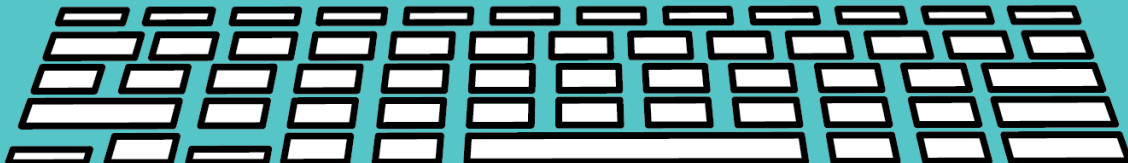




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year was the Marbury V. Madison case?	
2. What was the first U.S. political party called?	
3. Who was vice president to George Washington?	
4. What year did Marshall become Chief Justice?	
5. There are how many branches of government?	
6. What year did Adams leave his presidency?	
7. What month did the court find in favor of Madison?	
8. Who was the first Chief Justice of the U.S.?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What year was the Marbury v. Madison case?		9. Alexander ____ was the leader of the Federalists.	
2. What was the first U.S. political party called?		10. Adams appointed ____ Federalists as Supreme Court judges.	
3. Who was the first president to live in Washington?		11. Appointing a judge involved delivering a notice called a ____.	
4. What year did Marshall become Chief Justice?		12. One of the Midnight Judges was ____ Marbury.	
5. There are how many branches of government?		13. ____ Marshall was Secretary of State to John Adams.	
6. What year did Adams leave his presidency?		14. President Jefferson promptly sided ____ of the 42 commissions.	
7. What month did the court find in favor of Madison?		15. ____ review gives the court power to review law.	
8. Who was the first Chief Justice of the U.S.?		16. The Secretary of ____ usually delivered the commissions.	



MARRURY V. MADISON

Marbury v. Madison is a landmark Supreme Court case from 1803. The case dealt with appointing ranking government officials (Supreme Court Justices).

Supreme Court in the 1700s. The Constitution determined that the United States had three branches of government: the Executive (President), the Legislative (Congress), and the Judicial (Justices). However, there were no guidelines about the Supreme Court declaring laws unconstitutional.

John Jay was the first Chief Justice of the United States. John Marshall was another Chief Justice. Marshall's influence on the Supreme Court was significant. He ultimately established the Supreme Court as the third branch of government.

Background and the Election of 1800: Alexander Hamilton was the leader of the Federalists, the first political party in the United States. Federalists believed in a strong government with a strong economy and banking system. Meanwhile, Thomas Jefferson was the leader of the Democratic-Republicans, who believed in a weaker government and a strong agricultural economy.

George Washington retired and his vice president, John Adams, became the next President. Like Hamilton, Adams was a Federalist. He was a member of the Federalist Party.

The presidential election of 1800 involved John Adams (president-elect) and Thomas Jefferson.

Midnight Judges and the Judiciary Act of 1801: Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1801 which allowed the President to appoint more federal judges. Before John Adams left his presidency on March 4, 1801, he tried to get as many Federalist judges appointed as possible. He was even doing this late into the night on March 3rd before the deadline. Thus, these judges were called the "Midnight Judges." He appointed 42 Federalists as Supreme Court judges.

William Marbury: One of the Midnight Judges was William Marbury. He was a Federalist appointed by Adams to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia.

Typically, appointing a judge involved delivering a notice called a commission. The Secretary of State usually delivered the commissions. However, Thomas Jefferson, the newly elected President, didn't want all of the Federalist judges because he was a Democratic-Republican. He instructed his

Secretary of State, James Madison, to NOT deliver the notice. Marbury wanted the commission and asked for the order to be delivered. Marbury appealed to the Supreme Court and asked that a Writ of Mandamus be issued.

Judiciary Act of 1802: Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1802. This reversed the Judiciary Act of 1801. Now, the Judiciary Act of 1789 was in effect. John Marshall: John Marshall was Secretary of State to John Adams. As a Federalist, Adams appointed him Chief Justice on February 4, 1801. He served as Secretary of State until March 3rd when he became Chief Justice. He then swore in Thomas Jefferson on March 3rd as President of the United States.

President Jefferson promptly voided 25 of the 42 commissions that had been approved on Inauguration Day. Marbury's appointment was never delivered.

The Supreme Court had limited powers in the government at this time.

What happened? Marshall and the Supreme Court decided that the Judiciary Act of 1789 was not part of the U.S. Constitution. Instead, it went against the Constitution, thus it was illegal. The government did not, at this time, grant the Judicial Branch powers to declare laws unconstitutional.

Marbury understood that even if the Supreme Court decided in favor of Marbury, Jefferson could likely ignore the order.

Ultimately, the Court allowed the Supreme Court the power to throw out laws of Congress. Regardless of how many laws Thomas Jefferson and his Democratic-Republican party passed, the Supreme Court could overrule.

Marbury v. Madison: Chief Justice John Marshall oversaw the Marbury v. Madison case. On February 24, 1803, the Court found in favor of James Madison (Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of State who delivered the order to Marbury). The court decided that the law gave Madison to deliver the commission was unconstitutional. This was the first time judicial review was used. Judicial review gives the court power to review a law.

It was determined that the Supreme Court could interpret the U.S. Constitution. This was the first time the Supreme Court could declare that something Congress passed unconstitutional. Now, the Supreme Court could decide if laws abide by the Constitution.

Marbury v. Madison is one of the most important cases in US history. It established that the Supreme Court is an important part of the checks and balances system in the U.S. government. The Supreme Court now was an equal partner among the 3 branches of government (judicial, legislative, and executive).

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