Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the subject, posthumous editions and collected works, and further reading about the subject. The label of "philosopher" has been broadly applied in this Dictionary to intellectuals who have made philosophical

debated, including the nature of political order, democracy, and the diffusion of political power.

In 1826 Americans witnessed the spectacle of President John Quincy Adams and Vice-President John C. Calhoun taking to the press to debate the nature of power and

Patrick Henry-Onslow Debate

resources or government policies. Both the South and French Canada stressed hierarchy and social order more than the drive for wealth. Rarely have such parallels

Canada. Using census data, diaries, travelers' accounts, and current scholarship, Egnal systematically explores how institutions (such as slavery in the South and the

race. Though the South's foreign policy opinions varied widely through the years, Fry's extraordinary work affirms that Dixie has always held considerable clout on the

they consistently viewed the world through a distinctly southern lens and acted on a variety of perceived common interests, including a dedication to honor and

benevolent, paternal, but absolute master of his family and his slaves. But in reality, neither his family, his slaves, nor even his own behavior was completely under his

of his state. A scandal over his personal life forced him to retreat for many years to his plantation, but eventually he returned to public view, winning a seat in the

portrait of the civilization in which he flourished. A long-awaited biography, Drew Gilpin Faust's James Henry Hammond and the Old South reveals the South Carolina

James Henry Hammond and the Old South

Republicanism into a mature cotton-producing region with a burgeoning commercial sector that served as a hotbed of Southern radicalism. This groundbreaking study

The emphasis of this vol. is on the political aspects of the war, not a military history.

Reluctant Imperialists

the North and South, despite profound and persistent bonds, began to grow apart. Higginbotham traces the deepening sectional crisis within the context of the election

character of George Washington through an essay examining his relationships with women. The concluding essays turn to the post-Revolutionary era to examine how

American Revolution elevated several of its key players to a status of the first political order. Even the shortest list must include Franklin, Hamilton, and the first four

understanding of grand strategy, one that still includes the battlefield and the negotiating table while expanding beyond them. Just as contemporary world politics is

warfare, so much so that "grand strategy" has become almost an equivalent of "military history." The traditional attention paid to military affairs is understandable, but

to examine America's place in the world. Its innovative chapters re-examine familiar figures, such as John Quincy Adams, George Kennan, and Henry Kissinger, while

scholars and serious students of the period."—Western Historical Quarterly Since 1845, the phrase "manifest destiny" has offered a simple and appealing explanation of

the dramatic expansionism of the United States. In this incisive book, Thomas R. Hietala reassesses the complex factors behind American policymaking during the late

scholars and serious students of the period."—Western Historical Quarterly Since 1845, the phrase "manifest destiny" has offered a simple and appealing explanation of

man of whom he was so proud. This book, however, makes a strong case that Jefferson is a compelling subject to investigate.

be a turning point for the world order. It is an important reminder to everyone who takes the current international system for granted that our place in the world is

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The End of the Civil War--1820-1876
All for Liberty

Deirdre Fournier

Handbook of the Congress of the United States

The Congress of the United States was a pivotal institution in American history, and its members played a crucial role in shaping the country's political landscape. Throughout its history, the Congress was composed of two bodies: the Senate and the House of Representatives. These institutions were responsible for making laws, overseeing the executive branch, and confirming presidential appointments. In this handbook, Deirdre Fournier provides a comprehensive overview of the Congress, highlighting its historical significance and its role in American governance.

The Handbook of the Congress of the United States is an essential reference for anyone interested in American history. It covers the history and legacy of the Congress, from its establishment to the present day. The handbook includes detailed information on the role and responsibilities of Congress, as well as biographies of individual members who have served in the House and Senate. Whether you're a student, a researcher, or simply someone with a curiosity about American history, this handbook is a must-read.

Deirdre Fournier is a leading historian of the United States Congress. Her work on the history of the Congress has earned her recognition as one of the leading experts in the field. In this handbook, Fournier draws on her extensive knowledge and research to provide a clear and engaging overview of the Congress's history. Her writing is accessible to a general audience while also providing in-depth analysis for scholars.

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laissez-faire liberal capitalism that championed unrestricted trade and individual freedom to pursue profit. Yet the economy of the U.S. South consisted of large-scale plantations that served as the backbone of an economy that seemed to stand apart from the international economic networks that fueled southern capitalism. For writers from the South, fiction became a way to imagine the region as socially and culturally progressive, while still retaining hallmarks of "traditional" southern culture—namely plantation slavery—in the context of a rapidly changing global economy. Burnett examines an elaborate network of transatlantic literary exchange, operating concurrently with the region's economic expansion, in which southern writers adopted popularBritish genres, such as the historical romance and the seduction novel, as models for their own representations of the U.S. South. Each chapter focuses on a different genre, pairing largely understudied southern texts with well-known British works. Ranging from the humorous sketch to the imperial adventure tale and the social problem novel, Cavaliers and Economists reveals how southern writers like Augusta Jane Evans, Johnson Jones Hooper, Maria McIntosh, William Gilmore Simms, and George Tucker reworked familiar literary forms to reenvision the South through fiction. By considering the intersection of economic history and literary genre, Cavaliers and Economists provides an expansive study of the ways by which authors created southern literature in relation to global free market capitalism, showing that, in the process, they renegotiated and rejustified the institution of slavery.

Cavaliers and Economists
Katharine A. Burnett
2019-05-15
Oferring a compelling intervention in studies of antebellum writing, Katharine A. Burnett's Cavaliers and Economists: Global Capitalism and the Development of Southern Literature, 1820–1860 examines how popular modes of literary production in the South emerged in tandem with the region's economic modernization. In a series of deeply historiographic readings, Burnett positions southern literary forms and genres as an integral part of the plantation economy's evolving position in the transatlantic market. Burnett excavates an elaborate network of transatlantic literary exchange, operating concurrently with the region's economic expansion, in which southern writers adopted popular British genres, such as the historical romance and the seduction novel, as models for their own representations of the U.S. South. Each chapter focuses on a different genre, pairing largely understudied southern texts with well-known British works. Ranging from the humorous sketch to the imperial adventure tale and the social problem novel, Cavaliers and Economists reveals how southern writers like Augusta Jane Evans, Johnson Jones Hooper, Maria McIntosh, William Gilmore Simms, and George Tucker reworked familiar literary forms to reenvision the South through fiction. By considering the intersection of economic history and literary genre, Cavaliers and Economists provides an expansive study of the ways by which authors created southern literature in relation to global free market capitalism, showing that, in the process, they renegotiated and rejustified the institution of slavery.