

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910778568103321
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Titolo	The transformation of American law, 1780-1860 [[electronic resource] /] / Morton J. Horwitz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, MA, : Harvard University Press, 1977
ISBN	0-674-90370-6 0-674-03878-9
Descrizione fisica	xvii, 356 p
Collana	Studies in legal history
Disciplina	347.3
Soggetti	Law - United States - History United States History 19th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Acknowledgments -- Contents -- Introduction -- I. The Emergence of an Instrumental Conception of Law -- II. The Transformation in the Conception of Property -- III. Subsidization of Economic Growth through the Legal System -- IV. Competition and Economic Development -- V. The Relation between the Bar and Commercial Interests -- VI. The Triumph of Contract -- VII. The Development of Commercial Law -- VIII. The Rise of Legal Formalism -- Notes -- Index -- STUDIES IN LEGAL HISTORY
Sommario/riassunto	In a remarkable book based on prodigious research, Morton J. Horwitz offers a sweeping overview of the emergence of a national (and modern) legal system from English and colonial antecedents. He treats the evolution of the common law as intellectual history and also demonstrates how the shifting views of private law became a dynamic element in the economic growth of the United States. Horwitz's subtle and sophisticated explanation of societal change begins with the common law, which was intended to provide justice for all. The great breakpoint came after 1790 when the law was slowly transformed to favor economic growth and development. The courts spurred economic competition instead of circumscribing it. This new instrumental law flourished as the legal profession and the mercantile elite forged a mutually beneficial alliance to gain wealth and power. The evolving law

of the early republic interacted with political philosophy, Horwitz shows. The doctrine of laissez-faire, long considered the cloak for competition, is here seen as a shield for the newly rich. By the 1840s the overarching reach of the doctrine prevented further distribution of wealth and protected entrenched classes by disallowing the courts very much power to intervene in economic life. This searching interpretation, which connects law and the courts to the real world, will engage historians in a new debate. For to view the law as an engine of vast economic transformation is to challenge in a stunning way previous interpretations of the eras of revolution and reform.
