Session 1: Why Study Legal History?

I. The Uses of History
   A. Reservoir of Authority
   B. Construction and Contingency
   C. Empathic Exercise

II. Approaches to Legal History
   A. Internal/ Formalist
   B. Law and Society
   C. Interpretive/ Deconstructionist

III. Our Approach: The Social Functions of Law
   A. Monopoly of Force
   B. Normative
   C. Resource Allocation
Session 2: Legal Origins of Colonial America

I. Overview
   A. Transference
   B. Legal Creatures

II. Colonial Pidgin
   A. The British Background
      1. Popular Government
      2. Common Law
      3. Contractualism
   B. The Frontier Environment

III. Types of Colonies
   A. Covenanted
   B. Chartered
   C. Proprietary
   D. Royal

IV. Mosaic of English Law
   A. Common Law
   B. Equity
   C. Canon Law
   D. Local Custom
Session 3: Law and Colonial Society

I. Colonial Courts
   A. General Jurisdiction
   B. Civil Law
   C. Criminal Law

II. Colonial Labor
   A. Indented Servitude
   B. Slavery

III. Laws and Liberties
   A. Original Government
   B. Written Code
      1. Economic Regulation
      2. Capital Crimes
      3. Public Order

IV. The Eighteenth Century
   A. Mercantilism and Empire
   B. The Changing Nature of Growth
Session 4: From Revolution to Constitution

V. Revolutionary Crisis
   A. Imperial Politics and Colonial Economy
   B. Lawyers and the Mob
   C. The Declaration of Independence
      1. Natural rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
      2. Social contract theory—Democracy, Revolution

VI. Republican Ideology in Theory and Practice
   A. Theory—Pursuit of Happiness, Civic Virtue
   B. Practice—The Revolutionary Regime
      1. State Constitutions
      2. Articles of Confederation
      3. Social Reforms
      4. Federalist #15

VII. Constitution Making
   A. Coup d’Etat
   B. The Federalist Papers
      1. Ordinary Politics #10
      2. Constitutional Politics #40
      3. The Role of the Courts #78
Session 5: Limits of National Government

I. The Decline of Revolutionary Republicanism
   A. Core Values
      1. Public interest
      2. Virtue
      3. Popular Sovereignty
   B. Problems

II. Liberal Ideology
   A. Free Choice and Value Subjectivity
   B. Public v. Private
   C. Law v. Politics
   D. Liberal Politics: the Economics of Virtue

III. Bank of the United States
   A. Corporations
   B. Hamilton v. Jefferson on the Constitution

IV. Sedition Act Crisis
   A. Sedition Act
   B. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
   C. Election of 1800
Session 6: Judicial Review

I. Introduction
   A. The First Party System and the Law
   B. History of Limited Government

II. Views of the Constitution
   A. Federalist
   B. Jeffersonian

III. Judicial Review
   A. Marshall Revolution
   B. Marbury v. Madison
   C. Calder v. Bull
   D. Jeffersonian Reaction

IV. Vested Rights Theory
   A. Natural Rights
   B. Chase/ Iredell
   C. Legal Rights
Session 7: Land Policy

I. Public Lands
   A. The Old Midwest
   B. Dividing the Wilderness

II. Lands Policy—Theory and Practice
   A. Theory
      1. Jefferson—Republican
      2. Hamilton—Liberal
   B. Practice—Land Act of 1785

III. Indian Law
   A. Notions of Property
   B. Competing Sovereignties
      1. Vested Rights—Johnson v. MacIntosh (1823)
      2. Tribal Authority—The Cherokee Cases (1830s)

IV. Liberalism and the Dawes Act
Session 8: Economic Development

I. The Market Revolution
   A. The Corporate Franchise
      1. Special Incorporation
      2. Business: Public v. Private
   B. Economic Boom

II. The Jacksonian Synthesis
   A. Jacksonian Democracy
   B. Producers and the Market

III. Commonwealth Idea
   A. The Police Power and the People’s Welfare
   B. Commonwealth v. Alger (1853)

IV. Jacksonian Incorporation
   A. Bank of the United States
   B. Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837)
   C. General Incorporation
Session 9: Transformation of Property Rights

I. Introduction: Property and Economic Growth

II. Property Rights
   A. Natural/ Vested
   B. Inalienable Rights
   C. Property Rules
   D. Liability Rules
   E. Privileges

III. Private v. Private
   A. Prescriptive Rights—Merritt
   B. Utilitarian Phase
      1. Mulligan
      2. Milldam Acts
      3. Tudor

IV. Private v. Public
   A. Eminent Domain
   B. Takings Law
   C. Regulatory Takings
   D. Title Theory
   E. Expediting Doctrines
Session 10: Contract and Economic Transformation

I. From Status to Contract
   A. Status and the Personal Economy
   B. The Market Revolution and the Crisis of Confidence

II. Contract Law
   A. Title Theory—*Fitch v. Hamlin* (1789)
   B. Will Theory—*Sands v. Taylor* (1810)
   C. Vested Rights—*Ogden v. Saunders* (1827)

III. Liberalism and its Limits
   A. Rule of Bright Lines
      1. Clear doctrines—e.g. Caveat Emptor
      2. Judges and juries, laws and facts
   B. Risk and the Utilitarian Calculus
      1. Bankruptcy Law
      2. Limited Liability—Massachusetts, 1830
   C. Liberalism Ascendant
Session 11: Labor in the Antebellum Era

I. Labor
   A. The Great Transformation
      1. The Artisanal System
      2. The Market and Mass Production
      3. Early Industrialization
      4. Effects
   B. Status to Contract
      1. Freedom of Contract
      2. Free Labor
   C. Labor Unions
      1. Jacksonian Labor Movement
      2. Criminal Conspiracy

II. Tort
   A. Duties to Strangers
   B. Employer’s Liability—*Farwell v. B&WR* (1842)
      1. Fellow servant
      2. Assumption of Risk
Session 12: Women, Law, and Freedom of Contract

I. Freedom of Contract
   A. Theory
   B. The Attack on Status
      1. Corporations
      2. Workers
      3. Slaves
      4. Women
   C. The Preservation of Tradition
      1. Power Differentials
      2. Implied contracts
      3. Public versus private

II. Women and the Law
   A. Marriage—Askew v. Dupree (1860)
   B. Property
      1. Married Women’s Property Acts
      2. Whitaker v. Whitaker (1873)
   C. Work—Bradwell v. Illinois (1873)
   D. Divorce
   E. Sex
      1. Seduction
      2. Heart Balm Statutes
      3. Age of Consent Laws
Session 13: The Law of Slavery

I. Background

II. From Compromise to Contradiction
   A. The Declaration of Independence
   B. The Constitution
   C. The Problem of Economic Development

III. Troublesome Property
   A. The Southern View
   B. Legal Status of Slaves
      1. Assets
      2. Persons
      3. Master and slave
   C. Free Blacks and Free Contracts—Bryan v. Walton (1853)

IV. Liberty and Property
   A. Somerset v. Stewart (1772)
   B. Fugitive Slaves
      1. Fugitive Slave Act, 1793
      2. Personal Liberty Laws
      3. Commonwealth v. Aves (1836)
      4. Pennsylvania v. Prigg (1842)
Session 14: Civil War

I. Politics in the 1850s
   A. Issues
      1. Equal Rights
      2. Reciprocal Vested Rights
      3. Territories and DC
   B. Characters and Solutions
      1. Nullification
         a. Abolitionists
         b. Fire Eaters
      2. Compromise of 1850—Old Party System
      3. Free labor dominant—Republicans

II. Fugitives and the Law
   A. The Rights of Slaves—*Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
   B. Federal Authority—*Ableman v. Booth* (1859)

III. The Civil War
   A. Old System Collapses
      1. Election of 1860
      2. Secession
      3. The Northern Reaction
      4. The War
   B. Emancipation and the Second American Revolution
      1. Lincoln at Gettysburg—1863
      2. Second Inaugural—1865
Session 16: Reconstruction

I. The Second American Revolution
   A. Meaning of Freedom
   B. Liberalizing the Nation—status, contract, equality, abstract
   C. Ladder of Rights—movement, civil, political, social
   D. Invasions—formal, informal, coercive, discriminatory

II. The Abolition of Slavery
   A. Emancipation
   B. Thirteenth Amendment, 1865
   C. Black Codes

III. Civil Rights
   A. Civil Rights Act, 1866
   B. Fourteenth Amendment, 1868

IV. Political Rights
   A. Fifteenth Amendment, 1870
   B. Klan Act, 1871

V. Social and Economic Rights
   A. Freedmen’s Bureau Act, 1865
   B. Freedmen’s Bureau Act, 1867
   C. Civil Rights Act, 1875
Session 17: The End of Reconstruction

I. The Erosion of Black Rights
   A. Liberal Project
   B. Ladder of Rights
      1. Right to movement, petition government—13th Am.
      2. Civil—contract, property, marriage, capacity, testimony—14th Am.
      3. Political—Vote, office, juries—15th Am., Klan Act
      4. Social Rights—Civil Rights Act (1875)
   C. Ladder of Invasions
      1. Formal disabilities—black codes
      2. Informal discriminatory administration
      3. Private domination—violence, vigilantism, Klan
      4. Private exclusion, discrimination—service, sale, employment
   D. Civil Rights Act of 1875
   E. Election of 1876

II. Civil Rights in the Courts
   A. State Action
   B. Private Action
      1. Accommodation Laws
      2. Repeal—Civil Rights Cases
      3. Mandatory Segregation
Session 18: Business Regulation and Substantive Due Process

I. The Meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment
   A. Privileges and Immunities
   B. Due Process
   C. Equal Protection

II. The Gilded Age Economy
   A. The New Corporate Power
   B. Populist Crusades
   C. State Action

III. The Legitimacy of Business Regulation
   A. Redefining Antebellum Liberalism—Slaughterhouse (1873)
   B. Affectation Doctrine—Munn v. Illinois (1877)
   C. Takings Doctrine—Mugler v. Kansas (1887)
   D. Substantive Due Process—Railway v. Minnesota (1897)
Session 19: Lochnerism and Freedom of Contract

I. The New Inequality
   A. Corporations
   B. Workers

II. Legislative Experiments
   A. Progressive Principles
      1. The Public Interest—health/safety
      2. Maternalism/gender/dependence
   B. Unlawful Contracts

III. Judicial Nullification
   A. Principles
      1. Freedom of Contract
      2. Natural Rights—Substantive Due Process
      3. Social Darwinism
      4. Class Legislation
      5. Manhood/independence
      6. Reaction
   B. Cases
      1. Godcharles v. Wigeman, (Pa. 1886)
      2. Lochner v. New York, (1905)
      3. Coppage v. Kansas, (1915)
      4. Limits—Muller v. Oregon (1908)
      5. Adkins v. Children's Hospital, (1923)
Session 20: Labor and the Law

I. American Labor Movement
   A. Redefining Rights
      1. Organizations—The Knights of Labor, ARU
      2. Values—republicanism, reform
      3. Tactics—Legislation, Mass Boycott
      4. Results
   B. Establishing Rules
      1. Organizations—The American Federation of Labor
      2. Values—voluntarism, institutionalism
      3. Tactics—Strikes, Pickets, Boycott, Secondary Boycott, Labels, Persuasion
      4. Results

II. The Courts and Collective Action
   A. Competing Views
      1. Clarence Darrow
      2. Levy Mayer
   B. Criminal Conspiracy
   C. Labor Injunction—Montgomery Ward v. Teamsters (1905)
   D. Contempt—In re Phelan (1894)
Session 21: Sociological Jurisprudence and Legal Realism

I. Pillars of Gilded Age Jurisprudence
   A. Laissez Faire Individualism
      1. Substantive Due Process
      2. Freedom of Contract
      3. Property Rights
   B. Formalism
      1. Science of Law
      2. Bright line rules
      3. Black Box
      4. Procedure

II. Social Critique
   A. The Real World
   B. Social Services and Social Science
   C. Exposes and Distasters

III. Intellectual Critique
   A. Sociological Jurisprudence
      1. Advocates—Holmes, Roscoe Pound, Louis Brandeis
      2. Arguments
   B. Legal Realism
      1. Advocates—Llewellyn, Frank, Hutchinson, Hale
      2. Arguments
Session 22: Progressive Era Law

I. Progressivism—1896-1930
   A. Core Principles
      1. Regulation
      2. Expertise
      3. Efficiency
   B. Constituency
   C. Problems
      1. Paternalism/ Ethnocentricity/ Racism
      2. Politicians and Engineers

II. Power in the Progressive Era
   A. Federal Commerce
      1. Antitrust
      2. Railroads
      3. Conservation
   B. Social Insurance
   C. Criminal Justice
      1. Morals—Prostitution, Prohibition
      2. Eugenics—Buck v. Bell
   D. Limits
      1. Takings—Mahon (1922)
      2. Commerce—Knight (1905), Federal League (1922)
Session 23: The First New Deal

I. The Twenties
   A. Uneven Economic Boom
   B. Law
      1. Legislative Limits—*Mahon* (1922), *Adkins* (1923)
      2. Federal Power—*Federal League* (1922)
      3. Labor

II. The Great Depression
   A. Effects
      1. Business failures
      2. Unemployment
      3. Bank failures
   B. Popular Responses
      1. Leftward swing
      2. Reaction
   C. Political Response

III. The First New Deal
   A. Rhetoric—FDR’s First Inaugural Address (1933)
   B. Policy
      1. Banking—bank holiday, emergency relief
      2. Conservation—Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
      3. Relief—Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)
      4. Power—Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
      5. Planning—NIRA, AAA, Bituminous Coal Act—1933

IV. The Supreme Court
   A. Judges
      1. Four Horsemen—Sutherland, Van de Vanter, McReynolds, Butler
      2. Liberals—Brandeis, Cardozo, Stone
      3. Swing voters—Roberts, Hughes
   B. Decisions
      2. *Carter Coal* (1936)
Session 24: The Due Process Revolution

I. Impasse

II. Court Packing Crisis
   A. Second New Deal (1935)
      1. Social Security Act
      2. Works Progress Administration
      3. Wagner Act (NLRA)
   B. Election of 1936
   C. Court Packing Scheme

III. Switch in Time (Saves Nine)
   A. Judges
      1. Swing votes—Hughes and Roberts
      2. Retirements
   B. Cases
      1. West Coast Hotel v. Parrish (1937)
      2. NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel (1937)

IV. The New Role of the Court—U.S. v. Carolene Products (1937)
Session 25: Civil Rights Redux

I. The Old Regime
   A. Law
      1. Formal Equality—*Strauder v. West Virginia* (1880)
      2. Informal Equality—*Yik Wo v. Hopkins* (1886)
      3. Private Discrimination—*Civil Rights Cases* (1883)
      4. Separate but Equal—*Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
   B. Southern Society and the Contradictions of Liberalism
   C. Law, Institutions, and Society

II. Small Victories: 1910-1932
   A. Peonage—*Bailey v. Alabama* (1911)
   B. Great Migration
   C. Housing—*Buchanan* (1917)

III. Prelude to Brown: 1932-1948
   A. World War II
   B. Employment—Executive Order 8802 (1941)
   C. Housing—*Shelley v. Kraemer* (1948)

IV. Brown and its Aftermath: 1948-1964
   A. Schools—*Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
   B. Consumption—Civil Rights Act (1964)
Session 26: Public Interest Law

I. The World the New Deal Made
   A. Programs
   B. Regulation
   C. Critics and Consensus

II. Post-war America: 1945-1975
    A. Economic Boom
    B. Consumer Society
    C. Anxiety
       1. Rachel Carson
       2. Ralph Nader

III. Public Interest Law
    A. Carolene Products Era
       1. Federalization
       2. Legislatures run wild
       3. Administrative Law
    B. Regulation
    C. Entitlements
    D. Torts
Session 27: Law and Sexuality

I. America in the Sixties
   A. Social Transformation
      1. Sexual Revolution
      2. Women’s Liberation
      3. Gay Liberation
   B. The Warren and Berger Courts

II. Contraception
   A. Legal History
      1. Comstock Law (1873)
      2. Resistance
   B. Griswold v. CT (1965)

III. Abortion
    A. Legal History
    B. Roe v. Wade (1973)

IV. Sodomy
    A. Legal History
Session 28: The Reagan Reaction and Law Today

I. Transformation: the Sixties and Seventies

II. Changing Context
   A. Economic
      1. Problems
      2. Solutions
   B. Social
      1. Moral Majority
      2. Race
      3. Crime
   C. Political
      1. Economic policy
      2. Culture Wars
   D. Legal Culture
      1. Original Intent
      2. Law and Economics

III. The “Mistakes of 1937”
   B. *United States v. Lopez* (1994)
   D. *Hopwood v. Texas* (5th Cir. 1996)