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### States' Rights Apogee, 1760-1840

[Ryan Setliff](#)

#### Date

10-2012

#### Department

College of Arts and Sciences

#### Degree

Master of Arts in History - Thesis (MA)

#### Chair

Samuel C Smith

#### Primary Subject Area

History, General; History, United States; Political Science, General; Political Science, Public Administration; Law

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#### Disciplines

[American Politics](#) | [History](#) | [Political History](#) | [State and Local Government Law](#) | [United States History](#)

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#### Abstract

America's states' rights tradition has held much influence since the ratification of the U.S. Constitution in 1788. In late 1798, in response to the Federalist administration's adoption of the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were formally adopted by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. These resolutions set a lasting precedent for state interposition and nullification. As well concurrence with these doctrines can be found in the Virginia Resolves of 1790, the constitutional debates of 1787-1790, and all throughout the colonial-revolutionary period of the 1760s to 1780s. In time, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions would gain stature and would define the American political culture of the nineteenth century. They became known as the Principles of 1798. The Tariff Crisis of 1828-1832 in South Carolina may be contextualized in light of the Principles of 1798. This inquiry endeavors to answer why those principles are integral to the American constitutional tradition. The continuity of the 1798 resolves with colonial-revolutionary practice reveals them as neither rash nor innovative, but in accord with the localism innate to American political tradition.

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body saw its goal achieved in the 1829 'Catholic Emancipation'. People soon became disillusioned, as aptly described by one priest: "I have often heard their conversations, when they say, 'What good did Emancipation do for us: Are we better clothed or fed, or our children better clothed or fed?'" "States' Rights Apogee, 1776-1840" By Ryan M. Setliff. A Thesis Submitted To The Faculty of the History Department and Graduate School. At Liberty University. In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for a Masters of Arts in History. December 2011. – Abstract – America's states' rights tradition has held much influence since the ratification of the U.S. Constitution in 1788. crew shrugged it off as a mishap.<sup>38</sup> Resistance of this sort occurred during the 1760s and 1770s. In 1733, Parliament enacted the infamous Sugar Act in order to help the British West Indies at the expense of British North America, whereby trade between British North America and the French West Indies became unlawful, in favor of the British-administered islands. Voyage into substance : art, science, nature, and the illustrated travel account, 1760-1840. Item Preview. remove-circle. Voyage into substance : art, science, nature, and the illustrated travel account, 1760-1840. by. Stafford, Barbara Maria, 1941 By early 1840 all of the major naval powers had built or begun to build large steam warships. This volume records details of the navies of the world just as the steam fighting ship was being introduced. The strength of fleets was then usually measured in ships of the line and frigates. These were the principal instruments of sea power in the sailing era and it is with these ships, therefore, that this work is concerned. In addition, remarks on each navy incorporate an outline of its recent history and development. The largest ships of the line in this period mounted 120 guns, more in a few c