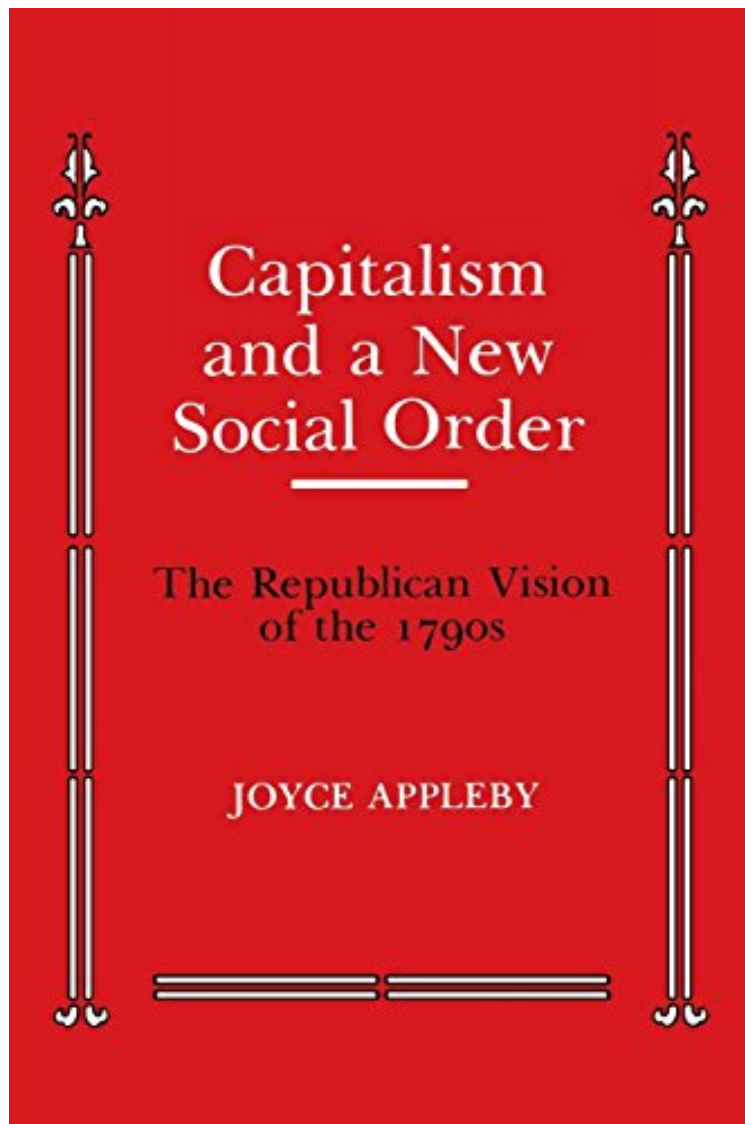


(Read and download) Capitalism and a New Social Order (Anson G. Phelps Lectureship on Early American History)

Capitalism and a New Social Order (Anson G. Phelps Lectureship on Early American History)

Joyce Appleby

**Download PDF | ePub | DOC | audiobook | ebooks*



[Download](#)

[Read Online](#)

#216253 in Books NYU Press 1984-08-01 1984-08-01 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.25 x .31 x 6.131, .38 #File Name: 0814705839122 pages | File size: 74.Mb

Joyce Appleby : Capitalism and a New Social Order (Anson G. Phelps Lectureship on Early American History) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Capitalism and a New Social Order (Anson G. Phelps Lectureship on Early American History):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Overrated and but has its moments of clarity By Machiavelli's

RevengeNo not as good in its presentation or thematic conclusions. as I remember it being billed in the 1980's. Drew McCoy's "The Elusive Republic" is better researched and argued though at times tedious. I just ordered Lance Banning's "The Jeffersonian Persuasion: The Political Ideology of Republicanism" Should be the best of the three. I highly recommend "The Creation of the American Republic" by Gordon Wood. before reading the above Outstanding writing, analysis. and scholarship First rate History!!! .19 of 20 people found the following review helpful. The triumph of democracy in 1800 explainedBy J. GrattanAppleby's book demonstrates that the ascendancy of the Jeffersonian Republicans in 1800 was in itself perhaps as revolutionary as the War for Independence. The classical republican ideas of rule by virtuous elites, adherence to tradition, deference to superiors, etc all subscribed to by the Federalists were attacked as being contradictory with the aims of the Revolution.Appleby argues very persuasively that the rise of market relations was also very destabilizing to hierarchical social and economic relations. Throughout the 18th century the idea that an economic system in which individuals acted in their own self-interest would yield a result most beneficial to the greater public gained widespread hearings. In the Republican view such a system required property-owning men free from such restraints as tariffs, excise taxes, and any other market interferences which was contrary to the mercantilist ideas of the Federalists.The French Revolution was a catalyst in the formation of Republican political societies in the 1790s where Federalist policies were roundly attacked. Even the successful prosecution of several Republican newspaper editors under the Federalist-backed Sedition Act of 1798 could not stem the attacks on Federalist ideas of privilege and elite control. The author contends that the rise of the Republicans was nothing less than the triumph of an idea of the essential equality of all men.The commercial enterprise in which most colonials were engaged was the production of foodstuffs for the European market. Other enterprises arose to support this increased production by farmers. This very short book ends with the election of 1800 before the rise of industrialism and such distinctions as employer versus employee. A concluding chapter would have been most welcome that addressed the Republican response to a more complex economic world. I did enjoy the book but I do believe that not examinig its ideas in the context of the 19th century is a shortcoming.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Well Worth ReadingBy thomas doerflingerProfessor Appleby incisively demonstrates that Jeffersonian Republicans, though suspicious of aristocratic Federalist merchants, were not anti-capitalist. On the contrary, they espoused an economically optimistic "pro-growth" ideology that celebrated commercial enterprise and agricultural expansion. This optimism was consistent with the widespread prosperity enjoyed by Americans (at least those who were not enslaved) in the 1790s.

In 1800 the Jeffersonian Republicans, decisive victors over what they considered elitist Federalism, seized the potential for change in the new American nation. They infused in it their vision of a society of economically progressive, politically equal, and socially liberated individuals. This book examines the fusion of ideas and circumstances which made possible this triumph of America's first popular political movement. When the Federalists convened in New York to form the "more perfect union" promised by the new United Sates Constitution, they expected to build a strong central government led by the revolutionary members of the old colonial elite. This expectation was dashed by the emergence of a vigorous opposition led by Thomas Jefferson but manned by a new generation of popular politicians: interlopers, migrants, polemicistswhat the Federalists called the "mushroom candidates." They turned the 1790s into an age of passion by raising basic questions about the characters of the American experiment in government. When the Federalists defenders of traditional European notions of order and authority came under attack, they sought to discredit the radical beliefs of the Jeffersonians. Although the ideas that fueled the Jeffersonian opposition came from several strains of liberal and libertarian thought, it was the specific prospect of an expanding commercial agricluture that gave substance to their conviction that Americans might divorce themselves from the precepts of the past. Thus, capitalism figured prominently in the Jeffersonian social vision. Aroused by the Federalists' efforts to bind the nation's wealthy citizens to a strengthened central government, the Jeffersonians unified ordinary men in the southern and middle states, mobilizing on the national level the power of the popular vote. Their triumph in 1800 represented a new sectional alliance as well as a potent fusion of morality and materialism.

This superb study of immigration politics marks an important step forward. Illegal, Alien, or Immigrant is an exemplary study of political discourse that shines a much-needed light on the divisive rhetoric that surrounds U.S. immigration policy today. -Joe Soss, author of Unwanted Claims: The Politics of Participation in the U.S. Welfare SystemAn important and fresh contribution to our understanding of the tropes and policies governing race, immigrants, and membership in America. Lina Newton develops a valuable set of theoretical claims and strong evidence to show how official and social constructions of particular groups shape immigration reform and power distributions more generally.-Daniel J. Tichenor, author of Dividing Lines: The Politics of Immigration Control in AmericaNewton neatly overlays policy theories with arguably the most contentious domestic policy issue of our times, namely, how governments equitably and humanely resolve the issues of illegal immigration. As such, she importantly adds to a growing literature that sets out the political, cultural, and economic complexities of these debates. -Peter

deLeon, author of *Democracy and the Policy Sciences* "Presents complex ideas in an admirably accessible fashion." - "Choice", "These arguments make significant contributions to the growing literature on the role of symbolic politics in immigration policy. Newton's book would be a stimulating and appropriate text for either upper-division or graduate courses." - "Political Science Quarterly", About the Author Joyce Appleby is Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles. She is the author of *Economic Thought and Ideology in Seventeenth-Century England* which was awarded the 1979 Berkshire book prize.