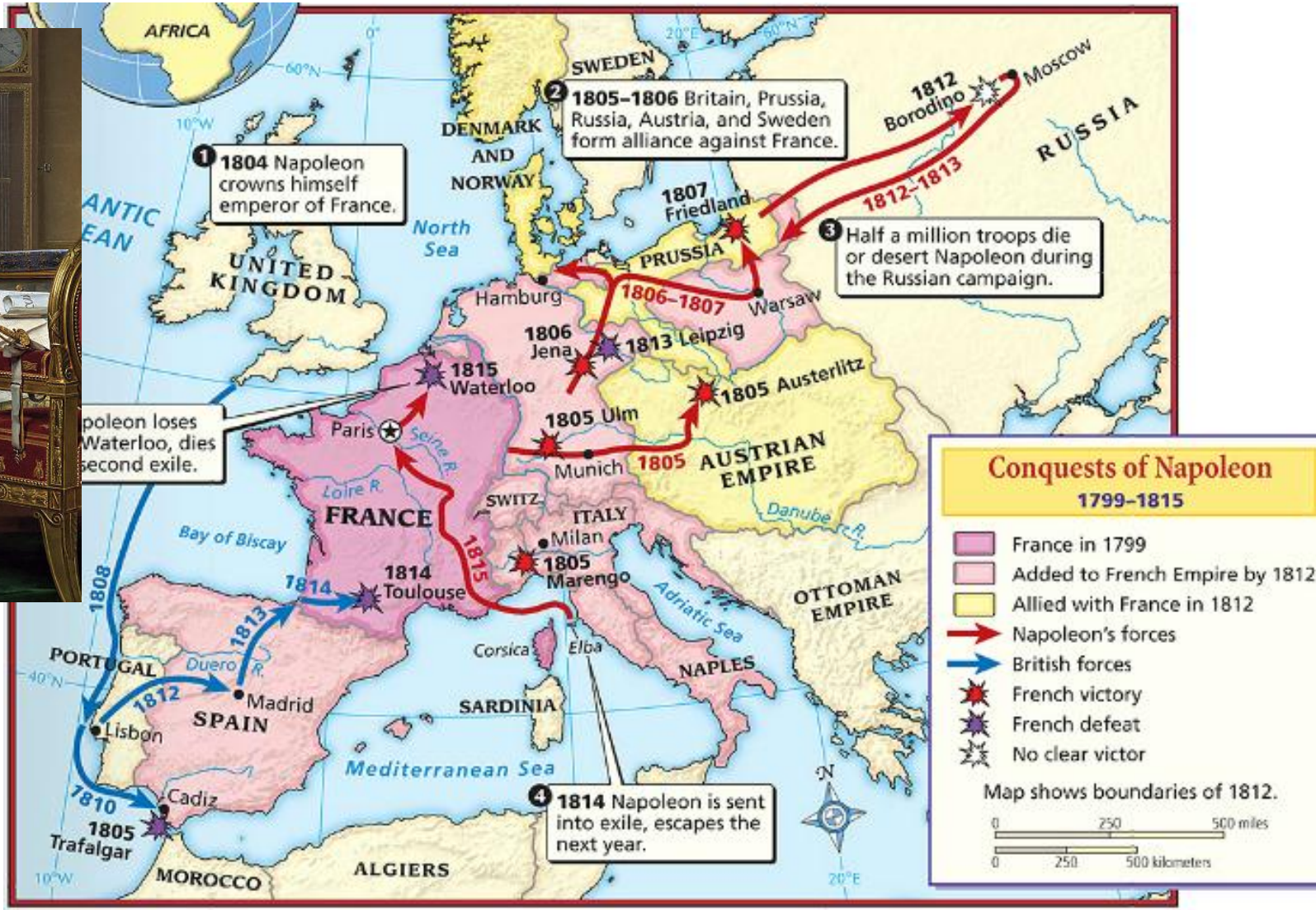
Jefferson was worried about French control of New Orleans and the **Mississippi River**

From 1800 to 1810, the U.S. grew by two million people



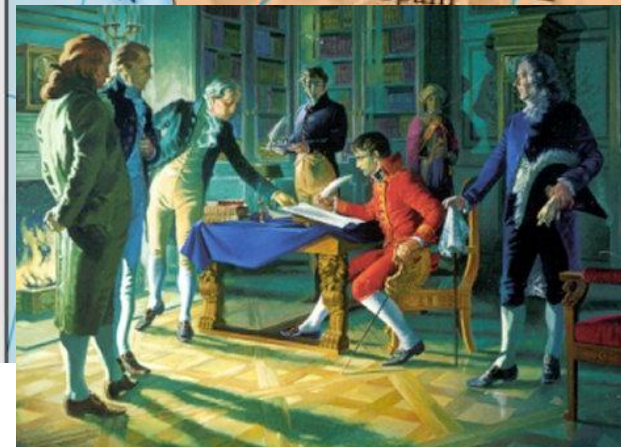
Jefferson sent a delegation to France to negotiate the purchase of **New Orleans**

Napoleon wanted to sell **all French territories** in America to fund his war



In 1803, Congress approved the purchase of **Louisiana** from the French for **\$15 million**

The Louisiana Purchase **doubled** the size of the USA



Americans were **excited** about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems

*Was the purchase constitutional?*  
Despite his belief in **strict** interpretation, Jefferson used the **elastic** clause to buy it

*What about the French and Spanish in Louisiana?*  
Despite his belief in protecting **liberty**, Jefferson did not grant foreigners **citizenship**



Americans were excited about gaining new western lands, but the Louisiana Purchase presented problems

*What did the USA buy?*  
5. No one knew what resources existed in the Louisiana territory

a. Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory



b. Their findings revealed an abundance of natural resources for

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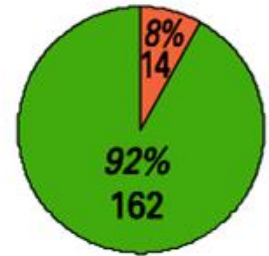
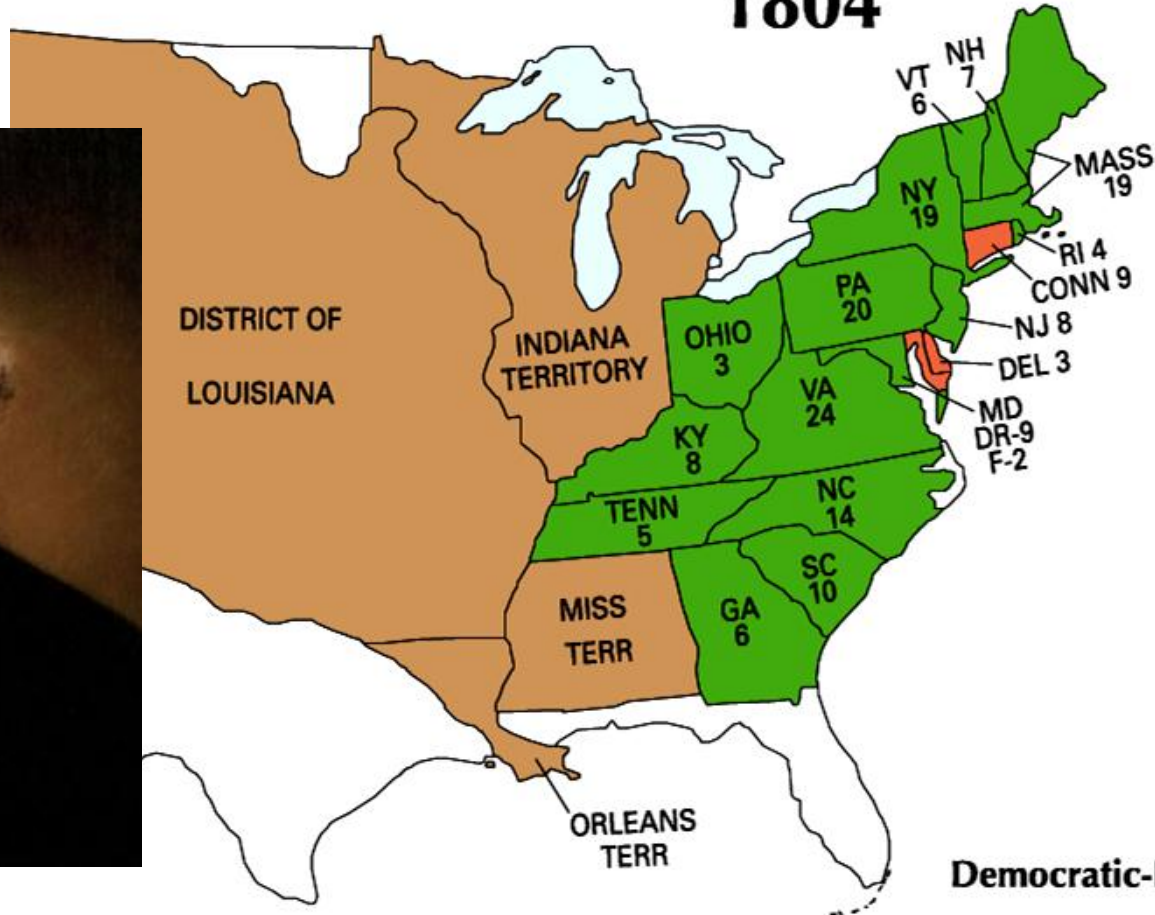
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## IV. Jefferson's Second Term

A. Jefferson was widely popular and easily won the election of 1804

B. But, Jefferson's second term was plagued by foreign policy problems

1804



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 176

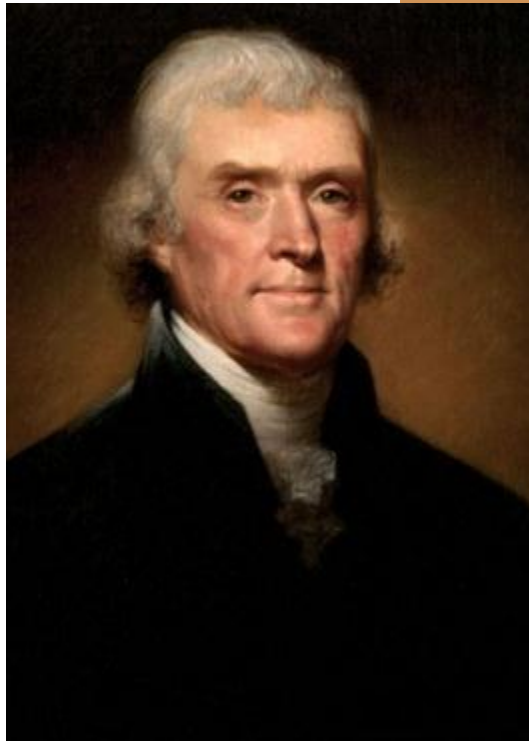
Democratic-Republican (Jefferson)



Federalist (Pinckney)

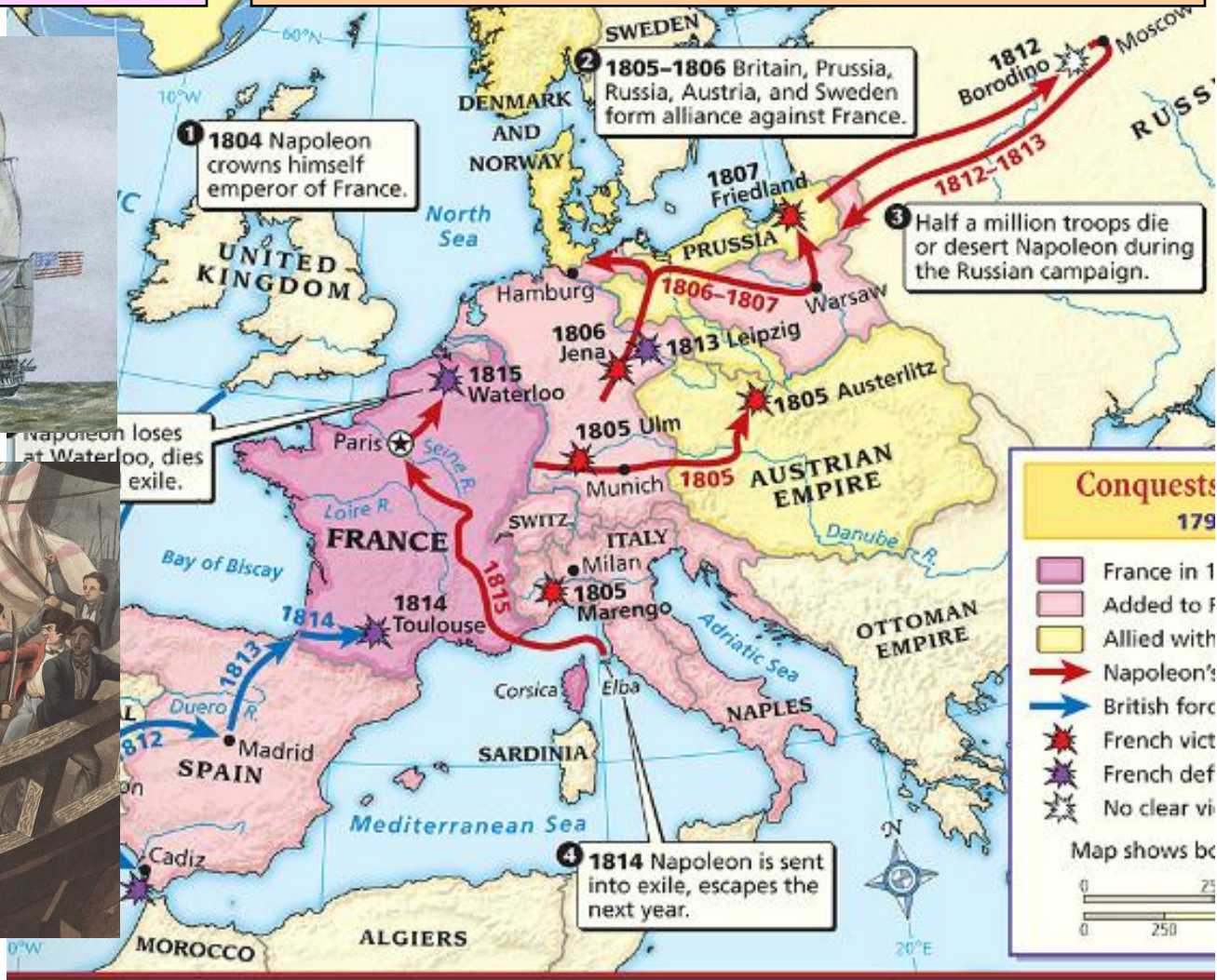


Territories



1. The **war** between England and France led to more attacks on U.S. **trade ships**

2. The British navy **impressed** more than 1,000 American merchant sailors per year from 1803 to 1807





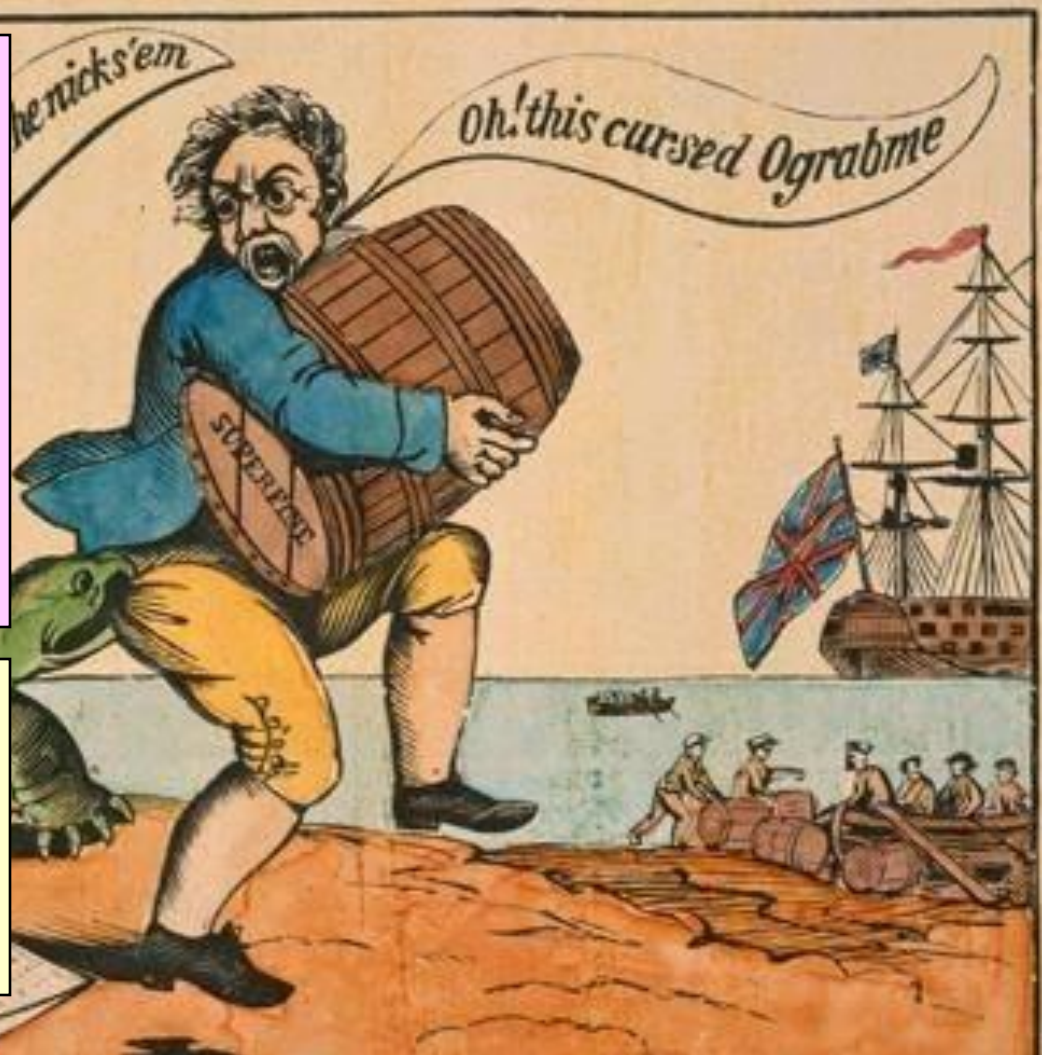
3. Jefferson was frustrated with his **inability** to get England or France to stop

attacking U.S. ships

1. The embargo **failed**, merchants smuggled goods to continue trading with Europe, and the embargo **hurt** U.S. trade more than England or France

2. Jefferson had to **increase** the size of the gov't and military to enforce the law

C. In 1807, he ordered an **embargo** and banned all U.S. trade with England and France



# Lewis & Clark: Great Journey West

Find your Thomas Jefferson notes from yesterday...turn to the back. These questions should be complete when the video is over. I will be grading them with your unit notebooks

