



MARBURY V. MADISON ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Read each statement and decide if it is True or False. Complete the left column before the reading by circling the T for True or the F for False. Complete the right column after you finish the reading. Did any of your answers change?

BEFORE READING		STATEMENT	AFTER READING	
T	F	John Jay was the first Chief Justice of the U.S.	T	F
T	F	Thomas Jefferson was the leader of the Federalists.	T	F
T	F	John Adams appointed 6 Federalists as Supreme Court judges.	T	F
T	F	A appointing judge involved delivering a notice called a commission.	T	F
T	F	One of the Midnight Judges was William Marshall.	T	F
T	F	John Jay was Secretary of State to John Adams.	T	F
T	F	President Jefferson voided 25 of the 42 commissions.	T	F
T	F	Judicial review gives the court power to review laws.	T	F
T	F	The Secretary of Defense usually delivered the commissions.	T	F

DID YOU KNOW?

Marshall would serve as Chief Justice for the next 34 years.

Marbury V. Madison

Name: _____

Answer the questions below. Then on the coloring page, color each numbered section with the corresponding color. If there is any space left over, color it your choice! Follow the directions provided to cite evidence from the reading.

Questions	Text Evidence	Answer
#1 What year was the Marbury V. Madison case?	Find proof in the reading and <u>UNDERLINE</u> it in PURPLE	1803 RED
#2 What was the first U.S. political party called?	Find proof in the reading and <u>CIRCLE</u> it in GREEN	Federalist PURPLE STRIPES
#3 Who was vice president to George Washington?	Find proof in the reading and <u>BOX</u> it in RED	Ben Franklin ORANGE
#4 What year did Marshall become Chief Justice?	Find proof in the reading and <u>BOX</u> it in YELLOW	1801 ORANGE
#5 How many brothers of John Adams were there?	Find proof in the reading and <u>CIRCLE</u> it in ORANGE	5 BROWN
#6 What year did Adams leave his presidency?	Find proof in the reading and <u>UNDERLINE</u> it in PURPLE	1801 GREEN STRIPES

MARBURY V. MADISON

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

Supreme Court in the late 1700s: The Constitution determined that the United States should have a Supreme Court with Chief Justices (judges). 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, perhaps the most influential one of all time. Marshall firmly established the Supreme Court as the third branch of government.

Background and 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.

George Washington retired as his vice-president, John Adams, served as the next President. Like Hamilton, Adams was a founding member of the Federalists.

The presidential election of 1800 involved John Adams (president at the time) 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 working this late into the night on March 3rd before the deadline. 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 commission called a commission. The Secretary of State usually delivered the commissions. However, Thomas Jefferson, the newly elected President, did not want all of the Federalist judges because he was a Democratic-Republican. He instructed his