

Harvard University Press, 1988). Maier's book provides both context and concepts for understanding the documents in Knowlton and Cates. The two together would be good choices for courses on post-war Germany or on the philosophy and methods of history. While neither is suitable for lower-level or survey courses, they should prove valuable reference works for instructors in modern German history and for serious students seeking insights into the current state of historical thinking in Germany.

William B. Breuer, the author of seventeen books on World War II, is a veteran of the first assault waves to land in Normandy on June 6, 1944. His *Hoodwinking Hitler* is a popular account of the espionage activities surrounding D-Day, and especially the Allied efforts to deceive the Nazi high command about the timing and location of the invasion.

Breuer is an enthusiastic writer with a good ear for colorful anecdotes, and *Hoodwinking Hitler* is highly readable. But this is familiar ground, covered by many other writers, and Breuer has little new to add. There is no effort at analysis and no attempt to place the events described in any larger context. *Hoodwinking Hitler* would make a good gift for the World War II "buff" but has little or no use in the classroom or on course reading lists.

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Pat Hudson. *The Industrial Revolution*. New York: Routledge, Chapman & Hall, 1992. Pp. xi, 240. Paper, \$15.95.

It is commonplace to mark the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century as a momentous epoch in the north Atlantic world. Profound demographic, intellectual, and political changes, accompanied by the onset of the Industrial Revolution, engendered the most fundamental socio-economic changes since the development of agriculture more than ten thousand years earlier. In a variety of ways the old order would persevere for decades, in some instances even two or three generations. But traditional society was henceforth on the defensive, fighting a losing battle to maintain accustomed ideological, political, and economic structures. Of course the impact of the changes on the traditional *tableaux* was complex and varied: For example, elites often invested in new economic enterprises while attempting to maintain their place in the traditional ideological and political foundations of the "old order;" laborers were glad to proclaim their emancipation from the "eternal" deferential society, as they struggled against capitalist enterprise to preserve the "moral economy" of a pre-industrial society.

Pat Hudson's *Industrial Revolution* examines the present-day historiographical controversies associated with these and many other developments during the extraordinary epoch. Limiting his work to Britain, and then almost exclusively to England from the 1760s to the 1830s, Hudson argues that, although far from complete, England experienced a definitive break from traditional society.

Hudson's "Industrial Revolution" is broadly defined, much in the way American scholars often apply the term "modernization" to explain the interrelated economic, social, political, and ideological phenomena of the era. He argues that the industrial revolution can be understood only in the context of an integration of "social and economic conditions" originating in a deep-rooted historical process unique to Western Europe, and particularly England, that "gathered a particular momentum in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries."

Divided into two sections, the book first reviews the historiography of "Perspectives on the Industrial Revolution," "The Economy and the State," and "Agriculture and the Industrial Revolution." Part Two considers "Regions and Industries," "Demography and Labour," "Consumption and Commerce," and "Class and Gender."

Throughout this work, the reader is treated to lucid discussion of differing scholarly interpretations of the above issues, as well as numerous subsidiary themes within each of those

broad categories. Hudson's succinct analyses of conflicting views are informed by his impressive grasp of the wide range of literature that has been pouring forth in the last generation. The footnotes themselves represent a valuable survey of the important material one should read to develop substantial grounding in the topics that Hudson treats. Combined with the text, there is a great deal packed into a relatively short, highly useful, book.

Who will use it? Faculty teaching and writing in the era will find the analyses very helpful in reviewing or in achieving familiarity with numerous historiographical issues. The book is almost certain to become a primer for graduate students preparing a field in early industrialization and its ramifications. Advanced American undergraduates can learn from it, too, although the historiographical arguments will need to be explicated by class discussion. The book will need supplementing, too, because it does not substitute for an historical narrative: The uninitiated—that is, the usual undergraduate—will require a chronological sense of what was going on. The early chapters of Landes's *Unbound Prometheus*—or a similar economic history—would put flesh on the bones of Hudson's economic analyses. Further reading assignments in social, political, and ideological subjects could be introduced from the rich monographic literature available. A broad text, such as J. R. Gillis, *Development of European Society, 1770-1870*, or P. N. Stearns and H. Chapman, *European Society in Upheaval: Social History Since 1750* (3d ed.), would also help students comprehend the era and therefore better understand Hudson's substantial historiographical contribution in this valuable book.

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Stephen J. Lee. *The Thirty Years War.* New York: Routledge, Chapman, & Hall, 1991. Pp. 73. Paper, \$8.95.

Read Lee before reading Lee. Stephen J. Lee is Head of History at Bromsgrove School and the author of two books: the two volume *Aspects of European History* (second edition, 1984) and *European Dictatorships, 1918-1945* (1987). If you are planning to purchase *The Thirty Years War*, you should first read his earlier thoughts on the subject in *Aspects of European History, 1494-1789* (pp. 101-23). In three brief chapters, *Aspects* describes the major issues involved, the controversy over the impact on Germany, and the importance of the Treaty of Westphalia. Lee's writing here is clear, concise, and organized. *Aspects* contains an excellent summary of the historical factors, events, and debates surrounding the great seventeenth-century conflict. Alas, all of these positive elements are lost when Lee expands the previous 23 pages into 73.

The main problem is lack of focus. The seven chapters look promising enough: "Outline of the Thirty Years War," "Motives of the Participants," "Personalities in the War," "Religious Issues in the War," "Military Developments in the War," "Impact of the War on Society and the Germany Economy," and "The Peace of Westphalia." But after the contents page the text takes off in many directions. There is no general introduction, as Lee jumps straight into the Bohemian Revolt in 1618. The topical nature of the narrative promotes excessive overlapping and, what is worse, information in one section that would be more helpful in an earlier one. *The Thirty Years War* frequently quotes from *Aspects* either with awkward paraphrasing or verbatim without citation. These difficulties are not pervasive throughout the pamphlet. Rather, they are irritants that pop up often enough. The paraphrasing sometimes recalls student essays that turn quotations into nonquotations by changing every third word with the aid of a thesaurus. And the unidentified direct quotations are easily recognizable from the earlier book. (For two examples see the comments on F. L. Carsten in *The Thirty Years War*, p. 70, and *Aspects*, p. 114, and on the Treaty of Westphalia as a turning point in European history in *The Thirty Years War*, p. 57, and *Aspects*, p. 123.) The brief bibliography contains 28 secondary sources (omitting *Aspects*) and two primary sources (but no literature, not even *The Adventures of Simplicissimus*,