

## REVOLUTION OF 1800

- Election of 1800 arguably the most significant in US History.

# Why?

## THE FEDERALIST FINALE

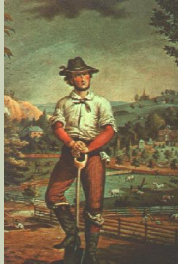


- Adams was the last Federalist president.
- Federalist as halfway house between European past and American present.
- Why didn't Federalists appeal to more voters?
- Stayed a party for another 20 years, but never won the presidency.

Federalists, like the dinosaurs, couldn't adapt and so became extinct

## JEFFERSON'S POLITICAL PRINCIPLES

- Rejected the idea of a political elite.
- Backbone of democracy was the free, independent farmer.
- Universal suffrage without regard to property ownership.
- Small government—governs best when it governs least.
- Strict construction of the Constitution.

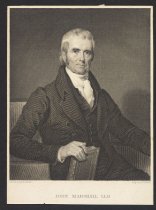


## JEFFERSONIAN RESTRAINT

- Jefferson's first priority was to undo abuses by the Federalists.
  - Pardoned those convicted under the Alien and Sedition Act
  - Pushed a new naturalization law (1802) that reduced residence requirement back to five years.
  - Repealed the excise tax—cost US 1 Mill. per year in lost revenue.
  - reduced the national debt
- What does he do to the core of Hamilton's financial program?

## JUDICIARY ACT OF 1801

- Last ditch effort to hold power
- "midnight judges".
- Chief Justice John Marshall
  - Shaped American legal tradition and meaning of the Constitution more profoundly than any other single figure.
  - Served as Chief Justice for 34 years



## MARBURY V MADISON

- Marshall's first and one of his most important legacies
- Basic Facts
- "Writ of Mandamus"
- Ruling
  - Judicial Review
  - Consequences

