James Barbour A Jeffersonian Republican

James Barbour, a Jeffersonian Republican—Charles L. Lowery 1984

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Philip Pendleton Barbour in Jacksonian America—William S. Bello 2016-04-30 “Biography of the noted Virginia statesman and jurist, who served as the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, ran unsuccessfully for President, and after declining the role of U.S. Attorney General in Andrew Jackson’s cabinet, he accepted Jackson’s appointment to the Supreme Court in 1836, where he served until his death. A major figure in the transformation of the United States from a republic to a democracy.”

The Rise and Fall of the White Republic—Alexander Saxton 2003 Saxton asks why white racism remained an ideological force in America long after the need to justify slavery and Western conquest had disappeared.

What So Proudly We Hailed—Pietro S. Nivola 2012-09-17 With distrust between the political parties running deep and Congress divided, the government of the United States goes to war. The war is waged without adequately preparing the means to finance it or reading suitable contingency plans to contend with its unanticipated complications. The executive branch suffers from managerial confusion and in-fighting. The military invades a foreign country, expecting to be greeted as liberators, but encounters stiff, unwelcome resistance. The conflict drags on longer than predicted. It ends rather incompletely—or so it seems in its aftermath. Sound familiar? This all happened two hundred years ago. What So Proudly We Hailed looks at the War of 1812 in part through the lens of today’s America. On the bicentennial of that formative yet largely forgotten period in U.S. history, this provocative book asks: What did Americans learn—and not learn—from the experience? What instructive parallels and distinctions can be drawn with more recent events? How did it shape the nation? Exploring issues ranging from party politics to sectional schemes, distant naval battles to the burning of Washington, and citizens’ civil liberties to the fate of Native Americans caught in the struggle, these essays speak to the complexity and unpredictability of a war that many assumed would be brief and straightforward. What emerges is a revealing perspective on a problematic “war of choice”—the nation’s first, but one with intriguing implications for others, including at least one in the present century. Although the War of 1812 may have faded from modern memory, the conflict left important legacies, both in its immediate wake and in later years. In its own time, the war was transformative. To this day, however, some of the fundamental challenges that confronted U.S. policymakers two centuries ago still resonate. How much should a free society regularly invest in national defense? Should the expense be defrayed through new taxes? Is it possible for profound partisan disagreements to stop “at the water’s edge”? What are the constitutional limits of executive powers in wartime? How, exactly, should the government treat dissenters, especially when many are suspected of giving aid and comfort to an enemy? As Americans continue to reflect on their country and its role in the world, these questions remain as relevant now as they were then.


The Missouri Compromise and Its Aftermath—Robert Pierce Forbes 2009-09 As a key to understanding the meaning of slavery in America, the Missouri controversy of 1819-21 is probably our most valuable text. The heat of sectional rhetoric during the Missouri debates reached a level never exceeded, and rarely matched, until the secession crisis of 1860. Moreover, nearly all the arguments for and against slavery in America were advanced at this time (with revealing exceptions, as we shall see). The Missouri Compromise is said to have settled the slavery question for a generation; its repeal, in 1854, triggered the final stage of the sectional crisis, prompted the establishment of the Republican Party, and impelled the return to politics of Abraham Lincoln. It merits a heading in every American history textbook. —Introduction

The Making of an American Senate—Elaine K. Swift 2002 How institutional change occurred in the early American Senate

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Defending the Old Dominion—Stuart L. Butler 2012-12-21 This book describes historical events in Virginia during the War of 1812, looking specifically at how Virginia’s militia was organized, supplied, and financed by the Commonwealth. It discusses the militia’s unpreparedness in training, its lack of adequate ordnance, and how the state financed the war.

The Jeffersonian Crisis Revived—Boyd Clifton Rust 1985

The Encyclopedia of the Wars of the Early American Republic, 1783-1812: A Political, Social, and Military History [3 volumes]—Spencer C. Tucker 2014-06-11 Relatively little attention has been paid to American military history between 1783 and 1812—arguably the most formative years of the United States. This encyclopedia fills the void in existing literature and provides greater understanding of how the nation evolved during this era. • Offers comprehensive, accessible, in-depth information and analyses in a format that lends itself to quick and easy use for readers from the high school level to senior scholars researching the field • Provides in-depth coverage of the Tripolitan War, key weapons, major battles, and Native Americans and Native American tribes

The Old Republicans—Norman K. Riejord 1965

Wolf by the Ear—John R. Van Atta 2015-05-15 The first organized Louisiana Purchase territory to lie completely west of the Mississippi River and northwest of the Ohio, Missouri carried special significance for both pro- and anti-slavery advocates. Northern congressmen leaped out of their seats to object to the proposed expansion of the slave ‘empire,’ while slave-state politicians voiced outrage at the Northerners’ blatant sectional attack. Although the Missouri confrontation ultimately appeared to end amicably with a famous compromise that the wily Kentuckian Henry
Clay helped to cobble together, the passions it unleashed proved vicious, widespread, and long lasting. Van Arsdell deftly explains how the Missouri crisis revealed the power that slavery had already gained over American nation building. He explores the external social, cultural, and economic forces that gave the confrontation such urgency around the country, as well as the beliefs, assumptions, and fears that characterized both sides of the slavery argument.

**The Last of the Fathers**-Drew R. McCoy 1989 Examines the period between Madison's retirement from public office in 1817 and his death in 1836, and describes the changes in the nation during this period.

**Emergence of the Presidential Nominating Convention, 1789-1832**-James S. Chace 1973

**Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005**-United States Congress. Congress 2005 Lists every member of the U.S. House and Senate since 1774, with brief biographical entries on each member.

**Senators of the United States**-Diane B. Boyle 1995 S. Doc. 103-34. Compiled by Jo Anne McCormick Quattannens, Diane B. Boyle, editorial assistant, prepared under the direction of Kelly D. Johnston, Secretary of the Senate. Lists scholarly works that profile the lives and legislative service of senators and their autobiographies and other published works.

**Senators of the United States**-1995

**Pro Tem**-United States Congress. Senate 2008 NOTE: NO FURTHER DISCOUNT FOR THIS PRINT PRODUCT—OVERSTOCK SALE —Significantly reduced list price Prepared under the direction of Nancy Erickson, Secretary of the Senate. Includes a preface by Senator Robert C. Byrd, who was serving as the President Pro Tem in 2008. Provides a history of the office followed by portraits and brief biographies of the Senators who served as President Pro Tem between 1789 and 2007. Other resources produced by the United States (U.S./US) Senate can be found here: https://bookstore.gpo.gov/agency/515*

**The Missouri Compromise and Its Aftermath**-Robert Pierce Forbes 2009-09 As a key to understanding the meaning of slavery in America, the Missouri controversy of 1819-21 is probably our most valuable text. The heat of sectional rhetoric during the Missouri debates reached a level never exceeded, and rarely matched, until the secession crisis of 1860. Moreover, nearly all the arguments for and against slavery in America were advanced at this time (with revealing exceptions, as we shall see). The Missouri Compromise is said to have settled the slavery question for a generation; its repeal, in 1854, triggered the final stage of the sectional crisis, prompted the establishment of the Republican Party, and impelled the return to politics of Abraham Lincoln. It merits a heading in every American history textbook. —Introduction

**Daniel Webster**-Harold D. Moser 2005 This bibliography provides access to the vast body of materials on the life and character of Daniel Webster, one of the most intriguing and important figures in the first half of the nineteenth-century.

**Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court**-Melvin I. Urofsky 2006-05-25 The recent dramatic shift in makeup of the U.S. Supreme Court has led to great interest in the rulings and legal opinions of its justices. Now, CQ Press brings you a comprehensive volume that analyzes the lives and legal philosophies of all past and present justices of the Court. Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court includes signed essays profiling the men and women who have served and are serving on the U.S. Supreme Court. This one-of-a-kind reference includes not only important biographical information, but also in-depth details of the legal contributions made by the men and women of the nation's highest bench. Keeping up with the recent changes to the Court, this volume includes all current justices. New essays profile Chief Justice John Roberts and Justice Samuel Alito. Justices are arranged in an easy-to-use alphabetical format. Each essay is prefaced with key biographical information for each justice such as: Birth and death dates Date of nomination to the Court The name of president who nominated the justice The date he or she was seated Date range of service on the Court Within each essay, written by a top legal expert, scholar, or journalist, Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court provides facts and context along with analysis of the opinions and legal philosophies for each justice. This new volume is an updated edition of The Supreme Court Justices: A Biographical Dictionary (1994). It will prove a valuable resource for academic, community college, law school, and public libraries.

**The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States**-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

**Virginia Democracy**-Robert Camillus 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

**Secretaries of War and Secretaries of the Army**-William Gardner Bell 1982

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**Dividing the Union**-Matthew W. Hall 2015-11-16 The first indepth examination of the architect of the Missouri Compromise In 1820 the Missouri controversy erupted over the issue of slavery in the newly acquired lands of the Louisiana Purchase. It fell to Jesse Burgess Thomas (1777-1853), 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 disunion and created a compromise that held for thirtyfour 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 Hall demonstrates, Thomas was perfectly situated geographically, politically, and ideologically to deal with the Missouri controversy. The first speaker of the Indiana Territorial General Assembly and one of the first territorial judges in Illinois Territory, Thomas served in 1818 as the president of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention. That he was never required to clearly articulate his own views on slavery allowed Thomas to maintain a degree of neutrality, and, as Hall shows, his varied political career gave him the experience necessary to craft a compromise. Thomas's final version of the Compromise included shrewdly worded ambiguities that supported opposing interests in the matter of slavery. By weaving 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 nineteenthcentury American politics.

**The Virginia Resolutions**-Ramona Kinder Thompson 1968

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Old Dominion, New Commonwealth
Ronald L. Heimann 2008-05-02 "On the morning of 26 April 1607, three small ships carrying 143 Englishmen arrived off the Virginia coast of North America, having spent four months at sea... All hoped for financial success and perhaps a little adventure, as it turned out. Their tiny 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, 1607-2007 and the remarkable story behind the founding not only of the state of Virginia but of our nation. With this book, the historians Ronald L. Heimann, John G. Kolp, 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 major themes that play throughout Virginia history—change and continuity, a constitutional political order, race and slavery, economic development, and social divisions—and how they relate to national events. Including helpful bibliographical listings at the end of each chapter as well as a general list of useful websites and Sources, 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 Ellis 1989-01-01 Dilemmas of Presidential Leadership challenges the widely accepted distinction 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 Ellis and Aaron Wildavsky divide the world into three sorts of people-egalitarians, individualists and hierarchs. All presidents, the authors contend, must manage the competition between these rival political cultures. It is in this commonality which lays the basis for comparing presidents across time. To summarize and simplify, the book addresses two general categories of presidencies. The first is the president with a blend of egalitarian and individualist cultural propensities. Spawned by the American revolution, this anti-authoritarian cultural alliance dominated American politics until it was torn asunder by what Charles Beard has called the second American revolution, the Civil War. The Jeffersonian and Jacksonian presidents labored, with varying degrees of success, to square the exercise of authority with their own and their followers' anti-authoritarian principles. They also were faced with intraparly conflicts that periodically flared up between egalitarian and individualist followers. The president with hierarchical cultural propensities 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 inhered in the society and the polity. Hierarchical presidents 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 resided in part in his ability to resolve the hierarch's dilemma. He operated in wartime when he could invoke the commander-in-chief clause, and he created a new cultural combination in which hierarchy was subordinated to individualism. This, suggest the authors, was a key to his greatness. The unique dimension of this volume is its use of cultural 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 only of antiquarian 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, III 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 acted out a great debate over the nature of the national character and the future political, economic, and religious course of the country. Jeremiah Evarts (1781-1831) was one of the most comprehensive ever written. Rather than divide history into two mutually exclusive eras, Richard Ellis and Aaron Wildavsky divide the world into three sorts of people-egalitarians, individualists and hierarchs. All presidents, the authors contend, must manage the competition between these rival political cultures. It is in this commonality which lays the basis for comparing presidents across time. To summarize and simplify, the book addresses two general categories of presidencies. The first is the president with a blend of egalitarian and individualist cultural propensities. Spawned by the American revolution, this anti-authoritarian cultural alliance dominated American politics until it was torn asunder by what Charles Beard has called the second American revolution, the Civil War. The Jeffersonian and Jacksonian presidents labored, with varying degrees of success, to square the exercise of authority with their own and their followers' anti-authoritarian principles. They also were faced with intraparly conflicts that periodically flared up between egalitarian and individualist followers. The president with hierarchical cultural propensities 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 inhered in the society and the polity. Hierarchical presidents 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 resided in part in his ability to resolve the hierarch's dilemma. He operated in wartime when he could invoke the commander-in-chief clause, and he created a new cultural combination in which hierarchy was subordinated to individualism. This, suggest the authors, was a key to his greatness. The unique dimension of this volume is its use of cultural 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 only of antiquarian 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.

The Presidency of Andrew Jackson
Richard B. Latner 1979

The Internal Enemy: Slavery and War in Virginia, 1772-1832
Alain 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
Raymond Irwin 2004 Provides users with a thorough and complete listing of book-length works on North America and the Caribbean prior to 1815.

Privilege Versus Equality
Robert P. Wettmann 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
Daniel P. Jordan 1983

Federal Justice in the Mid-Atlantic South
Peter G. Fish 2002 Also probed is the part played by the early federal courts in America's neutrality-based foreign policy and in promoting economic enterprise 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 impulses that dominated the sedition trial of James Callender, the treason trial of Aaron Burr, and the trials of numerous privateers-pirates for violating the nation's piracy and neutrality laws including the first capital case heard by a regularly constituted circuit court. The author explores judges' invocation 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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