

Chapter 1 : Agrippa Hull: Revolutionary Patriot | The Black Past: Remembered and Reclaimed

Chapter Nine MISSOURI STRUGGLE: ILLNESS Mr. Lowndes reached Washington before the opening of Congress and wrote to General Pinckney.

Publications Preceding the Rebellion Locke, John. The correspondence of the Right Hon. John Beresford, illustrative of the last thirty years of the Irish parliament; selected from his original papers, and edited, with notes, by his grandson, William Beresford. Printed by Woodfall and Kinder, A collection of letters on the proposed reformation of the Parliament of Ireland containing the first letter of the Committee of Belfast to the Rev. The parliamentary register; or, History of the proceedings and debates of the House of Commons of Ireland. Thomas Orde, secretary to the Rt. An argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland. Re-printed by order of the United Irishmen, An essay on Parliamentary reform: Printed for John Rice, Secret Committee on Seditious Societies. The first and second reports from the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons
â€: Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Earl, A letter from Earl Fitzwilliam, who recently retired from Ireland, to the Earl of Carlisle, explaining the causes of that event. Reprinted, and sold by G. Clare, John Fitzgibbon, Earl of, Aftermath of the Rebellion A. Government Reports Considerations on the situation to which Ireland is reduced by the government of Lord Camden. The report from the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, with an appendix. Printed by James King and A. Trials and Proceedings Ridgeway, William. A report of the proceedings in cases of high treason, at a special commission of Oyer and Terminer: Printed by John Exshaw, A report of the trial of Michael-William Byrne: Exshaw, Roche, Edmond. A report of the proceedings in cases of high treason at a Court of Oyer and Terminer: Narrative of the proceedings of the commissioners of the suffering loyalists: Philip Hay, of the 18th Light Dragoons: The life of the Rev. Including an account, by way of journal, of several barbarous atrocities committed in June, by the Irish rebels in that town while it was in their possession; to the greater part of which he was an eye-witness. Animadversions on the speeches of Mr. A narrative of what passed at Killalla, in the country of Mayo, and the parts adjacent, during the French invasion in the summer of Memoire, or, detailed statement of the origin and progress of the Irish union: Memoirs of the political and private life of James Caulfield, earl of Charlemont, knight of St. Patrick, by Francis Hardy. Memoirs of the legal, literary, and political life of the late the Right Honourable John Philpot Curran, once master of the rolls in Ireland: Interspersed with occasional biography of his distinguished contemporaries in the Senate and at the bar. Printed for James Harper Miscellaneous works of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone Personal narrative of the "Irish rebellion" of By Charles Hamilton Teeling. Printed for the author, A personal narrative of those transactions in the county Wexford, in which the author was engaged, during the awful period of , interspersed with brief notices of the principal actors in that ill-fated but ever-memorable struggle, with reflections, moral, political and historical. Which lasted by adjournments, for fourteen days; -- never before published. Another copy signed by the author. Memoirs of the life and times of the Rt. By his son, Henry Grattan. The life of Thomas Reynolds, Esq. The speeches of the Right Hon. Letters from Edmund Burke heretofore unpublished: George Crabbe with Mary Leadbeater. Bell and Daldy, The Union, Cooke, Edward. Arguments for and against an union between Great Britain and Ireland, considered. Dublin printed; London re-printed for J. A reply to a pamphlet: Printed for William Jones, The probability, causes, and consequences of an union between Great Britain and Ireland, discussed: Substance of the speech of Lord Auckland, in the House of peers, April 11, , on the proposed address to His Majesty, respecting the resolutions adopted by the two houses of Parliament, as the basis of a union between Great Britain and Ireland. Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Viscount. A Report of two speeches delivered by the Rt. The commercial system of Ireland reviewed and the question of union discussed, in an address to the merchants, manufacturers and country gentlemen of Ireland. The Constitution, or, the Anti-union evening post. An address to the people of Ireland, against an Union: A report of the debate in the House of Commons of Ireland: Constitutional objections to the government of Ireland by a separate legislature: Minto, Gilbert Elliot, Earl of. Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly, With a sketch of the principles upon which it ought to be formed. Oriel, John

Foster, Baron. Speech of the Right Honorable John Foster,: Printed for James Moore A review of the speech of the Right Hon. By Robert Orr, Esq. A demonstration of the necessity of a legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland: Printed and sold by the booksellers, The speech of the Right Hon. Sidmouth, Henry Addington, Viscount. Letter to Henry Grattan, Esq. An exposition of the principal terms of union, and its probable effects on Ireland. Printed by John Milliken An answer to a pamphlet: By Henry Grattan, Esq. An address to the merchants, manufacturers, and landed proprietors of Ireland: Printed for James Moore, Protestant ascendancy and Catholic emancipation reconciled by a legislative Union: A Reply to the speech of the speaker, as stated to have been delivered on the 17th of February, A report of the debate in the House of Commons of Ireland, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of February, A report of the debate in the House of Commons of Ireland on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of January, Smith, William Cusack, Sir. Commissioners of compensation under the union compensation act of Ireland. III, c 34, by all persons claiming compensation, in consequence of their offices being discontinued or diminished in value by the union: A return, presented to the House of Commons from the commissioners under act 40, Geo III, cap 34 of all claims for compensation: Further proceedings of the commissioners under the union compensation act of Ireland: Commissioners of compensation under the compensation act of Ireland. Histories Musgrave, Sir Richard, 1st bart.

Chapter 2 : James Madison Quotes - -

Born in Struggle, Movements for change Because solidarity is the only way to struggle for progress which is available to people who are not the owners of productive property, popular struggles become an important symptom of social development when more direct evidence for it is lacking.

The inhabitants of this sparsely settled area, seeking benefits from the federal government, petitioned Congress to be organized as a territory of the United States. On March 2, Congress approved the act creating the "Arkansaw" Territory with the seat of government being the Post of Arkansas. After lengthy debate, Congress refused to limit slavery in the new territory. After an initial short session, which made appointments, appropriated funds, and declared the laws of the Missouri Territory to be applicable in Arkansas, Jouett and Letcher left the seat of territorial government, never to return. Crittenden then called the first territorial election for November 20, , seeking to elevate Arkansas to the "second grade" of government with an elected General Assembly. James Woodson Bates was elected over Stephen F. Austin for delegate to Congress. As the sole representative to Washington, this was the most powerful elected position of the Territory. Anticipating the opportunity a new territory might hold for a printer, William E. Woodruff arrived at the Post of Arkansas in late October with a Ramage press and his printing supplies loaded in a pirogue. Governor Miller finally arrived at the Post of Arkansas by keelboat on December . The first territorial General Assembly met in February and immediately petitioned President Monroe for federal assistance in providing services felt crucial to the improvement of the Territory: Late in the year, the United States negotiated a treaty giving a large tract of Arkansas land to the Choctaw Nation. Settlers in Arkansas vigorously complained that the newly proposed Choctaw tract occupied the most densely populated portion of the Territory. This Compromise maintained the balance of free and slave state representatives in the Senate and prohibited slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase Territory north of Arkansas. Having postponed the decision from February, the Arkansas General Assembly met again in the fall and chose Little Rock as the new seat of government beginning in . Serving as temporary clerk of the House was Ambrose Hundley Sevier, 19 years of age, first cousin to Henry Wharton Conway, 27 years of age, who was receiver of public monies for the Arkansas Land District. Both would play major roles in Arkansas history. Official protests from the Territory over the proposed treaty failed to reach Washington before President Monroe signed the bill on January 8. By the census, Indians already outnumbered settlers in Arkansas, 14, to , and territorial officials claimed that the influx of the Choctaw Nation would be a grave deterrent to the progress of Arkansas. Due to rival claims to the proposed town site, the General Assembly met and adjourned without having relocated the capital to Little Rock. Though the United States owned the property, speculators held two different types of land claims by which they hoped to gain title. William Russell, of Saint Louis, had acquired "preemption claims" based on the settlement of the site; Chester Ashley represented a group holding New Madrid claims granted to citizens who lost land in the New Madrid earthquake. At one point in the controversy, the claimants, represented by Ashley, removed all of the structures from that portion of the town site claimed by Russell. Finally, realizing both sides could profit from compromise, Ashley and Russell came to an agreement on November 22, making rival claimants joint owners. Woodruff Printer to the Territory. He was to be paid for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other official business. After the rival claims to the Little Rock town site were settled, Woodruff set out for the new capital where he moved into a one room log printing office. He published his first issue at Little Rock on December . During this year and the next, Woodruff had paper problems with the Gazette and, at one point, suspended publication for two weeks when a yellow fever quarantine of a steamboat caused delay in paper delivery. Then, low water cut off shipments for almost six months. Bradford and his soldiers had held the thankless job of peacemaker in this, the furthest frontier of the United States, since Governor Miller spent several months trying to satisfy government obligations made to the Indians and attempting to settle disputes between tribes. In September, he successfully negotiated a peace treaty between the Osage and Cherokee tribes. Growing tired of frontier life, Miller then requested a leave of absence for the approaching spring and summer to visit family and friends "at the East. Henry Conway, wanting to replace J. In January, two others

also announced their candidacy for the position. Bates quickly announced he would not seek reelection. In its fall meeting, the General Assembly made military bounty lands subject to taxation. Most veterans who had been given lands in Arkansas for their military service did not live in the Territory, so, in the issue of the Gazette announcing the act authorizing this tax, Woodruff advertised himself as agent for non-resident owners. Thus Woodruff began his land agency business which ultimately brought him much greater wealth and fewer headaches, than did his printing business. The significance of this policy, known as the Monroe Doctrine, was not fully realized until later in the century. To encourage immigration, Congress authorized the surveying of a road from Memphis to Little Rock in January. Expansion was further aided when Acting Governor Crittenden began negotiating a treaty with the Quapaw tribe which was finally signed on November 5. The Quapaw, despite the pleadings of Chief Heckaton, were forced to give up their ancestral home for a small amount of money, merchandise and an annuity. The tribe was to be merged with the Caddo in the Red River region to the southwest. With the Quapaw out of the way, white settlement could now expand into a large part of central Arkansas and Little Rock could spread east past the "Little Rock" into former Quapaw lands. Violence often flared up as a part of frontier life. Andrew Scott killed Joseph Seldon in a duel on May While this was not the first duel in Arkansas, the fact that both men were presidentially appointed Superior Court judges did not reflect well on the developing reputation of the Territory. In the presidential election, the "western" candidate Andrew Jackson won a plurality of popular and electoral votes, but failed to win a majority. Thus, the election was referred to the House of Representatives to be decided early the next year. On December 27, James Miller submitted his resignation as governor of the Territory. Miller, absent from Arkansas for 18 months, gave poor health as his reason for resigning. Calhoun and a delegation from the Choctaw Nation came to agreement on January 20 establishing a new reservation for the tribe. The Treaty of , which had set aside a large part of settled Arkansas Territory for the Choctaws, was superseded. The Choctaws, who still resided east of the Mississippi River, were now to move west of a line running south from Fort Smith. The new treaty freed Arkansas Territory of almost all Indian claims. All three men carried the title of colonel the rest of their lives. In the congressional election held on August 1, Henry Conway won a resounding victory over J. Woodson Bates-2, to This marvel of engineering further stimulated immigration and trade in the Midwest. Steamboats plied the rivers impeded only by snags and high or low water; Little Rock now had a brickyard, several brick structures and a church building. On November 7, Woodruff announced the establishment of an experimental lending library. By mid-year, speculation suggested Henry Conway would have vigorous competition for the congressional election. Political lines would be drawn between two factions: Crittenden became worried about his handling of public funds and wished to go to Washington to explain his actions to the federal auditors in person. He wrote to Secretary of State Henry Clay requesting permission to visit the capital at the same time Izard planned a visit to Philadelphia. Clay suggested Crittenden stay at his post, but also assured him his position as Secretary of the Territory was not threatened. He did not know his reappointment as Secretary of the Territory was already in the works. Campaign controversy centered around Conway and Crittenden as the recognized leaders of the two political factions; both had misused the federal funds entrusted to them and were roundly criticized for it. In the election, Conway easily defeated Oden with a vote of 2, to , but the controversy was not over! After the election, Conway responded to a Crittenden charge made during the campaign by accusing Crittenden of "willful misrepresentation. Before this challenge could be resolved, two of their supporters were also drawn into the hot-blooded conflict. Ambrose Sevier and Thomas Newton exchanged shots in Cherokee territory, but luckily, both escaped injury. When Crittenden and Conway met, the outcome was different. After traveling to Mississippi, as dueling was illegal in Arkansas, Crittenden wounded Conway at first fire on October 29 and Conway died on November 9. Woodruff, at the center of the controversy as the only newspaperman in the Territory, found time during this hectic year to court and marry Jane Eliza Mills, 17 years of age. The alliance of the Sevier, Johnson and Conway clans was developing into a formidable political power for pre-Civil War Arkansas. Ashley was seen as the mastermind behind the opposition to Crittenden and Garrett also held a personal grudge against him. Ashley effected a compromise on the libel suit between Crittenden and Woodruff. Woodruff was greatly relieved by this settlement because both witnesses who could testify for him, Henry Conway and Isaac Watkins, were now dead. An agreement negotiated with the

Cherokee Nation moved the Cherokee-Arkansas border to a line running north from Fort Smith. The Territory was now completely freed of all tribal property. Governor George Izard died in office on November 22 and Robert Crittenden and Andrew Scott both applied for the appointment as governor. Before their applications arrived in Washington, the Electoral College had elected a new president. Awaiting President-elect Jackson was a more significant problem-the Tariff of , or the Tariff of Abominations. Several southern states protested the tariff, feeling it placed an undue hardship on the south by raising the price of manufactured goods brought into the area. As an ominous hint of the future, John C. Calhoun, in an anonymous essay, proclaimed the right of individual states to nullify individual federal laws. Situated in the west, Arkansas did not share the concern of her southeastern neighbors. Pope had hoped to be named United States Attorney General, but accepted this position on the frontier. The Congressional election found Ambrose Sevier retaining his seat with a victory over Richard Searcy. The General Assembly authorized counties to establish public schools, but public education in Arkansas would be a long time coming. Two years earlier Congress had authorized a land grant for a "Seminary of Learning," but territorial officials paid little interest. Public lands in the Territory continued to be sold into private hands through federal land offices in Batesville and Little Rock. Throughout the early to mids, the United States was committed to placing public property into private ownership. Not only would property be added to the tax rolls, but private land ownership was also seen as training for citizenship. Conflicts regularly arose over claims to valuable property and lawyers and surveyors proved very important in handling these disputes.

Chapter 3 : ThÃ©odore GÃ©ricault - paintings, drawings and prints - blog.quintoapp.com

The Old Court - New Court controversy was a 19th-century political controversy in the U.S. state of Kentucky in which the Kentucky General Assembly abolished the Kentucky Court of Appeals and replaced it with a new court.

A Yarn to Follow: At the turn of the 18th century, factories were unknown. The town of Dover population ca. His dry goods store, on Main Street just above Dover Landing, had been a profitable enterprise and made Williams a relatively wealthy man for those times, a man with a vision for even greater things. There were several advantageous physical conditions in Dover that made the goal of manufacturing cloth seem attainable. The town had water power, humidity in the atmosphere, pure water in the streams for bleaching, millsites in close proximity to the sea, an ample population, and a good transportation system in place. Completed in , the small factory commenced manufacturing cotton yarn under the watchful eye of Capt. By , with machinery scurrilously imported from England, the Upper Factory began producing cotton cloth. Girls were hired to tend the looms and men were hired as overseers. Working conditions were monotonous but not strenuous and pay was good. Workdays were long, usually 14 hours per day, six days a week, beginning with the factory bell wake-up at 4: Breakfast followed at 5AM and work began by 5: After a half-hour break for lunch, work sometimes continued until 6: Supper was at 7PM. Soon after manufacturing began, the owners had to whitewash the windows of the factory to keep industrial spies from other communities from peering in and stealing trade secrets of the mechanized cloth-making process! Their success was unparalleled in the region and soon the Dover Cotton Factory employed almost people. The thriving community that evolved there was named Williamsville in honor of their benevolent founder, the patriarchal John Williams. The factory was making a profit, investors were happy, workers were content, and expansion seemed like a good thing. So Williams and Wendell purchased additional acres in downtown Dover. So from â€”, John Williams and Isaac Wendell traveled often to Boston, ostensibly as iron merchants they had been manufacturing some nails in the basement of the factory , but their real purpose was to court wealthy Boston investors for their company. They were enormously successful, but unfortunately naive in not realizing the inherent dangers of losing local control of their operations. A Boston man named William Payne became president of the Dover Cotton Factory and it was to him that the bank conveyed the Waldron property on April 23, Almost immediately, they began construction of a second cotton mill. The Upper Factory mill continued to produce cotton cloth, but as operations grew at the First Falls, employees were moved from Williamsville into town. By , most of the homes at the upper village had been physically moved into downtown Dover and Williamsville began to fade away. The first mill was used sparingly until and it was torn down ca. A Bright Future Looms: The Dover Manufacturing Co. Machining technology improved and more technical and mass-production processes were introduced. More builders, masons, brickmakers, craftsmen and tradesmen were needed to make the economy keep rolling. More shops offering more varied goods and services were demanded by the ever-burgeoning populace, and more people demanded more diversity in their lives, ranging from religious expression to popular entertainment. In , the Dover Cotton Factory built its first downtown mill, called Mill 2, and modeled after the style of a mill in Waltham, Massachusetts. It had a wooden platform where gundalows could come up river and unload iron for the nail factory or cotton bales for cloth manufacturing. In its first year, tons of nails were produced at Mill 2 and business was good for about the next four years. Then competition in Fall River made the nail business unprofitable and the company halted nail production in Mill 3, the same size as 2 but one story higher, quickly followed in Isaac Wendell left the company at that time to pursue a venture with his brothers, a factory in Somersworth called the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. This factory failed in and by , Wendell had moved to Pennsylvania. John Williams was still in charge of the Dover operations and there are many detailed letters from Williams to company treasurer William Shimmin of Boston describing the complicated progress of building the new factories. About 3 Williams writes, "the building is undoubtedly amply adequate to sustain all the necessary machinery. Mill 4, built in , was an enormous 6-story structure which ran parallel to the river for feet then turned the corner and continued along Washington Street for another feet. Advertisements were placed in area newspapers, calling for "50 smart, capable girls, years of age,

to whom constant employ and good encouragement will be given. There was a 10PM curfew, no card playing or gambling, no intemperate drinking, no profane or improper language, and each girl had to join a church of her choice. There was no unnecessary talking allowed in the factory and no "halloo"ing out open windows. Girls had to be punctual and throw no waste in the river. There was no reading on the job and strict rules on fire were observed. On average, girls stayed two to four years, leaving usually to get married. Whole families were also recruited and hired. The company built dozens of homes: Homes were advertised for rent: Mill work had a great degree of sociability with new friends in a dormitory atmosphere, an opportunity for further education, an honorable way to earn a dowry, and a dignified way to be self-supporting. The hours were long and head and eye injuries from flying shuttles were frequent. Light was insufficient and the machinery noise was deafening. And as mill windows were kept closed to promote humidity, stuffy lint-filled air heightened the likelihood of respiratory diseases and lung infections. Still, when girls when home to their farms on vacations, as likely as not they brought friends back with them to join the working class in the cotton mills. With control of these bodies of water, their dams, and their flowrate into the Cochecho River, the mill owners could control the amount of water at the First Falls. But fearing that the price for land and water rights around these ponds would skyrocket if the sellers knew it was the Dover Manufacturing Company who was the buyer, the real estate was all purchased by single individuals working as agents for the company. Williams persuaded five English printers and engravers to immigrate to America to work in his factories. He also purchased and shipped needed machinery to begin the printing process. Englishman Thomas Hough became foreman of block printing and his colleague James Duxbury was general superintendent. Caleb was foreman of dyeing and bleaching, Charles headed the color mixing department, and John was chief engraver. Printing operations were set up in the west end of Mill 5 in the spring of with 16 machines printing 70, yards each week. At this time, the Print Works also owned a large herd of cows on Milk Street. For in order to print rich-textured, clear colors on the cloth, the cylinder-printed fabrics had to be run through a "dung bath" that "set" the colors and produced the desired rich hues and bright shades on the printed material. Over 30, bushels of cow manure were needed annually for the "bath"! The milk from the cows was incidental and was sold cheaply or even given away to factory employees. John Williams was also a member of the New Hampshire Legislature at this time and he sponsored a bill, in , to incorporate a separate company, the Coheco Manufacturing Company. Perhaps Williams thought that the printery operations would fall under this new company as they were different from the cloth manufacturing business, but at any rate, he did not question the decision and gladly sponsored the law to incorporate Coheco which is actually a misspelling of Cochecho, the correct spelling. The two companies co-existed for two years. That year the annual meeting was changed from Dover to Boston and many local stockholders could not make the trip. John Williams conveyed the property to Coheco on December 2, He was then fired, for reasons that he "engaged in too much outside speculation and purchase of Down East land and water power. Williams leased the old Upper Factory in , calling it the Belknap Manufacturing Company, but he eventually went bankrupt in In , Williams moved to Boston and died there on July 17, His obituary noted that he was "a close student of the University of Experience. New agent James Curtis was a harsh taskmaster, caring little for the well-being of the girls but definitely concerned about bottom line profit. Because currency was scarce, the company opened a factory store at Franklin Square. Workers were paid in scrip which could be redeemed for goods at the company store. Abuses of this system were common as prices were often higher than in regular stores, accounts were falsified, and wage payments could be delayed indefinitely. Hourly pay rates were then lowered from 58 cents a day to 53 cents, while quotas for each worker were raised and loom speeds were increased. On December 30, about half of the mill girls walked out of the factory in a "turn-out". They paraded around the mill quadrangle with banners, signs, martial music, artillery, and speeches protesting the harsh working conditions. The Dover Enquirer called the turn-out "one of the most disgusting scenes ever witnessed" and claimed the girls walked out over "some imaginary grievance. There was another turn-out against James Curtis in , also unsuccessful, but Curtis did resign in that year. Dover, in fact, was one of the chief places in New England for "turn-outs" because of the boarding house system where the inflammatory spirit spread through the houses like wildfire. But their strikes were hap- hazard, unorganized affairs: Moses Paul, who had been superintendent at the first Williamsville

factory, was appointed as the new Agent. Moses Paul was a local boy and his management style was more like that of his uncle, the ousted John Williams. Captain Paul stayed in this job for the next thirty years and the Cocheco Manufacturing Company prospered, staying solvent and productive even through the nationwide Panic of 1837. In 1837, the mills began to switch from woodfires to coal. From their inception in 1819, only wood had been used in the factories and most of the north side of Third Street served as the huge company woodyard. The overshot waterwheels which supplied power to the looms were replaced, by 1837, with turbines. Huge boilers were placed in the west end of 5 mill when the printery department moved to new quarters. A new belfry was built atop 5 to house the new factory bell. The old one was much smaller and hung in 2. Also during the 40s and 50s, most of the machinery in Mills 2 and 5 was refurbished, repaired, or replaced. Part of old 2 was converted to a machine repair shop and much of the work was done in-house by talented machinists. The calico printing operations of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company were growing steadily as well. The new technology of cylinder printing was replacing the handcraft of block printing and by adding the new machinery for this innovation, the printery outgrew its location in Mill 5.

Chapter 4 : Old Court – New Court controversy - Wikipedia

The Struggle for Education of Black Children in 19th Century Albany "Without a struggle, there can be no progress." - Frederick Douglass Frederick Douglass knew the meaning of struggle.

Background[edit] A period of national prosperity followed the end of the War of 1812. The charter of the Kentucky Insurance Company in 1819 and the Bank of Kentucky in 1820 made currency for loans plentiful. The establishment of branches of the Second Bank of the United States in Louisville and Lexington further augmented the availability of credit. In 1820, the General Assembly chartered 40 more state banks, and later added six more. Blair and Lapsley v. Brashear[edit] Forced to choose between accepting depreciated money in payment for outstanding debts or waiting long times to collect debts, creditors turned to the courts for relief. Blair argued that the replevin law violated the state and federal constitutions. This ruling was so unpopular with the Relief Party that they attempted to remove him from office, but the 59–35 vote fell just short of the needed two-thirds majority. Fayette County circuit court judge Francis P. Blair issued a similar ruling in the case of Lapsley v. Brashear. In the case of Blair, the debt relief position was argued by George M. Bibb, while the anti-relief position was represented by Robert Wickliffe. In both cases, the anti-relief position was upheld. Barry served as Chief Justice of the New Court. Frustrated by their defeats in the judiciary, the Relief Party turned its attention to the gubernatorial election of 1820, where they backed General Joseph Desha. The measure came to the House floor on December 12. During the debate, Governor Desha personally lobbied legislators to support the measure, a blatant violation of the rules of the House. The next day the measure passed in the House by a vote of 54–35. Governor Desha appointed pro-relief stalwart William T. Barry as Chief Justice, and three associate justices who were also Relief Party supporters. Achilles Sneed, clerk of the Old Court, refused a legislative mandate to turn over his records to the New Court by January 1, 1821. On November 23, Old Court supporters introduced a bill to repeal the reorganization act. McAfee, aligned with New Court advocates. The best the Old Court supporters were able to do in was to pass a non-binding resolution condemning the reorganization act. This extreme measure was rejected. They were immediately reappointed, but the Senate refused to confirm their appointments. The governor appointed George Robertson and Joseph R. Underwood, who were both confirmed by the Senate.

Chapter 5 : Northern Virginia History Notes

Set in the framework of Beethoven's life, William Kinderman's detailed examination of the music traces the composer's intellectual and musical development, from the early works written in Bonn to the Ninth Symphony and the late quartets.

Revolutionary Patriot Image Ownership: Nash describes little-known Revolutionary War soldier who was attached by General George Washington to serve with Polish military engineer Tadeuz Kosciuszko. This account is part of a larger history of three individuals, Thomas Jefferson, Tadeuz Kosciuszko, and Agrippa Hull, who shaped the revolutionary struggle even as their own lives were transformed by it. Agrippa Hull was one of the most remarkable and unnoticed African Americans of the revolutionary era. Little is known of his father, who died when Hull was an infant; but his parents were members of the Congregational Church where Jonathan Edwards occupied the pulpit. It was here that Agrippa grew up in the mission town largely composed of Stockbridge Indians. In May, Hull was reassigned to Kosciuszko, who had come in to offer his services as a military engineer to the Continental Congress and was designing the fortifications at West Point. This launched a long comradeship. General Nathanael Greene, the southern commander, peppered General Washington with pleas to clothe and boot his small army: Above all, they learned on a daily basis that southern slaves were willing to pledge their lives for the British cause in exchange for freedom. Wherever they went, in whatever the battle, they found that plantation slaves fled in shoals to the British army whenever it was within reach, responding to the November proclamation of Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, that offered freedom to any escaping slave. To witness this massive slave rebellion must have deeply impressed Hull and Kosciuszko. Then the war-hardened veteran made his way back to Stockbridge after mustering out at West Point in July with his discharge signed by Washington himself. In the seven-year scum of war, Hull had discovered himself, and for the remainder of his long life he replayed his revolutionary experiences with relish. Returning to Stockbridge, Hull found a place in the household of Theodore Sedgwick, a well-born and successful young lawyer who had just won a landmark slavery case before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court that gained the freedom of Elizabeth Freeman, soon known as Mum Bett. For generations, acquiring freehold property was treasured in New England as the foundation of independence. But many white veterans, returning from the war, were unable to gather the means to purchase even a small plot of land. A religious woman, Darby was known as a woman of excellent character and made a profession of her faith in Christ. All around him landlessness was becoming the unwelcome situation for an increasing percentage of white Massachusetts householders. But Hull carefully saved and enlarged his small farm, raising sheep, maintaining a horse and milk cows, and cultivating an apple orchard. By the early nineteenth century, Grippy, as he was called, had endeared himself to almost everyone in Stockbridge. But by the early s, this role was wearing thin. Hull left the Sedgwick household a few years after his employer ended his political career in with a paroxysm of conservative ranting, and it is possible that Sedgwick asked him to leave his service. Hull had stood with other Federalist voters, but now he became a Jeffersonian. Though Stockbridge was deeply divided politically, he remained endeared to most white villagers. His equanimity, lack of pretense, zest for life, and antic humor reminded them, it seems, of their better selves. Marrying a second time after his first wife died, Hull weathered the severe depression of, remaining clear of debt while holding fast to his small farm. Several years later, Hull joined the Congregational Church, amidst one of the revivals that recurrently struck Stockbridge. Thereafter he was a devout member. Almost simultaneous with his belated acceptance into the church, Hull and his wife Peggy adopted six-year-old Mary Tilden, whose mother Betty toiled as a slave in New Lebanon, New York, barely five miles across the Massachusetts border. In, Grippy made what was probably his last venture out of Stockbridge. The journey to West Point in was memorable. A half-century before, he had served with Kosciuszko for many months at the Hudson River fortifications before they went south for the final campaign of the revolutionary war. Recently erected was a monument to the Polish hero, paid for by West Point cadets from their slender wages. Of course, everyone in the party wanted to hear the stories about Kosciuszko, who had designed the fortifications at West Point. Grippy obliged with pleasure. The zest for life, abounding wit, and folk philosophy of the aging Hull fell from his lips at unexpected

moments. Self-effacing to his last breath, the man who served as a private in the Continental Army for six years and two months lived out his life on his own terms. He followed his own moral compass, shaping his life around the values that Jefferson believed constituted the best hope for sustaining the American republic. His wife Peggy lived for another 22 years. Hull and his two wives are buried in the Stockbridge Congregational Church cemetery.

Chapter 6 : Beethoven - Paperback - William Kinderman - Oxford University Press

Combining musical insight with the most recent research, William Kinderman's Beethoven is both a richly drawn portrait of the man and a guide to his music.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: They have been seen as an epilogue to the French Revolution, the final episode in a struggle whose features were shaped by the Ancien Regime. Alternatively, they have been understood as initiating a new type of political confrontation, determined by the social forces of capitalism. The articles in this collection explore the significance of the revolution, assessing the intellectual heritage of , and especially of its socialist current, in relation to the development of capitalism, and to contemporary problems of democracy, rights, labour, solidarity, and identity. The common theme is the social question, which the revolutions posed with great insistence: Our authors stress the newness of the revolutionary experience. They emphasise central issues which it originated, and which link it to the present day. The texts differ in approach and political stance, but share a common interest in the meaning of in the continuing battle for an authentic democracy. While revolution engulfed much of western and central Europe in , the German case offers a number of specific features which give it a special historical significance. It is possible to locate here factors which support each of the conflicting interpretations of ; the transitional character of the movement is most apparent. The pre-revolutionary period witnessed the primary accumulation of capital, as agrarian relations and artisanal production began to undergo profound transformation. It was also characterised by important advances in capitalistically organised industry. Still, the power of the landlords and of the absolutist state remained apparently intact, as they themselves participated in these processes, but frequently posed serious obstacles to them. The struggle against absolutism had been delayed in Germany, relative to western Europe. The adversary might appear to be the Ancien Regime, but this regime was adapting itself to changed internal conditions. Because of the multiplicity of social groups and classes caught up in the revolutionary process—feudal and modernising landlords, merchants, capitalists in the industrial and putting-out sectors, urban artisans, various strata of the peasantry, and the new industrial working class—this critical period is rich in conflicting ideological currents. Conservatism and absolutism sought new theoretical justifications. Liberal, republican, and socialist thought all acquired sharper contours and more distinct polemical objects, as theorists intervened in a situation of extreme complexity, and were compelled to grasp the pressing problems confronting the opposition movement: The objective here is to document some of the social changes underlying the revolutionary movement in the German, and especially the Prussian, case, and to outline the major political issues of the revolution. Three principal tendencies emerged in the German revolutions of . These political developments occurred amidst profound social and economic changes in both agriculture and industry. Despite the overwhelming predominance of agrarian relations, Germany had already been integrated into the momentum of capitalist development on a worldwide scale. The evolution of the German social and economic systems was shaped by their inner dynamics and conflicts, but also by the relation between local structures of production and the burgeoning world market. This survival was compatible with an emerging international division of labour, whereby Germany became the supplier of agricultural subsistence goods to the English industrial market, and the consumer of imported manufactured and luxury products; although this integration also unleashed forces which helped to undermine the feudal system. As long as indigenous pressures to create a home market were weak, agricultural products could be produced for bulk export, as in Prussia, using modified feudal techniques and methods of organisation. Given the strong outward orientation of production and commerce You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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BANK WAR President Andrew Jackson [1]'s () struggle against the Second Bank of the United States [2], known as the "Bank War," was the major national financial issue during his tenure in office.

He also began writing some short fiction pieces. In the course of his first and only year at Oxford University, in England , Shelley and a friend Thomas Jefferson Hogg issued a pamphlet provocatively entitled "The Necessity of Atheism the belief that there is no God. In the summer of Shelley met and married Harriet Westbrook. Though an immature poem, nevertheless, it contained the germ of his mature philosophy: By the summer of Shelley had become closely involved with Mary Godwin . In late July Shelley left his wife and ran away to continental Europe with Godwin. In , they married. The same year, Mary Shelley wrote Frankenstein. This may have prompted the writing of "Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude" in December In this poem Shelley writes that poets are caught between the enticements of extreme idealism visions for the improvement of humankind and the awareness that the very nature of humans and the world prevents the achievement of this highest purpose. Harriet, his wife, died, presumably by suicide, in December. The courts refused to grant Shelley the custody of their two children. In addition, he was beginning to worry about his health. However, there were encouragements as well. Shelley was gaining some recognition as an original and powerful poet. During the spring and summer of , Shelley composed his most ambitious poem to that date, "The Revolt of Islam. The work demonstrates that Shelley had now come to a mature insight into the complex relationship between good and evil. Martyrdom does not put an end to hope, for it is a victory of the spirit and a vital source of inspiration. Though life in Italy had its obvious rewards, this period was by no means one of pure happiness for Shelley. He was increasingly anxious about his health. He was beginning to resent the social ostracism shunning that had made him an exile. The exile itself was at times hard to bear, even though the political and social situations in England were most unattractive. Finally, his son William died in June A note of despair can be perceived in some of his minor poems, such as the "Stanzas Written in Dejection near Naples. He, too, struggled to deliver his message to a larger audience. He vented his social outrage in the stirring argument of The Masque of Anarchy ; in Peter Bell the Third , a satire of the poet William Wordsworth ; and in Oedipus Tyrannus, or Swell-Foot the Tyrant , a mock tragedy on the royal British family. It crowns a large series of minor poems in which Shelley, throughout his writing career, had hailed the spirit of liberty, not only among the oppressed classes of England but also among the oppressed nations of the world. Such themes remained the source of his inspiration to the last. As he was nearing his thirtieth year, he wrote with a more urgent yet less harsh sense of the unbridgeable gap between the ideal and the real. He movingly expressed this sense in "The Sensitive Plant" and in the poem that he composed on the death of John Keats , "Adonais" This work contains an impassioned condemnation of the corruption wrought by worldly life, whose "icy-cold stare" irresistibly obscures the "living flame" of imagination. Shelley drowned in the Gulf of Spezia near Lerici, Italy, on July 8, , shortly before his thirtieth birthday. He is regarded as one of the greatest English poets of the romantic age of art. For More Information Bornstein, George. University of Chicago Press, The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley. Paul, Trench, and Company, In Search of Love: John Apr 17, 6:

Chapter 8 : A Yarn to Follow: The Dover Cotton Factory

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Gale Encyclopedia of U. This action led to accusations that Jackson was using his powers arbitrarily and acting contrary to the Constitution. On March 28, , the U. Senate formally voted to censure Jackson for his actions. In the early nineteenth century there was no standardized national currency. Instead, because most banks were privately owned and operated for commercial purposes, they issued their own paper money. In reality, this paper money was imprinted with a promise to pay in gold or silver on demand—an action known in financial markets as specie. These banks were necessary in order to supply the credit needed to buy land, finance businesses, and create economic growth. However, they tended to lend more paper "money" than they had the specie to cover. If several banks failed at the same time the result was a financial panic, such as the panics of and Both of these events led to high rates of inflation and national depressions. Because of the large cash resources available through federal deposits, the Second Bank of the United States could discipline state banks and force them to limit the credit they supplied to borrowers to the amount of specie they kept in their vaults. The Second Bank also competed with state banks by agreeing to pay in specie any of its drafts, no matter where the draft was originally issued. For that reason it was unpopular with shareholders in the state banks, who felt the national bank limited their ability to profit from their investments. Maryland , in which Chief Justice John Marshall established that Congress had the right to charter a national bank and that states had no power to tax federal institutions. The Second Bank of the United States faced many of the problems that plagued state institutions. The following year this scandal forced the resignation of Bank President William Jones. It also helped stabilize a national currency and provided credit and cash in areas of the West and South where financial resources were scarce. By doing so it made development on the American frontier easier and faster. However, to President Jackson the Bank was a tool of Eastern economic privilege, which enabled speculators, monopolists, and moneyed interests to take advantage of farmers and mechanics. Maryland, that Congress had no right under the Constitution to charter a bank. Clay and Webster believed that, whether Jackson signed the bill into law, the president would alienate a significant number of voters and risk his chance of a second term. Jackson vetoed the bill on July 10, , in one of the most strongly worded messages ever sent to Congress. Although Clay tried to make the veto an issue in his campaign for the presidency later that year, Jackson easily won reelection, defeating Clay by a margin of electoral votes to Jackson believed his reelection represented a mandate from the American people to destroy the Second Bank of the United States. His successor, William Duane , also refused and resigned. Taney ” took the position. Biddle succeeded only in causing a financial crisis for American business in the summer and autumn of Worse, he alienated some of his strongest supporters. Despite Biddle and censure by the Senate, Jackson continued his policy of placing funds in state-chartered banks. When Biddle discovered his policies were ineffective, he reversed himself and launched an even more extensive program of lending. In he issued the presidential order known as the Specie Circular, which required purchasers of public lands to pay in cash. By the time Jackson left office the Second Bank of the United States credit system had been severely crippled. The Specie Circular was the final salvo in the Bank War, which ended in victory for Jacksonian principles. It then operated under the name of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. In the Bank found itself with too little specie to cover its loans. It went into receivership and was dissolved in However, soon after his hand-picked successor Martin Van Buren took over in , the country experienced a severe depression, marked by high rates of inflation and large public debt that lasted for nearly a decade. Many historians argue that by eliminating the Second Bank of the United States, Jackson removed an institution that might have eased the Panic of The Politics of Jacksonian Finance. Cornell University Press, The Molding of American Banking: The Free Banking Era. Harvard University Press, Columbia University Press,

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A) perform complementary tasks in the family's struggle to get ahead. B) provide lands and goods for her husband upon their marriage. C) pursue a rewarding and professional career.

James Madison Quotes - These James Madison Quotes are from his own letters and writings during the years to This covers the time period of his second term as president and the years immediately afterwards. In these James Madison Quotes, he talks about such topics as his view that America will soon eclipse Great Britain as the preeminent power on earth, that women are equally as intelligent and capable as men and the fact that the majority can sometimes tyrannize the minority. These James Madison Quotes are listed chronologically with links to more before and after this period at the bottom of the page. James Madison Quotes "No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of Events of the Destiny of Nations than the people of the United States. His kind providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling place allotted for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under His fostering care their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits prepared them for a transition in due time to a state of independence and self-government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of His benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded He reared them into the strength and endowed them with the resources which have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character in another arduous conflict, which is now so happily terminated by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine Author of Every Good and Perfect Gift we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land. Having ever regarded the freedom of religious opinions and worship as equally belonging to every sect, and the secure enjoyment of it as the best human provision for bringing all either into the same way of thinking, or into that mutual charity which is the only substitute, I observe with pleasure the view you give of the spirit in which your sect partake of the blessings offered by our Government and laws. Evans, June 15, "I have always supposed that the meaning of a law, and, for a like reason, of a constitution, so far as it depends on judicial interpretation, was to result from a course of particular decisions, and not those from a previous and abstract comment on the subject. When the individuals belonging to them are intermingled in all parties of the whole country, they strengthen the union of the whole while they divide every part. Should a state of parties arise founded on geographical boundaries, and other physical and permanent distinctions which happen to coincide with them, what is to control these great repulsive masses from awful shocks against each other? Cardell, May, "Among the features peculiar to the political system of the United States, is the perfect equality of rights which it secures to every religious sect Equal laws, protecting equal rights, are found, as they ought to be presumed, the best guarantee of loyalty and love of country; as well as best calculated to cherish that mutual respect and good will among citizens of every religious denomination which are necessary to social harmony, and most favorable to the advancement of truth. Jacob de La Motta, August, "A Government like ours has so many safety-valves, giving vent to overheated passions, that it carries within itself a relief against the infirmities from which the best of human Institutions cannot be exempt. Chapman, January 25, "Geography is a preliminary, in all cases, to a pleasing and instructive course of historical readings. Chapman, January 25, "The capacity of the female mind for studies of the highest order cannot be doubted, having been sufficiently illustrated by its works of genius, of erudition, and of science. The legitimate meanings of the Instrument must be derived from the text itself; or if a key is to be sought elsewhere, it must be A mutual independence is found most friendly to practical Religion, to social harmony, and to political prosperity. The attempts in the outset of the Govt. And it was soon followed by indications of political tenets, and by rules, or rather the abandonment of all rules of expounding it, wch. I wish I could say that constructive innovations had altogether ceased. Jackson, December 27, "If Jackson, December 27, "Whether the Constitution, as it has divided the powers of Government between the States in their separate and in their united capacities, tends to an oppressive aggrandizement of the General

Government, or to an anarchical independence of the State Governments, is a problem which time alone can absolutely determine. The merit will be doubled by the other lesson that Religion flourishes in greater purity, without than with the aid of Govt. It has lots of memorabilia and things to do.