Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit III, Part III: Jefferson in Office Notes Outline

**Election of 1800**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_











Thomas Jefferson referred to the election as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**“Revolution of 1800”**











**Midnight Judges**

JUDICIARY ACT OF 1801:







**Marbury v. Madison**

Marbury was appointed to be Justice of the Peace by President John Adams. Adams signed the papers to appoint him, but the papers *were not delivered* before Adams left office. Jefferson hoped Marbury would simply quit but instead Marbury asked the Supreme Court to issue an order telling James Madison to deliver the documents.











JUDICIAL REVIEW: