

radical aspects american revolution

radical aspects american revolution played a pivotal role in shaping the course of history beyond a mere colonial rebellion. This transformative period not only secured independence from British rule but also introduced profound social, political, and ideological changes that challenged the established order. The radical dimensions of the American Revolution encompassed revolutionary ideas about equality, governance, and human rights that reverberated through society and future revolutions worldwide. This article explores the radical aspects american revolution in detail, analyzing the ideological shifts, social upheavals, and political innovations that distinguished it from other historical conflicts. By examining these facets, the article highlights how the revolution's radicalism extended beyond the battlefield into the realms of class, race, gender, and democratic principles. The following sections delve into the revolutionary ideology, social transformations, political radicalism, and lasting legacy of these radical changes.

- Revolutionary Ideology and Radical Thought
- Social Upheavals During the American Revolution
- Political Radicalism and Institutional Changes
- Impact on Marginalized Groups
- Legacy of Radicalism in the American Revolution

Revolutionary Ideology and Radical Thought

The radical aspects american revolution were fundamentally rooted in a new political philosophy that challenged monarchy, hereditary privilege, and colonial subjugation. Enlightenment ideas deeply influenced revolutionary thinkers, promoting concepts of natural rights, popular sovereignty, and republicanism. The belief that all men were created equal and possessed unalienable rights was a radical departure from the hierarchical structures prevalent in the 18th century.

Influence of Enlightenment Thinkers

Philosophers such as John Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau provided the intellectual foundation for radical ideas during the American Revolution. Locke's theories on government by consent and the right to revolt against tyranny resonated with colonial leaders. Montesquieu's advocacy for the

separation of powers inspired the shaping of new political institutions, while Rousseau's ideas on popular sovereignty emphasized the role of the people in governance.

The Declaration of Independence as a Radical Document

The Declaration of Independence, authored primarily by Thomas Jefferson, embodied the radical principles of the revolution. Its assertion that "all men are created equal" and endowed with rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" articulated a bold vision for human freedom. This document not only justified rebellion against British rule but also set a precedent for future democratic movements worldwide.

Social Upheavals During the American Revolution

Beyond political ideology, the radical aspects american revolution manifested in dramatic social changes that disrupted traditional hierarchies. The revolution challenged established norms related to class, social status, and power relations, leading to increased social mobility and questioning of entrenched privileges.

Class Dynamics and the Rise of the Common Man

The revolution empowered previously marginalized groups, including small farmers, artisans, and laborers, by promoting ideas of equality and participation in governance. The notion of the "common man" as a rightful stakeholder in society gained prominence, diminishing the dominance of colonial elites and aristocrats.

Challenges to Slavery and Servitude

While the revolution did not eradicate slavery, the radical rhetoric about liberty and equality sowed seeds of abolitionist sentiment. Northern states began gradual emancipation processes, and enslaved individuals sought freedom by supporting revolutionary forces. This period marked the beginning of a long and contentious struggle over slavery in America.

Role of Women in Revolutionary Society

Women actively contributed to the revolution through boycotts, espionage, and maintaining households in the absence of men. The revolution's ideals sparked early discussions about women's rights and roles within the new republic, planting the groundwork for future movements advocating gender equality.

Political Radicalism and Institutional Changes

The radical aspects of the American Revolution extended deeply into the restructuring of political institutions and governance models. The revolution dismantled colonial governments and replaced them with new republican systems that emphasized representation, accountability, and the rule of law.

Creation of State Constitutions

In the wake of independence, states drafted constitutions that reflected radical democratic principles. These documents often included bills of rights, expanded suffrage, and mechanisms for the separation of powers. The emphasis on codifying citizens' rights was a significant departure from British colonial rule.

Debate Over Federalism and Central Authority

Radical debates emerged over the balance of power between state governments and a central authority. The Articles of Confederation initially established a weak federal government, reflecting fears of centralized tyranny. However, ongoing challenges led to the drafting of the U.S. Constitution, which sought a more effective yet still limited federal system.

Expansion of Political Participation

The revolution encouraged broader male suffrage, reducing property requirements in some states and increasing political engagement among the white male population. This expansion of political participation was a radical shift from previous colonial governance, although it largely excluded women, Native Americans, and African Americans.

Impact on Marginalized Groups

The radical aspects of the American Revolution had complex and varied effects on marginalized communities, including enslaved people, Native Americans, and women. While the rhetoric of liberty inspired many, the practical outcomes often reflected ongoing inequalities and struggles for rights.

Enslaved African Americans and Calls for Freedom

Many enslaved individuals seized the revolutionary moment to seek freedom, with some joining British forces who promised emancipation. The revolution ignited abolitionist movements and debates about the contradiction between slavery and the ideals of liberty, influencing future emancipation efforts.

Native American Displacement and Resistance

The revolution intensified conflicts with Native American tribes, many of whom allied with the British to resist American expansion. Post-revolution policies led to significant displacement and loss of indigenous lands, highlighting the limits of revolutionary ideals for Native peoples.

Women's Political and Social Roles

Women's contributions during the revolution challenged traditional gender roles and led to early advocacy for women's education and legal rights. Figures like Abigail Adams famously urged consideration of women's rights, signaling the beginning of a broader dialogue about gender equality in America.

Legacy of Radicalism in the American Revolution

The radical aspects of the American Revolution left an enduring legacy on American political culture and global democratic movements. The revolution's emphasis on rights, equality, and popular sovereignty influenced subsequent social reforms and revolutions around the world.

Inspiration for Global Revolutions

The American Revolution inspired radical movements in France, Haiti, and Latin America, demonstrating the powerful appeal of its revolutionary ideals. Its success provided a model for overthrowing monarchies and establishing republics based on liberty and equality.

Foundation for Future Social Reforms

The revolution's radical rhetoric laid the groundwork for abolitionism, women's suffrage, and civil rights movements. Although these causes faced significant challenges, the principles established during the revolution continued to motivate activists seeking expanded freedoms.

Continuing Debates Over Equality and Rights

The American Revolution's radical aspects sparked ongoing discussions about the meaning and scope of equality in American society. Issues of race, gender, and class remained central to political debates, reflecting the revolution's complex and unfinished legacy.

- Enlightenment influences shaping revolutionary ideology
- Social transformations challenging class and gender norms
- Political innovations including state constitutions and federalism
- Impacts on enslaved people, Native Americans, and women
- Global and domestic legacy of revolutionary radicalism

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the radical political ideas that emerged during the American Revolution?

The American Revolution introduced radical political ideas such as popular sovereignty, republicanism, and the notion that government derives its power from the consent of the governed, challenging traditional monarchical authority.

How did the American Revolution challenge social hierarchies of the time?

The Revolution questioned established social hierarchies by promoting ideals of equality and individual rights, encouraging debates about slavery, women's roles, and the status of Native Americans, although many inequalities persisted.

In what ways did the American Revolution inspire radical democratic practices?

It inspired radical democratic practices by advocating for broader political participation, the creation of constitutions with checks and balances, and the idea that ordinary citizens could and should have a voice in government.

What role did radical activists like the Sons of Liberty play in the American Revolution?

Groups like the Sons of Liberty employed radical tactics such as protests, boycotts, and sometimes violence to challenge British authority and mobilize public opinion against taxation and other policies.

How did the concept of 'No taxation without representation' reflect radical ideas?

This slogan embodied the radical idea that legitimate government must include representation of the governed, rejecting the traditional notion that colonies could be taxed by a distant Parliament without their consent.

Did the American Revolution lead to radical economic changes?

While the Revolution disrupted traditional economic ties with Britain and promoted ideas of free enterprise, radical economic changes were limited, as many economic elites retained power after independence.

How did the Revolution affect the status of enslaved people and slavery?

The Revolution's rhetoric of liberty inspired some anti-slavery movements and led to gradual emancipation in northern states, but slavery largely persisted in the South, highlighting contradictions in the radical ideals of freedom.

What radical legal changes occurred as a result of the American Revolution?

The Revolution led to the creation of new legal frameworks emphasizing individual rights, the rule of law, and constitutional government, replacing colonial charters and British legal authority with state constitutions and eventually the U.S. Constitution.

Additional Resources

1. Liberty's Dawn: The Radical Roots of the American Revolution

This book explores the often-overlooked radical ideas and groups that fueled the American Revolution. It delves into the grassroots movements, pamphleteers, and insurgent leaders who challenged not only British rule but also existing social hierarchies. The author argues that the revolution was as much a social upheaval as a political one, reshaping American society.

2. Rebels and Radicals: The Underground Networks of Revolutionary America

Focusing on secret societies, underground pamphlets, and covert meetings, this book reveals the clandestine world of American revolutionaries. It highlights how radical thinkers and activists communicated and organized resistance against British authorities. The narrative sheds light on the dangers and sacrifices faced by those who pushed for deep societal change.

3. The Radical Patriots: Voices from the American Revolution

Through a collection of letters, speeches, and diaries, this volume presents

the perspectives of the most radical revolutionaries. These firsthand accounts reveal the intensity of their commitment to liberty and social justice. The book emphasizes the diversity of radical thought that influenced the revolution's course.

4. Breaking Chains: Radical Abolitionism and the American Revolution

This book examines the intersection of the American Revolution and the early abolitionist movement. It discusses how revolutionary ideals inspired calls for the emancipation of enslaved people and challenged entrenched systems of slavery. The author highlights key figures who linked liberty with racial justice during this transformative period.

5. Women Warriors: Radical Feminism in the American Revolution

Exploring the role of women in the revolution, this book uncovers the radical feminist ideas that emerged alongside the fight for independence. It showcases women who defied traditional roles by participating in protests, espionage, and political discourse. The work argues that the revolution planted early seeds for future gender equality movements.

6. Common Sense and Radical Change: Thomas Paine's Revolutionary Ideas

This biography focuses on Thomas Paine, whose pamphlet "Common Sense" galvanized radical political thought in the colonies. The book analyzes how Paine's calls for republicanism and social reform challenged existing power structures. It also traces his influence on revolutionary ideology and subsequent democratic movements.

7. From Protest to Power: The Radical Transformation of Colonial America

This study details how radical political activism during the American Revolution led to profound changes in governance and society. It examines the shift from loyalist colonies to independent states embracing new democratic principles. The author highlights grassroots participation and radical political experiments that shaped the new nation.

8. Insurrection and Ideology: Radicalism in the American Revolution

This scholarly work investigates the ideological foundations of radicalism in the revolutionary era. It covers the influence of Enlightenment thought, democratic theory, and anti-monarchism on revolutionary leaders and movements. The book provides a critical analysis of how radical ideology propelled the colonies toward independence.

9. Radical Cities: Urban Centers and the American Revolution

Focusing on cities like Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, this book explores how urban environments became hotbeds of radical revolutionary activity. It discusses the role of merchants, artisans, and laborers in fomenting resistance and promoting revolutionary ideals. The work highlights the unique social dynamics that made cities catalysts for radical change.

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radical aspects american revolution: How the Irish Won the American Revolution Phillip Thomas Tucker, 2015-10-06 When the Continental Congress decided to declare independence from the British empire in 1776, ten percent of the population of their fledgling country were from Ireland. By 1790, close to 500,000 Irish citizens had immigrated to America. They were very active in the American Revolution, both on the battlefields and off, and yet their stories are not well known. The important contributions of the Irish on military, political, and economic levels have been long overlooked and ignored by generations of historians. However, new evidence has revealed that Washington's Continental Army consisted of a far larger percentage of Irish soldiers than previously thought—between 40 and 50 percent—who fought during some of the most important battles of the American Revolution. Romanticized versions of this historical period tend to focus on the upper class figures that had the biggest roles in America's struggle for liberty. But these adaptations neglect the impact of European and Irish ideals as well as citizens on the formation of the revolution. Irish contributors such as John Barry, the colonies' foremost naval officer; Henry Knox, an artillery officer and future Secretary of War; Richard Montgomery, America's first war hero and martyr; and Charles Thomson, a radical organizer and Secretary to the Continental Congress were all instrumental in carrying out the vision for a free country. Without their timely and disproportionate assistance, America almost certainly would have lost the desperate fight for its existence. Skyhorse Publishing, as well as our Arcade imprint, are proud to publish a broad range of books for readers interested in history--books about World War II, the Third Reich, Hitler and his henchmen, the JFK assassination, conspiracies, the American Civil War, the American Revolution, gladiators, Vikings, ancient Rome, medieval times, the old West, and much more. While not every title we publish becomes a New York Times bestseller or a national bestseller, we are committed to books on subjects that are sometimes overlooked and to authors whose work might not otherwise find a home.

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radical aspects american revolution: The Return of the American Revolutionary Dylan S. Mellor, 2016-03-12 This book is the sequel to the Dark Order of the Elite Corporatist rule of tyranny. The story moves toward the continue rebellion organized by the political movement of John Hamilton the founder of the Revolutionary party. The collaboration between the executive branch of government and the revolutionary party manifests with the cooperation with the Anarchist's of the

outer sector and the loyalists of the President Clifford Mathews. The reforms to rebuild the war torn nation begins with the push for new reforms that lift the tyrannical system of the order Elite. The battle continues with the Trilateral corporation and the International banking system plot to financially sabotage the Nation into economical collapse. The new introduction to new hero's arise, who all are related to our forefathers by lineage. The new hero's are recruited to help reform the economical, political, and social system that is more toward the original political and economical system conducive to the Constitution. The movement toward a creation of a National owned bank controlled by a democratic government responsible to the citizens of the Republic by democratic process becomes part of the reform against the corrupt system of the I.B.S. Banking and the trilateral corporation's monetarism and economic system. The model used to reform and rebuild a new Nation into a new age of Renaissance is the reforms of the New deal during the F.D.R. Era after the stock market crash and depression of the late twenties and early thirties. The move toward integration with the Anarchist back into the main sector, to restore civil and humane order. ...becomes part of the reforms. The reflection of the scars inflicted on the Anarchist's in the outer sector restores some of the historical injustices of our national history from the native Americans to the African Americans, who have suffered from brutal oppression and genocide much like the Anarchist's in the outer sector. The fight for freedom, liberty, and equality continues as the forces of the oligarchy use every bit of the power to dismantle the reforms and revolutionary movement to further their control on society nationally and internationally.

radical aspects american revolution: The God That Did Not Fail Robert Royal, 2010
 Secular humanists and other “progressives” have been predicting the demise of religion for the past 250 years. But they keep running into a problem: those who were supposed to be liberated by the secular gospel that God is Dead aren't buying it. Except for some parts of western Europe and in countries culturally destroyed by Communism, secularization in the radical sense has not occurred. While it has not obliterated the religious impulse, however, the drive towards “progressive irreligion” has, Robert Royal believes, encouraged ignorance of religion's central role in the development of the West. In *The God That Did Not Fail*, Royal offers an original reading of religion in ancient Greece and Rome, of Christianity and Judaism, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Reformation, the several modern Enlightenments, culminating with a profound assessment of our current postmodern moment. He concludes that since religion is a permanent part of human nature and of the particular character of the West, our efforts should be directed not into a quixotic effort to deny the undeniable, especially as we face challenges from Islamic fundamentalism, but into promoting a well thought out and dynamic interplay of faith, reason, and modern freedoms.

radical aspects american revolution: Revolutionary Contagion and International Politics Chad E. Nelson, 2022 A unique theory of what happens when leaders fear a revolution abroad will spread to their own country and how that affects international relations. When do leaders fear that a revolution elsewhere will spread to their own polities, and what are the international effects of this fear? In *Revolutionary Contagion*, Chad E. Nelson develops and tests a theory that explains how states react to ideological-driven revolutions that have occurred in other nations. To do this, he analyzes four key revolutionary movements over two centuries-liberalism, communism, fascism, and Islamism. He further explains that the key to understanding the response to revolutions lies in focusing on the extent to which leaders fear upheaval in their own countries. According to the theory, Nelson argues, fear of contagion is driven more by the characteristics of the host rather than the activities of the infecting agents. In other words, leaders will fear revolutionary contagion when they have significant revolutionary opposition movements that have an ideological affinity with the revolutionary state. A powerful theory of the profound effects revolutions have on international relations, this book shows why one simply cannot make sense of international politics-including patterns of alliances and wars-in certain situations without considering the fear of contagion.

radical aspects american revolution: American Revolution Spencer C. Tucker, 2018-09-14
 With more than 1,300 cross-referenced entries covering every aspect of the American Revolution, this definitive scholarly reference covers the causes, course, and consequences of the war and the

political, social, and military origins of the nation. This authoritative and complete encyclopedia covers not only the eight years of the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) but also the decades leading up to the war, beginning with the French and Indian War, and the aftermath of the conflict, with an emphasis on the early American Republic. Volumes one through four contain a series of overview essays on the causes, course, and consequences of the American Revolution, followed by impeccably researched A–Z entries that address the full spectrum of political, social, and military matters that arose from the conflict. Each entry is cross-referenced to other entries and also lists books for further reading. In addition, there is a detailed bibliography, timeline, and glossary. A fifth volume is devoted to primary sources, each of which is accompanied by an insightful introduction that places the document in its proper historical context. The primary sources help readers to understand the myriad motivations behind the American Revolution; the diplomatic, military, and political maneuvering that took place during the conflict; and landmark documents that shaped the founding and early development of the United States.

radical aspects american revolution: The Impossible Community John P. Clark, 2013-06-06 This book is available as open access through the Bloomsbury Open Access programme and is available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. The Impossible Community confronts a critical moment when social and ecological catastrophe loom, the Left seems unable to articulate a response, and the Right is monopolizing public debates. This book offers a reformulation of anarchist social and political theory to develop a communitarian anarchist solution. It argues that a free and just social order requires a radical transformation of the modes of domination exercised through social ideology and institutional structures. Communitarian anarchism unites a universalist concern for social and ecological justice while recognizing the integrity and individuality of the person. In fact, anarchist principles of mutual aid and voluntary cooperation can already be seen in various contexts, from the rebuilding of New Orleans after Katrina to social movements in India. This work offers both a theoretical framework and concrete case studies to show how contemporary anarchist practice continues a long tradition of successfully synthesizing personal and communal liberation. This significant contribution will appeal not only to students in anarchism and political theory, but also to activists and anyone interested in making the world a better place.

radical aspects american revolution: The Loyalist Problem in Revolutionary New England Thomas N. Ingersoll, 2016-10-24 A new history of Loyalism using revolutionary New England as a case study.

radical aspects american revolution: The American Revolution Colin Bonwick, 2005-09-08 Colin Bonwick expands and updates the well-received first edition, and incorporates fresh material drawn from recent scholarship. The structure and argument of the book remain as before, but in particular Bonwick pays greater attention to Native Americans, African Americans, and white women. Though the book traces the attainment of independence, it focuses especially on the internal revolution that created republican governments, and considers the extent of social change. It concludes by examining the development of the American union.

radical aspects american revolution: Fighting for America Jeremy Black, 2011-09-06 “Fascinating . . . [a] 300-plus year history of North America” from the award-winning historian and author of *The Holocaust: History & Memory* (Military Heritage). Prize-winning author Jeremy Black traces the competition for control of North America from the landing of Spanish troops under Hernán Cortés in modern Mexico in 1519 to 1871 when, with the Treaty of Washington and the withdrawal of most British garrisons, Britain accepted American mastery in North America. In this wide-ranging narrative, Black makes clear that the process by which America gained supremacy was far from inevitable. The story Black tells is one of conflict, diplomacy, geopolitics, and politics. The eventual result was the creation of a United States of America that stretched from Atlantic to Pacific and dominated North America. The gradual withdrawal of France and Spain, the British accommodation to the expanding U.S. reality, the impact of the American Civil War, and the subjugation of Native peoples, are all carefully drawn out. Black emphasizes contingency not Manifest Destiny, and reconceptualizes American exceptionalism to take note of the pressures and

impact of international competition. "A refreshing take on Manifest Destiny . . . American (and Canadian) readers will learn a lot of new things and be led into new ways of viewing old ones. An important contribution."—Walter Nugent, author of *Into the West: The Story of Its People*

radical aspects american revolution: A History of the United States: The American revolution, 1761-1789 Edward Channing, 1912

radical aspects american revolution: The Provincial Committees of Safety of the American Revolution Agnes Hunt, 1904

radical aspects american revolution: A Brief History of America Jeremy Black, 2024-03-07

The next in this series of admirably concise yet nevertheless comprehensive titles looks at the history of all Americans as well as America; its environmental history and its linkage to economic history; the political shaping of America; and America in the world, from being a colony to post-Cold War America. Black examines the environmental history of America and its linkage to economic history, crucially, the clearing of forests; the spread of agriculture; mineral, coal and iron extraction; industrialisation; urbanisation; and current and growing climate-crisis concerns. He explores the political shaping of America: indigenous American polities; free European and unfree African settlements; the creation of an American State, and its successes and failures from 1783 to 1861; Civil War; democratisation; the rise of the federal Government from the 1930s; the Civil Rights movement from the 1950s onwards, and tensions in more recent governance. The book considers America in the World: as a pre-colonial and colonised space; as a newly-independent power, then a rising international one, the Cold War and the USA as the sole superpower in the post-Cold-War world. These key themes are tackled chronologically for the sake of clarity, beginning with the geological creation of North America, human settlement and native American cultures to 1500; the arrival of Europeans and enslaved Africans to 1770 - the Spanish and French in the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, the English and French, and the Dutch and Swedes further north. The focus then shifts to settler conflicts with native Americans and between European powers leading to a British-dominated North America by 1770. Then the end of European rule and the foundation of an American trans-continental state. The section dealing with the years from 1848 to 1880 looks at the Civil War between North and South, reconstruction and the creation of a new society. Between 1880 and 1920, the United States became an industrial powerhouse and an international power, also a colonial power - the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico - and a participant in the First World War. The interwar years, 1921 to 1945, brought turmoil: the Roaring Twenties; the growth of Hollywood; Prohibition; jazz; the Great Depression and the New Deal; finally the Second World War. 1945 to 1968 was the American Age, brimming with confidence and success as the world's leading power, but also the ongoing struggle for civil rights. Subsequent years to 1992 brought crisis and recovery: Watergate, the Reagan years and the USA as the sole world superpower. In bringing the book right up to the present day, Black looks at factors that divide American society and economy, though it remains a country of tremendous energy.

radical aspects american revolution: The Rise and Fall of Democracy in Early America, 1630-1789 Joshua Miller, 1999-01-01

The Rise and Fall of Democracy in Early America describes and explores the emergence of a directly democratic political culture in America, the Federalists' theoretical campaign against that culture, and the legacy of the struggle over democracy for politics today. The Rise and Fall of Democracy in Early America traces the rise of democracy in America beginning with the Puritans of New England; the radicalization during the eighteenth century of Puritan notions of community, autonomy, and participation; and the Antifederalist attempt to preserve a democratic political culture in the face of Federalist efforts to centralize power and distance it from the people by the passage of the 1787 Constitution. Despite its historical concerns, this book is not a history of institutions or a history of ideas. It is a work of political theory that explores certain early American texts and debates, and discusses the theoretical questions raised by those texts and debates, emphasizing those issues most relevant to democratic thought in our own time. Among the many insights into our democratic heritage that Joshua Miller affords us in his discussion of the Puritan theory of membership and the Antifederalist theory of autonomous

communities is the hitherto obscured affinity between democracy and conservatism. Whereas many treatments of early American political thought make the debate over the ratification of the Constitution appear dry and abstract, this book shows the clash of political values and ideals that were at the heart of the struggle. It illustrates how the Federalists employed a democratic-sounding vocabulary to cloak their centralizing, elitist designs. Miller introduces readers to a political theory of direct democracy that is presented as an alternative to Marxism, liberalism, and mainstream conservatism. This new democratic theory based on an early American political tradition should serve as a stimulus for rethinking the directions we are taking in politics today.

radical aspects american revolution: *Aspects of Early New York Society and Politics* Sleepy Hollow Restorations (Organization), 1974 Papers presented at a conference held in Tarrytown, N.Y., Oct. 1-2, 1971, and sponsored by Sleepy Hollow Restorations. Bibliography: p. 144.

radical aspects american revolution: America on Trial, Expanded Edition Robert Reilly, 2022-02-01 The Founding of the American Republic is on trial. Critics say it was a poison pill with a time-release formula; we are its victims. Its principles are responsible for the country's moral and social disintegration because they were based on the Enlightenment falsehood of radical individual autonomy. In this well-researched book, Robert Reilly declares: not guilty. To prove his case, he traces the lineage of the ideas that made the United States, and its ordered liberty, possible. These concepts were extraordinary when they first burst upon the ancient world: the Judaic oneness of God, who creates ex nihilo and imprints his image on man; the Greek rational order of the world based upon the Reason behind it; and the Christian arrival of that Reason (Logos) incarnate in Christ. These may seem a long way from the American Founding, but Reilly argues that they are, in fact, its bedrock. Combined, they mandated the exercise of both freedom and reason.

radical aspects american revolution: The Christian Democrat International Roberto Papini, 1997 This text examines the history, organisation and continuing worldwide influence of the International Christian Democratic movement, which currently has nearly 70 parties on five continents. It demonstrates how a religious political movement has acquired such wide political influence.

radical aspects american revolution: Revolution and the Global Struggle for Modernity Frank Jacob, 2024-03-12 This book, as the first volume of a multiple volume endeavor to analyze several revolutions of the "long" nineteenth and "short" twentieth century to show how revolutionary processes evolved, takes a closer look at the Atlantic Revolutions, that is, the American, the French, and the Haitian Revolution. It will therefore use a comparative ten-step model to emphasize similarities with regard to the revolutionary developments in different parts of the world. The book consequently aims at providing a general, but deeper, understanding of revolutions as a global phenomenon of modernity while explaining how revolutionary processes evolve and develop, and how they could and can be corrupted.

radical aspects american revolution: Revolution and World Order David Armstrong, 1993-06-10 In this important study David Armstrong examines the impact of revolutionary states on the international system. These states have always posed major problems for the achievement of world order: revolution is often accompanied by international as well as civil conflict, while revolutionary doctrines have proven to be highly disruptive of the existing structure of international politics. Dr Armstrong asks whether revolutionary states are 'socialized' into adopting acceptable patterns of international behaviour or whether it is international society that is forced to change when these new states appear. He looks in detail at the French, American, and Russian revolutions and at several post-1945 revolutionary states; he also examines the relationship between revolutionary states and the principal ordering devices of international society: international law, diplomacy, and the balance of power. His book is a major contribution to international relations and an important development and application of the 'international society' concept.

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