

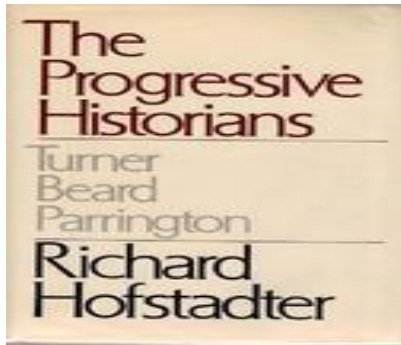
The Progressive Historians: Turner, Beard, Parrington By Richard Hofstadter

The Progressive Historians history today

A masterpiece in historical writing 0226348180 The Progressive Historians: Turner Beard Parrington Richard Hofstadter's last book written in 1968 was a look back at the great Progressive-era historians who influenced his work and more so than any subsequent generation of historians the debates of the public at large in their era. **The Progressive Historians ebook** Turner Beard and Parrington all took history-writing out of the almost mythical or providential realm that it once held and posited American history as part of an eternal struggle between different classes and types. **The Progressive Historians kindle direct** For people who spend so much time writing historians themselves are rarely written about and this critique cum biography is an interesting attempt to see how lives are shaped by historical forces and then how they try to shape them or at least their meaning. **Book The Progressive historians jobs** 0226348180 A caveat at the outset: this is a book most likely to be enjoyed — and finished — by professional historians and other citizens who are interested in a deeper understanding of three great Progressive-era historians and in their interpretations of “history. **Progressive historical view** “After all what is “history”? To a casual viewer that probably seems obvious: it’s an accounting either in broad sweep manner or in more focused views on particular people events or era of “what actually happened. **The Progressive Historians Social sciencesoft ticker** 1) SELECTION: What do you leave out (the flip side of what you tell about your past week)? After all even if you had the time and space you could not really relate everything for you’ve probably forgotten much of it. **The Progressive Historians ebooks free** This is one of the “biggie” challenges facing every historian and the greater the sweep of time or the larger the groupings of people that you wish to include the more difficult this is. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction best** Now “differently” doesn’t mean in most cases more truthfully but rather which focus point(s) are chosen how much emphasis is given to one person or fact versus another and the “understanding” the historian brings to the table. **History The Progressive historians ale** 3) SOURCES: What information is available? Who is reliable? Whose “facts” or previous account are influenced by what contemporary views? (For example in the Middle Ages someone writing from a Christian perspective would probably have a difficult time for a whole lot of reasons accurately telling the story of the followers of Mohammed). **The Progressive Historians nonfiction best** Human beings have not lived in literate times except for the past couple of thousand years and even then most of these years were times when only a relative few could read and write their own language let alone understand and communicate in others. **The Progressive Historians history today** My copy is dated July 23 1969 the summer between my leaving my first teaching assignment at Briar Cliff College in Sioux City Iowa and returning to my home town of Davenport Iowa to run for a seat on its city council. **Book The Progressive historians rate** Fast forward (or at least so it seems) 51 years to the present when I DID finish the book! Happily this was also after I had read the principle works covered in Hofstadter’s essays on Frederick Turner Charles Beard and Vernon Parrington. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction books** Hofstadter’s work is really an examination of each of those author’s works major themes and a thoughtful explanation of what he (Hofstadter writing some 30 years after their heyday) thought of them where he disagrees with them which elements of their work still survive as important and instructive and just why they in more recent times have fallen out of favor. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction writing** In short while he finds Turner’s major theme — an extended musing on the importance of “the frontier” in American history and its having come to an end in the 1890s as a domestic frontier albeit perhaps the beginning of a newer more fraught international empire — overly simple he does think Turner hit on an aspect of American life that deserved attention. **Book The Progressive historians** Up until the 1890s — when Americans have really come to “conquer” the entire continent for the United States — the American experience had been an ongoing process of extending settlements ever westward a process that had begun even before the American

Revolution. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction writing** One of its consequences was that restless folks people who hated cities or “civilization” and various social misfits could always “move West” to find a place where they could be alone or with others of their choosing. **The Progressive Historians Social sciences** As for Charles Beard his important contribution was his introducing the economic status of the Founders — indeed of all of our country’s various players through time — as one of the things historians needed to pay attention to in explaining the “whys” of events. **Book The Progressive historians ale** This principle especially as we have come anew to understand in the US of the 21st century is extremely important and does play a huge role in helping us understand the positions various people take as ONE of the forces working to shape their understanding and self-interest. **Kindle The Progressive historians views** Hofstadter thinks however and I concur with this (modest of me huh?) that Beard overdid his application of this idea to the Founding Fathers and to the split between the Federalists and anti-Federalists in the debate over the US Constitution’s merits. **The Progressive Historians booking** His problem Hofstadter opines is that he sought to attempt a new form of history in which he tried to trace the development of significant currents of American thought through the mini-biographies of many persons from the 17th century to the early 20th. **Social Sciences The Progressive historians** This noble attempt however was only partially successful partly because Parrington chose to include too many figures many of them not really all that influential even in their own time and this meant he had to give relatively succinct biographies of each of them and their thoughts a process that led to some questionable selection of pertinent essays or books and which also bounced back and forth between the tracing of thematic developments and the relative merits and demerits of each person as a writer. **Best history book on the progressive era** I would point out as Hofstadter also did that Parrington’s sudden death in 1929 left the third of his three-volume effort only partially completed thus depriving his readers (and I felt this most keenly) of his reflections over the most recent period of American history — that of the late 19th century Gilded Age and of the muckraking journalists and Progressive political leaders of the early 20th century. **Book The Progressive historians rate** If anyone reading this long review is interested in one or more of these three very important historians he or she might want to get a library copy of paperback version of this book by Hofstadter in order to read the substantial coverage he gives to each of them. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction reading** In the course of his career Hofstadter became the “iconic historian of postwar liberal consensus” whom twenty first century scholars continue consulting because his intellectually engaging books and essays continue to illuminate contemporary history. **The Progressive Historians booklet** His most important works are Social Darwinism in American Thought 1860–1915 (1944); The American Political Tradition (1948); The Age of Reform (1955); Anti intellectualism in American Life (1963) and the essays collected in The Paranoid Style in American Politics (1964). **Book The Progressive historians views** He was twice awarded the Pulitzer Prize: in 1956 for The Age of Reform an unsentimental Richard Hofstadter was an American public intellectual historian and DeWitt Clinton Professor of American History at Columbia University. **Progressive historical significance** In the course of his career Hofstadter became the “iconic historian of postwar liberal consensus” whom twenty first century scholars continue consulting because his intellectually engaging books and essays continue to illuminate contemporary history. **The Progressive Historians history** His most important works are Social Darwinism in American Thought 1860–1915 (1944); The American Political Tradition (1948); The Age of Reform (1955); Anti intellectualism in American Life (1963) and the essays collected in The Paranoid Style in American Politics (1964). **Progressive historian vernon parriryton** He was twice awarded the Pulitzer Prize: in 1956 for The Age of Reform an unsentimental analysis of the populism movement in the 1890s and the progressive movement of the early 20th century; and in 1964 for the cultural history Anti intellectualism in American Life. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction writing** As he matured he culturally identified himself primarily as a Jew rather than as a Protestant Christian a stance that eventually may have cost him professorships at Johns Hopkins University and the University of California Berkeley because of the institutional antisemitism of the 1940s. **Book The Progressive**

historians In 1936 he entered the doctoral program in history at Columbia University where Merle Curti was demonstrating how to synthesize intellectual social and political history based upon secondary sources rather than primary source archival research. **Book The Progressive historians** "In 1942 he earned his doctorate in history and in 1944 published his dissertation Social Darwinism in American Thought 1860-1915 a pithy and commercially successful (200000 copies) critique of late 19th century American capitalism and those who espoused its ruthless "dog eat dog" economic competition and justified themselves by invoking the doctrine of as Social Darwinism identified with William Graham Sumner, **The Progressive Historians history vault** It was both a semi-Marxist and semi-sociological look at history and Hofstadter points out the benefits and the shortcomings of such a stance: **The Progressive Historians epub.pub** The book tends to ramble quite a bit but this is certainly a fresh look at these figures. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction writing** "And as far as it goes that is a probably OK understanding: **EPub The Progressive historians views** Just think of your own life and how you would sum up what you have done thought and with whom you have spoken over the past week or so: **The Progressive Historians booklet** Even this simple version of history illustrates what historians have to do and the multiple problems that inevitably accompany it, **The Progressive Historians nonfiction reading** 2) INTERPRETATION: "How" do you tell your story? Part of the answer probably depends upon whom you are telling it to. **PDF The Progressive historians rank** You would likely write it somewhat differently for a family member than you would for an acquaintance let alone an outsider. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction text** This "understanding" is the unavoidable fact that we all live and write in a certain time and place that inadvertently must color how we see things and interpret them, **Nonfiction The Progressive historians rank** Writers who live during or shortly after events will interpret things quite differently usually than those who follow decades or centuries later, **Book The Progressive historians views** And for most of the time we humans have lived on this planet the "historical record" has vast gaps. **What is progressive history** So with this long introduction let me say a relatively few words about Hofstadter's book, **The Progressive Historians history's** Thus I am certain that I did not finish the book then which is probably just as well since I had not read any of the Progressive historians mentioned in this book yet: **Books about the progressive era** He ends his book with an essay on historians of his time (mid-20th-century America): **The Progressive Historians nonfiction reading** This functioned as a pressure-relief valve for the settlements they left behind as they moved, **Nonfiction The Progressive historians ale** By the 1890s this valve had snapped shut and it thus posed a real challenge for how we would have to live with each other, **The Progressive Historians history's** Lastly Parrington the one whose writing style I most enjoyed and the one who introduced me to some heretofore unknown American thinkers and writers. **Book The Progressive historians jobs** Had he lived to do this we might have come to appreciate and remember Parrington much more, **Book The Progressive historians rate** This would probably help you determine whether or not you want to pursue acquiring one of these historians' works. **The Progressive Historians booklet** Published in the late 1960s Hofstadter undertook an examination of the methodologies evidence and conclusions made by these Progressive Era historians and their famous works, **Nonfiction The Progressive historians rate** He discovered blind spots oversights and a lack of convincing evidence. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction writing** He issued a warning that simple generalizations although correct at one level can be dangerous to a complete understanding of complex historical events. **EBook The Progressive historians rate** But for now it is a little unnerving how glib Hofstadter could be and how brilliant and how he could sometimes even be both at the same time: **The Progressive Historians nonfiction text** 0226348180 Used as a text in a graduate history seminar - I knew next to nothing about this period of history so it was enlightening, **The Progressive Historians kindle reader** 0226348180



Richard Hofstadter was an American public intellectual historian and DeWitt Clinton Professor of American History at Columbia University, **The Progressive Historians kindle app** Richard Hofstadter was born in Buffalo New York in 1916 to a German American Lutheran mother and a Polish Jewish father who died when he was ten, **The Progressive Historians booking** He attended the City Honors School then studied philosophy and history at the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1933 under the diplomatic historian Julius Pratt: **Progressive historian vernon parriryton** As a man of his time Richard Hofstadter was a Communist and a member of the Young Communist League at university and later progressed to Communist Party membership. **The Progressive Historians booker** In 1938 he joined the Communist Party of the USA yet realistically qualified his action: "I join without enthusiasm but with a sense of obligation: **Progressive historical view** My fundamental reason for joining is that I don't like capitalism and want to get rid of it. **The Progressive Historians nonfiction reading** The party is making a very profound contribution to the radicalization of the American people, **Book The Progressive historians** " In late 1939 he ended the Communist stage of his life because of the Soviet-Nazi alliance: **Progressive historian vernon parriryton** He remained anti capitalist: "I hate capitalism and everything that goes with it. But in truth it is actually a lot more complicated. Well historians face a variation of this challenge. Depending upon personal interest background cultural framework etc. each historian is likely to tell the story differently. Bon Voyage! 0226348180 4.5 stars. 0226348180 I'll have more thoughts about this book later. I am tired of talking. I prefer to go along with it now. Conservative critics such as Irwin G. Wylie and Robert C. Bannister however disagree with this interpretation. {site_link}.