

Chapter 1 : Unit 3: The Early American Republic () - Mr. Papandrea's Website

Madison (5 US) allows Supreme Court to invalidate law passed by the United States Congress for first time: the Judiciary Act of - Louisiana Purchase - Ohio, formerly part of Connecticut, becomes the 17th state.

Printed for the Lenox Club, List of Indian Treaties: Documents of American Indian Diplomacy: University of Oklahoma Press, c Many were made with the United States but either remained unratified by Congress or were rejected by the Indians themselves after the Senate amended them unacceptably. Many others are "agreements" made after the official--but hardly de facto--end of U. Treaties and Laws, , general editor, Alden T. University Publications of America, c Pennsylvania and Delaware treaties, -- v. Pennsylvania treaties, -- v. Virginia treaties, -- v. Maryland treaties, -- v. New York and New Jersey treaties, -- v. New York and New Jersey treaties, Georgia treaties, -- v. Georgia and Florida treaties, -- v. North and South Carolina Treaties, -- v. North and South Carolina treaties, -- v. Virginia and Maryland laws -- v. Carolina and Georgia laws -- v. New England and middle Atlantic laws -- v. Revolution and confederation -- v. New England treaties, southeast, -- v. New England treaties, north and west, Volume two contains treaties from - Volume 7 contains the text of treaties with American Indians for the years

tax lists between and (Henry, Isaac, James Jr. James Sr., Jesse, A Lumbee named Carter was enrolled at Pembroke State College in

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania April Term, This was a Scire Facias on a mortgage given on the 4th December, , for securing the payment of L 16., sterling, with interest. It was tried at Chester, Nisi Prius, on the 4th May, , before the Chief Justice, Atlee, and Bryan, Justice; when it appeared, that the plaintiff was a British subject, resident in London; that Amos Strettle was his attorney in fact, at the time of the execution of the mortgage, and after: He resided in the state till his death, which was about The question that was made in this cause was, whether interest should run during the war? The defendant, contended, that when two independent nations are at war, the debt is suspended, and no interest can be demanded. That all intercourse was at an end, and a remittance could not be made. All trading with enemies is illegal. If not so at Common Law, the resolutions of Congress made it criminal. That a statute may repeal a covenant to do a thing that is lawful before: And, a war is equivalent to an act of Parliament in this case. That where the law prevented the payment of the principal, it never required payment of interest, as in the case of a garnishee. That whether the contracts be express, and in writing, or merely by parol, the construction must be the same: For equity will imply the exception, though not expressed. Thus in Pollard versus Shaffer, the war excused the non-performance of an express contract. So in the case of the way going crop. So in case of a division of a risk in a policy. They finally urged, that this point had been determined in the case of Osborne versus Miffin, which was the case of a bond; and there the Court determined, that no interest should be paid during the war. The plaintiff urged, that though debts might be suspended during the war, yet they revived on the peace, and were not extinguished. That, although the Court determined the case of Osbourne versus Miffin; yet they distinguished that case from the present, by urging that the case went on the principle of the Page 2 U. That a tender or payment to him would have been good; and that such payment did not in any manner contravene the resolution of Congress. That payment in bills of exchange would be lawful at any time, and could not in any manner aid the arms of the enemy. That this case was different from that of a bond: For the very land mortgaged, was the consideration of the debt; and the defendants were actually in the enjoyment of the profits of the land during the whole war. That even his power to sue during the war was gone. This action is brought on a mortgage for L 16., payable on 4th December, No suit could be brought on the mortgage before the 4th December, This was obligatory on their constituents, and it became unlawful to make any remittances after this to the enemy. During a war all civil actions between enemies are suspended; debts are suspended also, but restored by the peace. For the term of 7 years, viz. They ought not, therefore, to suffer for their moral conduct, and their submission to the laws. Interest is paid for the use or forbearance of money. Where a person is prevented by law, from paying the principal, he shall not be compelled to pay interest during the prohibition, as in the case of a Garnishee, in a foreign attachment. It is urged, that a remittance in bills of exchange furnished the enemy with no money. Yet, it is clear, that it would furnish the enemy with the means of carrying on the war, within the Page 2 U. It is well known, that the bills drawn by the British army were the principal bills that were bought and sold; those drawn by American citizens were generally protected. It has been said, that it might have been paid to Strettle: But that depended upon his pleasure, whether he chose to act as attorney or not. I have searched for precedents both in the civil law, and in the books of reports; but could find none. We, therefore, determine on principle and analogy, and are unanimously of opinion, that the plaintiff is not entitled to interest from the 10th September, , to 10th March, ; but during the rest of the time he must be allowed full interest. The Jury adopted the principles of the charge; but struck off 8 years interest. Sometimes the judge has enlarged the interest to 20 per cent per annum, 1 Chanc. In other cases he fixes it habitually one per cent lower than the legal rate 2 Tr. As for instance, no interest is allowed, a. On account of the detention of the debt. On arrears of rents, profits, or annuities 1 Chan. For monies advanced by Executors. For goods sold and delivered. On book-debts, open accounts, or simple contracts. For money lent without a note. On an inland bill of exchange, if no protest is taken. On a bond after 20 years. On a decree in certain cases. On judgments in

certain cases, as battery and slander. On any decrees or judgments in certain courts, as the exchequer chamber, Douglass, And we may add, once for all, that there is no instrument or title to debt so formal and sacred, as to give a right to interest on it under all possible circumstances. The words of Lord Mansfield in Dougl. If a jury in their discretion, shall think fit to allow it. Our laws are generally an adoption of yours; and I do not know that any of the states have changed them in this particular. But there is one rule of your and our law, which, while it proves that every title of debt is liable to a dif-allowance of interest under special circumstances, is so applicable to our case, that I shall cite it as a text, and apply to it the circumstances of our case. Can a more general national calamity be conceived than that universal devastation, which took place in many of these states during the war? Was it ever more exactly the case any where, that nothing was made out of the lands which were to pay the interest? The produce of those lands, for want of the opportunity of exporting it safely, was down to almost nothing in real money; e. Tobacco was less than a dollar the hundred weight. Imported articles of clothing or consumption, were from 4 to 8 times their usual price. A bushel of salt was usually sold for lb. At the same time these lands, and other property, in which the money of the British creditors was vested, were paying high taxes for their own protection, and the debtor, as nominal holder, stood ultimate insurer of their value to the creditor; who was the real proprietor, because they were bought with his money. And who will estimate the value of this insurance, or say what would have been the forfeit, in a contrary event of the war? Who will say that the risk of the property was not worth the interest of its price? General calamity then prevented profit, and consequently stopped interest, which is in lieu of profit. The creditor says, indeed, he has laid out of his money; he has therefore lost the use of it. The debtor replies, that if the creditor has lost, he has not gained it: In that case the courts will not double the loss of the one, to save all loss from the other. That it is a rule of natural, as well as municipal law, that in questions de damno evitando melior est conditio possidentis. If this maxim be just, where each party is equally innocent, how much more so, where the loss has been produced by the act of the creditor? For a nation, as a society, forms a moral person, and every member of it is personally responsible for his society. It was the act of the lender, or of his nation, which annihilated the profits of the money lent; he cannot then demand profits, which he either prevented from coming into existence, or burnt or otherwise destroyed, after they were produced. If then there be no instrument, or title of debt, so formal and sacred as to give a right to interest under all possible circumstances, and if circumstances of exemption, stronger than in the present case, cannot possibly be found, then no instrument or title of debt, however formal or sacred, can give right to interest under the circumstances of our case. Let us present the question in another point of view. Your own law forbade, the payment of interest when it forbade the receipt of American produce into Great Britain, and made that produce fair prize on its way from the debtor to the creditor, or to any other for his use and reimbursement. All personal access between creditor and debtor was made illegal, and the debtor who endeavoured to make a remittment of his debt, or interest, must have done it three times, to assure its getting once to hand: For two out of three vessels were generally taken by the creditor nation, and sometimes by the creditor himself, as many of them turned their trading vessels into privateers. Where no place has been agreed on for the payment of a debt, the laws of England oblige the debtor to seek his creditor wheresoever he is to be found within the realm. This is our law too. The first act, generally, of the creditors and their agents here, was to withdraw from the United with their books and papers. The creditor thus withdrawing from his debtor, so as to render payment. We see too, from the letter of Mr. Adams June 16, , that the British Secretary for foreign affairs was sensible, that a British statute having rendered criminal all intercourse between the debtor and creditor, had placed the article of interest on a different footing from the principal. And the letter of our Plenipotentiaries to Mr. Hartley, the British Plenipotentiary for forming the definitive treaty, shews that the omission to express interest in the treaty was not merely an oversight of the parties; [Continued. After such an explanation, the omission is a proof of acquiescence, and an intention not to claim it. It appears then, that the debt and interest on that debt, are separate things in every country, and under separate rules. That in every country a debt is recoverable, while in most countries, interest is refused in all cases; in others, given or refused, diminished, or augmented, at the discretion of the Judge; no where given in all cases indiscriminately, and consequently no where so incorporated with the debt as to pass with that ex vi termini, or otherwise to be considered as a determinate and vested thing. While the taking interest on money

has thus been considered in some countries as morally wrong in all cases, in others made legally right but in particular cases, the taking profits from lands or rents in lieu of profits, has been allowed every where, and at all times, both in morality and law. Hence it is laid down as a general rule Wolf, S. To place the right to interest on money on a level with the right to profits on land, is placing it more advantageously than has been hitherto authorized; and if, as we have seen a stipulation to restore lands does not include a stipulation to restore the back profits, we may certainly conclude a fortiori, that the restitution of debts does not include an allowance of back interest on them. The states have been uniform in the allowance of interest before and since the war but not of that claimed during the war. Sands in New York, and Middred v. Dorsey in Maryland, that in those states, interest during the war is disallowed by the courts. By the case of Osborne v. Allen, explained in the letter of Mr.

Chapter 3 : Years A Bicentennial Illustrated History of the United States 2 Vol. Set | eBay

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Chapter 4 : Brief Timeline of American Literature and Events:

Between and , the United States of America emerged as an independent country, creating and ratifying its new constitution and establishing its national government. In order to assert their traditional rights, American Patriots seized control of the colonies and launched a war for independence.

O9 S6 v. D65 French Revolution. B43 French Revolution. U64 Paris Pendant la Terreur: Remote Storage B DC M64 A4 v. P French Revolution G6 French Revolution as Told by Contemporaries. H5 From Jacobin to Liberal: F58 Letters from Revolutionary France: Letters Written in France to a Friend in London T3 Liberty, Equality, Fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution. Followed by the Journal of the Temple. Laughing and Dancing Our Way to the Precipice. L3 A Memoirs of the Bastille. L Paris in the Revolution: A2 T3 Philip Mazzei: Selected Writings and Correspondence. G5 Private Memoirs of Madame Roland. American and British Commentators in France, B Women in Revolutionary Paris, Selected Documents Translated with Notes and Commentary. It includes over 6, volumes and 3, pamphlets about the French royal families and the French monarchical institution from the 10th c. There is no printed guide to this collection. Access is via author, title, and subject in the online catalog for M. If the location of an item on a French topic is Special Collections it is likely part of this collection. American and French Research on the Treasury of the French Language ARTFL Corpus consists of nearly texts, ranging from classic works of French literature to various kinds of non-fiction prose and technical writing. The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries are about equally represented, with a smaller selection of seventeenth century texts as well as some medieval and Renaissance texts. Genres include novels, verse, theater, journalism, essays, correspondence, and treatises. Subjects include literary criticism, biology, history, economics, and philosophy. Gallica Gallica is a database of 70, full texts and 80, images created by the Bibliotheque Nationale de France, chosen from its own and other collections. It contains copies of works of literature, history, science, philosophy, law, economics, political science. Searching is by author, words in the title, subject, or keyword. F7 Hollander Make Central. French Revolutionary Pamphlets is a set of over 8, microfiche about the French Revolution and its issues. Two bibliographies, located in Consulting Reference have the bibliographical details of the pamphlets: This set has 59 reels with 16, pamphlets from the New York Public Library. What was going on in France at this time was of interest to the British. People wrote about it in their newspapers, periodicals, etc. Links in this guide lead you to that material. Look here to find full texts of primary source materials in history, geography, literature, language, religion, philosophy, social science, fine arts, music, architecture, medicine, science, technology, and law, as well as general reference works from the 18th century. We do own a large quantity of the microfilm set from which the digital texts are being made and film reel numbers are provided in the entries, if you do not find a full-text. Searching is by author, title of work, keyword, and publisher. Searches may be limited by year of publication or language of the text. The Nineteenth Century Index C The Nineteenth Century Index is a gateway, or portal, into a variety of primary sources for 19th Century studies, especially of the British Isles. S Congressional Serial Set. For results from NSTC searches, use our online catalog to see if we own the book. Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals The Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals, is an index to the most significant 45, British, 19th-century periodicals. Our access is through the C Nineteenth Century portal or gateway. Search results link to full-text articles in many, if not most, cases. H6 is a 5-volume work that provides tables of contents of these periodicals from to Victorian periodicals include book reviews, articles on current events, articles on governmental and foreign affairs, travel accounts, non-fiction topical articles, poetry, fiction both short stories and whole novels, serialized , articles about scientific discoveries, reviews of theater and musical productions, and reviews of art exhibitions. Fiction, non-fiction, book reviews, commentary on world events and more are all to be found in the periodicals of the day. Dates of coverage span s. British Periodicals Collection I consists of more than journals that comprise the UMI microfilm collection Early British Periodicals, the equivalent of 5, printed volumes containing approximately 3. Disciplines covered include literature, philosophy, history, science, the fine arts and the social sciences. Disciplines covered include literature, music, art, drama, archaeology and architecture.

Chapter 5 : Timeline of United States history (â€™) - Wikipedia

The United States Declaration of Independence is a statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, , which announced that the 13 American colonies then at war with GB were now independent states, and thus no longer a part of the British Empire.

George Washington in the American Revolution General Washington assumed five main roles during the war. The goal was always independence. When France entered the war, he worked closely with the soldiers it sent--they were decisive in the great victory at Yorktown in Their help led to America winning the war overall. Second, he provided leadership of troops against the main British forces in â€™77 and again in Washington worked hard to develop a successful espionage system to detect British locations and plans. In it discovered Benedict Arnold was a traitor. In June , Congress made its first attempt at running the war effort with the committee known as "Board of War and Ordnance", succeeded by the Board of War in July , a committee which eventually included members of the military. The results of his general staff were mixed, as some of his favorites never mastered the art of command, such as John Sullivan. Eventually, he found capable officers such as Nathanael Greene , Daniel Morgan , Henry Knox chief of artillery , and Alexander Hamilton chief of staff. The American officers never equaled their opponents in tactics and maneuver, and they lost most of the pitched battles. The great successes at Boston , Saratoga , and Yorktown came from trapping the British far from base with much larger numbers of troops. He recruited regulars and assigned Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben , a veteran of the Prussian general staff, to train them. There was never nearly enough. His long-term strategy was to maintain an army in the field at all times, and eventually this strategy worked. His enormous personal and political stature and his political skills kept Congress, the army, the French, the militias, and the states all pointed toward a common goal. Furthermore, he permanently established the principle of civilian supremacy in military affairs by voluntarily resigning his commission and disbanding his army when the war was won, rather than declaring himself monarch. He also helped to overcome the distrust of a standing army by his constant reiteration that well-disciplined professional soldiers counted for twice as much as poorly trained and led militias. At Lexington, Massachusetts , shots broke out with the Lexington militia, leaving eight colonists dead. The British failed to find their targets in Concord, and as they retreated back to Boston, the British came under continuous assault by upwards of 3, militia who had prepared an ambush. As news spread, local shadow governments called " committees of correspondence " in each of the 13 colonies drove out royal officials and sent militiamen to Boston to besiege the British there. With all thirteen colonies represented, it immediately began to organize itself as a central government with control over the diplomacy and instructed the colonies to write constitutions for themselves as states. On June , George Washington , a charismatic Virginia political leader with combat experience was unanimously appointed commander of a newly organized Continental Army. He took command in Boston and sent for artillery to barrage the British. These Loyalists were kept under close watch by standing Committees of Safety created by the Provincial Congresses. The unwritten rule was such people could remain silent, but vocal or financial or military support for the King would not be tolerated. The estates of outspoken Loyalists were seized; they fled to British-controlled territory, especially New York City. The Americans were able to capture a British fort at Ticonderoga, New York , and to drag its cannon over the snow to the outskirts of Boston. The appearance of troops and a cannon on Dorchester Heights outside Boston led the British Army to evacuate the city on March 17, Two days later, on July 4, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. The drafting of the Declaration was the responsibility of a Committee of Five , which included, among others, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin ; it was drafted by Thomas Jefferson and revised by the others and the Congress as a whole. It contended that "all men are created equal" with "certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", and that "to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed " , as well as listing the main colonial grievances against the crown. The Founding Fathers represented a cross-section of Patriot leadership. According to a study of the biographies of the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence: The Signers came for the

most part from an educated elite, were residents of older settlements, and belonged with a few exceptions to a moderately well-to-do class representing only a fraction of the population. Native or born overseas, they were of British stock and of the Protestant faith. The British made the city their main political and military base of operations in North America, holding it until late . The victories gave an important boost to Patriots at a time when morale was flagging, and have become iconic images of the war. The plan called for two British armies to converge on Albany, New York from the north and south, dividing the colonies in two and separating New England from the rest. Failed communications and poor planning resulted in the army descending from Canada, commanded by General John Burgoyne , bogging down in dense forest north of Albany. Meanwhile, the British Army that was supposed to advance up the Hudson River to meet Burgoyne went instead to Philadelphia, in a vain attempt to end the war by capturing the American capital city. Said one British officer: The courage and obstinacy with which the Americans fought were the astonishment of everyone, and we now became fully convinced that they are not that contemptible enemy we had hitherto imagined them, incapable of standing a regular engagement, and that they would only fight behind strong and powerful works. France was soon joined by Spain and the Netherlands, both major naval powers with an interest in undermining British strength. Britain now faced a major European war, and the involvement of the French navy neutralized their previous dominance of the war on the sea. Britain was without allies and faced the prospect of invasion across the English Channel. Southern theater of the American Revolutionary War and Naval operations in the American Revolutionary War With the British in control of most northern coastal cities and Patriot forces in control of the hinterlands, the British attempted to force a result by a campaign to seize the southern states. With limited regular troops at their disposal, the British commanders realized that success depended on a large-scale mobilization of Loyalists. In they launched a fresh invasion and took Charleston as well. A significant victory at the Battle of Camden meant that the invaders soon controlled most of Georgia and South Carolina. The British set up a network of forts inland, hoping the Loyalists would rally to the flag. Not enough Loyalists turned out, however, and the British had to move out. They fought their way north into North Carolina and Virginia , with a severely weakened army. Behind them, much of the territory they left dissolved into a chaotic guerrilla war , as the bands of Loyalists, one by one, were overwhelmed by the patriots. On October , Cornwallis surrendered. Support for the conflict had never been strong in Britain, where many sympathized with the rebels, but now it reached a new low. King George III personally wanted to fight on, but he lost control of Parliament, and had to agree to peace negotiations.

Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - The Revolutionary Years,

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Chapter 7 : From George Washington to John Hancock, 14 December

For the term of 7 years, viz. from the 10th September, , to the 10th March, , the defendant could not have paid this money to the plaintiff, who was an alien enemy, without a violation of the positive laws of this country, and of the laws of nations.

Chapter 8 : American Historical Review,

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Chapter 9 : To James Madison from George Washington, 12 May

America and served as the nation's first president (). In the American Revolutionary War, General Washington led

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Patriot forces to victory over the British and their calendrierdelascience.com presided at the Constitutional Convention of which established.