

The Chase Court Justices Rulings And Legacy

The Chase Court : Justices, Rulings, and Legacy-Jonathan Lurie 2004-01-01 A revealing examination of the Supreme Court's justices and their "cautiously moderate" jurisprudence during the ten-year tenure of Chief Justice Salmon Portland Chase. * A-Z entries include the significant rulings involving Reconstruction and restoration of the Union such as Ex parte Milligan (1866), the Test Oath Cases (1867), Ex parte McCardle (1868), and Texas v. White (1869) * An analysis of the historical impact and continuing legacy of decisions such as the Court's narrow interpretation of the 14th Amendment in the famous Slaughterhouse Cases

The Waite Court-D. Grier Stephenson 2003 The Waite Court presents a detailed and balanced exploration of the times, politics, personalities, and decisions of the Supreme Court in the critical transition period between 1874 and 1888, as the United States was in the process of reuniting itself as a nation. Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, 1865-1869-Bradley Tyler Johnson 1876 During the years 1865 to 1869, both inclusive, in the districts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Containing an appendix with the constitution of the Confederate States of America, and the Conscriptio, Impressment, and Sequestration acts of that government. By Bradley T. Johnson.

Reports Of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase In The Circuit Court Of The United States For The Fo-United States. Circuit Court (4th Circuit) 1972 This book, "Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit. 1865-1869," by Bradley T. Johnson, is a replication of a book originally published before 1876. It has been restored by human beings, page by page, so that you may enjoy it in a form as close to the original as possible.

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States-Bradley T. Johnson

An Introduction to Constitutional Law-Randy E. Barnett 2019-09-13 This multimedia platform combines a book and video series that will change the way you study constitutional law. An Introduction to Constitutional Law teaches the narrative of constitutional law as it has developed over the past two centuries. All students—even those unfamiliar with American history—will learn the essential background information to grasp how this body of law has come to be what it is today. An online library of sixty-three videos (access codes provided with purchase of the book) brings the Supreme Court’s one hundred most important decisions to life. These videos are enriched by photographs, maps, and even audio from the Supreme Court. The book and videos are accessible for all levels: law school, college, high school, home school, and independent study. Students can read and watch these materials before class to prepare for lectures or study after class to fill in any gaps in their notes. And, come exam time, students can watch the entire canon of constitutional law in about twelve hours.

Jay and Ellsworth, the First Courts-Matthew P. Harrington 2008 A fascinating exploration of the first two Supreme Courts and how they laid the groundwork for the modern-day Court. * Biographies of key justices such as Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, and John Jay * Background reference section containing A-Z entries on the people, such as George Washington and John Adams; laws and constitutional provisions, including the First Judiciary Act and Article III; and concepts, such as "judicial review" and "separation of powers," that are important to an understanding of the Jay and Ellsworth Courts The Reconstruction Justice of Salmon P. Chase-Harold Melvin Hyman 1997 The demise of the Confederacy left a legacy of legal arrangements that raised fundamental and vexing questions regarding the legal rights and status of former slaves and the status of former Confederate states. As Harold Hyman shows, few individuals had greater impact on resolving these difficult questions than Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1865 to 1873. Hyman argues that in two cases—In Re Turner (1867) and Texas v. White (1869)—Chase combined his abolitionist philosophy with an activist jurisprudence to help dismantle once and for all the deposed machineries of slavery and the Confederacy. In these cases, Chase sought to consolidate the gains of the Civil War era, while demonstrating that the war had both preserved the precious core characteristics of the federal union of states and fundamentally improved the nature of both private and public law. In Re Turner was a private law case decided at the federal circuit level. It involved a black woman's claim that she, a recent slave, was being held in involuntary servitude. Elizabeth Turner's mother had apprenticed Elizabeth to their former master, who had not abided by his contractual obligations to provide Elizabeth with training and compensation, substantively keeping her in slavery. Chase's decision, which relied upon due process and equal protection implications in the thirteenth amendment and 1866 Civil Rights Act, confirmed the rights of emancipated slaves to bargain and contract with employers on a parity with white workers. Texas v. White was a public law case decided in the Supreme Court. It revolved around the issue of whether the holders of U.S. bonds seized and sold by the Confederate state of Texas could demand payment after the war from that state's newly reconstructed government. In effect, Chase and his associate justices were asked to determine the legality of actions committed by all former Confederate states and, thus, to define what constituted a state. Chase's opinion reaffirmed the Union's permanence, and that of the constituent states in the federal union, and the states' duty to respect the legal rights and obligations of all citizens because states were people as well as acreages and institutions. Hyman's exemplary analysis of these cases reveals how their political, legal, and constitutional aspects were so inextricably interwoven. They secured for Chase a rostrum for both moral and legal reform from which he asserted his strong views on the fundamental rights of individuals and states in an era of sporadically increasing federal power. Hyman's study provides a much-needed reevaluation of those cases both in the context of Chase's life and in terms of their mark on history.

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, 1865-1869-Bradley Tyler Johnson 2018-10-22 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, 1865-1869 - Primary Source Edition-Bradley Tyler Johnson 2014-02 This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

Encyclopedia of American Civil Liberties-Paul Finkelman 2013-11-07 This Encyclopedia on American history and law is the first devoted to examining the issues of civil liberties and their relevance to major current events while providing a historical context and a philosophical discussion of the evolution of civil liberties. Coverage includes the traditional civil liberties: freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, and petition. In addition, it also covers concerns such as privacy, the rights of the accused, and national security. Alphabetically organized for ease of access, the articles range in length from 250 words for a brief biography to 5,000 words for in-depth analyses. Entries are organized around the following themes: organizations and government bodies legislation and legislative action, statutes, and acts historical overviews biographies cases themes, issues, concepts, and events. The Encyclopedia of American Civil Liberties is an essential reference for students and researchers as well as for the general reader to help better understand the world we live in today.

Report of the Trial of the Hon. Samuel Chase- 1805

A Book of Legal Lists-the late Bernard Schwartz 1997-04-17 Who are the top ten greatest Supreme Court Justices of all time? Who are the worst ten? Which Supreme Court decision helped lead to the Civil War? What are the ten greatest and worst Supreme Court decisions? What are the ten best courtroom movies? Who was the last to use the Supreme Court spittoon? Who was the first Justice to wear trousers beneath his Supreme Court robes? From John Marshall, the greatest Supreme Court Justice, to Alfred Moore, one of the worst, Bernard Schwartz's A Book of Legal Lists--the first ever compiled--provides the Ten Bests and Worst in American law (and also includes answers to 150 trivia questions about the legal world). The lists include the greatest dissents and Supreme Court "might have beens," greatest non-Supreme Court judges (Lemuel Shaw, number one on the Greatest list, played a prominent role in recasting common law into an American mold); greatest and worst non-Supreme Court decisions; greatest law books; lawyers (including Alexander Hamilton, Clarence Darrow "Attorney for the Damned", and Abraham Lincoln); trials; and greatest legal motion pictures. Each list entry has a short essay by Schwartz explaining why it is a best or a worst, and it is in these essays that we gain a wealth of information about the legal world. We learn, for instance, that Sherman Minton, number ten on the Worst Supreme Court Justices list, was such a nonentity that he may be best remembered as the last to use the spittoon provided for each Justice behind the bench. Before he became Chief Justice, William H. Rehnquist was known for playing Trivial Pursuit on the bench, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote 873 opinions for the Court (the most in its history), and Roger Brooke Taney, number ten on the Greatest Supreme Court Justices list, was the first Chief Justice to wear trousers beneath his robes (his predecessors had always given judgment in knee breeches). Stretching back to the early 1700s, the law and the judges who interpret it have maintained a steady presence in our lives--sometimes for better, sometimes for worse. From disappointments like Plessy v. Ferguson (number two on the Ten Worst Supreme Court Decisions list), which gave the lie to the American ideal "that all men are created equal," to lesser known but no less important decisions such as the 1933 United States v. One Book Called "Ulysses", (number nine on the Ten Greatest Non-Supreme Court Decisions) the landmark First Amendment case that eased the law governing censorship, Bernard Schwartz provides legal experts and non-experts alike with entertaining information in a format that can be found nowhere else.

The Burger Court-Tinsley E. Yarbrough 2000 Explores the era, justices, key events, and decisions in landmark Supreme Court cases, and examines the impact of the Court under Chief Justic William Burger on religious liberty, civil liberties, abortion, and criminal justice.

Salmon P. Chase-Walter Stahr 2022-02-22 From an acclaimed, New York Times bestselling biographer, a timely reassessment of Abraham Lincoln's indispensable Secretary of the Treasury: a leading proponent for black rights both before and during his years in cabinet and later as Chief Justice of the United States. Salmon P. Chase is best remembered as a rival of Lincoln's for the Republican nomination in 1860—but there would not have been a national Republican Party, and Lincoln could not have won the presidency, were it not for the vital groundwork Chase laid over the previous two decades. Starting in the early 1840s, long before Lincoln was speaking out against slavery, Chase was forming and leading antislavery parties. He represented fugitive slaves so often in his law practice that he was known as the attorney general for runaway negroes, and he furthered his reputation as an outspoken federal senator and progressive governor of Ohio. Tapped by Lincoln to become Secretary of the Treasury, Chase would soon prove vital to the Civil War effort, raising the billions of dollars that allowed the Union to win the war, while also pressing the president to emancipate the country's slaves and recognize black rights. When Lincoln had the chance to appoint a chief justice in 1864, he chose his faithful rival, because he was sure Chase would make the right decisions on the difficult racial, political, and economic issues the Supreme Court would confront during Reconstruction. Drawing on previously overlooked sources, Walter Stahr sheds new light on a complex and fascinating political figure, as well as on the pivotal events of the Civil War and its aftermath. Salmon P. Chase tells the forgotten story of a man at the center of the fight for racial justice in 19th century America.

The Answer and Pleas of Samuel Chase, One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States-Samuel Chase 1805

Justices, Presidents, and Senators-Henry Julian Abraham 2008 Explains how United States presidents select justices for the Supreme Court, evaluates the performance of each justice, and examines the influence of politics on their selection.

Good Behaviour-Samuel A. Francis 2001 The controversy surrounding the presidential election in 2000 raised many issues regarding the behavior of some of the United States Supreme Court Justices. The Court's decision in the case of Bush v. Gore effectively stopped a recount of votes in Florida. Many critics felt this decision was politically motivated. If so, what did this say about the ability of the members of the Court to remain non-partisan? And, can justices be removed from office even though it is assumed that they are appointed for life? Samuel A. Francis, an Albuquerque, New Mexico attorney examines all these issues and takes a hard look at what "good Behaviour" (original spelling) in Article III of the United States Constitution might mean for the justices in light of events of December 2000. In this concise book, the author also gives a brief history of the Supreme Court, a detailed appraisal of the case of Bush v. Gore, and includes the full text to the United States Constitution. * * * SAMUEL A. FRANCIS received his Bachelor's degree in political science from the University of New Mexico in 1963. He then earned his Juris Doctor degree from the University of New Mexico Law School in 1966. This is his first published work.

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, During the Years 1865-1869, Both Inclusive, in the Districts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina-United States. Circuit Court (4th Circuit) 1876

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, During the Years 1865-1869-United States. Circuit Court (4th Circuit) 1876

The Judicial Record of the Late Chief Justice Chase-John S. Benson 1882

The Supreme Court as Final Arbitr in Federal-State Relations, 1789-1957-John R. Schmidhauser 2016-06-01 In analyzing the Supreme Court's powers in federal-state relations, the author demonstrates that the framers of the constitution clearly intended that the Court should be the federal umpire, thus disproving a charge by modern states' righters of usurpation of power by the Supreme Court. In each historical period the effect of the Court interpretations on the autonomy of the state governments and on the acceleration of federal centralization is considered. Originally published in 1958. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

The Greatest and the Grandest Act-Christian G. Samito 2018-05-14 "This volume, which contains essays by both historians and legal scholars, examines various aspects of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the first federal civil rights statute in American history"--

When Courts and Congress Collide-Charles Gardner Geyh 2009-12-22 "This is quite simply the best study of judicial independence that I have ever read; it is erudite, historically aware, and politically astute." --Malcolm M. Feeley, Claire Sanders Clements Dean's Professor, Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California at Berkeley "Professor Geyh has written a wise and timely book that is informed by the author's broad and deep experience working with the judicial and legislative branches, by the insights of law, history and political science, and by an appreciation of theory and common sense." --Stephen B. Burbank, David Berger Professor for the Administration of Justice, University of Pennsylvania Law School With Congress threatening to "go nuclear" over judicial appointments, and lawmakers accusing judges of being "arrogant, out of control, and unaccountable," many pundits see a dim future for the autonomy of America's courts. But do we really understand the balance between judicial independence and Congress's desire to limit judicial reach? Charles Geyh's When Courts and Congress Collide is the most sweeping study of this question to date, and an unprecedented analysis of the relationship between Congress and our federal courts. Efforts to check the power of the courts have come and gone throughout American history, from the Jeffersonian Congress's struggle to undo the work of the Federalists, to FDR's campaign to pack the Supreme Court, to the epic Senate battles over the Bork and Thomas nominations. If legislators were solely concerned with curbing the courts, Geyh suggests, they would use direct means, such as impeaching uncooperative judges, gerrymandering their jurisdictions, stripping the bench's oversight powers, or slashing judicial budgets. Yet, while Congress has long been willing to influence judicial decision-making indirectly by blocking the appointments of ideologically unacceptable nominees, it has, with only rare exceptions, resisted employing more direct methods of control. When Courts and Congress Collide is the first work to demonstrate that this balance is governed by a "dynamic equilibrium": a constant give-and-take between Congress's desire to control the judiciary and its respect for historical norms of judicial independence. It is this dynamic equilibrium, Geyh says, rather than what the Supreme Court or the Constitution says about the separation of powers, that defines the limits of the judiciary's independence. When Courts and Congress Collide is a groundbreaking work, requiring all of us to consider whether we are on the verge of radically disrupting our historic balance of governance. Charles Gardner Geyh is Professor of Law and Charles L. Whistler Faculty Fellow at Indiana University at Bloomington. He has served as director of the American Judicature Society's Center for Judicial Independence, reporter to the American Bar Association Commission on Separation of Powers and Judicial Independence, and counsel to the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The White Court-Rebecca S. Shoemaker 2004-01-01 An in-depth examination of the U.S. Supreme Court under the 11-year reign of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White. * A-Z entries on key people, laws, cases, events, and concepts such as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hipolite Egg Co. v. United States, and Standard Oil of New Jersey v. United States * Appendix with excerpts from primary documents of key cases decided during the White Court tenure

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, 1865-1869-Bradley Tyler Johnson 2013-09 This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1876 edition. Excerpt: ... 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use, and is lost or destroyed without the fault of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be appointed by appraisers, appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured while in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained to be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property being authorized to act in behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property when originally impressed shall be received as prima facie evidence of value thereof. 9. Where slaves are impressed by the Confederate Government to work on fortifications or other public works, the impressment shall be made by said government according to the rules and regulations provided in the laws of the state where they are impressed, and in the absence of such laws in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe:

Provided, That no impressment of slaves shall be made when they can be hired by consent of the owner or agent. 10. That previous to the first day of December next, no slaves laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of provisions and grain, shall be taken for the public use without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be tried before the Military Court of the corps to...

The Handy Supreme Court Answer Book-David L. Hudson 2007-10-01 From the origins of the court to modern practical matters—including the federal judiciary system, the Supreme Court's session schedule, and the argument, decision, and appeal process—this resource provides detailed answers on all aspects of the Supreme Court. Exploring the social, cultural, and political atmosphere in which judges are nominated and serve, this guide book answers questions such as When did the tradition of nine justices on the bench begin? When did the practice of hiring law clerks to assist with legal research and writing begin? and How do cases reach the Supreme Court? Details on historic decisions—including Marbury v. Madison, Brown v. Board of Education, Miranda v. Arizona, and Bush v. Gore—accompany a thorough history of all 17 Supreme Court Chief Justices.

The Supreme Court-Peter Charles Hoffer 2001 A definitive history of the U.S. Supreme Court details the evolution of the legal institution from the early days of the American Republic to the present day, offering profiles of the justices, the Court's years under each Chief Justice, its influence on American life, and the issues, cases, and decisions they handled from the perspective of the time in which they came before the Court.

Encyclopedia of U.S. Political History-Andrew Robertson 2010-04

The Supreme Court and Its Great Justices-Sidney H. Asch 1971 Studies the lives and careers of fifteen renowned Supreme Court justices whose decision-making policies have affected American society

The Supreme Court Compendium-Lee Epstein 2003 Conceived as an aide to those attempting to analyze the U.S. Supreme Court and its decision, this collection of data tables provides information on chronological and topical trends in court decisions, backgrounds of the justices, legislation most frequently subject to court rulings, views of the public on the Court, and the impact of the Court on certain policy areas. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com)

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, During the Years 1865 to 1869, Both Inclusive, in the Districts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina-Bradley Tyler Johnson 2018-10-08 Excerpt from Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, During the Years 1865 to 1869, Both Inclusive, in the Districts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina: Containing an Appendix With the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and the Conscriptio, Impressment, and Sequestration Acts of That Government The decision of the Chief Justice in the case of Short ridge v. Macon, at the June Term, 1867, of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, made a profound impression on the bar of the late Confederate States. It was the first indication of the view which the Federal judiciary would probably take on the legal questions arising out of the late status Of war, questions which affected every interest, and lay at the very base of social organization. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Supreme Court Compendium-Lee Epstein 2021-09-02 The Supreme Court Compendium provides historical and statistical information on the Supreme Court: its institutional development; caseload; decision trends; the background, nomination, and voting behavior of its justices; its relationship with public, governmental, and other judicial bodies; and its impact. With over 180 tables and figures, this new edition is intended to capture the full retrospective picture through the 2013-2014 term of the Roberts Court and the momentous decisions handed down within the last four years, including United States v. Windsor, National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius, and Shelby County v. Holder.

Reports of Cases Decided by Chief Justice Chase in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit, During the Years 1865-1869, Both Inclusive, in the Districts of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina-Diossy & Company 2019-08-06 This is a reproduction of the original artefact. Generally these books are created from careful scans of the original. This allows us to preserve the book accurately and present it in the way the author intended. Since the original versions are generally quite old, there may occasionally be certain imperfections within these reproductions. We're happy to make these classics available again for future generations to enjoy!

Report of the Trial of the Hon. Samuel Chase, One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Before the High Court of Impeachment-Samuel Chase 2017-11-27 Excerpt from Report of the Trial of the Hon. Samuel Chase, One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Before the High Court of Impeachment: Composed of the Senate of the United States, for Charges Exhibited Against Him by the House of Representatives, in the Name of Themselves, and of All the People of the United States Be careful m collating to place a cam] leqf at page 49005 at page 1 7 2 and him! Up the pry'aa and content: immediate! Qfter the m1: and bgfiare the introdutfni on. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Judicial Power and Reconstruction Politics-Stanley I. Kutler 2022-03-25 A study of the Supreme Court in the wake of the Dred Scott decision. This book investigates the political and public standing of the Supreme Court following the Dred Scott decision. Arguing against interpretations by previous historians, Kutler asserts instead that the "Chase Court" was neither enfeebled by the decision itself, nor by congressional Republicans during reconstruction. Instead, Kutler suggests that during reconstruction, the Court was characterized by forcefulness and judicious restraint rather than timidity and cowardice, holding a creative and determining role rather than abdicating its rightful powers. This volume assembles a series of essays by Kutler arguing for this characterization. Provocative and persuasive at turns, this collection of essays provides a bold and innovative reinterpretation of the Supreme Court after the Civil War.

The Supreme Court in United States History-Charles Warren 2011-03-01 The Supreme Court in United States History is a three-volume history of the U.S. Supreme Court, detailing its establishment, the major cases reviewed and decided by the Court, the historical events surrounding cases and decisions, and the effects that Supreme Court decisions had on the public. Author Charles Warren often references newspaper and magazine articles and letters in an attempt to capture the spirit of the times. Written with one eye on the Court and one eye on people, The Supreme Court in United States History was "an attempt to revivify the important cases decided by the Court and to picture the Court itself from year to year in its contemporary setting." Volume 1 describes Supreme Court History from 1789 to 1821, including the establishment of the first courts and the circuit, state sovereignty and neutrality, The Mandamus Case, impeachment and treason, Pennsylvania and Georgia against the Court, The Bank of the United States, and various Chief Justices throughout this time period. CHARLES WARREN (1868-1954) was an American legal historian and lawyer. Warren graduated from Harvard University and Harvard Law School, and received his Doctorate from Columbia University. In 1894, he founded the Immigration Restriction League with fellow Harvard graduates Prescott Hall and Robert DeCourcy Ward. He authored several legal history books, including A History of the American Bar, The Supreme Court in United States History, and The Making of the Constitution, and won the Pulitzer Prize for History in 1923. Warren was the Assistant Attorney General from 1914 to 1918 during Woodrow Wilson's Presidency and drafted the Espionage Act of 1917.

Justice Stephen Field's Cooperative Constitution of Liberty-Adam M. Carrington 2017-06-30 This book examines liberty's Constitutional meaning through the jurisprudence of Justice Stephen Field, one of the late-Nineteenth Century's most influential Supreme Court Justices. A Lincoln appointee who served on the Court from 1863-1897, Field articulated a view of Constitutional liberty that speaks to contemporary disputes. Today, some see liberty as protection through government regulation against private oppression. Others see liberty as protection from government through limits on governmental power. Justice Field is often viewed as siding against government power to regulate, acting as a pre-cursor to the infamous "Lochner" Era of the Court. This work explains how Field instead saw both these competing conceptions of liberty as legitimate. In fact, the two cooperated toward a common end. In his opinions, Field argued that protections through and from government worked in tandem to guard fundamental individual rights. In describing this view of liberty, Field addressed key Constitutional provisions that remain a source of debate, including some of the earliest interpretations of the Due Process Clause, its relationship to state police power and civil rights, and some of the earliest assertions of a national police power through the Commerce Clause. This work furthermore addresses the underpinnings of Field's views, namely that he grounded his reading of the Constitution in the context of the common law and the Declaration of Independence.

In his principles as well as his approach, this book argues, Justice Field presents a helpful discussant in ongoing debates regarding the meaning of liberty and of the Constitution.

Uncivil Warriors-Peter Charles Hoffer 2018 Machine generated contents note: -- Introduction: A Civil War Of, By, and For Lawyers? -- Prologue: The Inseparability of Politics and Law: The First Lincoln-Douglas Debate -- Chapter One: The Contested Legality of Secession -- Chapter Two: A Tale of Two Cabinets and Two Congresses -- Chapter Three: In Re Merryman and its Progeny -- Chapter Four: Was Secession a Crime? -- Chapter Five: An Emancipation Proclamation -- Chapter Six: "A New Birth of Freedom"--Epilogue: The Lawyers' Reconstruction -- Conclusion: The Lawyers' Civil War in Retrospect

The Answer and Pleas of Samuel Chase-Samuel Chase 2015-07-10 Excerpt from The Answer and Pleas of Samuel Chase: One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Articles of Impeachment, Exhibited Against Him in the Senate, by the House of Representatives of the United States, Support of Their Impeachment Against Him, for High Crimes The answers and pleas of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him in the said Court, by the Honourable the House of Representatives of the United States, in support of their impeachment against him, for high crimes and misdemeanor, supposed to have been by him committed. This respondent, in his proper person, comes into the said court, and protesting that there is no high crime of misdemeanor particularly alleged in the said articles of impeachment, to which he is or can be bound by law to make answer; and saving to himself now, and at all times hereafter, all benefit of exception to the insufficiency of the said articles, and each of them, and to the defects therein appearing in point of law, or otherwise; and protesting also, that he ought not to be injured in any manner, by any words, or by any want of form in this his answer; he submits the following facts and observations by way of answer to the said articles. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

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