

Transcendentalism are written in such a way as to be accessible to undergraduate students. In the appendix, Kornfeld includes a chronology of Fuller's life, a concise bibliography, and questions for consideration.

Kornfeld's explanatory footnotes are also a very welcome addition. Fuller often included references in her writing to figures from ancient Greece and Rome which many students today most likely would not recognize. In her *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, for example, Fuller writes: "More obvious is the meaning of these three forms, the Diana, Minerva, and Vesta." Without Kornfeld's footnote explaining the origin of these references in Roman mythology, the significance of this allusion might not be "obvious" to today's students.

To increase the impact and foster greater class discussion, instructors might find it useful to require students to read the documents together with the section of the biography to which they pertain rather than reading all the biography and then all the documents. While the biographical section describes, assesses, and analyzes her life, the documents reveal Margaret Fuller the person—her recollections, thoughts, emotions, and personality. By juxtaposing historical analysis and interpretation with primary documents, students can gain a greater understanding of both Margaret Fuller and the historian's craft.

This is an excellent book for use in American history, American studies, and women's studies classes.

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Kenneth G. Alferts, C. Larry Pool, William Mugleston, eds. *Perspectives on America, Volume 2: Readings in United States History From 1877*. New York: American Heritage Custom Publishing, 1997. Pp. v, 234. Paper, \$22.97; ISBN 0-8281-0097-1.

In *Readings in United States History* editors Kenneth G. Alferts, C. Larry Pool, and William Mugleston have compiled articles that include some very well-known events and people in American history, such as George Armstrong Custer and the Battle of the Little Big Horn, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie and his influence on American society and the Industrial Revolution, the Populist Movement of the 1890s, the causes and consequences of the Stock Market Crash of 1929, the "man of the century"—Franklin D. Roosevelt, the controversial Lydon B. Johnson, and finally the equally frustrating war conducted by LBJ—the Vietnam War.

In addition to the more obvious choices, the editors have included stories of lesser known events and their heroes and heroines. Some examples here would be Mary Ellen McCormack and her case that began the legal struggle for protection against child abuse, the Supreme Court's decision that undermined the Civil Rights Act

of 1875 and ushered in Jim Crow segregation, Dr. Harvey Wiley's crusade to clean up the nation's food supply, women's suffrage advocate Alice Paul, the General Motors Strike of 1937, and the significance of immigration on the recent past.

The text is a collection of twenty-four such articles focusing primarily on the social and political history of the U.S. from 1877 to the present. The book is divided into three parts: part one contains readings covering the period from 1877 to 1900; part two focuses on the years 1900 to 1945; and part three looks at America after 1945. Each unit is introduced by a brief overview of the period with an effort made to touch upon those specific topics to be addressed in the succeeding articles.

The readings are generally written in a lively, crisp manner. A couple of them deserve special mention. John F. McCormack, Jr.'s, "Hell on Saturday Afternoon" is a brief but engaging look at the Great Triangle Fire of 1911. McCormack is not only able to capture the chaos of that tragic March day, but he also illustrates well the darker side of American industrial growth in the early twentieth century. In addition, Kenneth G. Alfers's own article "I Am Not a Crook! Corruption in Presidential Politics" succeeds in placing the issue of presidential corruption in a broader historical context than merely the past few decades.

Although these articles have the potential to encourage classroom discussion, perhaps a list of questions to consider might have been placed either in the introduction to the article or immediately following the reading. This could aid students in isolating major ideas within the readings more effectively and might further encourage them to make connections to broader themes in the time periods.

In sum, for a collection of articles to be a useful pedagogical tool, it must be readable and, at the same time, challenge students to think in historical context. *Perspectives on America* has the potential to achieve both tasks and, therefore, might be an option for instructors seeking a supplemental text for the second half of the U.S. history survey course.

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Colin G. Calloway, ed. *Our Hearts Fell to the Ground: Plains Indian Views of How the West Was Lost*. Boston & New York: Bedford Books of St. Martin's Press, 1996. Pp. xiv, 226. Paper, \$7.50; ISBN 0-312-13354-5.

Our Hearts Fell to the Ground follows the fate of Plains Indian people as they recoiled from, resisted, and accommodated the dramatic and devastating effects of military campaigns, forced removals, and cultural terrorism during the nineteenth century. Both a companion volume to Calloway's earlier *The World Turned Upside Down: Indian Voices from Early America* (1994) and a collection of native voices able to stand on its own, this latest addition to the Bedford Series on History and Culture