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Nota di contenuto	Introduction : the problem of pluralism in antebellum American politics -- Explaining Tweed : the limits of consensual politics -- Inventing the machine : liberal reform and the social analysis of urban politics -- Labor's republic lost : the workingmen's insurgency and class politics in the Gilded Age city -- The feminine challenge : clubwomen and urban politics -- In defense of professional politics -- Progressivism and pluralism -- The problem with the public : Lincoln Steffens and municipal reform -- Epilogue : The last hurrah and the vindication of machine politics.
Sommario/riassunto	Although many observers have assumed that pluralism prevailed in American political life from the start, inherited ideals of civic virtue and moral unity proved stubbornly persistent and influential. The tension

between these conceptions of public life was especially evident in the young nation's burgeoning cities. Exploiting a wide range of sources, including novels, cartoons, memoirs, and journalistic accounts, James J. Connolly traces efforts to reconcile democracy and diversity in the industrializing cities of the United States from the antebellum period through the Progressive Era. The necessity of redesigning civic institutions and practices to suit city life triggered enduring disagreements centered on what came to be called machine politics. Featuring plebian leadership, a sharp masculinity, party discipline, and frank acknowledgment of social differences, this new political formula first arose in eastern cities during the mid-nineteenth century and became a subject of national discussion after the Civil War. During the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, business leaders, workers, and women proposed alternative understandings of how urban democracy might work. Some tried to create venues for deliberation that built common ground among citizens of all classes, faiths, ethnicities, and political persuasions. But accommodating such differences proved difficult, and a vision of politics as the businesslike management of a contentious modern society took precedence. As Connolly makes clear, machine politics offered at best a quasi-democratic way to organize urban public life. Where unity proved elusive, machine politics provided a viable, if imperfect, alternative.
