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Autore	White Ed
Titolo	The Backcountry and the City : Colonization and Conflict in Early America / / Ed White
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ISBN	1-4529-7465-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
Collana	Book collections on Project MUSE
Disciplina	320.973/09/033
Soggetti	American literature - Colonial period City and town life Historiography History Criticism, interpretation, etc. Nordamerika historia 1700-talet Nordamerika Frontier North America Amerique du Nord Conditions rurales Amerique du Nord Colonisation Amerique du Nord Histoire ca 1600-1775 (Periode coloniale) Historiographie Amerique du Nord Histoire ca 1600-1775 (Periode coloniale) North America Rural conditions North America Colonization North America History Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775 Historiography North America History Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 211-233) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Feelings of structure in early America -- Divides -- Seriality -- Fusion -- Institution -- Toward an antifederalist criticism.
Sommario/riassunto	Ed White explores the backcountry-city divide as well as the dynamics

of indigenous peoples, bringing together two distinct bodies of scholarship: one stressing the political culture of the Revolutionary era, the other taking an ethnohistorical view of whiteNative American contact. White concentrates his study in Pennsylvania, a state in which the majority of the population was rural, and in Philadelphia, a city that was a center of publishing and politics and the national capital for a decade. Against this backdrop, White reads classic political texts such as Crvecoeur's Letters from an American Farmer, Franklin's Autobiography, and Paine's "Agrarian Justice," alongside missionary and captivity narratives, farmers' petitions, and Native American treaties. Using historical and ethnographic sources to enrich familiar texts, White demonstrates the importance of rural areas in the study of U.S. nation formation and finds unexpected continuities between the early colonial period and the federal ascendancy of the 1790s.

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