Chapter 8 Questions

Part 1 pp 290-300


2. To what extent did Jefferson continue or alter/abolish Federalist policies? Make a chart with examples.
   Jefferson continued Federalist policies, despite his efforts to keep it limited.
   Although limited in scope, the national bank was retained.
   An ambitious plan of internal improvements including interstate roads was passed in the wake of Ohio’s admission to the Union.
   Military power was concentrated in the establishment of a national academy at West point, New York.

   John Marshall was the chief justice of the United States. His court opinions helped lay the basis for American constitutional law and made the Supreme Court of the U.S. a coequal branch of government along with the legislative and executive branches.
   *Marbury v. Madison*: William Marbury sued the government. Under the terms of the Judiciary Act, the court had the power to demand that James Madison hand over Marbury’s commission.
   *McCulloch v. Maryland*: Marshall asserted Federalist principles and the implied nationalist powers of the Constitution even more clearly. Congress chartered the Second Bank of the United States in 1816, and the bank assumed the authority to deal not only with national funds but also with deposits to its branch banks made by the states. In turn, the bank’s branches issued notes that circulated widely in the business community.
   *Gibbons v. Ogden*: Marshall upheld the principle that matters of constitutional interpretation should be heard in the highest courts in the land and, in the case, set the principle that states could not impair “the obligation of contracts” between governments and individuals. Fletcher involved the Georgia legislature’s grants of land to the Yazoo Land Company.
   *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*: Marshall interfered with the intentions of a state government in order to uphold older corporate claims of individuals. Despite strong opposition from some colleagues on the bench, Marshall’s majority opinion supported Webster.