The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States

Virginia Democracy—Robert Hardin Glass 1937

Internal Improvement—John Lauritz Larson 2001

When the people of British North America threw off their colonial bonds, they sought more than freedom from bad government: most of the founding generation also desired the freedom to create and enjoy good, popular, responsive government. This book traces

Secretary of war and secretaries of the army—William Gurr Belt Bell 1982

Secretaries of war and secretaries of the army—William Gurr Belt 2003

Dividing the Union—Matthew W. Hall 2013-11-16

The first length examination of the architect of the Missouri Compromise in 1820 the Missouri controversy exposed the issue of slavery in the newly acquired lands of the Louisiana Purchase. It fell to Jesus Burgess Thomas (1777-1832), a junior U.S. senator from the new state of Illinois, to handle the delicate negotiations that led to the Missouri Compromise. Thomas's maturity, good judgment, and restraint helped pull the country back from the brink of division and created a compromise that held for thirteen years. In Dividing the Union, Matthew W. Hall examines the legal issues underlying the controversy and the legislative history of the Missouri Compromise while focusing on Thomas's life and influence. As cell-deficient, Thomas was perfectly situated geographically, politically, and ideologically to deal with the Missouri controversy. The first speaker of the Illinois Territorial General Assembly and one of the first territorial judges in Illinois Territory, Thomas earned in 1830 as the president of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention. That he was never required to actually articulate his own views on slavery allowed Thomas to maintain a degree of neutrality and, as Hall shows, his political career gave him the experience necessary to craft a compromise. Thomas's final version of the compromise included slavery-weighted ambiguities that supported opposing interests in the matter of slavery. By serving Thomas's life story into the history of the Missouri Compromise, Hall offers new insight into both a pivotal piece of legislation and an overlooked but important figure in nineteenth-century American politics.

The Virginia Resolutions—Rutland Kinder Thompson 1963

Old Dominion—New Commonwealth—Ronald L. Steverson 2004-05-02

"On the morning of 26 April 1607, three small ships carrying 141 Englishmen arrived off the Virginia coast of North America, having spent four months at sea. ... Again for financial success and perhaps a little adventure, as it turned out. Little by little settlement eventually would evolve from colony into a prominent state in an entirely new nation." So begins Old Dominion, New Commonwealth. A History of Virginia, 1607-1997 is the remarkable story behind the founding not only of the state of Virginia but of our nation. With this book, the historians Ronald L. Steverson, John C. Knef, Anthony S. Parent, Jr., and William G. Shade collaborate to provide a comprehensive, accessible, one-volume history of Virginia, the first of its kind since the 1970s. In seventeen narrative chapters, the authors tackle the four centuries of Virginia's history from Jamestown through the present, emphasizing the larger-than-life themes that play throughout Virginia history—change and continuity, a conservative political order, race and slavery, economic development, and social division—and how they result in national events. Including helpful bibliographical citations at the end of each chapter as well as general list of useful sources and Websites, the book is truly a treasure-trove for any student, scholar, or general-interest reader looking to find out more about the history of Virginia and our nation. Timed to coincide with the 2007 quadricentennial, Old Dominion, New Commonwealth will stand as a classic for years to come.

Dilemmas of Presidential Leadership—Richard Ells 1988-01-01

Dilemmas of Presidential Leadership challenges the widely accepted distinctions between "traditional" and "modern" presidencies, a dichotomy by which political science has justified excluding from its domain of inquiry all presidents preceding Franklin Roosevelt. Rather than divide history into two mutually exclusive eras, Richard Ells and Aaron Wildavsky divide the world into three sorts of people-population, individualists, and hierarchists. All presidents, the authors contend, must manage the competition between these three political cultures. It is in this commonality that lies the basis for comparing presidents across time. To summarize and simplify, the book addresses two general categories of dilemmas. The first is the president with a blend of individualist and hierarchist cultural properties. The second is the president with a blend of individualist and authoritarian cultural properties. In each instance, the president faces a dilemma that periodically flares up between individualist and hierarchist followers. The president with hierarchical cultural properties faced different problems. While the precise contours of the dilemma varied, all struggled in one way or another to reconcile their own and their party's preferences with the anti-hierarchical ethos that adhered in the society and the party. The hierarchist president like Washington and Adams were hamstrung by this dilemma, as were Whig leaders like Henry Clay and Daniel Webster who aspired to the presidency but never achieved it. Abraham Lincoln's greatness rested in part in his ability to resolve the hierarchy's dilemma. He operated in wartime when he could invoke the commander-in-chief clause, and he created a new cultural coalition in which hierarchy was subordinated to individualism. This, the authors argue, was a key to his greatness. The unique dimension of a vice is its use of culture theory to explain presidential behavior. It also differs from other books in that, it deals with pre-modern presidents who are too often treated as or antipathy interest in mainstream political science literature on the presidency. The analysis lays the groundwork for a new basis for comparison of early presidents with modern presidents.

From Revivals to Removal—John A. Andrew, II 2007-11-01

Between the end of the Revolutionary War in 1781 and Andrew Jackson's retirement from the presidency in 1837, a generation of Americans sought out a great debate over the nature of the national character and the future political, economic, and religious course of the country. Jeremiah Evarts (1780-1831) and many others saw the debate as a battle over the soul of America. Alarmed and disturbed by the brashness of Jacksonian democracy, they feared that the still-young ideal of a stable, cohesive, deeply principled republic was under attack by the forces of individualism, liberal capitalism, evangelization, and a reckless ideal of virtue and religiosity. A missionary, reformer, and activist, Jeremiah Evarts (1780-1831) was a central figure of new Calvinism in the new American republic. An intellectual and spiritual heir to the founding fathers and a freethinker of American Victorianism, Evarts is least remembered today as the stalwart opponent of Andrew Jackson's Indian policies—specifically the removal of Cherokee from the Southeast. John A. Andrew's study of Evarts is the most comprehensive ever written. Based predominantly on readings of Evarts's personal and family papers, religious periodicals, records of missionary and benevolent organizations, and government documents related to Indian affairs, it is also a portrait of the society that shaped and was shaped by Evarts's beliefs and principles. Evarts failed to save the powerful forces of change at work in the early republic. Evarts did manage to shape broad responses to many of these. Perhaps the truest measure of his influence is that his dream of a government based on Christian principles became a rallying cry for another generation and another cause: abolitionism.

The Presidency of Andrew Jackson—Richard B. Letter 1979

The Internal Enemy—Slavery and War in Virginia, 1772-1812—Alan Taylor 2013-09-09

Drawn from new sources, a Pulitzer Prize-winning historian presents a gripping narrative that recreates the events that inspired hundreds of slaves to pressure British admirals into becoming liberators by using their intimate knowledge of the countryside to transform the war.

Books on Early American History and Culture, 1981-1985

Privilege Versus Equality—Robert P. Wettstein 2009

This study offers a broad topical overview of civil-military relations during the formative three decades between the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

Political Leadership in Jefferson's Virginia—David P. Jordan 1983

Federal justice in the Mid-Atlantic South—Peter Graham Fish 2002

Also probed is the part played by the early federal courts in America's neutrality-based foreign policy and in promoting economic enterprises by affording national forums for credit transactions, for corporations, for patent claimants, for those who suffered losses on the sea including maritime labor, and for real property owners and claimants.

Political and social control issues, some of historic significance, reached the courts in the mid-Atlantic South. Professor Fish treats the national security issues that dominated the notorious trial of James Caldwell, the treason trial of Aaron Burr, and the trials of numerous privateers-guerrillas for violating the nation's piracy and neutrality laws including the first capital case-hunt by a regularly constituted circuit court. The author explores judges' associations of higher law, their embrace of a common law of crimes and their perplexity in construing uncertain language in statutes prohibiting the international slave trade.
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