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many men." Its popularity with a broad class of people and its forceful message against monarchy makes it particularly suitable when discussing radicalism in the colonies, and in Philadelphia.

Historical monographs proved to be invaluable to the study of revolutionary Philadelphia. For this section, *Tom Paine and Revolutionary America,* by Eric Foner; *Arms, Country and Class* by Steven Rosswurm, and *The Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania* by Charles Lincoln were particularly useful. They each give thorough accounts of the events that unfolded in Philadelphia. Among these three books, however, are slightly different attitudes towards those who fought for the new Constitution of Pennsylvania. Rosswurm and Foner praise the democratic ideals that came out from the artisans, working class, and militia. Lincoln, however, seems to disapprove of the radical forces. Throughout the book, he makes claims about what could have happened if the conservative, Quaker establishment would have done one thing or another to stay in power. As Lincoln says, "The one thing needed was adequate leadership, and by neglecting this opportunity the moderate Whigs opened the door to radicalism and bigotry, a condition worse than the oligarchy of early years." By making such a statement, Lincoln shows himself as being biased against the radical forces that took over in Pennsylvania. The other two sources, however, may be too forgiving of their actions for the sake of promoting radical thoughts and democracy during that era. By comparing the sources, we can perhaps go beyond some petty biases, and see more clearly the events that took place to radicalize the government and people of Pennsylvania.

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