

world. Currently, there are reasons for both optimism and concern regarding the state of world poverty.

Clear, concise, and well-written, the book has much strength and few weaknesses. It would work equally well as an assigned book in a world history survey or as material from which to draw lecture notes. Though the Western world occupies a vital place in the history, the study takes a global approach that does not neglect regional, religious, political, and cultural variations. While Beaudoin describes specific examples of poverty to introduce chapters and draws upon statistical information, those looking for vivid descriptions of poverty or tables of statistics may be disappointed. Yet, this is not the purpose of the book. The book illuminates the elements of continuity and change in the history of poverty and serves as an excellent jumping off point for further study.

Hutchinson Community College

Thomas C. Percy

**Eric F. Johnson, Andrew J. Donnelly, and Gabriel K. Wolfenstein.** *The Bedford Glossary for European History*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2007. Pp. 144. Paper, \$10.00; ISBN 0-312-45717-0.

In this digital age in which a new online reference source seems to crop up every few minutes, many of them often having a less than scholarly scope, it is reassuring to know that there are still reliable, affordable print sources being produced for students and their educators. Oftentimes, there is a tendency on the part of instructors to rely on the glossary in the back of textbooks or on websites such as Google to provide students with definitions of terms and further information on topics not found within the narrative texts or lectures. However, textbook glossaries are very concise and might not prove to be an adequate reference source. It cannot be assumed that students will rely on peer-reviewed, authoritative sources that a Google search yields.

Bedford's latest offering in the realm of glossaries covering the topic of general European history can help to remedy this problem. The glossary is designed as a companion piece to the *Making of the West* survey text series, but it certainly is an appropriate supplement to any European history or Western civilization text. The book is organized in the traditional alphabetical format and covers just over 600 primary terms. The entries run the gamut of political, social, economic, and cultural topics and cover the periods from ancient history through the modern era. A particular strength of this reference work is the detail given to providing the historical context to the terms, not simply a thorough definition. Subject specialists will, naturally, find some terms they consider key to the topic omitted, but overall the coverage is quite thorough for such an ambitious span of time and topics. However, this glossary does not contain any biographical entries, so the student looking for a ready reference for a simple fact, such as the ruling dates of Napoleon, will come up wanting. The role of this glossary is to familiarize students with terms that they are likely to encounter in readings and lectures.

The writing style of the work is appropriate for upper-level high-school students and undergraduates. Due to some assumed knowledge in some of the definitions, beginning high-school-level students might find it somewhat difficult, although the authors have made good use of the "see also" convention in order to allow readers searching for background or additional information to find it quickly. Although not considered a standard to glossaries, in some instances the entries would be improved if they included a pronunciation guide to assist students' familiarity with the word.

The glossary is lightweight and compact, making it a true pocket reference. Both students and educators will find it easy to use and a useful add-on to standard survey texts. *The Bedford Glossary for European History* is the type of reference work that is probably best used as classroom copies or as library reserve materials as opposed to being distributed to each student. Of course, this is completely dependent on the strength of the glossaries of the survey text in adoption for a course. If it appears to be lacking, then this offering from Bedford can certainly fill that void.

Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Amanda Bahr-Evola

**David F. Crew. *Hitler and the Nazis: A History in Documents*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006. Pp. 176. Hardcover, \$36.95; ISBN 0-19-515285-9.**

Crew brings his expertise in modern German history to bear on this didactic and considerably arranged text aimed at secondary students, but useful even to introductory college courses in world, European, German, or comparative history. Crew does not immediately begin with the question of "Hitler and the Nazis," but rather by asking "What is a document?" By presenting Hitler and Nazism as "documents," the author successfully introduces a redemptive dimension to the at times horrible events recounted in them. Crew appropriately balances the images of dread with many images of hope, and overall the documents succeed in bringing further understanding to this human catastrophe. This is a "hands-on" history using numerous primary sources contextualized with concise secondary narrative. Each chapter begins with an overview followed by primary source excerpts relevant to the topics and including revealing images that enliven the collage of texts. The fascinating images comprise diverse and rare photographs, posters, maps, and diagrams, such as racial family trees, Gestapo photographs of suspected gay bars, and Roma prisoners in Belzec, for example.

Crew devotes his first chapter of narrative, documents, and images to the roots of German National Socialism and shows these originating under the lingering shadows of the Great War, contradictions within the Weimar Republic and Weimar culture, as well as the various economic disasters after 1918. Documents involving Hitler emerge in the second chapter from the ashes of the war, through his failed 1923 *Putsch* and subsequent electoral strategy. The book includes a "picture essay" on the Nazi propaganda, with which Crew shows how media was essential in the Nazi rise to