

of *World History*. Indeed, enterprising graduate students could impress comprehensive examiners by inserting bibliographical data from Sowards into their orals and writings.

Back to students in introductory courses, would *Makers of World History* combined with one of the 800-page, multi-faceted, World Civ textbooks be too heavy for entry-level college students? If it were just piled on top of other assignments without being integrated into daily and weekly instruction, yes. Mediocre students cannot handle it without clear direction from instructors and abler students will learn what they can of the data and consider their task accomplished until instructors lead them into higher levels of interpretation. Adoption of this book will entail hard work for all, but it will be worth it.

Georgia State University

Gerald H. Davis

Edmund Burke III, ed. *Struggle and Survival in the Modern Middle East*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1993. Pp. xi, 400. Cloth, \$50.00; paper, \$16.00.

Charles D. Smith. *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. 2nd edition. Pp. xiii, 343. Cloth, \$45.00.

Both of these books deal with the theme of struggle in Middle Eastern society. The volume edited by Edmund Burke, a professor of history at the University of California, Santa Cruz, presents 24 short biographies, by 27 authors, of individuals struggling to survive the wide variety of economic, social, and political conditions of the modern Middle East. Charles Smith, a history professor at San Diego State University, focuses on the struggles between and among the Jewish and Arab populations of Palestine since ancient time.

Burke's goal is to encourage a rethinking of 19-20th century Middle Eastern history from the perspective of non-elites or ordinary people. In this "bottom up" approach, Burke presents both men and women working as peasants, weavers, labor organizers, domestics, and several other occupations (including a slave) residing in the countryside, village, and city from Morocco to Afghanistan and Turkey to Arabia. Burke begins with an introduction in which he argues the need for what he calls social biography and provides the historical context for the studies to follow. The book is then divided into three sections, each including eight biographies. Section one, "Precolonial Lives," examines the struggle against the encroachments of the world economy and Westernization in the Ottoman Empire, Iran, and Morocco to World War I. "The Colonial Experience" deals with different responses, ranging from military resistance to cooperation, to European imperialism after WW I. The final section, "Contemporary Lives," treats the new set of struggles brought about by nationalism, independence, and economic development in the post-WW II era.

While one might quibble about how ordinary or non-elite individuals such as the Tunisian labor leader Muhammad Ali might be, Burke has collected an interesting and diverse group of biographies. Julia Clancy-Smith's account of Zaynab bint Shaykh Muhammad ("The Shaykh and His Daughter") is illustrative. Smith's description of Zaynab's efforts to resist French imperialism in Algeria through leadership of her father's *zawiya* exemplifies the kind of activity by a non-elite that is all too often ignored not just in general histories of the Middle East but also in more specialized works on North Africa and Algeria. The book is highly recommended as a supplement to a standard text in modern Middle Eastern courses.

Charles Smith's *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict* is a more traditional history of the struggle between Palestinians and Israelis. Smith's goal is to provide a college text that places the struggle in its historical context while striking a balance between the conflicting interests.

To this end, Smith sees "Zionist and Palestinian attitudes to be equally understandable in the context of the history of the culture of each."

Smith begins with two chapters presenting a broad survey of Palestinian history from the Old Testament to 1914 with valuable explanations of land ownership patterns, the beginnings of Zionism, and the nascent Palestinian opposition to Jewish migration. Chapters Three and Four discuss World War I and the interwar period. Smith characterizes this period as a struggle between the Zionists and Palestinian Arabs as well as between Pro-Zionist British Mandatory officials and the Pro-Arab military. Smith then turns his attention to the World War II era and the 1948 wars in which a unified Zionist movement was able to draw on international emotional support in reaction to the holocaust while the faction-ridden Palestinians had only Arab leaders and their competing national interests to turn to. The period from independence to the Suez War is dominated by Israeli security concerns heightened by the United States's attempts to establish an Arab-based regional defense pact against the Soviet Union. Israeli policy is to force neighboring Arab states to conclude peace by continually demonstrating the state's superior strength. The years 1957-67 are characterized as the Nasser decade when the Egyptian president is perceived as a major threat to Israel's existence but whose destruction results in the emergence of Palestinian nationalism. In Chapter Eight Smith describes the decade 1967-77 as a time of diplomatic paralysis as the Arab states were in disarray and the United States was preoccupied with Vietnam and Watergate. Smith then examines 1977-84 with the turmoil in Lebanon, increased troubles on the West Bank, the rise of the Likud government in Israel, a unified American policy, and Egyptian president Sadat's concern with domestic issues all contributing to the Camp David accords but in no way bringing peace to Israel and the Palestinians. The last chapter, new in this second edition, brings events to 1991 with discussion of the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the new order in the Middle East with the rise of the intifada and Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

Smith largely succeeds in his goal of presenting a balanced history of Palestine within the context of the conflicting goals of its Jewish and Arab populations. It is, in this reviewer's opinion, the best book available on the subject and is recommended as a text for a course on the Arab-Israeli conflict or, in combination with a general text such as Malcolm Yapp's *The Near East since World War I*, for a course on the modern Middle East. The book is also recommended as an excellent source for those non-specialists who cover the Middle East in a world civilization survey or similar course touching on Middle Eastern issues.

University of Memphis

Calvin H. Allen, Jr.

Nicholas Phillipson and Quentin Skinner, eds. *Political Discourse in Early Modern Britain*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993. Pp. xiii, 444. Cloth, \$59.95.

Paul Fideler and T. F. Mayer, eds. *Political Thought and the Tudor Commonwealth: Deep Structure, Discourse and Disguise*. London and New York: Routledge, 1992. Pp. x, 287. Cloth, \$59.95.

New works dedicated to discussing and interpreting English political philosophy are always welcome. These two well-done collections concerned with political thought during the Tudor and Stuart periods do exactly that. *Political Thought and the Tudor Commonwealth* contains eight essays on such diverse topics as the use of myth and history to enhance royal power and the growing importance of peace in Tudor political thought. *Political Discourse in Early Modern Britain* contains sixteen essays that are dedicated to and discuss the work of the noted historian