

literature, and finally, the part that might be of most interest to many readers of *Teaching History*, "American College History Textbooks on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 (A Selective, Preliminary Overview)." This section includes texts in such fields as Western Civilization, Twentieth-Century World History, Twentieth-Century European History, Russian and Soviet History, American Foreign Policy, and Eastern European History. Perhaps the only regret some readers might have is that there is no look at treatment of the Hungarian events of 1956 in United States History textbooks—but then, maybe we can assume that there is not much there to look at. But Glant himself does note in his Preface that the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 is "just about the only event that is regularly mentioned in American history textbooks in connection with Hungary."

Glant has done a valuable piece of work. The 1956 Hungarian uprising against the USSR is surely a highlight in the history of the Cold War. Among other things, *Remember Hungary 1956* reminds us that our response to events in Hungary tells us much about the Cold War, about *ourselves*. Nationalism has a much greater impact on the writing of history than historians are usually ready to admit. Some years back, volumes were done collecting foreign views of American history in both newspapers and textbooks; students presented with those views had a hard time recognizing the events. (*As Others See Us* was the title of both collections.) Historiography, defined simply as the study of historians and their interpretation of history, is a rich way to get students thinking about the meaning of historical events, the relevance of those events to their own lives. But it helps more than a little to know the "real" history, does it not? Students in the U.S. surely need to know more about the events of 1956 in Hungary and more broadly about the Cold War. Glant's volume should help open that door.

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Laurent DuBois and John Garrigus. *Slave Revolution in the Caribbean, 1789-1804: A Brief History with Documents.* Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2006. Pp. 240. Paper, \$14.38; ISBN 0-312-41501-X.

Laurent DuBois and John Garrigus have made available a number of important primary sources relating to the events of the Haitian Revolution. The authors divided the concise text into two parts. Part One, which serves as an extended introduction, better contextualizes how the 45 documents found in Part Two fit into the larger discussion. The document collection is impressive and includes some source material translated into English for the first time. Some sources are more familiar, including *The Code Noir*, the work of Thomas Clarkson, French abolitionists, *The Abolition of Slavery* by the National Convention in 1794, and the subsequent revocation by Napoleon. Standard source material, however, is the exception with this collection of documents. The text is full of sources that will be somewhat unfamiliar, yet thoroughly

engaging for both instructors and students. *Insurgent Responses to Emancipation* outlines the tribulations of rebel leaders, some of whom in 1793 wished to end their quasi-alliance with the Spanish. Such a force was the rebel army that in 1793 French officials emancipated slaves in an attempt to gain military aid. *In the Camps of the Insurgents* provides an account of a colonial official captured by the rebel slave armies. Other documents give insight into Toussaint Louverture, the famous rebel leader, governor, and prisoner of Napoleon. *The Haitian Declaration of Independence and Haitian Constitution* provide a fitting end to this expansive collection.

Slave Revolution in the Caribbean would serve as a supplemental reader for an introductory global history class but would best complement a study of the Caribbean or slavery in general. Americanists will find useful sources in the fifth section of documents, "The Haitian Revolution and the United States." Notable is the *Petition of French refugees* who on October 25, 1799, in Charleston, South Carolina, plea for aid by invoking themes of French support for the American Revolution. Instructors could also use the aforementioned documents to develop a number of topics relating to resistance, abolition, and racial hierarchy in the Caribbean. This text is necessary for an upper-level or graduate course focusing solely on the Haitian Revolution, general Haitian history, or the French Revolutionary period.

The title, unfortunately, is deceptive as the book focuses heavily on Haiti rather than the region as a whole. Although the first collection of documents, "The French Caribbean in the Eighteenth Century," contains some information on areas outside of Hispaniola, most all documents relate directly or indirectly to events in Haiti. The authors only stray from the French Caribbean when discussing the United States and events in France. A complete history of slave revolutions in the Caribbean from 1789 to 1804 should mention the situations of British, Dutch, and Spanish inlands. In 1795 maroons and slaves in Jamaica staged a rebellion, which panicked British planters and officials, including Governor Edward Balcarres. He remained convinced the rebels were influenced by the events of Haiti and eventually had them deported to Nova Scotia. Despite this minor detail, the work is an outstanding text that demonstrates the knowledge and skill of the accomplished authors.

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Thomas J. Whalen. *A Higher Purpose: Profiles in Presidential Courage*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 2007. Pp. xvi, 254. Cloth, \$26.00; ISBN 13-978-1-566663-630-8.

Inspired by John F. Kennedy's 1955 *Profiles in Courage*, Thomas J. Whalen's most recent book narrows its focus to nine politically challenging and defining conflicts in the history of the American presidency. *A Higher Purpose: Profiles in Presidential Courage* clearly depicts the events surrounding these presidential actions, whereas one of the work's subjects Andrew Jackson once remarked that "one man with courage