

Bibliography



CHAPTER 1

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Ruth H. Crocker, *Social Work and Social Order: The Settlement Movement in Two Industrial Cities, 1889–1930* (1992).

An important, balanced assessment of the settlement house movement.

William Cronon, *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (1991).

An innovative study of the link between urban growth and regional economic prosperity in the Midwest.

Elliot Gorn and Warren Goldstein, *A Brief History of American Sports* (1993).

A skillful analysis of the effect of urbanization, industrialization, and commercialization on American sports.

Hadassa Kosak, *Cultures of Opposition: Jewish Immigrant Workers, New York City, 1881–1905* (2000).

A careful examination of the tensions within an ethnic community and the ways in which a distinctive working-class political culture emerged on New York's Lower East Side.

Martin Melosi, ed., *Pollution and Reform in American Cities, 1870–1930* (1980).

A pioneering examination of the environmental impact of U.S. industrial and urban growth.

Carl Smith, *Urban Disorder and the Shape of Belief: The Great Chicago Fire, the Haymarket Bomb, and the Model Town of Pullman* (1995).

An innovative study of the ways in which the nineteenth-century responses to urban disorders shaped contemporary perceptions about city life.

Peter Stearns, *Schools and Students in Industrial Society: Japan and the West, 1870–1940* (1998).

Stearns's comparative examination of high-school education in Europe, the United States, and Japan highlights the distinctive features of American education.

Virginia Yans-McLaughlin and Marjorie Lightman, *Ellis Island and the Peopling of America* (1997).

A broad overview of the process of migration, with useful documents.

Olivier Zunz, *Making America Corporate, 1879–1920* (1990).

A pioneering exploration of corporate capitalism's effect on the creation of a consumer culture.

CHAPTER 20

Cesar J. Ayala, *American Sugar Kingdom: The Plantation Economy of the Spanish Caribbean, 1898–1934* (1999).

A careful analysis of the consolidation of the sugar industry and its effect on U.S. foreign policy and on the people living in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic.

Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South: Life After Reconstruction* (1992).

A richly textured work that explores the complexity of the topic and pays close attention to nonelite men and women.

Richard F. Bense, *The Political Economy of American Industrialization, 1877–1900* (2000).

An astute analysis, based on a close reading of party platforms, of the connections between the tariff, monetary policy, veterans benefits, and industrial expansion.

Robert Cherny, *American Politics in the Gilded Age* (1997).

A careful overview of the ethnic and institutional basis of the late-nineteenth-century political process.

Rebecca Edwards, *Angels in the Machinery: Gender in American Party Politics from the Civil War to the Progressive Era* (1997).

An innovative exploration of women's role in the political process and in the formation of political ideology.

William F. Holmes, ed., *American Populism* (1994).

A well-selected set of nineteen scholarly essays interpreting the agrarian reform movement and surveying its varied aspects.

Ari Hoogenboom, *Rutherford B. Hayes: Warrior and President* (1995).

A detailed, sympathetic, and balanced assessment of an able and decent public figure constrained by the political realities of his time; a good introduction to the political and economic issues of post-Reconstruction America.

Matthew F. Jacobson, *Barbarian Virtues: The United States Encounters Foreign Peoples at Home and Abroad, 1877–1900* (2000).

An innovative study of the interconnections between politics, racism, and American economic development.

Michael Perman, *Struggle for Mastery: Disfranchisement in the South, 1888–1908* (2001).

An important examination of the Democratic party's systematic disfranchisement of black voters.

David M. Pletcher, *The Diplomacy of Trade and Investment: American Economic Expansion in the Hemisphere, 1865–1900* (1998).

An astute analysis of the direct and indirect governmental support for trade expansionism in the late nineteenth century.

CHAPTER 21

Alan Dawley, *Struggles for Justice: Social Responsibility and the Liberal State* (1991).

A thoughtful study placing the progressive movement in a larger historical and ideological context.

Steven J. Diner, *A Very Different Age: Americans of the Progressive Era* (1998).

A readable overview stressing the diversity of Progressives and their reforms.

Nan Enstad, *Ladies of Labor, Girls of Adventure: Working Women, Popular Culture, and Labor Politics at the Turn of the Twentieth Century* (1999).

An innovative blending of labor history and popular-culture history.

Mark Fiege, *Irrigated Eden: The Making of an Agricultural Landscape in the American West* (1999).

A valuable case study of land reclamation in Idaho, with especially good coverage of the Progressive Era.

Leon Fink, *Progressive Intellectuals and the Dilemmas of Democratic Commitment* (1997).

Insightful exploration of the tensions between democratic theory and the Progressive Era focus on expertise and specialized knowledge.

Leon Fink, ed., *Major Problems in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era* (1993).

Useful, well-chosen collection of primary sources and interpretive essays.

Noralee Frankel and Nancy S. Dye, eds., *Gender, Class, Race, and Reform in the Progressive Era* (1991).

Selected essays exploring progressivism from various social perspectives.

Gayle Gullett, *Becoming Citizens: The Emergence and Development of the California Woman's Movement, 1880–1911* (2000).

Illuminating case study of the movement in a key western state.

Christine Stansell, *American Moderns: Bohemian New York and the Creation of a New Century* (2000).

A fresh treatment of pre–World War I Greenwich Village, stressing the linkages between cultural and political radicalism.

David Stradling, *Smokestacks and Progressives: Environmentalists, Engineers, and Air Quality in America, 1881–1951* (1999).

Well-researched account of the mixed record of the Progressive Era campaign for cleaner air, with attention to the role of civil engineers.

CHAPTER 22

Nancy K. Bristow, *Making Men Moral: Social Engineering During the Great War* (1996).

Perceptive study of the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Robert H. Ferrell, *Woodrow Wilson and World War I, 1917–1921* (1985).

A vigorously written critical synthesis; especially good on the peace negotiations.

Mark T. Gilderhus, *Pan American Visions: Woodrow Wilson in the Western Hemisphere* (1986).

Examines Wilson's approach to U.S.–Latin American relations.

Meiron and Susie Harries, *The Last Days of Innocence: America at War, 1917–1918* (1997).

Readable and well-researched overview history of both the military and the home-front aspects of the war.

Michael H. Hunt, *The Making of a Special Relationship: The United States and China to 1914* (1983).

Valuable study of the Open Door notes and the larger context of U.S. policy toward China.

John Keegan, *The First World War* (1999).

A military historian's comprehensive account of the advance plans, battles, and campaigns of the conflict.

David M. Kennedy, *Over Here: The First World War and American Society* (1980).

Deeply researched interpretive study of the home front during the war.

Thomas J. Knock, *To End All Wars: World War I and the Quest for a New World Order* (1992).

A compelling study of the origins of Wilson's internationalism and the links between domestic reform and foreign policy.

Gina Bari Kolata, *Flu: The Story of the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918 and the Search for the Virus that Caused It* (1999).

Fascinating account by a *New York Times* science writer.

Ronald Schaffer, *America in the Great War: The Rise of the War Welfare State* (1991).

Explores the war's effect on corporate organization and business-government links, as well as wartime initiatives to benefit industrial workers.

CHAPTER 23

Charles C. Alexander, *Here the Country Lies: Nationalism and the Arts in Twentieth Century America* (1980).

A valuable study stressing the positive achievements of 1920s' cultural creators.

Scott Berg, *Lindbergh* (1998).

Excellent study of the life and personality of an American hero.

Lendol Calder, *Financing the American Dream: A Cultural History of Consumer Credit* (1999).

Explores the rise of new mechanisms of consumer credit and changing cultural attitudes about borrowing.

Paul Carter, *The Twenties in America* (1968) and *Another Part of the Twenties* (1977).

Two short books offering refreshingly personal interpretive judgments.

Juan R. Garcia, *Mexicans in the Midwest, 1900–1932* (1996).

Comprehensive, well-researched history of a little-studied aspect of the Mexican-American experience.

Ellis W. Hawley, *The Great War and the Search for a Modern Order* (1979).

An economic study that traces the emergence (and collapse in 1929) of the first mass-consumption society.

John D. Hicks, *Republican Ascendancy, 1921–1933* (1960).

Somewhat dated but still-valuable study of politics and politicians in the 1920s.

George Hutchinson, *The Harlem Renaissance in Black and White* (1995).

Original study linking the Harlem Renaissance to larger cultural and intellectual movements.

Joan Shelley Rubin, *The Making of Middle-Brow Culture* (1992).

An interpretive study of the Book-of-the-Month Club and other 1920s institutions that mediated high culture and popular culture.

Virginia Scharff, *Taking the Wheel: Women and the Coming of the Motor Age* (1991).

Well-researched and readable study of the gender aspects of early automobile culture.

CHAPTER 24

Caroline Bird, *The Invisible Scar* (1966).

Moving look at the depression's human and psychological toll.

Lizabeth Cohen, *Making a New Deal: Industrial Workers in Chicago, 1919–1939* (1990).

Influential, well-researched study of working-class and union culture.

Blanche D. Coll, *Safety Net: Welfare and Social Security, 1929–1979* (1995).

Balanced, well-written history of the sources of the Social Security Act and its aftermath.

Lewis Erenberg, *Swingin' the Dream: Big Band Jazz and the Rebirth of American Culture* (1998).

Stimulating interpretive study linking New Deal politics and popular music in the later 1930s.

Steve Fraser and Gary Gerstle, eds., *The Rise and Fall of the New Deal Order, 1930–1980* (1989).

Incisive critical essays on the New Deal's long-term legacy.

David M. Kennedy, *Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War* (1998).

A sweeping synthesis, especially good on Washington politics and the Social Security Act.

William E. Leuchtenberg, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal* (1983).

A comprehensive, readable overview, rich in illuminating detail.

Albert U. Romasco, *The Politics of Recovery: Roosevelt's New Deal* (1983).

A study particularly useful on the New Deal's business policies.

Harvard Sitkoff, *A New Deal for Blacks* (1978).

An exploration of the Roosevelt administration's policies toward black Americans.

Robert H. Zieger, *The CIO, 1935–1955* (1995).

Valuable on organized labor in the later New Deal, and on tensions between the leadership and the rank-and-file.

CHAPTER 25

Michael C. C. Adams, *The Best War Ever* (1994).

A critical interpretation of the experience of war on the home front and abroad.

Beth Bailey and David Farber, *The First Strange Place: The Alchemy of Race and Sex in World War II Hawaii* (1992).

A wide-ranging survey of the war's impact on Hawaiian society.

John Dower, *War Without Mercy* (1986).

An insightful look at racism among the Americans and the Japanese.

John Keegan, *The Second World War* (1990).

This is the standard account of the military aspects of the war.

Warren Kimball, *The Juggler: Franklin Roosevelt as Wartime Statesman* (1991).

A study of the president's war aims and postwar vision.

Neil McMillen, ed., *Remaking Dixie: The Impact of World War II on the American South* (1997).

Ten essays assess the war as a watershed in southern history.

Gerald D. Nash, *The American West Transformed: The Impact of the Second World War* (1985) and *World War II and the West: Reshaping the Economy* (1990).

Two in-depth examinations of the changes in the West wrought by the war.

Holly Cowan Shulman, *The Voice of America* (1991).

An in-depth account of America's wartime propaganda policies and programs.

E. B. Sledge, *With the Old Breed at Peleliu and Okinawa* (1990).

A candid memoir of a marine's war in the Pacific.

David Wyman, *The Abandonment of the Jews* (1985).

A critical assessment of the United States' role in the Holocaust.

CHAPTER 26

Gary Donaldson, *Truman Defeats Dewey* (1999).

An interpretation of Truman's political fortunes.

Mary L. Dudziak, *Cold War Civil Rights: Race and the Image of American Democracy* (2000).

A key study of the effect of the Cold War on civil rights.

Elizabeth Fones-Wolf, *Selling Free Enterprise: The Business Assault on Labor and Liberalism, 1945–1960* (1994).

An important examination of the postwar relationship between government and business.

Richard M. Fried, *The Russians Are Coming! The Russians Are Coming! Pageantry and Patriotism in Cold-War America* (1999).

A balanced introduction to some of the social consequences of the Cold War.

John Earl Haynes and Harvey Klehr, *Venona: Recoding Soviet Espionage in America* (1999).

Soviet spying in the United States, as disclosed by recently declassified yet sometimes ambiguous evidence.

Michael Hogan, *A Cross of Iron: Harry S Truman and the Origins of the National Security State* (1998).

A vital analysis of postwar national defense policies.

Robbie Lieberman, *The Strangest Dream: Communism, Anticommunism, and the U.S. Peace Movement, 1945–1963* (2000).

A wide-ranging assessment of the Great Fear's effect on antiwar activism.

Stanley Sandler, *The Korean War: No Victors, No Vanquished* (1999).

An indispensable account of the war.

Sean Savage, *Truman and the Democratic Party* (1998).

Another interpretation of Truman's political fortunes.

William Stueck, *The Korean War* (1995).

Another indispensable account of the war.

Allen Weinstein and Alexander Vassiliev, *The Haunted Wood: Soviet Espionage in America—The Stalin Era* (1999).

More on Soviet spying in the United States.

CHAPTER 27

David Anderson, *Trapped by Success: The Eisenhower Administration and Vietnam, 1953–1961* (1993).

An analysis of America's policy of supporting South Vietnam.

Robert Bowie and Richard Immerman, *Waging Peace: How Eisenhower Shaped an Enduring Cold War Strategy* (2000).

A thoughtful and provocative account.

Mary Dudziak, *Cold War Civil Rights: Race and the Image of American Democracy* (2000).

An important analysis of how the Cold War furthered and constrained the civil-rights movement.

William Graebner, *Coming of Age in Buffalo* (1990).

An excellent autobiographical study of teenage life.

Julia Grant, *Raising Baby by the Book: The Education of American Mothers* (1998).

The influence of pediatrician Benjamin Spock is assessed.

Margot Henriksen, *Dr. Strangelove's America: Society and Culture in the Atomic Age* (1997).

An imaginative look at the impact of the Cold War on popular culture.

Joanne Meyerowitz, ed., *Not June Cleaver: Women and Gender in Postwar America, 1945–1960* (1994).

A wide-ranging collection of essays examining American women from diverse perspectives.

Thomas Sugrue, *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit* (1996).

An award-winning account of racial and economic inequality.

Jessica Weiss, *To Have and To Hold: Marriage, the Baby Boom, and Social Change* (2000).

An incisive study that places the family patterns of the 1950s in historical perspective.

Stephen J. Whitfield, *The Culture of the Cold War* (1991).

A keen-sighted meditation on postwar cultural phenomena.

CHAPTER 28

John A. Andrew, *Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society* (1998).

A sound, brief overview.

George Pierre Castile, *To Show Heart: Native American Self-Determination and Federal Indian Policy, 1960–1975* (1998).

An analysis of Indian activism and liberal government policies.

Elizabeth Cobbs-Hoffman, *All You Need Is Love: The Peace Corps and the Spirit of the 1960s* (1998).

A thoughtful view of liberal idealism.

Michael Friedland, *Lift Up Your Voice Like a Trumpet: White Clergy and the Civil Rights and Antiwar Movements, 1954–1973* (1998).

An interesting perspective on the era's protests.

Ignacio M. Garcia, *Viva Kennedy: Mexican Americans in Search of Camelot* (2000).

An assessment of ethnicity and the new liberalism.

Fredrik Logevall, *Choosing War: The Lost Chance for Peace and the Escalation of War in Vietnam* (1999), and David Kaiser, *American Tragedy: Kennedy, Johnson, and the Vietnam War* (2000).

Two important analyses of the Americanizing of the war in Vietnam.

Lisa McGirr, *Suburban Warriors: The Origins of the New American Right* (2001).

An excellent interpretation focused on California.

Timothy Thurber, *The Politics of Equality: Hubert H. Humphrey and the African-American Freedom Struggle* (1999).

A balanced view of the relationship between liberalism and the civil-rights movement.

CHAPTER 29

David Allyn, *Make Love, Not War: The Sexual Revolution, An Unfettered History* (2000).

A well-written and illuminating narrative.

Howard Brick, *Age of Contradiction: American Thought and Culture in the 1960s* (2000).

An excellent, insightful survey.

Alice Echols, *Scars of Sweet Paradise: The Life and Times of Janis Joplin* (1999).

A fascinating biography that sheds much light on the history of the counterculture.

Ignacio Garcia, *Chicanismo: The Forging of a Militant Ethos Among Mexican Americans* (2000).

A balanced assessment of this vital development.

Paul Lyons, *New Left, New Right, and the Legacy of the Sixties* (1996).

A fair overview filled with acute observations and interpretations.

Melvin Small, *The Presidency of Richard Nixon* (1999).

The best overview to date.

David Szatmary, *Rockin' in Time: A Social History of Rock-and-Roll* (1997).

A fresh, and refreshing, account.

James E. Westheider, *Fighting on Two Fronts: African Americans and the Vietnam War* (1997).

A comprehensive and engaging analysis.

CHAPTER 30

Robert Bellah et al., *Habits of the Heart* (1985).

Reflections on the discontents of the American middle class in the early 1980s, drawn from extensive interviews.

Paul Boyer, ed., *Reagan as President* (1990).

Contemporary speeches, articles, and editorials commenting on Reagan and his program, with an introduction by the editor.

Peter Carroll, *It Seemed Like Nothing Happened* (1983).

A perceptive overview history of the 1970s.

Thomas Byrne Edsall with Mary D. Edsall, *Chain Reaction: The Impact of Race, Rights, and Taxes on American Politics* (1992).

Insightful analysis of the social and economic sources of the rise of a conservative voting majority.

Haynes Johnson, *Sleepwalking Through History: America in the Reagan Years* (1991).

An account of U.S. politics and culture in the 1980s by a seasoned journalist.

Joane Nagel, *American Indian Ethnic Renewal: Red Power and the Resurgence of Identity and Culture* (1996).

Interpretative study of recent Indian history and culture.

Carl H. Nightingale, *On the Edge: A History of Poor Black Children and Their American Dreams* (1993).

Moving presentation of the effect of inner-city poverty.

Bruce J. Schulman, *The Seventies: The Great Shift in American Culture, Society, and Politics* (2001).

An engaging history stressing the rise of a “populist conservatism” featuring religious revival and suspicion of authority.

John W. Sloan, *The Reagan Effect: Economics and Presidential Leadership* (1999).

A generally positive revisionist study arguing that Reagan, for all his antigovernment rhetoric, used government effectively.

Robert A. Strong, *Working in the World: Jimmy Carter and the Making of American Foreign Policy* (2000).

Presenting nine case studies, the author argues that Carter’s foreign-policy record is impressive.

CHAPTER 31

Discussions of trends in contemporary America may be found in such journals as *The American Prospect*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Business Week*, *Christianity Today*, *Commentary*, *The Economist* (London), *Fortune*, *Harper’s Magazine*, *Monthly Labor Review* (U.S. Department of Labor), *The New Republic*, *National Review*, *The Nation*, *Nation’s Business*, *New York Times Magazine*, *The Progressive*, *Scientific American*, and *U.S. News and World Report*.

Mary Jo Bane and David T. Ellwood, *Welfare Realities: From Rhetoric to Reform* (1994).

Ellwood, assistant secretary of health and human services in the Clinton administration, and his coauthor explore the complexities of welfare reform.

Michael R. Beschloss and Strobe Talbott, *At the Highest Levels: The Inside Story of the End of the Cold War* (1994).

A historian and a journalist-turned-diplomat collaborate on an early but valuable account of the Cold War’s demise.

David G. Gutierrez, ed., *The Columbia History of Latinos in the United States Since 1960* (2004).

Fourteen historians and other scholars offer a comprehensive examination of the various Hispanic subgroups in contemporary America.

Haynes Johnson, *The Best of Times: America in the Clinton Years* (2001).

A Washington journalist offers an informed, critical view of Clinton and his era.

David Maraniss, *First in His Class: A Biography of Bill Clinton* (1995).

Explores the sources of Clinton’s political drive and his almost desperate need to be liked.

Gwendolyn Mink, ed., *Whose Welfare?* (1999).

Essays on welfare policy and the effects of the 1996 welfare-reform act.

Richard J. Payne, *Getting Beyond Race: The Changing American Culture* (1998).

An argument for moving beyond the emphasis on division and difference.

- Robert D. Putnam, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community* (2000).
A well-researched and carefully argued assessment of the decline of civic engagement and human connectedness in late-twentieth-century America.
- Rickie Solinger, ed., *Abortion Wars: A Half Century of Struggle* (1998).
Scholars offer historical perspectives on a contentious issue.
- Roberto Suro, *Strangers Among Us: How Latino Immigration Is Transforming America* (1998).
A rich and perceptive assessment, based on careful research and firsthand interviews, of sweeping demographic trends that are changing the United States in profound ways.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2002. The National Data Book* (2002).
An annual treasure trove of information on economic and social trends, from the federal budget to college enrollments.
- Alan Wolfe, *One Nation After All: What Middle Class Americans Really Think . . .* (1998).
A sociologist reports on his extensive firsthand interviews, and finds reason for optimism about middle-class attitudes on a variety of issues.
- ### CHAPTER 32
- The journals of political and cultural commentary listed above for Chapter 31 are relevant to this chapter as well, as is the annual government publication *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, with its wealth of economic, social, and demographic information.
- Greg Anrig Jr. and Richard C. Leone, eds., *The War on Our Freedoms: Civil Liberties in an Age of Terrorism* (2003).
A measured but critical assessment of the civil-liberties implications of the war on terrorism.
- David Barney, *Prometheus Wired: The Hope for Democracy in the Age of Network Technology* (2000).
Reflections on the civic and political implications of the new information technologies.
- David Brooks, *Bobos in Paradise: The New Upper Class and How They Got There* (2000).
Witty and shrewd cultural profile of the baby-boom generation in the affluent 1990s.
- James W. Caesar and Andrew E. Busch, *The Perfect Tie: The True Story of the 2000 Presidential Election* (2001).
A thoughtful and readable account of the Bush-Gore campaign.
- Richard A. Clarke, *Against All Enemies* (2004).
A leading government anti-terrorism expert offers a highly critical view of the Bush administration's response to the terrorism threat before and after the attacks on September 11, 2001.
- Fred I. Greenstein, ed., *The George W. Bush Presidency* (2003).
Twelve scholars and political observers offer an early assessment.
- Fred Halliday, *Two Hours that Shook the World: September 11, 2001: Causes and Consequences* (2001).
A British international-affairs specialist views terrorism in the context of political and ideological struggles within the Arab world.
- Karen Hughes, *Ten Minutes from Normal* (2004).
An admiring portrait of President George W. Bush by a trusted adviser.
- Chalmers Johnson, *Blowback: The Costs and Consequences of American Empire* (2001).
A diplomatic historian examines the domestic and international consequences of America's global economic expansion.

Haynes Johnson, *The Best of Times: America in the Clinton Years* (2001).

Thoughtful reflections on American culture in the 1990s.

Anthony Lake, *Six Nightmares: Real Threats in a Dangerous World and How America Can Meet Them* (2001).

A foreign-affairs specialist explores a variety of terrorist threats and offers recommendations for responding to them.

Kevin Phillips, *Wealth and Democracy* (2002).

Critical analysis of the corporate practices of the 1990s and their implications for American democracy.

Paul Pillar, *Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy* (2001).

A counterterrorism specialist argues that effective intelligence work and cooperation with other nations offer the best hope.

Cass R. Sunstein and Richard A. Epstein, eds., *The Vote: Bush, Gore, and the Supreme Court* (2001).

Scholars representing a broad spectrum of viewpoints analyze the legal struggle to resolve the 2000 election controversy.

Peter Trubowitz, *Defining the National Interest: Conflict and Change in American Foreign Policy* (1998).

Explores the domestic economic and political calculations that help shape U.S. diplomacy.

William Julius Wilson, *When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor* (1996).

A sociologist looks at those left behind by the high-tech, high-skilled economy.

Bob Woodward, *Plan of Attack* (2004).

A history of the decisionmaking process leading up to the 2003 Iraq War, based on interviews with top administration figures.