

The role of women in the prerevolutionary and postrevolutionary years may be studied in R. Stites, *The Women's Liberation Movement in Russia: Feminism, Nihilism, and Bolshevism, 1860–1930* (rev. 1991); L. Engelstein, *The Keys to Happiness: Sex and the Search for Modernity in Fin-de-Siècle Russia* (1992), on the late nineteenth century; G. W. Lapidus, *Women in Soviet Society: Equality, Development, and Social Change* (1978); B. E. Clements et al. (eds.), *Russia's Women: Accommodation, Resistance, Transformation* (1990); L. Edmondson (ed.), *Women and Society in Russia and the Soviet Union* (1992); and S. Fitzpatrick and Y. Slezkine (eds.), *In The Shadow of Revolution: Life Stories of Russian Women from 1917 to the Second World War* (2000); and there is an interesting study of views of women in S. A. Kowalksy, *Deviant Women: Female Crime and Criminology in Revolutionary Russia, 1880–1930* (2009).

Soviet Foreign Relations and World Communism

Still useful for Soviet foreign policy are A. B. Ulam, *Expansion and Coexistence: The History of Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917–1973* (rev. 1974), and the volumes by L. F. Fischer: *The Soviets in World Affairs, 1917–1929* (rev. 1960) and *Russia's Road from Peace to War: Soviet Foreign Relations, 1917–1941* (1969). A welcome recent addition for the early years is A. Kocho-Williams, *Russian and Soviet Diplomacy, 1900–39* (2012).

On the Comintern, one may turn to K. McDermott and J. Agnew, *The Comintern: A History of International Communism from Lenin to Stalin* (1997); the essays in T. Rees and A. Thorpe (eds.), *International Communism and the Communist International, 1919–43* (1998); and D. Hallas, *The Comintern* (2008). The clash of Bolshevism with French, Italian, and German socialism is ably explored in A. S. Lindemann, *The "Red Years": European Socialism vs. Bolshevism, 1918–1920* (1974).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

The Fordham University *Internet History Sourcebook* includes a section of linked documents on the Russian Revolution at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp; and there are links to additional resources on early twentieth-century Russia at the previously cited *Russian Studies at Bucknell University*. Readers will also find excellent materials on the revolutionary era and later periods of Russian history at the Web sites of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London, www.ssees.ucl.ac.uk/directory.htm; the University of Pittsburgh's *Russian and East European Studies Virtual Library*, www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb/; and the Russian and East European Network Information Center at the University of Texas, <http://reenic.utexas.edu/>. These sites provide up-to-date links to other sites with documents, images, biographical narratives, and historical information on Russia and other republics that were part of the U.S.S.R.

19. DEMOCRACY, ANTI-IMPERIALISM, AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

A number of general histories of the twentieth century begin with the First World War and the revolutionary changes that accompanied it. Among these are E. J. Hobsbawm, *The Age of Extremes: A History of the World, 1914–1991* (1994), an insightful book on the years between the First World War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, which he calls the “short twentieth century,” and J. A. S. Grenville, *A History of the World from the 20th to the 21st Century* (rev. 2005), a detailed narrative. Informative also are the essays in R. W. Bulliet (ed.), *The Columbia History of the Twentieth Century* (1998); and M. Howard and R. Louis (eds.), *The Oxford History of the Twentieth Century* (1998, 2000). A useful reference book for twentieth-century world history is C. Cook and J. Stevenson, *The Routledge Companion to World History since 1914* (2005).

For Europe in the twentieth century, one may read S. M. Di Scala, *Twentieth Century Europe: Politics, Society, Culture* (2004); R. O. Paxton, *Europe in the Twentieth Century* (rev. 2004), especially informative; H. James, *Europe Reborn: A History, 1914–2000* (2003); and M. Mazower, *Dark Continent: Europe's Twentieth Century* (1999), a thoughtful book that sees more negative than positive features in Europe's history during these years. Other broad and varied assessments of the century in Europe include: A. Badiou, *The Century* (trans. 2007); B. Wasserstein, *Barbarism and Civilization: A History of Europe in Our Time* (2007); P. M. H. Bell, *Twentieth-Century Europe: Unity and Division* (2006); J. Sheehan, *Where Have All the Soldiers Gone? The Transformation of Modern Europe* (2008); and the collection of essays in G. Martel (ed.), *A Companion to Europe: 1900–1945* (2006). G. Mak, *In Europe: Travels through the Twentieth Century* (rev. 2007), imaginatively combines a travelogue and history with fascinating case studies.

The attempt in the interwar years to put together a shattered polity in Europe is described in M. Kitchen, *Europe between the Wars* (1988), and in Z. Steiner, *The Lights That Failed: European International History, 1919–1933* (2005), an insightful account that stresses the constructive efforts to rebuild postwar European societies and diplomacy. These developments are also traced in A. Sharp, *The Versailles Settlement: Peacemaking after the First World War, 1919–1923* (2008). Two efforts to examine patterns of reconstruction in Europe after the war are C. S. Maier, *Recasting Bourgeois Europe: Stabilization in France, Germany and Italy in the Decade after World War I* (1975), stressing the link between interest groups and conservative governments, and D. P. Silverman, *Reconstructing Europe after the Great War* (1982). Additional books for the interwar years, including works on the new states of central and eastern Europe, are described for chapter 20.

International Relations in the 1920s

Introductions to international affairs and movements in this era are available in A. P. Adamthwaite, *The Lost Peace: International Relations in Europe, 1918–1939* (1981), and D. Laqua (ed.), *Internationalism Reconfigured: Transnational Ideas and Movements between the World Wars* (2011). The high point of reconciliation with Germany is ably treated in J. Jacobson, *Locarno Diplomacy: Germany and the West, 1925–1929* (1972).

B. Kent, *The Spoils of War: The Politics, Economics, and Diplomacy of Reparations, 1918–1932* (1989), synthesizes the considerable literature on the complex reparations question, an issue that is also examined in B. F. Martin, *France and the Après Guerre, 1918–1924* (1999); A. P. Adamthwaite, *Grandeur and Misery: France's Bid for Power in Europe, 1914–1940* (1995), which describes French objectives in this period; and L. Gomes, *German Reparations, 1919–1932: A Historical Survey* (2010). The American role in Europe in these years is studied in F. Costigliola, *Awkward Dominion: American Political, Economic, and Cultural Relations with Europe, 1919–1933* (1984); and the growing transatlantic economic and cultural influence of the United States is examined in V. de Grazia, *Irresistible Empire: America's Advance through Twentieth-Century Europe* (2005). On the British role, one may read A. Orde, *British Policy and European Reconstruction after the First World War* (1990). The response of the United States and Britain to the revolutionary events of the era, and not only to the revolution in Russia, is examined critically in L. C. Gardner, *Safe for Democracy: The Anglo-American Response to Revolution, 1913–1923* (1984).

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Weimar Germany is studied in K. Rosenbaum, *Community of Fate: German-Soviet Diplomatic Relations, 1922–1928* (1965), and V. Vourkoutiotis, *Making Common Cause: German-Soviet Relations,*

1919–22 (2007). The wider diplomatic context is the subject of S. Salzmann, *Great Britain, Germany, and the Soviet Union: Rapollo and After, 1922–1934* (2003); and Germany's leading diplomat is described in J. R. C. Wright, *Gustav Stresemann: Weimar's Greatest Statesman* (2002).

For the League of Nations, one may read F. S. Northedge, *The League of Nations: Its Life and Times, 1920–1946* (1986), which notes that despite its shortcomings the League helped to transform the older diplomacy; and E. Goldstein, *The First World War Peace Settlements, 1919–1925* (2002), which includes the early history of the League. A special problem in which the League played an important role is discussed in a wide-ranging study, M. R. Marrus, *The Unwanted: European Refugees in the Twentieth Century* (1985). Books on efforts at disarmament include E. W. Bennett, *German Rearmament and the West, 1932–1933* (1979).

Anticolonialism in the Interwar Period

On the resentments stirred by the treatment of the Chinese at Versailles, one should read V. Schwarcz, *The Chinese Enlightenment: Intellectuals and the Legacy of the May Fourth Movement of 1919* (1986). On the emergent Communist movement, one may read A. Dirlik, *The Origins of Chinese Communism* (1988). An older study of Asian nationalist ferment is provided in J. Romein and J. E. Romein, *The Asian Century: A History of Modern Nationalism in Asia* (trans. 1962), which may be supplemented by H. Grimal, *Decolonization: The British, French, Dutch, and Belgian Empires, 1919–1963* (1978), and by the essays in P. Duara (ed.), *Decolonization: Perspectives from Now and Then* (2003), and in M. Thomas, B. Moore, and L. J. Butler, *Crisis of Empire: Decolonization and Europe's Imperial States, 1918–1975* (2008). These works begin with developments in the interwar period, which is also the starting point for M. Shipway, *Decolonization*

and Its Impact: A Comparative Approach to the End of the Colonial Empires (2008). In addition to books cited for chapters 16 and 17, introductions to the Middle East and the continuing importance of the “Eastern question” include W. L. Cleveland, *A History of the Modern Middle East* (2004); J. L. Gelvin, *The Modern Middle East: A History* (rev. 2011), which includes analysis of both the Ottoman Empire and modern Arab nationalism; M. E. Yapp, *The Near East since the First World War* (rev. 1996); and L. Robson, *Colonialism and Christianity in Mandate Palestine* (2011). French imperial policies during this period are examined in M. Thomas, *The French Empire between the Wars: Imperialism, Politics, and Society* (2005).

For the Turkish Revolution, B. Lewis, *The Emergence of Modern Turkey* (rev. 2002), remains a useful introduction. Among other informative studies are E. J. Zürcher, *Turkey: A Modern History* (rev. 2004); N. Pope and H. Pope, *Turkey Unveiled: A History of Modern Turkey* (2011); A. Mango, *From the Sultan to Atatürk: Turkey* (2009); H. Özoğlu, *From Caliphate to Secular State: Power Struggle in the Early Turkish Republic* (2011); and A. Reisman, *Turkey's Modernization: Refugees from Nazism and Atatürk's Vision* (2007). Biographical accounts of the Turkish statesman-reformer include J. P. D. Balfour [P. Kinross], *Atatürk: A Biography of Mustafa Kemal* (1965, 1992); A. Mango, *Atatürk: The Biography of the Founder of Modern Turkey* (2001), a balanced, comprehensive account that distributes both praise and criticism; and M. S. Hanioglu, *Atatürk: An Intellectual Biography* (2011).

Arab stirrings in the Middle East in these years are discussed in two notable books by J. L. Gelvin, *Divided Loyalties: Nationalism and Mass Politics in Syria at the Close of the Empire* (1999) and *The Israel-Palestine Conflict: One Hundred Years of War* (rev. 2007); J. Jankowski and I. Gershoni (eds.), *Rethinking Nationalism in the Arab Middle East* (1997); and B. M. Nafi, *Arabism,*

Islamism and the Palestine Question, 1908–1941 (1998). Other works that focus on the ramifications of Zionism and the Mandate for the region, with often strong and varying opinions, are J. Renton, *The Zionist Masquerade: The Birth of the Anglo-Zionist Alliance, 1914–1918* (2007); B. Neumann, *Land and Desire in Early Zionism* (2011); and R. Florence, *Lawrence and Aaronsohn: T. E. Lawrence, Aaron Aaronsohn, and the Seeds of the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (2007). For Turkish and Arab identities in the interwar era, see the excellent study in S. Shields, *Fezzes in the River: Identity Politics and European Diplomacy in the Middle East on the Eve of World War II* (2011), a book that also analyzes the role of the League of Nations in Middle Eastern conflicts.

The origins of Indian nationalism against British rule are discussed in A. Seal, *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism* (1968); Ian Talbot, *India and Pakistan* (2000), which describes the development of both Hindu and Muslim national identities; and W. Gould, *Hindu Nationalism and the Language of Politics in Late Colonial India* (2004). Of many existing studies of Gandhi, one may turn to J. M. Brown's impressive trilogy: *Gandhi's Rise to Power in Indian Politics* (1972); *Gandhi and Civil Disobedience* (1977), carrying the story to 1934; and *Gandhi: Prisoner of Hope* (1990). Gandhi's relations and interactions with the West are covered in D. Prasad, *Gandhi and Revolution* (2012); S. Scalmer, *Gandhi in the West: The Mahatma and the Rise of Radical Protest* (2011); and A. Herman, *Gandhi & Churchill: The Epic Rivalry That Destroyed an Empire and Forged Our Age* (2008). For Nehru, among many studies there are S. Gopal, *Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography* (1 vol. abridged ed.; 1993); S. Wolpert, *Nehru: A Tryst with Destiny* (1996); and J. M. Brown, *Nehru* (1999).

The Depression: Collapse of the World Economy

Books on the impact of the Depression on politics and society in various countries

will appear in the section for chapter 20. The economy of the post-1919 world may be studied in C. Feinstein, P. Temin, and G. Toniolo, *The World Economy between the World Wars* (2008); and R. Parker, *The Economics of the Great Depression: A Twenty-First Century Look Back at the Economics of the Interwar Era* (2007). For the stock market collapse, J. K. Galbraith, *The Great Crash, 1929* (1955, 1988), remains a vivid account, while a comprehensive analysis of the worldwide Depression is available in C. P. Kindleberger, *The World in Depression, 1929–1939* (rev. 1986). Informative too are P. Fearon, *The Origins and Nature of the Great Slump, 1929–1932* (1979); and D. Rothermund, *The Global Impact of the Great Depression, 1929–1939* (1996), which describes the economic crisis in all parts of the world.

There are helpful essays in W. Laqueur and G. L. Mosse (eds.), *The Great Depression* (1970), and K. Brunner (ed.), *The Great Depression Revisited* (1981). Two informative international studies are E. W. Bennett, *Germany and the Diplomacy of the Financial Crisis, 1931* (1962), and A. Schubert, *The Credit-Anstalt Crisis of 1931* (1992), on the Austrian bank failure.

For Keynes, there is the illuminating second volume of the three-volume biography by R. Skidelsky, *John Maynard Keynes: The Economist as Saviour, 1920–1937* (1993). There are also biographical accounts by D. E. Moggridge (1992), the editor of Keynes's papers, and by C. Hession (1989). One may also read P. Clarke, *The Keynesian Revolution in the Making, 1924–1936* (1989). Recent contributions that take into account twenty-first-century debates on Keynesianism are R. Backhouse and B. Bateman, *Capitalist Revolutionary: John Maynard Keynes* (2011); and R. Skidelsky, *Keynes: A Very Short Introduction* (2010).

There are useful descriptions of modernist literature in M. Levenson (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Modernism*

(1999); and G. Day, *Modernist Literature, 1890–1950* (2010). For the artistic movement that challenged bourgeois society in the interwar period, see N. Brodskaja, *Surrealism: Genesis of a Revolution* (2009); and A. Lyford, *Surrealist Masculinities: Gender Anxiety and the Aesthetics of Post–World War I Reconstruction in France* (2007).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Excellent materials and links to numerous other sites on diplomacy and the League of Nations may be found in the *Research Guide to League of Nations Documents and Publications*, at the library of Northwestern University, <http://digital.library.northwestern.edu/league/background.html>. There are also links and readings on modern international relations and anticolonial movements at *Resources for the Study of International Relations and Foreign Policy*, a Web site of V. Ferraro in the International Relations Program at Mount Holyoke College, www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/feros-pg.htm. Useful materials on Asia, the Middle East, and decolonization are available at the indispensable *Internet History Sourcebook*, cited often for previous chapters; material on the modern era may be found at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/modsbook.asp.

20. DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP IN THE 1930s

Some general accounts for the interwar years and the Great Depression have been described for chapter 19, and books on the international crisis of the 1930s will be listed for chapter 21. Helpful introductions to the democracies and dictatorships in this era are P. Brendon, *The Dark Valley: A Panorama of the 1930s* (2000); R. W. Winks and R. J. Q. Adams, *Europe, 1890–1945: Crisis and Conflict* (2003), cited earlier; D. C. Large, *Between Two Fires: Europe's Path in the 1930s* (1990); Z. Steiner, *The Triumph of the Dark: European International History, 1933–1939* (2011); C. Fischer,

Europe between Democracy and Dictatorship, 1900–1945 (2011); and J. Jackson (ed.), *Europe, 1900–1945* (2002). Two informative comparative studies are S. Salter and J. Stevenson, *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and America, 1929–1945* (1989), and J. A. Garraty, *The Great Depression* (1986), which examines diverse national responses to the crisis in the United States and Europe. For studies in women's history of the era, see A. Kershaw and A. Kimyongür (eds.), *Women in Europe between the Wars: Politics, Culture and Society* (2007).

Britain between the Wars

General accounts for Britain, some extending beyond the interwar years, are A. J. P. Taylor, *English History, 1914–1945* (1965), written with the author's usual verve; A. Marwick, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1914–1999* (2000); and M. Beloff, *Wars and Welfare: Britain, 1914–1945* (1984). An overview of the British economic scene is provided in S. Pollard, *The Development of the British Economy, 1914–1990* (rev. 1992).

An outstanding account of changes in British life is provided in J. Stevenson, *British Society, 1914–1945* (1984). Other suggested studies include S. Glynn and J. Oxborrow, *Interwar Britain: Social and Economic History* (1976); J. Stevenson and C. Cook, *The Slump: Society and Politics during the Depression* (1978); S. Hynes, *The Auden Generation: Literature and Politics in the 1930s* (1977); R. Blythe, *The Age of Illusion: Some Glimpses of Britain between the Wars, 1919–1940* (rev. 1984); and two informative books by R. McKibben, *Classes and Cultures: England 1918–1951* (1998) and *Parties and People: England 1914–1951* (2010). The postwar lot of the British wartime women workers is portrayed in D. Beddoe, *Back to Home and Duty: Women between the Wars, 1919–1939* (1989), and women activists are described in B. Harrison, *Prudent Revolutionaries: Portraits of British Feminists between*