

1857 (1978); E. Stokes and C. A. Bayly, *The Peasant Armed: The Indian Rebellion of 1857* (1986); and T. R. Metcalf, *The Aftermath of Revolt: India, 1857–1870* (1964). The contest between Britain and Russia for influence in central Asia is recounted in K. E. Meyer and S. B. Brysac, *Tournament of Shadows: The Great Game and the Race for Empire in Central Asia* (2000).

J. D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China* (rev. 1999), goes back over four centuries with perceptive insights into China's relations with the West. The same author's *The Gate of Heavenly Peace: The Chinese and Their Revolution, 1895–1980* (1981) links earlier history to twentieth-century revolutions, the subject also of J. K. Fairbank, *The Great Chinese Revolution, 1800–1985* (1986). A detailed authoritative study of the mid-nineteenth-century Taiping upheaval is S. Y. Teng, *The Taiping Rebellion and the Western Powers* (rev. 1977). The Opium Wars are studied in J. K. Fairbank, *Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast: The Opening of the Treaty Ports, 1842–1854* (2 vols.; 1953); H. G. Gelber, *Opium, Soldiers and Evangelicals: Britain's 1840–42 War with China and Its Aftermath* (2004). For more recent discussion of these events and the opening of China, see R. Bickers, *The Scramble for China: Foreign Devils in the Qing Empire, 1832–1914* (2011); W. Yeh, *Shanghai Splendor: Economic Sentiments and the Making of Modern China, 1843–1949* (2007); and S. Platt, *Autumn in the Heavenly Kingdom: China, the West, and the Epic Story of the Taiping Civil War* (2012). The antforeign upheaval of 1898–1900 is examined in J. W. Esherick, *The Origins of the Boxer Uprising* (1987); D. Preston, *Besieged in Peking: The Story of the 1900 Boxer Rising* (1999); L. Xiang, *The Origins of the Boxer War: A Multinational Study* (2003); D. Silbey, *The Boxer Rebellion and the Great Game in China* (2012); and P. A. Cohen, *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth* (1997), which describes both Chinese

and European interpretations of the events at the time and in historical memory. The confrontation between Russia and Japan is studied in I. Nish, *The Origins of the Russo-Japanese War* (1985); and D. Walder, *The Short Victorious War: The Russo-Japanese Conflict, 1904–1905* (1975). Assessments of the war's significance can be found in R. Kowner (ed.), *The Impact of the Russo-Japanese War* (2007), and in J. W. Steinberg and others (eds.), *The Russo-Japanese War in Global Perspective: World War Zero* (2 vols., 2005–2007).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

There are helpful sources and links on imperialism, Africa, South Asia, and East Asia at the Fordham University sourcebook site cited in previous chapters, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp. For specific materials on Africa, see the *Internet African History Sourcebook*, at www.fordham.edu/halsall/africa/africasbook.html; and for Asia, readers will find the *Internet Indian History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/halsall/india/indiasbook.html; and the *Internet East Asian History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/eastasia/eastasiasbook.asp, which includes excellent materials on China as well as links to helpful sources on European imperialism. Valuable resources and links on the Ottoman Empire are included in the *Internet Islamic History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/halsall/islam/islamsbook.html. Accessible introductions to the British Empire may be found at *BBC-History* and *Best History Sites*, which have been noted previously.

17. THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Accounts of international relations emphasizing the shift in the twentieth century from a European to a global balance of power include: F. R. Bridge and R. Bullen, *The Great Powers and the European States System, 1814–1914* (rev. 2005); G. Miller, *The Shadow of the Past: Reputation and Military Alliances before the First World War* (2012); and H. Afferbach and

D. Stevenson (eds.), *An Improbable War? The Outbreak of World War I and European Political Culture before 1914* (2007), which traces prewar international relations from the nineteenth century to the eve of the war. For the long view of global politics, see C. J. Bartlett, *The Global Conflict: The International Rivalry of the Great Powers, 1880–1990* (rev. 1994); H. Afflerbach and D. Stevenson (eds.), *An Improbable War? The Outbreak of World War I and European Political Culture before 1914* (2007); and G. Miller, *The Shadow of the Past: Reputation and Military Alliances before the First World War* (2012), which describes the European balance of power before the war.

Diplomatic Background, Origins, Responsibilities

A judicious account of the war's complex origins, assessing both the evidence and divergent interpretations, is J. Joll and G. Martel, *The Origins of the First World War* (rev. 2007), but readers may also consult W. Mulligan, *The Origins of the First World War* (2010), which argues against the view that international alliances were a major cause for the conflict. Numerous books were published in anticipation of the hundredth anniversary of 1914, including M. Neiberg, *Dance of the Furies: Europe and the Outbreak of World War I* (2011); E. D. Brose, *A History of the Great War: World War One and the International Crisis of the Early Twentieth Century* (2010); F. Zagare, *The Games of July: Explaining the Great War* (2011); M. Carter, *George, Nicholas and Wilhelm: Three Royal Cousins and the Road to World War I* (2010); and J. Beatty, *The Lost History of 1914: Reconsidering the Year the Great War Started* (2012). Attempts to examine and synthesize the continuing debate over war responsibility are available in J. W. Langdon, *July 1914: The Long Debate: 1918–1990* (1991); R. J. W. Evans and H. P. Van Strandmann (eds.), *The Coming of the First World War* (1989); A. Mombauer, *The Origins of the*

First World War: Controversies and Consensus (2002); and D. Fromkin, *Europe's Last Summer: Who Started the Great War in 1914?* (2004), which blames Germany for the outbreak of the war. The German scholar Fritz Fischer, on the basis of new archival materials, argued the case for German culpability in *Germany's Aims in the First World War* (1961; trans. 1967) and in several later books. Other books that examine particular nations' roles in the events leading to war include M. Aksakal, *The Ottoman Road to War in 1914: The Ottoman Empire and the First World War* (2008); A. Mitrović, *Serbia's Great War, 1914–1918* (2007); and S. McMeekin, *The Russian Origins of the First World War* (2011). The Balkan antecedents of the war are examined in R. C. Hall, *The Balkan Wars, 1912–1913: Prelude to the First World War* (2000).

On diplomacy in the decades after 1870, there are impressive diplomatic accounts in two volumes by G. F. Kennan: *The Decline of Bismarck's European Order: Franco-Russian Relations, 1875–1890* (1979) and *The Fateful Alliance: France, Russia, and the Coming of the First World War* (1984). A colorful reconstruction of the era for the general reader, focusing on monarchs, military leaders, and diplomats, is available in R. K. Massie, *Dreadnought: Britain, Germany, and the Coming of the First World War* (1992). N. Ferguson, *The Pity of War* (1999), despite many striking insights into diplomatic and military matters, argues, not convincingly, that there was no compelling reason for the British to become involved and that the consequences were disastrous for Britain.

D. E. Lee's careful study, *Europe's Crucial Years: The Diplomatic Background of World War I, 1902–1914* (1974), reaffirms the older argument that each state acted out of desperate concern for its own presumed interests. The influence of national elites is examined in R. F. Hamilton and H. H. Herwig, *Decisions for War, 1914–1917* (2004). Domestic and foreign considerations

are linked in a British series of books that includes V. R. Berghahn, *Germany and the Approach of War in 1914* (rev. 1993); Z. S. Steiner, *Britain and the Origins of the First World War* (1977); R. J. B. Bosworth, *Italy, the Least of the Great Powers: Italian Foreign Policy before the First World War* (1980); J. F. V. Keiger, *France and the Origins of the First World War* (1984); D. C. B. Lieven, *Russia and the Origins of the First World War* (1984); and S. R. Williamson Jr., *Austria-Hungary and the Origins of the First World War* (1991).

For prewar diplomacy and strategic planning, readers will find especially useful three books by P. Kennedy: *The Rise of the Anglo-German Antagonism, 1860–1914* (1980), *Strategy and Diplomacy, 1870–1945* (1984), and a collaborative volume for which Kennedy was the editor, *War Plans of the Great Powers, 1880–1914* (1979). Two recent contributions are R. Prete, *Strategy and Command: The Anglo-French Coalition on the Western Front, 1914* (2009); and R. Hamilton and H. Herwig (eds.), *War Planning 1914* (2010). The involvement of the United States in the war is studied in E. R. May, *The World War and American Isolation, 1914–1917* (1959), an outstanding study; M. Harries and S. Harries, *The Last Days of Innocence: America at War, 1917–1918* (1997); R. Tucker, *Woodrow Wilson and the Great War: Reconsidering America's Neutrality, 1914–1917* (2007); D. Traxel, *Crusader Nation: The United States in Peace and the Great War, 1898–1920* (2006); and J. Doenecke, *Nothing Less Than War: A New History of America's Entry into World War I* (2011).

The War

For the war, readers may turn to the comprehensive accounts in H. Strachan, *The First World War* (2004); D. Stevenson, *Cataclysm: The First World War as Political Tragedy* (2004); M. S. Neiberg, *Fighting the Great War: A Global History* (2005); G. J. Meyer, *A World Undone: The Story*

of the Great War, 1914 to 1918 (2006); S. Robson, *The First World War* (2007); I. F. W. Beckett, *The Great War, 1914–1918* (2007); W. K. Storey, *The First World War: A Concise Global History* (2009); J. Black, *The Great War: And the Making of the Modern World* (2011); and R. Freedman, *The War to End All Wars: World War I* (2010). Other informative narratives appear in works by M. Gilbert (1995), J. Keegan (1999), and M. Howard (2002). Books focusing on the social impact of the war include M. Ferro, *The Great War, 1914–1918* (trans. 1973); K. Robbins, *The First World War* (1984); B. E. Schmitt and H. C. Vedeler, *The World in the Crucible, 1914–1919* (1984); and J. M. Winter, *The Experience of World War I* (1989).

Books that seek to convey the ordeal of trench warfare on the western front include S. Bull, *Trench: A History of Trench Warfare on the Western Front* (2010); A. Kramer, *Dynamic of Destruction: Culture and Mass Killing in the First World War* (2007); R. Neillands, *The Death of Glory: The Western Front, 1915* (2006); and A. Saunders, *Reinventing Warfare, 1914–18: Novel Munitions and Tactics of Trench Warfare* (2012). J. Keegan, *The Face of Battle* (1976), in one memorable chapter evokes the horrors of the Somme. For the American military experience, one may read J. Keene, *World War I* (2006); and for the American commander in Europe, J. Lacey, *Pershing* (2008), and J. Perry, *Pershing: Commander of the Great War* (2011). The naval war is described in R. K. Massie, *Castles of Steel: Britain, Germany, and the Winning of the Great War at Sea* (2003); and in V. Carolan, *WWI at Sea* (2007).

The Home Front: Social, Economic, and Cultural Impact of the War

For the impact of war and of preparations for war on European society, one should read B. Bond, *War and Society in Europe, 1870–1970* (rev. 1998); and A. Marwick, *War and Social Change in the Twentieth*

Century (1975), a comparative examination of five countries. For the war on the home front, one may turn to N. M. Heyman, *Daily Life during World War I* (2002); the essays in R. Wall and J. Winter (eds.), *The Upheaval of War: Family, Work, and Welfare in Europe, 1914–1918* (1989); P. Cooksley, *The Home Front: Civilian Life in World War One* (2006); T. Proctor, *Civilians in a World at War, 1914–1918* (2010); and C. M. Kingsbur, *For Home and Country: World War I Propaganda on the Home Front* (2010). For Britain, one may read J. M. Winter, *The Great War and the British People* (1986), an outstanding volume; A. Gregory, *The Last Great War: British Society and the First World War* (2008); and I. F. W. Beckett, *Home Front, 1914–1918: How Britain Survived the Great War* (2006). For Germany: J. Kocka, *Facing Total War: German Society, 1914–1918* (trans. 1984); L. V. Meyer, *Victory Must Be Ours: Germany in the Great War, 1914–1918* (1995); R. Chickering, *Imperial Germany and the Great War, 1914–1918* (1998); and M. Stibbe, *Germany, 1914–1933: Politics, Society, and Culture* (2010), which carries the analysis of the war through to postwar Germany. The dictatorial powers that the German generals preempted are examined with telling detail in M. Kitchen, *The Silent Dictatorship: The Politics of the German High Command under Hindenburg and Ludendorff, 1916–1918* (1976). For France, there are useful accounts in J. J. Becker, *The Great War and the French People* (trans. 1986); P. J. Flood, *France, 1914–1918: Public Opinion and the War Effort* (1989); L. V. Smith, *France and the Great War* (2003); and G. Thomas, *Treating the Trauma of the Great War: Soldiers, Civilians, and Psychiatry in France, 1914–1940* (2009).

The contributions of women to the war effort are examined in S. R. Grayzel, *Women and the First World War* (2002), and G. Braybon, *Women Workers in the First World War: The British Experience* (1981). The social effects of the war are examined in V. Nicholson, *Singled Out: How Two Million Women*

Survived without Men after the First World War (2007), and E. Kuhlman, *Of Little Comfort: War Widows, Fallen Soldiers, and the Remaking of Nation after the Great War* (2012). For women's political activism, see A. Fell and I. Sharp (eds.), *The Women's Movement in Wartime: International Perspectives, 1914–19* (2007), and D. Patterson, *The Search for Negotiated Peace: Women's Activism and Citizen Diplomacy in World War I* (2008).

The devastating worldwide influenza epidemic that doubled the combat toll is described in G. Kolata, *The Story of the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918* (2000); J. M. Barry, *The Great Influenza: The Epic Story of the Deadliest Plague in History* (2004); J. E. Fisher, *Envisioning Disease, Gender, and War: Women's Narratives of the 1918 Influenza Pandemic* (2012); and N. Johnson, *Britain and the 1918–19 Influenza Pandemic: A Dark Epilogue* (2006).

One of the tragedies of the war, the forced deportation of the Armenians by the Turkish authorities, and the ensuing mass deaths, is recounted in C. J. Walker, *Armenia: The Survival of a Nation* (rev. 1990); R. Melson, *Revolution and Genocide: On the Origins of the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust* (1993), which sees the episode as the first chapter in twentieth-century ethnic destruction; and D. Bloxham, *The Great Game of Genocide: Imperialism, Nationalism, and the Destruction of the Ottoman Armenians* (2005), a well-researched study of the international context in which the assault on the Armenians took place. Recent accounts include R. Kévorkian, *The Armenian Genocide: A Complete History* (2011), and M. Gunter, *Armenian History and the Question of Genocide* (2011). The first Turkish account accepting culpability is T. Akçam, *The Young Turks' Crime against Humanity: The Armenian Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing in the Ottoman Empire* (2012). The cultural meaning of the war is examined in P. Fussell, *The Great War and Modern Memory* (1975, 2000), a moving account of how the miseries of the war

became part of contemporary literature, culture, and a modern “ironic” sensibility; S. Hynes, *A War Imagined: The First World War and English Culture* (1992); and G. Robb, *British Culture and the First World War* (2002). Other studies of the war’s impact on intellectual life are R. Wohl, *The Generation of 1914* (1979); R. N. Stromberg, *Redemption by War: The Intellectuals and 1914* (1982); J. Cruickshank, *Variations on Catastrophe: Some French Responses to the Great War* (1982); A. Kramer, *Dynamic of Destruction: Culture and Mass Killing in the First World War* (2007); A. Carden-Coyne, *Reconstructing the Body: Classicism, Modernism, and the First World War* (2009); J. Williams, *Modernity, the Media and the Military: The Creation of National Mythologies on the Western Front, 1914–1918* (2009); F. Field, *British and French Writers of the First World War* (1991); A. Roshwald and R. Stites (eds.), *European Culture in the Great War: The Arts, Entertainment and Propaganda, 1914–1918* (1999); and M. Eksteins, *Rites of Spring: The Great War and the Birth of the Modern Age* (rev. 2012), an inquiry into the shaping of a new cultural consciousness. The works by G. Mosse, *Sites of Mourning: The Great War in European Cultural History* (1996), and D. J. Sherman, *The Construction of Memory in Interwar France* (1999), describe the ways in which Europeans remembered and mourned the millions of deceased soldiers.

Wartime Diplomacy

For wartime diplomacy, one profits from D. Stevenson, *The First World War and International Politics* (1988). Two provocative studies focusing on the diplomatic duel between the United States and Russia are V. S. Mamatey, *The United States and East Central Europe, 1914–1918* (1975), and A. J. Mayer, *Wilson vs. Lenin: The Political Origins of the New Diplomacy* (1959). An interesting case study is M. Abbenhuis, *The Art of Staying Neutral: The Netherlands in the First World War, 1914–1918* (2006).

The War outside of Europe

For Allied activities in the Middle East, and on the revolt of the Arabs against the Turks, one may perhaps begin with J. Wilson, *Lawrence of Arabia: The Authorized Biography of T. E. Lawrence* (1989), a comprehensive account of a figure who became a cultural symbol. More recent studies of Lawrence and wartime Arab mobilizations include J. Hulsman, *To Begin the World Over Again: Lawrence of Arabia from Damascus to Baghdad* (2009); M. Korda, *Hero: The Life and Legend of Lawrence of Arabia* (2010); and J. Schneider, *Guerrilla Leader: T. E. Lawrence and the Arab Revolt* (2011). Focusing on the Middle East and the end of the Ottoman Empire are D. Fromkin, *A Peace to End All Peace: Creating the Modern Middle East, 1914–1922* (1989), especially informative; the previously cited work by E. Karsh and I. Karsh, *Empires of the Sand: The Struggle for Mastery in the Middle East, 1789–1923* (1999); D. A. Butler, *Shadow of the Sultan’s Realm: The Destruction of the Ottoman Empire and the Creation of the Modern Middle East* (2011); C. Townshend, *When God Made Hell: The British Invasion of Mesopotamia and the Creation of Iraq, 1914–1921* (2010); D. Woodward, *Hell in the Holy Land: World War I in the Middle East* (2006); and A. J. Barker, *The First Iraq War, 1914–1918: Britain’s Mesopotamian Campaign* (2009). The shared fate of two of the major empires engaged in the conflict is the focus of the previously cited book by M. Reynolds, *Shattering Empires: The Clash and Collapse of the Ottoman and Russian Empires, 1908–1918* (2011).

The emergence of the British mandate for Palestine is studied in impressive detail in L. Stein, *The Balfour Declaration* (1961), and R. Sanders, *The High Walls of Jerusalem: A History of the Balfour Declaration and the Birth of the British Mandate* (1984), a subject that receives more recent analysis in the important book by J. Schneur, *The Balfour Declaration: The Origins of the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (2010).

The Peace

For the armistice, one may turn to S. Weintraub, *A Stillness Heard Round the World: The End of the Great War, November 1918* (1987), a colorful evocation of the war's end; N. Best, *The Greatest Day in History: How the Great War Really Ended* (2008); and B. Lowry, *Armistice 1918* (1996), a thorough diplomatic analysis. The post-war revolutionary mood is described in F. L. Carsten, *Revolution in Central Europe, 1918–1919* (1972), and S. Stephenson, *The Final Battle: Soldiers of the Western Front and the German Revolution of 1918* (2009). The end of the Dual Monarchy is discussed in Z. A. B. Zeman, *The Breakup of the Habsburg Empire, 1914–1918* (1961), and J. Van der Kiste, *Emperor Francis Joseph: Life, Death and the Fall of the Habsburg Empire* (2005).

On the Paris peace conference, there is a good introduction in A. Sharp, *The Versailles Settlement: Peacemaking in Paris* (1991), and the more comprehensive M. MacMillan, *Paris 1919: Six Months That Changed the World* (2002). The legacy of Versailles is considered in A. Sharp, *Consequences of Peace: The Versailles Settlement: Aftermath and Legacy* (2010); and D. Andelman, *A Shattered Peace: Versailles 1919 and the Price We Pay Today* (2008).

On Wilson's role, the best study is A. Walworth, *Wilson and His Peacemakers: American Diplomacy at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919* (1987); also helpful are W. Reisser, *The Black Book: Woodrow Wilson's Secret Plan for Peace* (2012); and J. M. Cooper, *Woodrow Wilson: A Biography* (2009). There are also two insightful studies by A. S. Link, the editor of Wilson's collected papers: *Wilson the Diplomatist* (1957) and *Woodrow Wilson: War, Revolution, and Peace* (1979). Wilson's impact on the colonial world is considered in E. Manela, *The Wilsonian Moment: Self-Determination and the International Origins of Anticolonial Nationalism* (2007). Biographies of Clemenceau by D. R. Watson (1974) and

D. S. Newhall (1991), and of David Lloyd George by J. Grigg (1973–1985) and others, have been cited for chapter 14; to them should be added J. F. V. Keiger, *Raymond Poincaré* (1997).

A study arguing that the major preoccupation underlying decisions at Versailles was the threat of Bolshevism and domestic radicalism is A. J. Mayer, *Politics and Diplomacy of Peacemaking: Containment and Counter-Revolution at Versailles, 1918–1919* (1967); it may be compared with J. M. Thompson, *Russia, Bolshevism, and the Versailles Peace* (1966); and with A. Read, *The World on Fire: 1919 and the Battle with Bolshevism* (2008). Important balanced reappraisals, many based on previously inaccessible archival materials, may be found in the contributions to M. F. Boemeke, G. D. Feldman, and E. Glaser (eds.), *The Treaty of Versailles: A Reassessment after 75 Years* (1998). The emergence of new nations in central Europe is described in A. Webb, *The Routledge Companion to Central and Eastern Europe since 1919* (2008). The Polish question is carefully examined by a Danish historian, K. Lundgreen-Nielsen, *The Polish Problem at the Paris Peace Conference* (trans. 1979); A. Orzoff, *Battle for the Castle: The Myth of Czechoslovakia in Europe, 1914–1948* (2009) covers that nation's fate at Versailles and beyond. On the disputed issue of reparations, J. M. Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* (1920), became a highly influential book, vehemently critical of the entire peace settlement. E. Mantoux, *The Carthaginian Peace: Or the Economic Consequences of Mr. Keynes* (1946), provided a vigorous later reply to Keynes. The first volume of a valuable three-volume study, R. Skidelsky, *John Maynard Keynes: A Biography*, vol. 1, *Hopes Betrayed, 1883–1920* (1986), carries Keynes through the peace conference; there is also a one-volume edition of Skidelsky's biographical study, *John Maynard Keynes, 1883–1946: Economist, Philosopher, Statesman* (2005). D. Markwell, *John Maynard Keynes and International*

Relations: Economic Paths to War and Peace (2006), reviews Keynes's economic ideas on global politics through both wars and the Depression.

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

There are numerous links to both documents and images from the First World War at *The World War I Document Archive*, <http://wwi.lib.byu.edu>, a site at the Brigham Young University Library. Other resources may be found at the Museum of the Great War, a French museum that provides English-language materials at <http://en.historial.org>; and there are materials focusing on Britain at *BBC-History* cited previously. Helpful materials on the postwar settlement are available at *Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles*, www.ctevans.net/Versailles/Index.html

18. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE SOVIET UNION

With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, new archival materials have made it possible to confirm, modify, or refute earlier works and to rethink twentieth-century Russian history. Revised histories include O. Figes, *A People's Tragedy: A History of the Russian Revolution* (1997), and G. Hosking, *Russia and the Russians* (2001), an excellent one-volume narrative. Hosking's *Russia: Empire and Nation* (1997) may be compared with D. Lieven's *The Russian Empire and Its Rivals* (2001). Three recent works that review the Revolution in full are R. Wade, *The Russian Revolution, 1917* (2005); S. Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution* (rev. 2008); and A. D'Agostino, *The Russian Revolution, 1917–1945* (2011). Other surveys include C. Evtuhov and R. Stites, *A History of Russia: Peoples, Legends, Events, Forces since 1800* (2004); and R. Service, *A History of Modern Russia: From Nicholas II to Putin* (2003), which begins with the prerevolutionary era. M. E. Malia, *The Soviet Tragedy: A History of Socialism in Russia, 1917–1991* (1993),

maintains that the Revolution's utopian goals were doomed from the beginning; the same author's *Russia under Western Eyes: From the Bronze Horseman to the Lenin Mausoleum* (1999) argues that Russia at least since Peter the Great was always more Western-oriented than most observers believed. M. Lewin, *The Soviet Century* (2005), is an insightful assessment by a longtime student of the Soviet regime.

Russia before 1917: Late Tsarist Russia

A number of books on nineteenth-century Russia have been cited earlier. Books that look at precursors and the long trajectory of the Russian Revolution include H. Rogger, *Russia in the Age of Modernization and Revolution, 1881–1917* (1983); R. Service, *The Russian Revolution, 1900–1927* (2009); T. Weeks, *Across the Revolutionary Divide: Russia and the USSR, 1861–1945* (2011); and L. Haimson, *Russia's Revolutionary Experience, 1905–1917: Two Essays* (2005). Political thought and ferment may be studied in F. Venturi, *Roots of Revolution* (trans. 1983), cited earlier; A. Vucinich, *Social Thought in Tsarist Russia* (1976); P. Pomper, *The Russian Revolutionary Intelligentsia* (rev. 1993); and W. Fuller, *The Foe Within: Fantasies of Treason and the End of Imperial Russia* (2006). Two books stressing the nonrevolutionary progressive views of many pre-1914 Russian intellectuals are I. Berlin, *Russian Thinkers* (1978), cited earlier, and A. H. Kelly, *Toward Another Shore: Russian Thinkers between Necessity and Choice* (1998). The world of labor is examined in V. E. Bonnell, *Roots of Rebellion: Workers' Politics and Organizations in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1900–1914* (1983), and in the volume Bonnell has edited of workers' autobiographical accounts, *The Russian Worker: Life and Labor under the Tsarist Regime* (1983). E. Lohr, *Russian Citizenship: From Empire to Soviet Union* (2012), discusses political identity over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Cultural and social life in this period is