

and Reference in Historical Representation (2012). An insightful account of the broader development of historical writing is available in the wide-ranging survey by D. Woolf, *A Global History of History* (2011).

Among thoughtful reflections by historians who have themselves made notable contributions to the writing of history, the following may be suggested: W. H. McNeill, *Mythistory and Other Essays* (1986); C. Vann Woodward, *Thinking Back: The Perils of Writing History* (1986) and *The Future of the Past* (1989); L. Stone, *The Past and the Present Revisited* (1987); D. Cannadine, *The Pleasures of the Past* (1989); W. J. Bouwsma, *A Usable Past* (1990); M. Beloff, *An Historian in the Twentieth Century* (1992); G. Lerner, *Why History Matters: Life and Thought* (1997); C. E. Schorske, *Thinking with History* (1998); and E. J. Hobsbawm, *Interesting Times: A Twentieth-Century Life* (2002). For an interesting autobiographical perspective on the changing landscape of historical methods and theory, see G. Eley, *A Crooked Line: From Cultural History to the History of Society* (2006). An insightful study of how historians write about themselves can be found in J. D. Popkin, *History, Historians, and Autobiography* (2005). Other interesting historical reflections appear in two collections of interviews with historians: H. Abelove (ed.), *Visions of History* (1984), and R. Adelson (ed.), *Speaking of History: Conversations with Historians* (1997); and in the autobiographical essays in J. M. Banner and J. R. Gillis (eds.), *Becoming Historians* (2009).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

For interactive historical maps, readers might consult *Mapping History* at <http://mappinghistory.uoregon.edu/index.html>, a well-designed site that includes maps and images of Europe, the Americas, and global history. Useful chronological information can be found at the *WebChron Project*, www.thenagain.info/webchron, and at *World History: Hyper History*, www.hyperhistory.com/online_n2/History_n2/a.html.

An accessible, general introduction to historical timelines, maps, and images is also available through the site of the *History Channel* at www.historychannel.com. Readers might also visit the site of the *American Historical Association*, www.historians.org, for reports on developments in contemporary historical scholarship and teaching. For the history of women in all parts of the world, the best place to begin is *H-Women Internet Links*, at www.h-net.org/women/links. For all eras, teachers should consult www.besthistorysites.net/, a compendium of professionally vetted sites. Important primary sources on a wide range of subjects can be found at the *Fordham University Sourcebook* at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, some pages of which will be cited in subsequent sections.

1. THE RISE OF EUROPE

Prehistoric and Ancient Times

For prehistory, the reader may wish to consult B. Fagan, *People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory* (rev. 2004); T. Champion et al., *Prehistoric Europe* (rev. 2009); and B. Cunliffe (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated Prehistory of Europe* (1994). For the continuity between prehistoric and historic Europe, see B. Cunliffe, *Europe between Two Oceans: Themes and Variations, 9000 B.C. to A.D. 1000* (2008). Of special interest for women's history are M. R. Ehrenberg, *Women in Prehistory* (1989), and W. W. Barber, *Women's Work: The First 20,000 Years—Women, Cloth, and Society in Early Times* (1994).

Informative accounts for the ancient world include T. B. Jones, *From the Tigris to the Tiber* (rev. 1989); C. G. Starr, *A History of the Ancient World* (rev. 1991); and H. Howe and R. T. Howe, *The Ancient World* (1987). For Mesopotamia and Egypt, one may consult T. Brice, *The Routledge Handbook of the Peoples and Places of Ancient Western Asia: From the Early Bronze Age to the Fall of the Persian Empire* (2009); P. Kriwaczek, *Babylon: Mesopotamia and*

the Birth of Civilization (2012); M. A. Murray, *The Splendor That Was Egypt* (rev. 2004); C. Freeman, *A History of Ancient Egypt* (2011) and *Egypt, Greece, and Rome: Civilizations of the Ancient Mediterranean* (1999).

Excellent summaries of Greek and Roman antiquity, from the eighth century B.C.E. through the second century C.E., are found in J. Boardman, J. Griffin, and O. Murray (eds.), *The Oxford History of the Classical World* (1986). Other valuable accounts of the ancient world include L. de Blois and R. J. van der Spek, *An Introduction to the Ancient World* (1997); and M. Grant, *The Founders of the Western World: A History of Greece and Rome* (1991). There are rewarding insights in M. I. Finley's many writings on Greece and Rome, especially *The Legacy of Greece: A New Appraisal* (1981). For a broad appraisal of the Greek impact on European politics and culture, see C. Meier, *A Culture of Freedom: Ancient Greece and the Origins of Europe* (trans. 2012). An outstanding study of women in Greece and Rome is S. B. Pomeroy, *Goddesses, Whores, Wives, and Slaves: Women in Classical Antiquity* (rev. 1995); one may also read S. Blundell, *Women in Ancient Greece* (1995); and M. Lefkowitz and M. Fant (eds.), *Women's Life in Greece and Rome: A Source Book in Translation* (2005).

In addition to numerous surveys of classical Greece, readers will profit from S. B. Pomeroy et al., *Ancient Greece: A Political, Social, and Cultural History* (rev. 2008). For Alexander the Great, one should read P. Green, *Alexander of Macedonia, 356–323 B.C.* (1974, 1991). On the rise and fall of the Hellenistic civilization that Alexander helped create, one may read E. S. Gruen, *The Hellenistic World and the Coming of Rome* (2 vols., 1984); P. Green's critical *Alexander to Actium: The Historical Evolution of the Hellenistic Age* (1991); and R. M. Errington, *A History of the Hellenistic World 323–30 BC* (2008).

Among many surveys of Rome and Roman civilization, one may suggest H. H.

Scullard, *A History of the Roman World, 753–146 B.C.* (rev. 2002); and for all aspects of Roman society, see W. Dunstan, *Ancient Rome* (2011); T. Martin, *Ancient Rome: From Romulus to Justinian* (2012); and M. T. Boatwright, D. J. Gargola, and R. J. A. Talbert, *The Romans: From Village to Empire* (rev. 2011). Earlier Roman history is examined in P. Southern, *Ancient Rome: The Republic, 753 B.C.–30 B.C.* (2011); and K. Bringmann, *A History of the Roman Republic* (trans. 2007). Books on the Empire include C. M. Wells, *The Roman Empire* (rev. 1992); and M. Goodman, *The Roman World, 44 B.C.–A.D. 180* (2012). There is also an important account of Rome's relations with other ancient cultures in P. Wells, *The Barbarians Speak: How the Conquered Peoples Shaped Roman Europe* (1999); and Rome's contribution to the long global history of empires is a starting point for the important work of J. Burbank and F. Cooper, *Empires in World History: Power and the Politics of Difference* (2010).

For the coming of Christianity, comprehensive introductions may be found in G. Vermes, *Christian Beginnings: From Nazareth to Nicaea (AD 30–325)* (2012), and in R. A. Fletcher, *The Barbarian Conversion: From Paganism to Christianity* (1998). Early Christianity's interaction with both the politics and philosophy of the ancient world is examined in C. Freeman, *The Closing of the Western Mind: The Rise of Faith and the Fall of Reason* (2002). The many efforts to reconstruct the historical Jesus include J. D. Crossan, *Jesus: A Revolutionary Biography* (1994), and B. Ehrman, *Did Jesus Exist? The Historical Argument for Jesus of Nazareth* (2012). On St. Augustine and his times, see J. Schott, *Christianity, Empire, and the Making of Religion in Late Antiquity* (2008); P. Brown, *Augustine of Hippo* (rev. 2000); and a lively appraisal by G. Wills, *Saint Augustine* (1999). For all aspects of early Christian theology, there is the magisterial work of J. Pelikan, *The Christian Tradition* (5 vols., 1971–1989).

The Middle Ages: The Formation of Europe

Among many surveys of the medieval era as a whole, B. Tierney and S. Painter, *Western Europe in the Middle Ages, 300–1475* (rev. 1999), and J. M. Bennett, *Medieval Europe: A Short History* (rev. 2010) are excellent. A successful effort emphasizing social history is E. Peters, *Europe and the Middle Ages* (rev. 1997). G. Holmes (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Medieval Europe* (1988), available also in abridged form (1992), is a collaborative work of distinction; and J. Le Goff, *The Birth of Europe* (trans. 2005), is a remarkable synthesis by a leading French historian of the *Annales* school. Historians who have reshaped our understanding of the medieval era are examined in N. Cantor, *Inventing the Middle Ages: The Lives, Works, and Ideas of the Great Medievalists of the Twentieth Century* (1992).

Fundamental to the reassessment of Europe's emergence in the early medieval centuries is R. W. Southern, *The Making of the Middle Ages* (1953, 1993). Another important work of synthesis is P. Brown, *The Rise of Western Christendom: Triumph and Diversity, A.D. 200–1000* (rev. 2003), building on the author's numerous other works on late antiquity. Also available are L. Olson, *The Early Middle Ages: The Birth of Europe* (2007); R. Collins, *Early Medieval Europe, 300–1000* (2008); P. Wells, *Barbarians to Angels: The Dark Ages Reconsidered* (2008); and the broader perspective in S. W. Bauer, *The History of the Medieval World: From the Conversion of Constantine to the First Crusade* (2010). For the era of Charlemagne, one may read R. Collins, *Charlemagne* (1998); M. Becher, *Charlemagne* (trans. 2003); and M. Costambeys, M. Innes, and S. MacLean, *The Carolingian World* (2011). For the transition out of the medieval period, see C. Briggs, *The Body Broken: Medieval Europe, 1300–1520* (2011).

The Byzantine Empire and the Islamic World

There are many books on the two civilizations in the Middle East that flourished while Europe in the early medieval centuries was in the so-called Dark Ages. For the Byzantine, or Eastern Roman, Empire, one may read the comprehensive, scholarly account by W. Treadgold, *A History of the Byzantine State and Society* (1998), and a shorter work by the same author, *A Concise History of Byzantium* (2001); T. E. Gregory, *A History of Byzantium* (2005); T. Mathews, *Byzantium: From Antiquity to the Renaissance* (2010); and J. J. Norwich, *A Short History of Byzantium* (1997). The essence of Byzantine culture is captured in H. C. Evans (ed.), *The Glory of Byzantine Art and Culture of the Byzantine Medieval Era, A.D. 893–1261* (1997). The end of the empire is graphically described in an earlier work by S. Runciman, *The Fall of Constantinople, 1453* (1965). Valuable for all aspects of Byzantine civilization is A. P. Kazhdan (ed.), *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium* (3 vols., 1991).

Good starting points for the study of Islam include B. Lewis, *Islam in History: Ideas, People and Events in the Middle East* (rev. 1993), *Islam and the West* (1993), and his many other writings; W. M. Watt, *The Majesty That Was Islam: The Islamic World, 661–1100* (rev. 1990); and D. L. Lewis, *God's Crucible: Islam and the Making of Europe, 570 to 1215* (2008).

Accounts of the founder of Islam and his teachings include K. Armstrong, *Muhammad: A Biography of the Prophet* (1993), and J. Brown, *Muhammad: A Very Short Introduction* (2011). The historical legacy of early Islam is examined in R. Asian, *No God but God: The Evolution of Islam* (2005). The best introduction to Arab history is A. Hourani, *A History of the Arab Peoples* (rev. 2002); other informative accounts include B. Lewis, *The Arabs in History* (rev. 1993); E. Rogan, *The Arabs:*

A History (2009); H. Halm, *The Arabs: A Short History* (trans. 2007); B. Lewis, *The Arabs in History* (rev. 2002); and J. Retsö, *The Arabs in Antiquity: Their History from the Assyrians to the Umayyads* (2003). For the interaction between civilizations, see D. J. Geanakoplos, *Medieval Western Civilization and the Byzantine and Islamic Worlds: Interaction of Three Cultures* (1979); D. L. Lewis, *God's Crucible: Islam and the Making of Europe, 570 to 1215* (2008); and J. Tolan, G. Veinstein, and H. Laurens, *Europe and the Islamic World: A History* (2012). A valuable comparative survey of the three cultures is found in M. L. Colish, *Medieval Foundations of the Western Intellectual Tradition, 400–1400* (1998). Readers can find contrasting accounts of European views of Islamic societies in E. Said, *Orientalism* (rev. 1995), and M. Rodinson, *Europe and the Mystique of Islam* (trans. 1987). For the medieval European perspective see J. Tolan, *Sons of Ishmael: Muslims through European Eyes in the Middle Ages* (2008)

The Middle Ages: Economy, Politics, Society

For economic development, the pioneering books by H. Pirenne on the origins of the cities, revival of trade, and other social and economic developments still merit reading, but they have been superseded by more recent research. Among useful histories are J. Day, *Medieval Market Economy* (1987); N. J. G. Pounds, *An Economic History of Medieval Europe* (1994); and S. Epstein, *An Economic and Social History of Later Medieval Europe, 1000–1500* (2009). Also informative are E. Hunt and J. Murray, *A History of Business in Medieval Europe, 1200–1550* (1999), and the more period-specific A. Verhulst, *The Carolingian Economy* (2002). For ideas about economics in the medieval period, see D. Wood, *Medieval Economic Thought* (2002). The volumes in the collaborative *Cambridge Economic History of Europe* (1941–) provide authoritative

but highly specialized accounts. The second volume, M. M. Postan and E. Miller (eds.), *Trade and Industry in the Middle Ages* (1952, 1987), was thoroughly revised for its new edition. For mastery of the sea and its role in trade, see S. Rose, *The Medieval Sea* (2007). The legacy of Europe's medieval economy is covered in A. Greif, *Institutions and the Path to the Modern Economy: Lessons from Medieval Trade* (2006).

Works on medieval urbanization and urban life include D. Nichols, *The Growth of the Medieval City* (1997); K. D. Lilley, *Urban Life in the Middle Ages, 1000–1450* (2002) and *City and Cosmos: The Medieval World in Urban Form* (2009); N. Pounds, *The Medieval City* (2005); and D. Nicholas, *Urban Europe, 1100–1700* (2003). For feudalism and manorialism, useful introductions are available in F. L. Ganshof, *Feudalism* (rev. 1964), and J. S. Critchley, *Feudalism* (1978). M. Bloch's classic contributions include *Feudal Society* (1938–1940; trans. 1961) and *Slavery and Serfdom in the Middle Ages* (trans. 1975).

Studies of the emergent monarchical states include B. Guenée, *States and Rulers in Later Medieval Europe* (trans. 1985), and S. Reynolds, *Kingdoms and Communities in Western Europe, 900–1300* (rev. 1997), which stresses cultural bonds.

An important collaborative work is C. Tilley (ed.), *The Formation of National States in Western Europe* (1975). Of the many books available for the national formations, the following are a sampling. For Germany: G. Barraclough, *Origins of Modern Germany* (rev. 1984); and T. Reuter, *Germany in the Early Middle Ages, c. 800–1056* (1991). For England: M. T. Clanchy, *England and Its Rulers, 1066–1272* (rev. 1998); and T. Rowley, *The High Middle Ages, 1200–1540* (1986) in the *Making of Britain* series. For Spain: A. MacKay, *Spain in the Middle Ages: From Frontier to Empire, 1000–1500* (1989); and there is valuable information in L. P. Harvey, *Islamic Spain,*

1250 to 1500 (1990). For France: J. Dunbabin, *France in the Making, 843–1180* (rev. 2000); J. Bradbury, *The Capetians: Kings of France, 987–1328* (2007); and E. James, *The Origins of France: From Clovis to the Capetians, 500–1000* (1980). For the Italian city-states: D. Waley, *The Italian City Republics* (rev. 1988), and P. J. Jones, *The Italian City-State: From Commune to Signoria* (1997). For a recent overview of the creation of early European states, see, J. Watts, *The Making of Politics: Europe, 1300–1500* (2009).

Social History

The first two volumes of *A History of Private Life*, P. Veyne (ed.), *From Pagan Rome to Byzantium* (1987), and G. Duby (ed.), *Revelations of the Medieval World* (1988), explore aspects of social history, as do H. W. Goetz, *Life in the Middle Ages: From the Seventh to the Thirteenth Century* (1993), and R. Fossier, *The Axe and the Oath: Ordinary Life in the Middle Ages* (trans. 2010).

For women in the Middle Ages, their constraints and opportunities, one may read E. Ennen, *The Medieval Woman* (1990), and the excellent studies found in H. Jewell, *Women in Dark Age and Early Medieval Europe, c. 500–1200* (2007) and *Women in Late Medieval and Reformation Europe, 1200–1550* (2007); and S. Bardsley, *Women's Roles in the Middle Ages* (2007). A concise and useful summary of the rich field of medieval women's studies appears in J. M. Bennett, *Medieval Women in Modern Perspective* (2000). The transformation of the household is masterfully explored in D. Herlihy, *Medieval Households* (1985), which may be supplemented by B. Hanawalt, *Of Good and Ill Repute: Gender and Social Control in Medieval England* (1998), and L. Mitchell, *Family Life in the Middle Ages* (2007). Other social issues are explored in C. Brooke, *The Medieval Idea of Marriage* (1989), and in N. Orme, *Medieval Children* (2001).

The Middle Ages: Intellect and Piety

Intellectual developments and scholasticism are discussed in many of the books

already cited but are also examined with insight in R. C. Dales, *The Intellectual Life of Western Europe* (rev. 1992); B. B. Price, *Medieval Thought: An Introduction* (1992); M. L. Colish, *Medieval Foundations of the Western Intellectual Tradition, 400–1400* (1997); and S. Brown and J. C. Flores, *Historical Dictionary of Medieval Philosophy and Theology* (2007). For political thought and philosophy, one may also turn to J. B. Morrall, *Political Thought in Medieval Times* (rev. 1980); and J. Coleman, *A History of Political Thought: From the Middle Ages to the Renaissance* (2000). *Medieval Technology and Social Change* (1962) and *Medieval Religion and Technology* (1978), both by L. White Jr., illustrate the scholarship that has dispelled the image of the early medieval years as technologically stagnant—a position updated in J. Wigelsworth, *Science and Technology in Medieval European Life* (2006).

For the universities, one may read the classic work of C. H. Haskins, *The Rise of the Universities* (1923, 1979); H. Rashdall's monumental *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages* (3 vols., 1895; revised and reissued 1936, 1987); and H. Janin, *The University in Medieval Life, 1179–1499* (2008). For ancient and medieval scientific activities as background to the emergence of modern science, an excellent synthesis is D. C. Lindberg, *The Beginnings of Western Science: The European Scientific Tradition in Philosophical, Religious, and Institutional Context, 600 B.C. to A.D. 1450* (1992).

Valuable introductions to the church as an institution include *The Medieval Church: A Brief History* (1992); I. W. Frank, *A History of the Medieval Church* (trans. 1995); J. Gonzalez, *The Story of Christianity*, vol. 1, *The Early Church to the Reformation* (2010); and F. D. Logan, *A History of the Church in the Middle Ages* (2013). For the popes from the earliest times on, a wealth of information is available in J. N. D. Kelly (ed.), *The Oxford Dictionary of Popes* (1986); and in E. Duffy, *Saints and Sinners:*

A History of the Popes (rev. 2002); and for all aspects of church history, one may turn to J. McManners, *The Oxford Illustrated History of Christianity* (1990). The powerful role of monasteries is covered in C. Brooke, *The Monastic World, 1000–1300* (1974), and C. H. Laurence, *Medieval Monasticism* (1989). Other insights into religious life emerge in J. Clark, *The Benedictines in the Middle Ages* (2011).

For the treatment of heresy in medieval society, one may read E. Le Roy Ladurie, *Montaillou: The Promised Land of Error* (trans. 1978); E. Peters, *Inquisition* (1988); A. Roach, *The Devil's World: Heresy and Society, 1100–1300* (2005); M. Frassetto, *Heretic Lives: Medieval Heresy from Bogomil and the Cathars to Wyclif and Hus* (2007); and R. I. Moore, *The War on Heresy* (2012). A sweeping indictment of medieval intolerance toward “outside” groups is presented in R. I. Moore, *The Formation of a Persecuting Society: Power and Deviance in Western Europe, 950–1250* (rev. 2007), while scholarly explorations of specific medieval attitudes toward homosexuality can be found in J. Boswell, *Christianity, Sexual Tolerance, and Homosexuality: Gay People in Western Europe from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Fourteenth Century* (1980). On medieval Jewry, one may turn to L. B. Glick, *Abraham's Heirs: Jews and Christians in Medieval Europe* (1999); R. Chazan, *Fashioning Jewish Identity in Medieval Western Christendom* (2004); and I. Resnick, *Marks of Distinction: Christian Perceptions of Jews in the High Middle Ages* (2012). The roots of anti-Semitism are explored in R. S. Wistrich, *Anti-Semitism: The Longest Hatred* (1992).

The Crusades

The expansion and conquests of medieval Europeans are described in J. R. S. Phillips, *The Medieval Expansion of Europe* (rev. 1998), and in R. Bartlett, *The Making of Europe: Conquest, Colonization, and Cultural Change, 950–1350* (1993), an important

synthesis. The Crusades may be approached through J. R. Smith, *The Crusades: A Short History* (1987); T. F. Madden, *The New Concise History of the Crusades* (rev. 2005); T. Asbridge, *The First Crusade: A New History—The Roots of Conflict between Christianity and Islam* (2005); the detailed, colorful S. Runciman, *A History of the Crusades* (3 vols., 1951–1954, 1987); H. E. Mayer, *The Crusades* (rev. and trans. 1988); the collaborative multivolume K. M. Setton (ed.), *History of the Crusades* (6 vols., 1955–1990); J. Phillips, *Holy Warriors: A Modern History of the Crusades* (2009); and C. Tyerman, *God's War: A New History of the Crusades* (2006). Women's roles in the Crusades are discussed in M. Bom, *Women in the Military Orders of the Crusades* (2012). The assault on Jewish communities in the Rhineland as a consequence of the First Crusade is carefully examined in R. Chazan, *European Jewry and the First Crusade* (1987), while the twelfth-century Muslim foe of the Crusaders is studied in A. Eddé, *Saladin* (2011).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

A vast range of documents and modern scholarly works on the ancient and medieval world can be found at numerous university-sponsored Web sites; see, for example, the *Ancient World Mapping Center* at the University of North Carolina, <http://awmc.unc.edu/wordpress/>; the *Perseus Digital Library* at Tufts University, www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/collections; and the *Ancient History Sourcebook* at Fordham University's collection of documents, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, where readers will also find an excellent *Internet Medieval Sourcebook*. Other comprehensive sites focusing on the medieval era include *The Labyrinth* at Georgetown University, <http://labyrinth.georgetown.edu>, which provides helpful information on Islam and Byzantium as well as every aspect of medieval Europe. Additional sources include www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/.