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*State v. Vance*, 328 N.C. 613, 617 (1991) (“The ‘common law’ referred to in N.C.G.S. § 4–1 is the common law of England as of the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.”).

*State v. Holloman*, 247 N.C. App. 434, 439, (“Prior to the 2011 legislation, the law of self-defense in North Carolina was largely governed by common law.”), *rev’d*, 369 N.C. 615 (2017).

*State v. Blue*, 356 N.C. 79, 89 (2002) (“In enacting N.C.G.S. § 14–51.1, the General Assembly broadened the defense of habitation to make the use of deadly force justifiable whether to prevent unlawful entry into the home or to terminate an unlawful entry by an intruder.”).

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*State v. Jones*, 260 N.C. App. 104, 107 (2018) (speculating that defendant could be sanctioned for failure to give pretrial notice of intent to offer defense of self-defense).

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*State v. McLymore*, 380 N.C. 185, 191 (2022). (“Section 14-51.3 closely tracks this earlier common law definition [i.e., the Norris test] of the right to self-defense.”)

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*State v. Marsh*, 293 N.C. 353, 354, (1977) (“self-defense is only available to a person who is without fault”).

*State v. Jacobs*, 363 N.C. 815, 822 (2010) (self-defense is no defense to armed robbery); *accord State v. McLymore*, 380 N.C. 185, 199 n.3 (2022).

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*State v. Pearson*, 288 N.C. 34, 39 (1975) (re distinction between deadly and nondeadly force).

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*State v. Hunter*, 315 N.C. 371, 373 (1986) (“Deadly force has been defined as ‘force likely to cause death or great bodily harm.’”); *accord State v. Holloman*, 369 N.C. 615, 626 n.3 (2017).

*State v. Pearson*, 288 N.C. 34, 39 (1975) (“where the attack is made with murderous intent (i.e., deadly force), the person attacked is under no obligation to retreat”); *see also State v. Mize*, 316 N.C. 48, 52 (1986) (“Murderous intent means the intent to kill or inflict serious bodily harm.”).

*State v. Mize*, 316 N.C. 48, 52 (1986) (An aggressor with murderous intent forfeits all right to use defensive force. If he kills during the affray, he is guilty of murder.).

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*State v. Harvey*, 372 N.C. 304, 308, (2019) (doctrine of imperfect self-defense applies when the defendant reasonably believed it was necessary to kill, but he was the aggressor or used excessive force, in which case the defendant would be guilty of voluntary manslaughter).

*State v. Larry*, 345 N.C. 497, 519 (1997) (doctrine of imperfect self-defense renders a defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter if the first two elements [of *Norris* test] existed but the defendant, without murderous intent, was the aggressor or used excessive force).

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*State v. Pearson*, 288 N.C. 34, 40 (1975) (“deadly force is not privileged against nondeadly force,” but defendant may use deadly force when there is a great disparity in strength between parties or the defendant is attacked by more than one assailant).

*State v. Hunter*, 315 N.C. 371, 373–74 (1986) (“The use of deadly force to prevent harm other than death or great bodily harm is . . . excessive as a matter of law.”).

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*State v. Pearson*, 288 N.C. 34, 40 (1975) (innocent person attacked with murderous intent is under no obligation to retreat; innocent person attacked with nondeadly force may not stand his ground).

*State v. Bost*, 192 N.C. 1, \_\_, (1926) (person assaulted with nondeadly force may repel force with force and give blow for blow); *accord State v. Glenn*, 198 N.C. 79, \_\_, (1929); *cf. State v. Hough*, 138 N.C. 663, \_\_ (1905) (“the measure of force which the defendant was permitted to use under such circumstances ought not to be weighed in ‘golden scales.’”).

*State v. Robertson*, 166 N.C. 356, 364 (1914) (aggressor is obliged to retreat); *see also State v. Garland*, 138 N.C. 675, 678 (1905); *cf. State v. Kennedy*, 169 N.C. 326, \_\_ (1915) (required to abandon the combat).

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*State v. Blue*, 356 N.C. 79, 86–87 (2002) (re common law defense of habitation); *see also State v. Miller*, 267 N.C. 409, 411 (1966); *State v. Gray*, 162 N.C. 608, 610–11 (1913).

*State v. Pearson*, 288 N.C. 34, 40 (1975) (no duty to retreat in the home); *see also State v. Johnson*, 261 N.C. 727, 729–30 (1964); *State v. Frizzelle*, 243 N.C. 49 (1955).

*State v. McCombs*, 297 N.C. 151, 157 (1979) (common law defense of habitation includes proportionality requirement); *but see State v. Phillips*, 290 N.C. App. 660, 662 (2023) (holding, under G.S. 14-51.2, “excessive force is not prohibited”), *temp. stay allowed*, 892 N.C. 618 (2023).

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*State v. Benton*, 299 N.C. 16, 18 (1980) (aggressor cannot invoke doctrine of self-defense unless he first abandons the fight and withdraws from it and gives notice to his adversary); *see also State v. Marsh*, 293 N.C. 353, 354 (1977); *State v. Watkins*, 283 N.C. 504, 511 (1973).

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*State v. Crump*, 259 N.C. App. 144, 152 (2018) (possession of a firearm by a felon is a disqualifying felony), *overruled by State v. McLymore*, 380 N.C. 185 (2022).

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*State v. Minton*, No. COA22-306, 2023 WL 1788557 (N.C. Ct. App. Feb. 7, 2023) (unpublished) (rejecting the defendant’s argument that excessive force is no longer an element of self-defense).

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*State v. Cook*, 254 N.C. App. 150 (2017) (a person under attack of deadly force is not permitted to defend himself by firing a warning shot), *aff’d per curiam*, 370 N.C. 506 (2018).