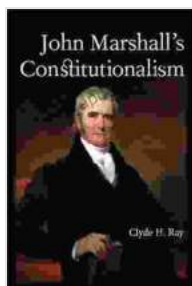


# John Marshall and the Foundations of American Constitutionalism

John Marshall was one of the most influential figures in the history of American law. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1835, he played a pivotal role in shaping the nation's constitutional jurisprudence. Marshall's decisions helped to establish the supremacy of the Constitution, the role of the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution, and the importance of individual rights.



## John Marshall's Constitutionalism (SUNY series in American Constitutionalism) by Ali Riaz

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 1770 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 172 pages  
Screen Reader : Supported



Marshall was born in Virginia in 1755. He studied law at the College of William and Mary and was admitted to the bar in 1780. He served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and later practiced law in Richmond, Virginia. In 1799, President John Adams appointed Marshall to be Secretary of State. In 1801, Adams appointed Marshall to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

As Chief Justice, Marshall wrote some of the most important decisions in the history of the Court. In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), Marshall established the principle of judicial review, holding that the Supreme Court has the power to declare laws unconstitutional. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), Marshall upheld the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, establishing the principle of implied powers. In *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824), Marshall gave the federal government broad power to regulate interstate commerce.

Marshall's decisions helped to define the role of the federal government and the relationship between the states and the federal government. He was a strong advocate for a strong national government and for the protection of individual rights. Marshall's legacy is still felt today, and his decisions continue to be cited as precedent by the Supreme Court.

### **Marshall's Constitutionalism**

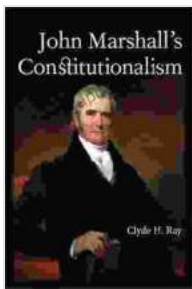
Marshall's constitutionalism was based on the following principles:

- The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.
- The judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution.
- The federal government has implied powers.
- The states are sovereign, but their powers are limited by the Constitution.
- Individual rights are fundamental and must be protected.

Marshall's constitutionalism helped to create a strong and stable national government that protected individual rights. His decisions continue to be

influential today, and they have shaped the American constitutional system in profound ways.

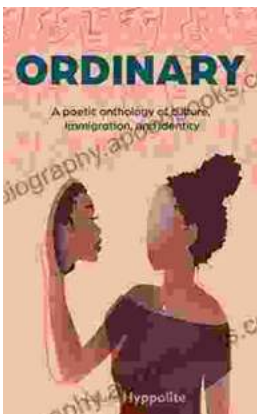
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