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**E. L. Godkin**-William M. Armstrong 1978-01-01
This is the only biography of Godkin published since 1907, when the Godkin family commissioned such a work. Numerous leaders of the Gilded Age are introduced and their relationships to Godkin are explored. Godkin's accuracy as a journalist through his Nation is completely evaluated.

**E. L. Godkin**-William Martin Armstrong 1957

**Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin**-Edwin Lawrence Godkin 1907

**Life and Letters of E.L. Godkin**-Rollo Ogden 1907

The Nation: A Biography tells the surprising story behind America's oldest weekly magazine, instigator of progress since 1865—the bickering abolitionists who founded it; the campaigns, causes and controversienes that shaped it; the rebels, mavericks and visionaries who have written, edited and fought in its pages for 150 years and counting. The story of The Nation is also the story of our country—and our movement. Entertaining as well as inspiring, Guttenplan's history of The Nation is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand where we came from—and how to continue the march toward a radical future. "Here's to The Nation on its 150th birthday," historian Eric Foner writes in the introduction. "This book makes clear why we should hope that the country's oldest weekly magazine survives for at least another century and a half."

**E. L. Godkin and American Foreign Policy, 1865-1900**-William M. Armstrong 1977

**Masters of American Journalism**-Julia Carson Stockett 1916

**The Gilded Age Letters of E.L. Godkin**-William M. Armstrong 1974-01-01
Collection of the personal letters of the journalist E. L. Godkin, (1831-1902).

**History of the Mass Media in the United States**-Margaret A. Blanchard 2013-12-19
First Published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**Encyclopedia of the Reconstruction Era [Two Volumes]**-Richard Zuczek 2006-01-01

**Patricians, Professors, and Public Schools**-Allan Stanley Horlick 1994
This is a new interpretation of late nineteenth and early twentieth century educational policy in the United States. Chapter-length studies of leading reformers argue that their reservations about economic growth best explain the changes they promoted.

**Mugwumps**-David M. Tucker 1998
A spirited reevaluation of the public moralists who shaped public policy in nineteenth-century America, Mugwumps. Public Moralists of the Gilded Age provides a refreshing look at a group of Americans whose importance to the history of our country has commonly been dismissed. A public interest group that labeled the generation following the American Civil War as the "Gilded Age," Mugwumps were college-educated individuals who lived the lessons of their moral philosophy—Christian values, republican virtue, and classical liberalism. Tracing Mugwump values back before the term was commonly used, Tucker defines these liberals as benevolent and altruistic, active campaigners against slavery and imperialism, and for sound money, lower tariffs, and civil service reform. The earliest Mugwumps took on the self-assigned task of advocating public principles over private interests. Evaluations of these public moralists during the 1950s and 1960s, however, did not paint the Mugwumps in so positive a light. Awash in the popular New Deal public policies that advocated positive government intervention and regulation in the economy, these studies dismissed Mugwump liberalism as outdated. More specifically, the reformers were criticized as being self-interested failures. Tucker obliques readers to look beyond such dismissals to the history and accomplishments of Mugwumps as a whole.

Unlike previous historians, Tucker examines the antebellum roots of the Mugwumps and follows their ever-increasing participation in American government throughout the nineteenth century. Tucker portrays Mugwumps not as selfish agents of the middle class but as fascinating practitioners of eighteenth-century public virtue and nineteenth-century social science. This book forcefully challenges previous studies on the Mugwumps and restores these public moralists to the mainstream of nineteenth-century American history. Their concerns for morality and free-market economics are again fashionable in contemporary politics and deserving of fresh attention from both the general reader and the scholar.

**The Conservatives**-Patrick Allitt 2009-05-26
This lively book traces the development of American conservatism from Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and Daniel Webster, through Abraham Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, and Herbert Hoover, to William F. Buckley, Jr., Ronald Reagan, and William Kristol. Conservatism has assumed a variety of forms, historian Patrick Allitt argues, because it has been chiefly reactive, responding to perceived threats and challenges at different moments in the nation's history. While few Americans described themselves as conservatives before the 1930s, certain groups, beginning with the Federalists in the 1790s, can reasonably be thought of in that way. The book discusses changing ideas about what ought to be conserved, and why. Conservatives sometimes favored but at other times opposed a strong central government, sometimes criticized free-market capitalism but at other times supported it. Some denigrated democracy while others championed it. Core elements, however, have connected thinkers in a specifically American conservative tradition, in particular a skepticism about human equality and fears for the survival of civilization. Allitt brings the story of that tradition to the end of the twentieth century, examining how conservatives rose to dominance during the Cold War. Throughout the book he offers original insights into the connections between the development of conservatism and the larger history of the nation.

**Alphabetical Finding List**-Princeton University. Library 1921

**American Journalists**-Donald A. Ritchie 2007
In 60 essays, this volume profiles American journalists from colonial times to the present—reporters, editors, publishers, photographers, and broadcasters—whose careers reflected major developments in their profession and in the history of the United States. In a speech to Newsweek correspondents in 1963, publisher Philip Graham described journalism as "the first rough draft of history." These journalists confronted and helped to shape the discussion of major issues and events in American history, from the American revolution through abolition, westward expansion, the Civil War, the civil rights movement, immigration, and the women's movement, as well as major constitutional issues involving the First Amendment protection of freedom of the press. Biographies of well-known journalists, from Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine to Walter Cronkite and Rupert Murdoch, appear alongside some who may be less familiar, such as Elias Boudinot, founder of the revolutionary printer; Claude Barnett, founder of the Associated Negro Press; photojournalist Margaret Bourke-White; war correspondent Ernie Pyle; and Allen Neuharth, founder of USA Today. Illustrations, fact boxes, and quotations from the subjects themselves make this volume an indispensable reference for students of American history as well as a

E.L. Godkin and American Foreign Policy, 1865-1900-William Martin Armstrong 1954

The South As It Is-John Richard Dennett 2010-04-16 The South As It Is is a prophetic account of the recently defeated South at the beginning of Reconstruction.

Network Nation-Richard R. John 2015-10-05 The telegraph and the telephone were the first electrical communications networks to become hallmarks of modernity. Yet they were not initially expected to achieve universal accessibility. In this pioneering history of their evolution, Richard R. John demonstrates how access to these networks was determined not only by technological imperatives and economic incentives but also by political decision making at the federal, state, and municipal levels. In the decades between the Civil War and the First World War, Western Union and the Bell System emerged as the dominant providers for the telegraph and telephone. Both operated networks that were products not only of technology and economics but also of a distinctive political economy. Western Union arose in an antimonopolistic political economy that glorified equal rights and vilified special privilege. The Bell System flourished in a progressive political economy that idealized public utility and disparaged unnecessary waste. The popularization of the telegraph and the telephone was opposed by business lobbies that were intent on perpetuating specialty services. In fact, it wasn’t until 1900 that the civic ideal of mass access trumped the elitist ideal of exclusivity in shaping the commercialization of the telephone. The telegraph did not become widely accessible until 1910, sixty-five years after the first fee-for-service telegraph line opened in 1845. Network Nation places the history of telecommunications within the broader context of American politics, business, and discourse. This engaging and provocative book persuades us of the critical role of political economy in the development of new technologies and their implementation.

Darwinism in the Press-Edward Caudill 2013-04-03 Numerous books and articles have outlined Darwin’s impact on American scientists, philosophers, businessmen, and clergy in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Few, however, have undertaken a study of Darwinism in the form in which it was presented to most Americans – popular newspapers and magazines. The main concern of this book is to identify how the press is treated as a part of our culture -- as not only important ways feels like it was written about the events and debates of our own time rather than those of more than 100 years ago.

Encyclopedia of World Biography: Ford-Gril-Paula Kay Byers 1998 Presents brief biographical sketches which provide vital statistics as well as information on the importance of the person listed.

Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age-Leonard C. Schupp 2003 Covers all the people, events, movements, subjects, court cases, inventions, and more that defined the Gilded Age.

Dictionary of National Biography-Sir Sidney Lee 1912

A Biographical Dictionary of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Freethinkers-Joseph McCabe 2020-12-08 "A Biographical Dictionary of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Freethinkers“ by Joseph McCabe. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

New York History-New York State Historical Association 1979

Highlights in the History of the American Press-Edwin H. Ford 1954-01-01 Highlights in the History of the American Press was first published in 1954. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from the original University of Minnesota Press editions. The articles collected in this volume present a vivid panorama of American journalistic history from its antecedents in the English ballad singers to the press giants of modern times. Since there is probably no single force that has played a greater role in the history of America than its newspapers, the history of journalism tells, in large measure, the story of this country’s political, social, and economic development. Therefore, this book of readings offers much to the students of the American scene, past and present, whether they are general readers or specialists in journalism, history, American studies, or any of the social sciences. The 27 articles included here have been chosen particularly for their readability and authenticity. They are by many different writers and are from a wide variety of periods published over the past 100 years. They are arranged.
according to six historical periods, covering the rise of the English press, the Colonial press, the nationalistic press of Revolutionary times, the popular press of the Jacksonian democracy, the transition press following the Civil War, and the modern era of mass circulation. An introductory essay for each group of articles places the individual studies in historical perspective and examines briefly the journalistic events not covered in detail by the articles themselves. The article authors include such notable names as Gamaliel Bradford, Will Irwin, William Allen White, John Dos Passos, and Henry F. Pringle. The coherent presentation of this diverse material should help anyone interested in the American newspaper get a better view of its broad scope, its lively color, and its profound influence on the course of history.


George P. Marsh Correspondence—George Perkins Marsh 2012 George P. Marsh was a keen observer of the Italian society and political system: this volume collects his letters from Florence between 1864 and 1871, when the Tuscan city was the capital of Italy. His official and personal correspondence is a key resource for anyone interested both in the study of U.S.-Italian relations in the early post-unification period and in an understanding of Italy's coeval perception by prominent foreigners who visited the country in that period.

The Fatal Environment—Richard Slotkin 1998 Discusses the subjugation of Native Americans on the American frontier, and explains how it was used to justify American territorial expansion.

British Liberalism and the United States—Murney Gerlach 2001-07-19 While there are many works on British liberalism, this is the first to deal substantially with the transatlantic and international content of liberalism. Gerlach considers the transatlantic thought of prominent contemporary figures such as William Gladstone, John Morley, William Harcourt and Andrew Carnegie. A fascinating account that paves the way for the political and social rapprochement of the twentieth century.

The Encyclopaedia of New York City—Kenneth T. Jackson 2010-12-01 Covering an exhaustive range of information about the five boroughs, the first edition of The Encyclopaedia of New York City was a success by every measure, earning worldwide acclaim and several awards for reference excellence, and selling out its first printing before it was officially published. But much has changed since the volume first appeared in 1995: the World Trade Center no longer dominates the skyline, a billionaire businessman has become an unlikely three-term mayor, and urban regeneration—Chelsea Piers, the High Line, DUMBO, Williamsburg, the South Bronx, the Lower East Side—has become commonplace. To reflect such innovation and change, this definitive, one-volume resource on the city has been completely revised and expanded. The revised edition includes 800 new entries that help complete the story of New York: from Air Train to E-ZPass, from September 11 to public order. The new material includes broader coverage of subject areas previously underserved as well as new maps and illustrations. Virtually all existing entries—spanning architecture, politics, business, sports, the arts, and more—have been updated to reflect the impact of the past two decades. The more than 5,000 alphabetical entries and 700 illustrations of the second edition of The Encyclopaedia of New York City convey the richness and diversity of its subject in great breadth and detail, and will continue to serve as an indispensable tool for everyone who has even a passing interest in the American metropolis.

American Foreign Relations Since 1600—Robert L. Beisner 2003 Chronicles American foreign relations literature from colonial times to the present, with updated material on post-World War II.

Ulysses S. Grant: A Bibliography—Marie Ellen Kelsey 2005-09-30 In Ulysses S. Grant: A Bibliography, Dr. Kelsey has created an invaluable resource for Grant scholars. The bibliography consists of twenty chapters covering Grant's early life, his careers both as soldier and as president, his associations with various individuals, his post-presidency activities, the role alcohol played in his life, his battle with throat cancer, and ultimately, his tragic death. What makes this book truly special is that Kelsey cites not only the usual books and journals but also a wide variety of nontraditional materials ranging from manuscripts to musical scores. Additionally, she has created a list of cited journals with OCLC numbers, making precise identification of old and obscure journals easy for researchers. Kelsey's sources are varied and multidimensional: she includes scholarly, popular, and ephemeral works to present the fullest possible picture of the legendary president. Kelsey also lists many obscure sources on not only Grant but also his associates, including all his cabinet members. The work includes citations about Julia Dent Grant, other Grant family members, Grant's cabinet members, John Rawlins, William Tecumseh Sherman, Ely Parker, Abraham Lincoln. Libraries of all types could benefit from including this resource in the reference collection. The text might get the most use in historical society libraries, as well as in the libraries of colleges and universities. Public libraries and private individuals interested in Grant and the Civil War would also appreciate the book's comprehensive nature.

Critical Americans—Leslie Butler 2009-01-05 In this intellectual history of American liberalism during the second half of the nineteenth century, Leslie Butler examines a group of nationally prominent and internationally oriented writers who sustained an American tradition of self-consciously progressive and cosmopolitan reform. She addresses how these men established a critical perspective on American racism, materialism, and jingoism in the decades between the 1850s and the 1890s while she recaptures their resistance on the ability of ordinary citizens to work toward their limitless potential as intelligent and moral human beings. At the core of Butler's study are the writers George William Curtis, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, James Russell Lowell, and Charles Eliot Norton, a quartet of friends who would together define the humane liberalism of America's late Victorian middle class. In creative engagement with such British intellectuals as John Stuart Mill, Thomas Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Leslie Stephen, John Ruskin, James Bryce, and Goldwin Smith, these "critical Americans" articulated political ideals and cultural standards to suit the burgeoning mass democracy the Civil War had created. This transatlantic framework informed their notions of educative citizenship, print-based democratic politics, critically informed cultural dissemination, and a temperate, deliberative foreign policy. Butler argues that a careful reexamination of these strands of late nineteenth-century liberalism can help enrich a revitalized liberal tradition at the outset of the twenty-first century.