

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*,

whose author is mentioned in passing on p. 59 without any direct reference to the novel—unlike the direct reference in *Aspects*, p. 115) and is arranged in no clear order. There is no index. The only advantage that this Lee has over the earlier Lee is illustrative: This Lee has five decent maps (main phases, protagonists, religious composition, destruction, and the peace) and four engravings (including a tiny reproduction of Jacques Callot's *Les Miseres de la Guerre*). Beyond these illustrations, there is no contest between which of these Lees provides the finer introduction to the Thirty Years War: the earlier Lee.

The greatest disappointment of *The Thirty Years War* is that it is promoted on the back cover as a study specifically designed to help students understand the war. At least that is the spiel covering the series of "Lancaster Pamphlets" from the University of Lancaster's History Department, of which Lee's recent study is one. One should be cautious when assigning a book that claims boldly that "No previous knowledge of the subject is required on the part of the student." In this case, though the claim is probably the publisher's rather than the author's, this statement is untrue.

Again, read Lee before reading Lee, certainly before assigning *The Thirty Years War* to your classes.

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Richard M. Golden and Thomas Kuehn, eds. *Western Societies: Primary Sources in Social History*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. Volume I: *From the Ancient Near East to the Seventeenth Century*. Pp. xv, 330. Paper, \$18.70; Volume II: *From the Seventeenth Century to the Present*. Pp. xix, 364. Paper, \$18.70.

Richard M. Golden and Thomas Kuehn, two professors of Western civilization at Clemson University, offer an anthology of relatively short, complete readings, focused on the "have-nots" of society. In this, the anthology succeeds. The readings are keyed to twenty-one different texts.

Insofar as Western civilization is about historical identity, the anthology is problematic. Historical identity is about that which should and should not be preserved. Underlying assumptions merit more attention in the otherwise subtle editorial comments. I found dating when the documents were written irritating, almost as if the Donation of Constantine had never been challenged. I also found the between five and 24 questions at the end of each commentary an irritation. The questions were too numerous to hold in memory during the reading and too specific to let the mind roam over the possible meanings for the facts presented.

Each volume is divided into four subsections. Each subsection contains a well-written editorial comment, as does each individual reading. Translations are relatively smooth. While there is none, there seems to be little need for an index. There are two tables of contents, one chronological, the other topical. "Acknowledgments" enables the diligent reader to identify the source of each document. The editorial comments leave considerable room for further explication.

The underlying feminist issue in Western civilization is the relationship between competitive and nourishing values. The anthology includes much about women. Nothing is included, however, about the conflict of underlying values required for interpreting the documents in the light of present interests. In other words, without pointing out the underrated value for nourishing in Western civilization, the readings are quite suitable for their original purpose of justifying sexism.

Volume II chides Leo XIII for his encyclical on Christian marriage without also recognizing the legitimacy and need for students to have moral values. It is one thing to observe that all too often church officials have tried to use their political power to determine what shall be accepted as true. It is something else to observe that the gift of Western civilization is to