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Autore	Harrington Matthew P
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xvi, 309 pages)
Collana	ABC-CLIO Supreme Court handbooks
Disciplina	347.73/2609
Soggetti	Constitutional law - United States Judges - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	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. Biographies of key justices such as Oliver Ellsworth, John Marshall, and John Jay. Covers the often-overlooked contributions of the predecessors of the Marshall Court. Demonstrates how the Supreme Court helped in the struggle to establish a new nation. Provides the only comprehensive coverage of the workings of the early Supreme Court.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	""Jay and Ellsworth, The First Courts: Justices, Rulings and Legacy""; ""Contents""; ""Series Foreword""; ""Preface""; ""1 The Supreme Court in the Early Republic""; ""Creating the Court""; ""What Kind of Court?""; ""Federal Court Jurisdiction""; ""The Ratification Debates""; ""The First Judiciary Act""; ""Opening for Business""; ""The Federalist Era""; ""Domestic Tensions and the Rise of Political Parties""; ""Foreign Relations""; ""The Alien and Sedition Acts""; ""The Election of 1800 and

the End of an Era"; "References and Further Reading"; "2 The Justices"
 "George Washington's Appointments""Washington's Selection Criteria"; "The Justices"; "John Jay (1789)"; "John Rutledge (1789)"; "William Cushing (1789)"; "Robert H. Harrison (1789)"; "John Blair, Jr."; "James Wilson"; "James Iredell (1789)"; "Thomas Johnson (1791)"; "William Paterson (1793)"; "Samuel Chase (1796)"; "Oliver Ellsworth (1796)"; "John Adams Appointments"; "Bushrod Washington (1798)"; "Alfred Moore (1799)"; "Nominations and Appointments"; "References and Further Reading"; "3 Cases and Controversies"; "Securing Judicial Independence"
 "The Circuit Riding Controversy""Advisory Opinions"; "Judicial Review and the Separation of Powers"; "Judicial Review of Federal Legislation"; "Judicial Review of State Legislation"; "Federala€?State Relations"; "Suits Against States"; "Review of State Court Decisions"; "Revenue and Commerce"; "Protecting the Revenue: Whiskey Rebels and Friesa€? Rebellion"; "The American Law of Admiralty, "; "Foreign Relations"; "The Great British Causes"; "The Neutrality Controversy"; "Jaya€?s Treaty and the Quasi-War"; "Criminal Law"; "The Common Law of Crimes"
 "The Alien and Sedition Acts""References and Further Reading"; "4 Legacy and Impact"; "The Supreme Courta€?s Role in the New Frame of Government"; "Advisory Opinions"; "The Grand Jury and the Political Charge"; "Judicial Review"; "Judicial Review of State Legislation"; "Judicial Review of Acts of Congress"; "Federalism and State Sovereignty"; "Suits Against States"; "Conclusion"; "References and Further Reading"; "Selected Documents"; "Key People, Laws, and Events"; "Chronology"; "List of Cases"; "Glossary"; "Annotated Bibliography"; "Index"
 "About the Author"

Sommario/riassunto

When the Supreme Court was established in 1789, no other country had a judicial body quite like it. The early justices struggled to give definition to such concepts as "judicial review" and "separation of powers." The early court approached its role in ways that would be startling today, often using its power to support the new government rather than merely serving as an independent arbiter. The Jay-Ellsworth Courts were the first to take up the role of interpreting the constitution, and their approach influenced constitutional debates for the next two centuries. Clearly, this is a book for any reader who wishes to understand how the court was initially set up and how it functioned in our early judicial history.