Anvil paperbacks give an original analysis of a major field of history or a problem area, drawing upon the most recent research. They present a concise treatment and can act as supplementary material for college history courses. Written by many of the outstanding historians in the United States, the format is one-half narrative text, one-half supporting documents, often from hard to find sources.

**EARLY CHRISTIANITY by Roland H. Bainton**
Written by an eminent church historian, this Anvil tells the stirring story of Christianity during its first five centuries. The struggle with the Roman Empire and with rival religions, the attitude of the Church toward ethical and social questions, and the reasons for the triumph of Christianity in the Roman Empire are clearly outlined in an absorbing narrative and brief selections from crucial documents. The author carries the history forward through periods of triumph and bitter controversy up to Justinian’s reign in the east and Augustine’s era in the west. Orig. Ed. 1960, Reprint Ed. 1984, 188 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-89874-735-5, $21.75

**THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH by Roland H. Bainton**
This volume examines the role of the Christian Church in the formation of western civilization, tracing institutional developments, as well as the religious and intellectual life during the period 400-1600 A.D. Orig. Ed. 1962, Reprint Ed. 1979, 192 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-88275-786-5, $21.75

**THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: A Bicentennial History by Richard A. Baker**
Baker’s The Senate of the United States provides a comprehensive account of the personalities and issues that for nearly two centuries have shaped “The World’s Greatest Deliberative Body.” It offers a narrative survey of the Senate’s development from its constitutional origins through the late 1980s and is enriched with first-person observations from national figures ranging from James Madison to Robert C. Byrd. Orig. Ed. 1988, ISBN 978-0-89874-865-9, 160 pp., Paper, $23.00

**THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION by Roland H. Bainton**
With the aid of over sixty important sources, most of them translated and abridged by the author, this brief history brings an age of upheaval into sharp focus. It succinctly shows how a compelling ideology, the Christian faith, shaped the history of the Reformation. The religious revolution of the sixteenth century shattered an ecclesiastical structure and quickened a universal faith. The Christian heritage that the Reformation revitalized and transmitted to our time is still the source of western man’s ability to talk in terms of universal justice, humanity, and the rights of man. Orig. Ed. 1956, Reprint Ed. 1984, 192 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-89874-736-2, $21.75

**BRITISH-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1895-1917: Early Years of the Special Relationship by David H. Burton**
The Anglo-American special relationship has endured for a hundred years, to become one of the most remarkable alliances in modern history. This study describes the first 20 years of the official friendship of these two great English-speaking nations. By no means ordained by kinship or geography, it is seen here as the result of mutual need and mutual advantage. The relationship begins with British willingness to accommodate American pretensions in the Venezuelan boundary dispute of 1895. The United States entry into World War I in 1917, thereby making Britain a winner in the war, marks the end of this formative period. Foundations thus put down in the foreign policy conducted from London and Washington proved strong enough to provide a century of understanding in times of turbulence and calm. Orig. Ed. 1974, Reprint Ed. 1980, 176 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-89874-066-0, $20.50

**THE MUCKRAKE YEARS by David Mark Chalmers**
This book not only explores the nature of the protest movement of journalists, novelists, and newspaper men and women in early twentieth-century America, it also examines the social and political conditions which gave rise to their torrent of outcries. Concentrating on the foremost issues of the literary protest, the author examines the increase of abuses in business practices and the spread of corruption in the city, state, and national government that were the inevitable outcome of the country’s rapid industrialization and growth. Orig. Ed. 1974, Reprint Ed. 1984, 192 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-89874-066-0, $20.50

*Update as of Dec. 1, 2010*
THE FREEDMEN’S BUREAU: Reconstructing the American South after the Civil War by Paul A. Cimbala

The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, better known as the Freedmen’s Bureau, was established in the spring of 1865 to help white and black Southerners make the transition from slavery to freedom, while securing the basic civil rights of the ex-slaves. It failed to accomplish what its creators had hoped, but its history tells us much about why Northerners and Southerners, whites and blacks, approached Reconstruction in the way that they did and why that failure occurred. The Freedmen’s Bureau: Reconstructing the American South after the Civil War is a succinct summary of the agency’s history accompanied by key documents that illustrate Northern ideology, black expectations, and white Southern resistance. Topics of the day, including labor, education, violence, politics, and justice place the federal agency within the larger context of post-Civil War history.


FIFTY BASIC CIVIL WAR DOCUMENTS
by Henry Steele Commager

This collection of fifty official documents is concerned with events of the fratricidal war between the North and South, reflecting primarily the record of the Union. The documents present the great issues of the time and some of the personalities whose convictions deeply influenced the course of events. Many of the documents suggest the impact that the Civil War had, and has even now, on American society.


THE DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERACY
by Henry Steele Commager

Professor Commager has brought together the writings of analysts from North and South — men who lived through the Civil War, as well as recent commentators — to probe the causes of the collapse of the Confederacy. These causes included: slavery and internal dissension, problems with finances and transportation, the overwhelming power of the North, the effectiveness of Northern blockades, the failure of Southern leadership, and the absence of foreign intervention.


THE ERA OF REFORM, 1830-1860
by Henry Steele Commager

This book, introduced by one of our foremost historians, communicates the passionate spirit of a tempestuous age, an era of reform unlike any other in our history. The spirit of reform pervaded the atmosphere in the thirty years before the Civil War, the age of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, Horace Mann, William Lloyd Garrison, and William Ellery Channing. The fifty-five documents included here begin with a letter from Thomas Jefferson at the end of his life (1826) and conclude with writings of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Horace Greeley.


THE PAPACY CONFRONTS THE MODERN WORLD
by Frank J. Coppa

The Enlightenment, followed by the American, French, and Industrial revolutions, provoked far-reaching political, economic, social and religious changes in the 19th century, which dominated events in the 20th, influencing the course of the 21st century. The papacy found its authority questioned. The present volume of text and documents focuses on the papal response to the modern world. Included in its pages is the Vatican’s response to liberalism, socialism and communism as well as historical events from the French Revolution to the Cold War. It also examines papal neutrality during the World Wars, its attitudes towards racism, and its response to the Holocaust.


ITALIAN NATIONALISM: From Its Origins to World War II
by Ronald S. Cunsolo

This text on Italian Nationalism is made up of three parts. Part One discusses the ethnographic and linguistic background of the territory of Italy, the roots of Italian Nationalism, the evolution of Italian Nationalism, and nationalism and the making of Italy. Part Two covers imperialism in the service of nationalism, Enrico Corradini and proletarian and imperialist nationalism, nationalism and the Great War, union with fascism, and nationalism-fascism. Part Three consists of 56 readings, of such ideas as Italy’s strategic position divinely ordained, economics as a possible lever for unification, the fate of Italy’s mission and primacy lamented,
prospects for rapprochement between church and state, and many more related readings.

THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
by James T. Currie

From the Congressman who killed a waiter because of bad service to the most serious decisions on national policy, Currie’s book offers a comprehensive and eminently readable account of two hundred years of the House of Representatives. The strength of Currie’s book is its style: appealing to the general public, while at the same time offering a solid, factual history for the student and scholar. This is by far the best history of the House, offering in one volume a narrative study supplemented by a judicious selection of documents from the original sources.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONS OF 1917
by John Shelton Curtis

The revolutions that toppled the tsar and led to a Bolshevik regime played a decisive role in shaping world history in the twentieth century. This compact and comprehensive book puts the events of that fateful year into historical perspective. As background to the tensions that produced the revolutions, Russia’s major unsolved problems — from the Emancipation of 1861 down to 1905 — are sketched with special attention to the Duma period and Russia’s role in World War I. The selected readings vividly portray the protagonists and illustrate the attitudes and actions of the Russian people as a whole.

THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC, 1870–1940
by Leslie Defler

This book contains a remarkably comprehensive summary of the major decisions of the Third French Republic; it considers those who made them and those who fought them. In historical and social terms it discusses this stormy faction-ridden government, possessed with the concept of personal liberty, fearful of dictatorship, yet unable to muster sufficient governmental strength to implement its ideas. The fascinating readings range from the proclamation of the Republic to the Dreyfus Affair, the Action Française, and the final “suicide” of the Republic on July 10, 1940.

THE BATTLE AGAINST INTERVENTION, 1939–1941
by Justus D. Doenecke

The struggle over President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s foreign policy from 1939 to 1941 was one of the most bitter in all American history. This anthology presents the arguments against cash-and-carry, conscription, lend-lease, extending the term of draftees, arming merchant ships, sending convoys across the Atlantic, and economic sanctions on Japan. It also covers the general worldview of many American anti-interventionists, including their perceptions of the major belligerents, the issue of a negotiated peace, limits on presidential powers, domestic consequences of American entry into war and military and economic strategies for the nation’s survival.

THE NEW DEAL
by Justus D. Doenecke

This book offers a clear and concise narrative of the New Deal era combined with 30 relevant documents from the period. The book begins with the advent of the Great Depression in September 1929, moves quickly to the 1932 presidential election, and tells the story of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration through the congressional election of 1938, which marked the end of the New Deal. Documents include speeches by FDR and his critics, party platforms, and Supreme Court decisions.

THE SECOND RECONSTRUCTION: A History of the Modern Civil Rights Movement
by Gary A. Donaldson

The modern civil rights movement had its origins in the years immediately following World War II. After 1945 the movement gained considerable momentum as a result of the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954. It reached a high point in the mid-1960s with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. After those victories the movement changed considerably. It became focused on the Northern urban ghettos, it became steeped in black nationalism, and it was much more violent. By the mid-1970s a severe white backlash had set in that caused the movement a series of setbacks. Today, the movement is weak, fragmented and leaderless, but it does exist.

BASIC DOCUMENTS IN MEDIEVAL HISTORY
by Norton Downs

This collection of basic documents in medieval history has been compiled for students who, for one reason or another, are unable to make use of them in the language in which they were written. They help reveal the vast energy and activity of this period in law, constitutional development, the church, education, and social and economic change.

*Update as of Dec. 1, 2010*
THE GILDED AGE: Industrial Capitalism and Its Discontents
by Robert R. Dykstra & Jo Ann Manfra
This gracefully written text introduces students to various effects of the Industrial Revolution on American society during the period between the Civil War and the end of the nineteenth century. The narrative and associated documents are meant to stimulate class discussion of this fundamental dimension of the Gilded Age, while freeing instructors to introduce material on social and cultural themes less easily treated in linear narrative form—gender, race, immigration, westward expansion, imperialism, literature, and the arts. The twenty-five readings include documents that have not been, or at least have been infrequently, reproduced for instructional purposes. A selected bibliography of 176 books published since 1980, topically arranged, provides suggestions for further reading and possible research projects.

THE ERA OF CHARLEMAGNE:
Frankish State and Society
by Stewart C. Easton & Helene Wieruszowski
This is an original study of the historic figure and his times. A highly readable narrative recounts the most relevant features of the age of Charlemagne — the consolidation of the Carolingian empire, the conversion of heathen peoples to Christianity, and the social conditions of the age. The institutions by which Charlemagne ruled his motley empire are incisively described. Nineteen colorful and unusual documents of the eighth century accompany the text, many translated into English for the first time.

THE KOREAN WAR
by Paul M. Edwards
This analysis of the Korean War addresses all aspects of this conflict as well as the events leading up to it. In the narrative, the author balances political and military perspectives which deal with national and international implications, and he also describes the military actions that led to the armistice. The varied contributions of all the nations involved are covered. For the documents section, the latest information is provided from newly opened primary and secondary sources. These documents make the book especially useful for class study.

THE BOMB
by Keith Eubank
This book covers the origins and development of the atomic bomb and its effects on the world. It is also the story of the Manhattan Project, the debate over dropping the bomb, the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, post-war efforts to negotiate international control of atomic weapons, atomic espionage, and the bomb as a keeper of peace. Finally, there are views of critics and defenders of the bomb.

THE MISSILE CRISIS IN CUBA
by Keith Eubank
This history of the Cuban Missile Crisis is based on newly released materials from the John F. Kennedy Library, United States Department of State and the former Soviet Union. This crisis was caused by the discovery that nuclear ballistic missiles had been secretly installed by the Soviet Union in Cuba in support of the government of Fidel Castro. The discovery of these missiles by U-2 spy planes produced a nuclear confrontation between two super powers. As this study demonstrated, both the Soviet and the United States governments misunderstood, misperceived and misjudged the actions and motives of the other side. Both governments were at fault in bringing on this confrontation. In the end, both governments were frightened enough to draw back from igniting a nuclear holocaust.

PAN AMERICANISM: Its Meaning and History
by John E. Fagg
This book traces the course of the Pan American movement from the early days of nationhood to the present. The mystique that the Americas had a special mission separating them from the old world persisted from Bolivar’s Panama Congress of 1826 or before, with the United States assuming leadership of Pan Americanism in the 1880s and with its full flowering in the period of World War II, culminating with the establishment of the Organization of American States in 1948. The limited successes of the OAS and the Alliance for Progress and crucial problems of economic development, communism, and Yankeephobia are appraised.

THE HABSBURG EMPIRE:
From Dynasticism to Multinationalism
by Paula Sutter Fichtner
Dr. Fichtner presents a concise summary of the development and problems of the Habsburg Empire as a multiethnic state from the sixteenth century to the end of World War I. Twenty-six documents, some from local journals and periodicals of the era, illustrate the political, cultural, and economic relations of the Habsburg peoples, both with their rulers and with one another.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: A Short History
by Mary A.Y. Gallagher
This book demonstrates how the course of the American Revolution and the creation of a national entity were influenced by the political, economic, and social diversity of the thirteen colonies. The author relates
ENVIRONMENTALISM AND THE GOVERNMENT
by Richard P. Harmon & Thomas J. Curran

This volume traces the history of conservation on the local and state level, from 1844 to 2002. When he assumed office in 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt, building on a few earlier national efforts (like the establishment of Yellowstone Park and the enactment of the Forest Reserve Law), constructed a national dimension to the conservation effort. During his presidency, the clash between conservation and preservation became an important theme in environmental history. Over the course of the 20th century, the ideas of conservation and preservation continued to define different approaches to the natural world. Primary documents from the period are included.


SIMON BOLIVAR AND SPANISH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1783-1830
by John J. Johnson

Simon Bolivar, liberator of five nations from Spanish tutelage, is one of the towering public figures that our hemisphere has produced. As a soldier he gave warfare in America a new dimension by establishing that make-shift forces, if imaginatively led and with grass roots support, could triumph over better drilled, better equipped external armies. Some internationalists credit Bolivar with planting the seeds of the League of Nations and the United Nations.


COLONIAL AMERICA: A Basic History
by Jacob Judd

From the earliest days of settlement in the thirteen colonies, the people who migrated to these shores were revolutionaries. Regardless of the varying motivations which led them to undertake this most dangerous venture, they set out to transform their ways of life and the land upon which they settled. For the next 200 years, people from all corners of the earth came here, learned to live together, and began to shape a new political entity. This is the story of those people, men, women, children, of many races and creeds, who struggled in a new land, overcame many obstacles, and emerged with a new nation. Along with a narrative history, the readings help illustrate the many aspects of life as they developed in Early America.


*Update as of Dec. 1, 2010
SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY, 1917-1941
by George F. Kennan

George F. Kennan, former United States ambassador to the Soviet Union and a leading authority on Soviet affairs, traces Soviet foreign policy from the moment of the Bolshevik seizure of power in 1917 to the involvement of Russia in the Second World War. Professor Kennan explores the political and personal motivations of the Soviet leaders, the nature of the policies they pursued, and the significance of their actions.

IMMIGRATION, THE AMERICAN MOSAIC: From Pilgrims to Modern Refugees
by Michael Kraus

The story of the United States as a mosaic made up of various immigrants is the theme of this compact, readable book. Each successive wave of newcomers is treated separately in chronological chapters. The story of the immigrants involves their origins and character; their settlement, their reception in the United States, and their reaction to the New World; their impact on their adopted country; the effect of the exodus on their homelands; and United States immigration policies. Selected writings are derived from letters, journals, and memoirs of immigrants.

NASA: A History of the U.S. Civil Space Program
by Roger D. Launius

When future generations review the history of the twentieth century they will undoubtedly judge humanity’s movement into space, with both machines and people, as one of its seminal developments. Even at this juncture, the complex nature of spaceflight and the activity that it has engendered on the part of many peoples and governments makes the U.S. civil space program a significant area of investigation. People from all avenues of experience and levels of education share an interest in the drama of spaceflight. This book is the most up-to-date synthesis of the American civil space program available, and the only one designed especially for use as a college textbook. Written by NASA’s chief historian, it describes the history of this effort from its earliest origins to the early 1990s and offers a powerful analysis of the space program that merges political, economic, technological, scientific, and foreign affairs into a meaningful whole. As in all the Anvil Series texts, it has both a sound historical narrative and a set of key documents which suggest other aspects of the story.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CANADA
by Donald C. Masters

This incisive study traces Canadian history from the seventeenth century fur-trading settlements and European explorations to her present status as a dominion and as an important voice in world affairs in her own right. It treats each province both as a separate entity
and as a part of the dominion. Major issues discussed are the relationship between the French and the English, the history of the labor movement, the growth of the big cities, the development of foreign policy, and the changes in social, religious, and cultural life.


RISE AND FALL OF THE ROMANOVS by Anatole G. Mazour

For over three centuries the Romanov tsars directed the destiny of the Russian nation. This absorbing Anvil book traces the rise and fall of this powerful family from the accession of the first Romanov in 1613 to the abdication of Nicholas II in 1917. By dictating Russia’s foreign policy, the Romanovs strongly influenced the course of modern European history. Their unyielding policies at home, aimed at perpetuating absolute monarchy, led inexorably to revolution. This brief, lively history of Russia’s social, economic, and political development provides information essential to an understanding of the Soviet Union; it is also a fascinating story in its own right.

Orig. Ed. 1960, 190 pp., Paper, $21.75

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES by Howard Meredith

This volume treats Native American perspectives as central to understanding relations within tribal communities, among tribes, and with the United States, as well as the European powers. The discussion covers the modern era from the beginning of the sixteenth century through the end of the twentieth, including the impact of disease, commerce, new technologies, treaty relations, and sovereignty issues. It also uses specific tribal frames of reference to understand relations with natural and cultural communities with a multicultural sense of landscapes and related sense of reality of the United States. Students of American Indian Studies, United States history, ethnohistory, social psychology, sociology, and anthropology will find this a valuable reference.


BASIC DOCUMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY by Richard B. Morris

Timely and timeless, these basic documents are designed to remind us of the durable qualities of American values and traditions, and how adaptable they are to a changing world. This concise collection forcibly demonstrates that national growth and prosperity have been achieved in the face of honest and persistent differences of opinion over policy, both domestic and foreign. Included are Supreme Court decisions banning segregation of races in public schools, and President Kennedy’s proclamation of a quarantine of offensive weapons to Cuba.


BASIC DOCUMENTS ON THE CONFEDERATION AND CONSTITUTION by Richard B. Morris

This book considers the Confederation interlude in American history as a continuation and fulfillment of movements touched off by the War for Independence and also as a testing ground of the political institutions of the new republic. The assembled documents seek to probe and illumine both of these aspects from the period, as well as to consider the republic’s prospects when peace came, to evaluate its accomplishments and shortcomings, and to bring into focus the men and events responsible for the adoption of the Federal Constitution.


THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: A Short History by Richard B. Morris

Early nationalism and political liberalism in the new world are reflected in this short history of the American Revolution. Causes of the war and its military and diplomatic phases, the impact of the Revolution on political and social reforms, and the role of the civilian in a war economy are all discussed.


BASIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN CONSERVATISM by Robert Muccigrosso

Conservatism has provided one of America’s great traditions. From the colonial era through modern times it has helped to shape the issues, debates, and values that have defined national character and development. For the most part, however, only limited attention has been paid to the contours of this tradition. This book offers both a narrative and an analysis of American conservatism, and features an accompanying selection of pertinent documents for use in colleges and universities, as well as for interested general readers.


THE MEDIEVAL TOWN by John H. Mundy & Peter Riesenber

In an interesting narrative illustrated with selected documents, this Anvil book presents a clear picture of medieval town life and institutions throughout Europe. The authors have considered such varied subjects as religion and customs, the history of social groups, and the development of commerce and industry. Thus, they offer a concise but penetrating analysis of constitutional, economic, and social history, giving due attention to Italy and the Mediterranean as well as to northern Europe.


*Update as of Dec. 1, 2010
THE UNITED NATIONS: A Concise History
by Christopher D. O’Sullivan
A concise history of the United Nations is presented in two parts. Part One features an original narrative and analysis of historiographical questions, emphasizing the impact of the Cold War on the United Nations, the emergence of a postcolonial Third World bloc, the U.N.’s role in the Middle East and Africa, and the prospects for change and reform in the post-Cold War era. Part Two contains the most significant U.N. resolutions of the last 60 years, including dramatic General Assembly and Security Council debates and memorable addresses.

HUMAN RIGHTS: Meaning and History
by Michael Palumbo
Designed to fill the need for a concise readable account of the development of human rights concepts, this book traces the struggle for human dignity from ancient times through the American and French Revolutions and the fight against slavery. Twentieth century totalitarianism and genocide are also considered. Accompanying the text are many of the documents which form a basis of our modern concept of human rights, from the Analects of Confucius, the Law of Moses, and the English Bill of Rights to the Helsinki Accords, the Genocide Convention, and the United Nations Charter.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER FROM THE NEW DEAL TO THE NEW RIGHT
by Herbert S. Parmet
The growth of presidential power, especially the office of the presidency, is traced from the New Deal through the term of President Bill Clinton. The author explains how expansion, far from achieving “imperial power,” has been accompanied by solid checks on that power, which have inevitably frustrated incumbents. This work not only incorporates the perspective of history and the institution of the presidency itself, but considers the views from the White House. The text is accompanied by relevant documents of the period.

THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO: The Struggle for Equality
by Roland I. Perussse
This book relates the history of relations between Puerto Rico and its twentieth century mentor, the United States of America. The author traces the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico to achieve equality from Spanish colonial times to the present, a cycle of high hopes and disillusionment, filled with myths, ambiguities and misunderstandings. The volume ends on an optimistic note with a discussion of Senate bill 712 of the 101st U.S. Congress, which defines the three prevailing options (enhanced Commonwealth, statehood and independence) in considerable detail within a single bill, and provides for a status referendum in Puerto Rico on these three options in 1991. Included are a collection of presidential proclamations, legislative acts, committee reports, and congressional and U.N. resolutions on Puerto Rico.

THE PURITAN REVOLUTION AND THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
by Stuart E. Prall
Beginning with a review of the historiographical conflicts over the causes of the Puritan or English Revolution, Dr. Prall’s book combines a narrative of the dominant political, religious, social, economic, and military issues of the Civil War and the Commonwealth and Protectorate which followed. The author sees this revolution as both a political/constitutional and religious conflict. This book is an excellent combination of classic and revisionist interpretations. The author shows that more recent class or regional interpretations can be made compatible with traditional constitutional interpretations. Relevant documents from the period are included.

SECESSION: Disruption of the American Republic, 1844-1861
by James A. Rawley
A fresh study of the division in the country during 1844-1861, this book views the progress of disunion through the lens of political parties, observing their disintegration and realignment under the pressures of slavery and antislavery. The author uses votes in Congress and national elections and census returns to demonstrate the fragmentation and breakup of the Union. The book devotes attention to the political behavior of the eleven states that formed the Confederacy and argues they possessed elements of cohesion often misread or blurred over by historians.

A HISTORY OF CITIZENSHIP:
Sparta to Washington
by Peter Riesenberg
Dr. Riesenberg’s book describes the development of citizenship, one of the fundamental ideas and institutions of western civilization, during its long first phase: from the Greeks to the French and Americans of the late eighteenth century. It treats Greek theory and actuality, citizenship under the Roman Republic and Empire, and the revival of citizenship that accompanied the revival of Roman Law and urbanism. Later chapters carry the story through the Renaissance and the early modern period with emphasis on such theorists as Machiavelli, Harrington, and Locke. The book ends with a brief discussion of citizenship in relation to the French and American revolutions.
Benelux, and the Pleven Plan are such as the Marshall Plan, the OEEC, defeat him. Postwar attempts at unity European countries that helped to subsequent cooperation among other control of Nazi Germany and the Hitler’s effort through conquest to national state. The account treats the conflict-ridden concept of the European union as an alternative to made since the mid-1920s to form a various attempts which have been by Hans A. Schmitt

EUROPEAN UNION: From Hitler to De Gaulle by Hans A. Schmitt

This Anvil book is an outline of the various attempts which have been made since the mid-1920s to form a European union as an alternative to the conflict-ridden concept of the national state. The account treats Hitler’s effort through conquest to force a united Europe under the control of Nazi Germany and the subsequent cooperation among other European countries that helped to defeat him. Postwar attempts at unity such as the Marshall Plan, the OEEC, Benelux, and the Pleven Plan are described, as are some of the key figures involved. Orig. Ed. 1969, ISBN 978-0-0000-0000-0, 160 pp., Paper, $19.50

A BASIC HISTORY OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT by Bernard Schwartz

This book presents a historical overview of the Supreme Court. The contributions of men such as Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Holmes are surveyed. Readings from some of the Court’s historic decisions, as well as on the history and work of the Court, are included. Orig. Ed. 1968, Reprint Ed. 1979, 192 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-88275-783-4, $20.50

BASIC HISTORY OF MODERN GERMANY by Louis L. Snyder

From the rise of Prussia through Nazi totalitarianism, Germany has played a unique role in European and world history. This book is designed primarily as an introduction to the study of German history. The readings in Part II have been selected to illustrate the major points of the text. Orig. Ed. 1957, Reprint Ed. 1980, 192 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-88275-203-9, $21.75

CONTEMPORARY NATIONALISMS: Intensity and Persistence by Louis L. Snyder

In this book, the latest of his studies on nationalism, Dr. Snyder takes issue with those historians who see nationalism as a declining force in human affairs. He shows how nationalism has retained its role as a strong political force in the contemporary world. While there is a trend toward economic union in Europe, the idea of extension into political union remains an evanescent dream. The author treats the striking change in the nature of German nationalism, gives attention to the multinational state of Yugoslavia, and traces the strident calls for recognition by such mini-nationalisms as the Basques in Spain. This Anvil book adds to Dr. Snyder’s reputation as an internationally recognized expert on nationalism. Orig. Ed. 1992, ISBN 978-0-89464-570-9, 234 pp., Paper, $19.50

FIFTY MAJOR DOCUMENTS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY by Louis L. Snyder

The texts of fifty documents that have influenced major developments in the history of the world in the first half of the twentieth-century are presented in a convenient form. Many of the documents have been reproduced in full to retain the essential thought, and brief introductions to each one explain the background and importance of the selection. By criticizing, analyzing, and interpreting the basic sources presented here, the student will develop an enlarged perspective, power of reasoning, and discriminating understanding of recent history. Orig. Ed. 1955, Reprint Ed. 1979, 188 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-88275-908-1, $19.50

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY: Twelve Years That Shook the World by Louis L. Snyder

The author gives a basic history of the Nazi phenomenon. In the Anvil tradition, the author strips the Nazi story to its essentials and presents pertinent documents and readings to supplement the narrative text. Orig. Ed. 1984, ISBN 978-0-89874-636-5, 210 pp., Paper, $19.50

THE AGE OF REASON by Louis L. Snyder

A crucial point in the formation of the mind of modern man came in the eighteenth century. This period produced the fruits of natural law: liberalism, democracy, tolerance, humanitarianism, constitutionalism, the social contract, and the social sciences. This text shows how the idea of natural law was applied to religion, society, and government. The rise of experimental sciences and the development of literature, art, and music are discussed. Selected readings from great books of the period are included. Orig. Ed. 1955, Reprint Ed. 1979, 188 pp., Paper, ISBN 978-0-88275-907-4, $21.75
**A SHORT HISTORY OF THE INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES**
by Edward H. Spicer

This volume is unique in that it proceeds from the standpoint of Indian-Indian relations, both within communities and among different nations; it treats relations with whites as only one factor of Indian history. The book covers the period from the earliest white explorations to the middle of the twentieth century.


**URBANIZING AMERICA: The Development of Cities in the United States From the First European Settlements to 1920**
by Ivan D. Steen

The author presents a chronological and topical description of the founding and growth of cities in the United States from the first European settlements until 1920, addressing the economic, social, and political aspects of urban development. Primary source documents illustrate the topics. This book primarily is geared to college undergraduates enrolled in American history survey courses; but is also applicable to other history courses, as well as courses in American civilization, geography, sociology, and political science.


**FEUDALISM**
by Joseph R. Strayer

This book stresses feudalism as a method of government, and a way of securing the forces necessary to preserve that method of government. It emphasizes the distinction between the great lords, who had extensive political power, and the lesser vassals, who were at first merely soldiers. In order to make these points clear, the author has translated and included here a number of documents not commonly cited in studies of feudalism.


**FIFTY MAJOR DOCUMENTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY 1950 - 2000**
by Taylor Stults

This useful collection of documents provides a wide variety of primary sources that are appropriate for undergraduate courses dealing with contemporary Europe, international relations, diplomacy, and the Cold War. Most items relate to foreign policy issues in Europe, including selections involving the United States in that context. Reading the actual documents provides the opportunity to understand more fully the decisions of government leaders, the background behind their actions, and the framework of future behavior. This paperback edition may be used either as a required text or as a supplement to other course materials. Each document includes a brief introduction to provide students with historical background.


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**RECONSTRUCTION: America’s First Effort at Racial Democracy**
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This book is an update of the 1971 edition and includes the latest scholarship on Reconstruction with emphasis on the racial problems of the period, the failure of the radicals to gain control, and the legacy of the constitutional amendments of the time. Stressing the shortcomings of presidential Reconstruction, it deals with congressional plans to overcome Andrew Johnson’s resistance to the thorough integration of the freedmen into society, the period of congressional Reconstruction, the impeachment of the president, and the restoration of conservative rule. Four additional documents have been included to complement the text.


**THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN**
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This study strips away the myths and legends which have long surrounded the Lincoln assassination. As the author demonstrates, Booth...
was hardly a madman but rather a Southern patriot who believed that in killing Lincoln, he was removing a tyrant. While the assassin died in Garrett’s barn (despite many unfounded claims to the contrary), new controversies were generated when his alleged co-conspirators were tried before a Military Commission. The cases of Mary Surratt and Samuel Mudd have created particular sympathy, although recent research indicates that they were both involved in attempts to capture Lincoln. The book concludes with an examination of how historians have dealt with the president’s death, including claims that Secretary of War Edwin Stanton was involved, as well as recent charges that Jefferson Davis concocted plots which led to Lincoln’s death.


THE RISE AND DECLINE OF JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY by Glyndon G. Van Deusen

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