

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910524678703321
Autore	Rakove Jack N. <1947->
Titolo	The Beginnings of National Politics : An Interpretive History of the Continental Congress / / Jack N. Rakove
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019 Baltimore, Maryland : , : Project Muse, , 2019 ©2019
ISBN	0-8018-2864-3 1-4214-3058-4
Edizione	[Open access edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 PDF (unpaged).)
Collana	Hopkins open publishing encore editions
Soggetti	History of the Americas Electronic books. United States Politics and government 1783-1789 United States Politics and government 1775-1783
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally published: Baltimore, Maryland : Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	part 1. Resistance and revolution : resistance without union, 1770-1774 -- The creation of a mandate -- The First Continental Congress -- War and politics, 1775-1776 -- Independence -- A lengthening war -- part 2. Confederation : confederation considered -- Confederation drafted -- The beginnings of national government -- Ambition and responsibility : an essay on revolutionary politics -- part 3. Crises : factional conflict and foreign policy -- A government without money -- The administration of Robert Morris -- part 4. Reform : union without power : the confederation in peacetime -- Toward the Philadelphia Convention.
Sommario/riassunto	Despite a necessary preoccupation with the Revolutionary struggle, America's Continental Congress succeeded in establishing itself as a governing body with national--and international--authority. How the Congress acquired and maintained this power and how the delegates sought to resolve the complex theoretical problems that arose in forming a federal government are the issues confronted in Jack N.

Rakove's searching reappraisal of Revolution-era politics. Avoiding the tendency to interpret the decisions of the Congress in terms of competing factions or conflicting ideologies, Rakove opts for a more pragmatic view. He reconstructs the political climate of the Revolutionary period, mapping out both the immediate problems confronting the Congress and the available alternatives as perceived by the delegates. He recreates a landscape littered with unfamiliar issues, intractable problems, unattractive choices, and partial solutions, all of which influenced congressional decisions on matters as prosaic as military logistics or as abstract as the definition of federalism.
