American History: a Survey

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MODULE STRUCTURE

The present module offers a broad survey of the main developments in the history of colonial America and of the United States down to the 1990s. It is available to be taken by all Senior Freshman Single Honors, TSM and HPS students, as well as to Visiting Students.

Assessment of this module takes the form of

(i) An essay which is to be submitted by all participants in the module (SH, TSM, HPS and Visiting students) on Mon 28th March 2016. This essay will account for 20% of the overall assessment of this module.

And

(ii) A three-hour examination which will be held in the examining period commencing 2nd May which will account for 80% of the module’s assessment.

Written tutorial assignments will also be required in this course. Failure to complete them may result in candidates being prevented from taking the examination and receiving credit for the course.
The United States: Basic Facts

Land area: 3,539,225 sq mi (9,166,601 sq km); total area: 3,718,691 sq mi (9,631,420 sq km)

Population (2007 est.): 301,139,947 (growth rate: 0.9%); birth rate: 14.2/1000; infant mortality rate: 6.4/1000; life expectancy: 78.0; density per sq mi: 85

Capital (2003 est.): Washington, DC, 570,898

Largest cities (2003 est.): New York, 18,498,000 (metro area), 8,085,742 (city proper); Los Angeles, 12,146,000 (metro area), 3,819,951 (city proper); Chicago, 8,711,000 (metro area), 2,869,121 (city proper); Houston, 2,009,960; Philadelphia, 1,479,339; Phoenix, 1,388,416; San Diego, 1,226,753; San Antonio, 1,214,725; Dallas, 1,208,318; Detroit, 911,402

Monetary unit: dollar
The United States of America
Languages: English 82%, Spanish 11% (2000)

Ethnicity/race: White: 211,460,626 (75.1%); Black: 34,658,190 (12.3%); Asian: 10,242,998 (3.6%); American Indian and Alaska Native: 2,475,956 (0.9%); Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander: 398,835 (0.1%); other race: 15,359,073 (5.5%); Hispanic origin: 135,305,818 (12.5%)

Religions: Protestant 52%, Roman Catholic 24%, Mormon 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim 1%, none 10% (2002)

Literacy rate: 99% (2003 est.)

Economic summary: GDP/PPP (2007 est.): $13.84 trillion; per capita $45,800.
Real growth rate: 2.2%. Inflation: 2.9%. Unemployment: 4.6%.
Arable land: 18%. Agriculture: wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish; forest products.

Labour force: 153.1 million (includes unemployed); farming, forestry, and fishing 0.6%, manufacturing, extraction, transportation, and crafts 22.6%, managerial, professional, and technical 35.5%, sales and office 24.8%, other services 16.5%; note: figures exclude the unemployed (2007).

Industries: leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining.

Natural resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber.

Exports: $927.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.): agricultural products 9.2% (soybeans, fruit, corn), industrial supplies 26.8% (organic chemicals), capital goods 49.0% (transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers, telecommunications equipment), consumer goods 15.0% (automobiles, medicines) (2003).
Imports: $1.727 trillion f.o.b. (2005 est.): agricultural products 4.9%, industrial supplies 32.9% (crude oil 8.2%), capital goods 30.4% (computers, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicle parts, office machines, electric power machinery), consumer goods 31.8% (automobiles, clothing, medicines, furniture, toys) (2003).

Major trading partners: Canada, Mexico, Japan, UK, China, Germany
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Today the United States is the most powerful country in the world. This course offers a critical and interpretative framework that explains why this came to be so.

The aim of this module is to provide students with an introduction and overview of the emergence and development of the United States, from the settlement of the first colonies to the first Gulf War.

On successful completion of this module students should be able to demonstrate that they have acquired the ability

• to order the main events in North American colonial history in the history of the United States between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries.
• to assess the significance of the main trends and developments in American society in this period
• to evaluate the critical turning points in the political and social history of the period.
• to engage with the most influential books and articles pertaining to the period.
• to present a coherent summary and assessment of the historical debates and controversies relating to the period.
• to interpret with key primary documents in the political, social and cultural history of the period.
• to interact with and apply key electronic databases and resources available for the period
• to demonstrate a continuing engagement with the latest developments and outstanding problems in the interpretation of the period.
**Course Team:**

The lecturers for the course are Prof. Ciaran Brady (Room 3116, email: cbrady@tcd.ie), Prof. Patrick Geoghegan (Room 3110, email: geoghanp@tcd.ie)

The tutorial assistants are Alexandra Tierney tierneal@tcd.ie and Mary Hatfield hatfielm@tcd.ie

The course co-ordinator is Prof. Brady who will welcome any feedback, positive or negative, about the course during the year either directly or through your student representatives.
LECTURE LIST 2014

From Colonies to Empire: the course of American History, 1607 - 1991

1. Inventing America: myth, historiography and history and the formation of the United States

2. Starting out late: European Settlements in New Spain, New France, the Chesapeake and New England, 1584 –1640.


4. Imperial America: war and territorial growth, 1660–1763.

5. Revolutionary America: political, social and ideological upheaval, 1763 – 1776.


7. Expanding America: territorial and economic growth, 1790–1840.


9. Divided America; war, sectionalism, and slavery, 1840 – 1858.


12. *Industrial America: economic development and social conflict, 1860 - 1900.*


15. *Global America: the emergence of the U.S. as a world power, 1898 – 1940.*


17. *Affluent America: social and cultural developments, 1940 - 1960.*


20. *Contemporary American Challenges: from 'the Great Society’ to 'the Reagan Revolution’.*

EXAMINATION ESSAY TOPICS

Assessment essays are due from all participants in the Module (SH, TSM, HPS and Visiting Students) on Monday 28th March 2016.

Essays should be approx. 2,500 words long.
The essay topics for this Module are as follows:

1. Assess the social and economic consequences of colonial wars, 1660 - 1760.
2. Assess the development of colonial attitudes toward the Empire, 1660 - 1770.
3. Colonial defences of slavery.
4. What was new about American republican thought, 1770 – 1820?
5. Assess the accuracy of Tocqueville’s view of America.
6. What distinguished the Republican Party from earlier sectional third parties?
8. Critically assess the constitutional case for secession 1832 – 1861.
9. What were the successes and failures of Reconstruction?
10. Explain the rise of the Populist movement in the 1890s.
13. How accurate is the image of the 1920s as ‘an era of complacency’?
14. US foreign policy during the Cold War.
15. How accurate is the image of the 1960s as ‘an era of revolution’?

TUTORIALS AND TUTORIAL PRESENTATIONS

There will be six weekly tutorials in Hilary term, in the weeks 23 – 6, 28 - 29

The tutorials for American history: A survey will be lead by Alexandra Tierney tierneal@tcd.ie and Mary Hatfield hatfielm@tcd.ie

Documents and other material will be distributed in the first tutorial class of the term, however, students should collect a copy of the reading for tutorial 1 from the appropriate box outside the departmental office.

Discussion and debate are the fundamental catalysts of all tutorial sessions, and thus there is a responsibility on students to read material and at least attempt to form some opinion on the subject being studied.
Tutorials:


Week 27, Reading week/Study week: No Tutorials


Week 29, Tutorial 6: Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” (1918)

Please Note: Tutorials are an essential part of this course and regular attendance and participation are mandatory. Students failing to meet the departmental requirement on attendance in tutorials or failing to submit any required tutorial work will be graded as ‘non-satisfactory’. Students should of course submit any documentation of extenuating circumstances to the
departmental office, either themselves or through their College tutor.

**Assessment:**

(i) *Presentation:* All students will present on a document over the course of the term. Arrangements will be made in class and completion of this task is a requirement of the course.

(ii) *Tutorial Assignment:* All students will be required to submit a piece of written work and again this is compulsory and will be discussed in the first tutorial class of term.

**General Reading: 1607-1991**

The reading list has been designed to include works which address all of these themes and topics discussed in the lectures and tutorials. But students are encouraged to develop their own interpretations, based on their reading of primary and secondary sources, discussions in tutorials, and other coursework. The use of I.T. is an integral part of the course and students are encouraged to make the full use of JSTOR and other on-line resources. This is a key objective of the course and by the end of the year students should be proficient in accessing and interpreting primary and secondary sources relating to American history, both in the library and on the web.
Single or two-volume overviews of American history are big business in the American academic world. They are generally reliable, careful and bland. An exception is Bernard Bailyn et al, *The Great Republic: a history of the American people* which brings together thoughtful and provocative essays from some of America’s top historians, for example David Herbert Donald and Gordon Wood. This two-volume set is recommended for purchase (and it will shortly be available in the library). Other useful works are George Tindall, *America: a Narrative History*, Eric Foner, *Give me Liberty* and P.S. Boyer et al, *The Enduring Vision* all of which are comprehensive, accessible up to date and contain very valuable bibliographies. Among the more acceptable shorter alternatives are M.A. Jones, *The Limits of Liberty* and Carl Degler, *Out of our Past*. Hugh Brogan, *The Penguin history of the United States* is entertaining and mildly idiosyncratic. A recent highly provocative single-volume interpretative essay on American history which places war at the centre of the nation’s development is Fred Anderson and Andrew Cayton, *The Dominion of War: Empire and Liberty in North America, 1500-2000*

**All of the above are available in paperback and one should be purchased.**

Anthologies of major articles or extracts from important books are also a big commercial enterprise in U.S. publishing. By far the most useful and up-to-date is the series *Major problems in American History* published by D.C. Heath because, in addition to the extracts from secondary sources, each volume prints a large selection of primary sources which are not readily available elsewhere. Of


The most important resource at your disposal is **JSTOR**. This contains a wealth of important articles, all just a keyword search away. The resource provides you with your own library and is also invaluable for book reviews and essays reviewing the historiography.
Selected Reading

(a) Colonial America

Alan Taylor, *American Colonies* is a superb, provocative and highly informative survey which supplies a full and up-to date bibliography. Slightly older but still highly stimulating in its perspectives is Gary B. Nash, *Red, White and Black: the peoples of early America*. R.C. Simmons *The American Colonies* and Richard Middleton, *Colonial America* are good general overviews by English historians written for an audience with little previous knowledge of American history. An excellent bridge between American scholarship and those more familiar with European (and particularly British history) is supplied in Jack P. Greene, *Pursuits of Happiness: the social development of early modern British colonies and the formation of American culture*. Jack P. Greene and J.R Pole (eds), *Colonial British America* and S. Katz *Colonial America* are excellent anthologies of important articles concerning several aspects of colonial history. Earliest contacts with native Americans are discussed in Karen Kupperman *Settling with the Indians* and B. W. Sheehan’s *Savagism and civility* and from the perspective of the Amerindians themselves in Francis Jennings, *The Invasion of America* and Daniel Richter, *Facing East: a native history of early America* and his more detailed *The Ordeal of the Longhouse: the peoples of the Iroquois League in the era of European colonisation*. Neal Salisbury, ‘The Indians’ Old World: native Americans and the coming of the Europeans’ in *William and Mary Quarterly* (July 1996) is a useful overview of the literature. On the growth of the southern

Commonwealth: the economic culture of Puritan New England offers a useful corrective to the religious and intellectual emphasis of older classical studies. The integration of the colonies within the Imperialist system is surveyed in Jack P. Greene’s Peripheries & Centre and analysed from two different viewpoints in Stephen S. Webb I676 and Richard S. Johnston Adjustment to Empire. The development of the colonies into provinces of the Empire in the early eighteenth century is discussed in James F. Shepherd and Garry Walton The economic rise of early America, James A. Henretta The evolution of American Society and Jack P. Greene Pursuits of Happiness: the social development of the early modern British colonies and the formation of American culture. Specific examples of this phenomenon are the subject’s of R.S Dunn, Puritans and Yankees: the Winthrop dynasty of New England, R.L. Bushman, From Puritan to Yankee and Michael Zuckerman, Peaceable Kingdoms: Massachusetts towns in the eighteenth century. The crucial role of European migration in hastening this development is the subject of two major studies: Bernard Bailyn, Voyagers to the West: a passage in the peopling of America, and David H. Fischer, Albion’s Seed: four British folkways in America. Ernest May, The Enlightenment in America investigates colonial high culture while Patricia U. Bonomi offers in Under the Cape of Heaven a valuable survey of the forms of popular religion in the eighteenth century colonies. Though its overall interpretation now seems outdated, several chapters in Daniel Boorstin, The Americans: the Colonial Experience remain of great value for an understanding of colonial culture.
(b) Revolutionary America

Esmond Wright, *Fabric of Freedom, 1763 - 1800* and Edmund Morgan, *The birth of the republic, 1763-1789* are dependable overviews. Robert Middlekauff, *The Glorious Cause, 1763 -1789* is a detailed and judicious narrative. The administrative and political structures of the eighteenth century Empire are surveyed in general in Lawrence H. Gipson *The coming of the American Revolution* and examined in more detail in Michael Kammen, *Empire and Interest* and A.G. Olson *Anglo-American politics*. In a close but highly entertaining study Edmund and Helen Morgan give an account of a crucial prelude to the revolution: *The Stamp Act Crisis*. Bernard Bailyn’s seminal works, *The Origins of American Politics* and *The Ideological origins of the American Revolution* analyse the assumptions and arguments of the revolutionary gentry. The drift from protest to revolution is examined from two different perspectives in Pauline Maier, *From Resistance to Revolution: Colonial radicals and the development of American opposition to Britain, 1765-76* and Jerrilyn Marston, *King and Congress: the transfer of political legitimacy, 1774-76*. Different perspectives on the revolution in action are supplied by Eric Foner, *Tom Paine and Revolutionary America*, in the general survey by Edward Countryman, *The American Revolution* and in Robert A. Gross’s detailed local study, *The minutemen and this world*. An important study of a factor often under-rated in explanations of the revolution is John Shy *Toward Lexington: the role of the British Army in the coming of the American Revolution*. But by far the most challenging alternative to the dominant view that the Revolution was an essentially conservative movement has been provided by Gordon Wood, *The Radicalism of the American Revolution*. 
(c) The New Republic

Peter Onuf *The Northwest Ordinance* and Daniel Szatmary, *Shay’s Rebellion* examine respectively the achievements and the problems of government under the Articles of Confederation. Leonard W. Levy (ed) *Essays on the making of the Constitution* provides a useful introduction to the difficult but brilliant argument in Gordon Wood, *The Creation of the American Republic*. Garry Wills *Explaining America* is a provocative interpretation of *The Federalist*. Jackson T. Main offers a more sympathetic account of The Anti-Federalists than that provided in Cecilia M. Kenyon *The Anti-Federalists*. The continuity of ideological debate in the young republic is traced in Richard Buel, *Securing the revolution: Ideology in American Politics, 1789-1815* and Lance Banning *The Jeffersonian Persuasion* while its implicit economic assumptions are revealed in Drew R. McCoy, *The Elusive Republic*. The emphasis on ideals rather than interests shared in these different interpretations is challenged by Joyce Appleby, *Capitalism and a New Social Order*. The emergence of a legitimate party system is traced from a theoretical perspective in Richard Hofstadter’s *The idea of a party system* and from a practical one in W.P. Chambers *Political
Parties in a new nation. Both approaches are synthesised and considerably developed in John Hoadley Origins of American Political Parties, 1789-1803. The major personalities of the period are the subjects of some excellent biographical studies: see Garry Wills, Cincinnatus (on Washington), Jacob E. Cooke, Alexander Hamilton and Merrill Peterson, Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation. For the closing years of the period Drew R. McCoy, The last of the Fathers: James Madison and the Republican Legacy is quite revealing. Persevering readers will find Ronald P. Formisano, The transformation of American political culture very rewarding, but the early chapters of Merrill Peterson, The Great Triumvirate: Webster, Clay and Calhoun provide a more accessible introduction to the issues emerging in the period.

(d) The Jacksonian Era, 1820 - 40
The works of Wiebe and Howe cited above are of continuing relevance to this section of the course. Charles G. Sellers, The market revolution offers a new and extremely thoughtful overview of the entire Jacksonian period. Sean Wilentz, The Rise of American Democracy: Jefferson to Lincoln, takes a different perspective but is equally illuminating. Harry L. Watson Liberty and Property: the politics of Jacksonian America is less powerfully argued and less detailed than either of these but is a useful synthesis. Charles M. Wiltse The New Nation, and Glyndon Van Deusen The Jacksonian Era though aging remain generally dependable overviews. On the economic expansion of the early 19th century see Douglas C. North The economic growth of the United States, Daniel Boorstin, The National Experience and George R. Taylor, The Transportation Revolution. Edward P. Pessen,
Jacksonian America offers a critical synthesis of the period’s social and political history. On Jackson himself see the biography by Robert V. Remini and the astute essay in Richard Hofstadter, The American Political Tradition; on the ideological climate, Marvin Meyers, The Jacksonian persuasion. Two excellent studies of principal Jacksonian issues are William Freehling Prelude to Civil War (on Nullification) and William G. Shade Banks or no banks. The view that the age of Jackson was ‘the age of the common man’ is rigorously analysed in Lee Benson, The concept of Jacksonian Democracy and Edward Pessen Riches, class and power before the civil war. The political philosophy of Jackson’s major opponents is treated in Daniel W. Howe The political culture of the American Whigs, while a distinctive Jacksonian political ideology is revealed in Lawrence Kohl’s The Politics of Individualism. The most profound analysis of the Jackson era remains Alexis de Tocqueville’s magnificent contemporary account, Democracy in America. A classic of political science, it is available in a relatively cheap edition in the Library of America and is the one primary text that all students of American culture should have on their shelves.

(e) American Societies 1840-1880
A general survey of social development in this period is supplied by Russell B. Nye in Society and Culture in America, 1830-60. More interpretive are the relevant chapters in Robert Wiebe, The opening of American society. See also W.R. Brock, Conflict and transformation, 1844-1877. Roy F. Nicholls, The Stakes of Power covers the same period but is more narrowly political in focus. On the early industrial and urban development of the north see Thomas Cochran Frontiers of change, Richard E. Brown,
Modernization: the transformation of American life, and Richard C. Wade The Urban Frontier. Political and social tensions are considered in E. Pessen, Most uncommon Jacksonians. Michael Feldberg, The Turbulent Era, Ray Billington’s The Protestant Crusade, and Paul Johnson, Shopkeepers Millennium; and one of their effects in William Rorabaugh’s revealing study The Alcoholic Republic. Sean Wilentz, Chants Democratic: New York City and the rise of the American working class, 1780-1850 is a tour de force of social and ideological history, combining several techniques of research and interpretation and should be read alongside Edward K. Spann, The New Metropolis another important study of the growth of New York.

This history of women is now the subject of several excellent books. Among many see Mary P. Ryan, Sex and class in women’s history and her detailed study of a New York community, Cradle of the middle class. An overview of developments in the South is given in Clement Eaton, The Growth of Southern Civilization. A more modern, controversial but highly informative account of the South in the early nineteenth century is given in William Freehling. The role of slavery in southern society has been an issue of continuing controversy. F. O. Gattell (ed.) American Negro Slavery and J. William Harris Society and Culture in the Slave South provide a good introduction to the questions under debate, and Kenneth M. Stampp The Peculiar Institution is a balanced general account. But the most striking contributions to the debate have been Eugene Genovese’s The political economy of slavery, The world the slaveholders made and Roll Jordan, and R.W. Fogel’s Without consent or contract. The effects of slavery upon southern white culture are considered in two excellent studies: W.J. Cash, The mind of the South, Bertram Wyatt-Brown Southern Honour. See also Bruce Collins White society in the ante-bellum south.
Two very different explanations of westward expansion are offered in Frederick Merk, *Manifest destiny and mission in American history* and Thomas Hietala, *Manifest Design*. The settlement of the west is discussed in detail in Ray A. Billington, *Westward Expansion and The Far West Frontier*. Two good studies consider the cultural implications of the west for America as a whole Henry Nash Smith *Virgin Land* and Kevin Starr, *Americans and the California dream*.

**(f) The Civil War and Reconstruction**

Appeal rescue northern opponents of slavery from charges of hysteria or self-interest. David Donald’s prize-winning biography of Lincoln is a model of its kind, and can be supplemented by his collection of insightful essays Lincoln reconsidered. Perhaps the best introduction to Lincoln in G.S. Boritt’s edited collection of essays The Lincoln Enigma, while the fundamental issues at stake in the Lincoln-Douglas debates are discussed in H.V. Jaffa Crisis of the House Divided. The drift toward war is acutely analysed in Kenneth M. Stampp And the War Came. For those interested in recent fictional representations of the New York draft riots see Ivar Bernstein, The New York City Draft Riots. Battle Cry of Freedom is unsurpassed in its account of the war, but see also McPherson’s other works on the period, Drawn with the Sword, Marching Towards Freedom, Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution, and his excellent study of one of the war’s bloodiest battles Antietam. There are also a number of excellent multi-volume accounts of the war. See Shelby Foote’s three volumes, The Civil War: a narrative, Bruce Catton’s The Coming Fury; Terrible Swift Sword; and Never Call Retreat, or Robert Johnson and Clarence Buel (eds) [four volumes], Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. For studies of the key Confederates see Douglas S. Freeman, Robert E. Lee and William C. Davis, Jefferson Davis. On slavery see Ira Berlin (ed.), Freedom: a documentary history and his Slaves without masters.

One of the most important books on American history to be published in the past ten years is David W. Blight, Race and Reunion: the Civil War in American Memory. This shows the development of a Lost Cause mythology after the Civil War to explain the trauma of defeat. See also Gaines M. Foster, Ghosts of the Confederacy. The problems of Reconstruction have long been debated. For a good introduction
and overview see Eric Foner, *Reconstruction*. More detailed discussion can be found in LaWanda Cox, *Reconstruction* and *Politics, Principle and Prejudice*, and David Herbert Donald, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*. There is also much of value in Kenneth M. Stampp, *The era of reconstruction*, William Gillette, *Retreat from reconstruction*, and especially in the ground-breaking work of C. Vann Woodward in *The strange career of Jim Crow* and *The origins of the new south*.

**American Society, 1860 - 1900**


Hofstadter’s view of the Progressive Movement has been equally challenged by the American Marxist historian, Gabriel Kolko in *The triumph of conservatism* and in his *Main Currents in Modern American History* and from a liberal standpoint in Arthur S. Link and Richard McCormick, *Progressivism*

**(h) Politics and Society 1900 - 1940**


Among more detailed and valuable works on the early twentieth century see J.M. Blum, *The Republican Roosevelt* and his short biography of *Wilson*. Two books by Edmund Morris will suffice the satisfy the curiosity of anyone further interested in the complex character of Teddy Roosevelt. See his *The rise of Theodore Roosevelt* and Thoedore *Rex*. John Milton Cooper III, *The warrior and the priest*
is a stimulating essay in parallel and contrasting lives. Arthur S Link is the leading authority on Wilson’s presidency, see his *Woodrow Wilson and the progressive era* and *The real Woodrow Wilson*. Crucially important changes in American political and social life in the second decade of the twentieth century is examined in Daniel M. Smith, *The great departure: the US and World War I*, and an equally important shift in literary and cultural life is traced in Henry Farnham May, *The end of American innocence, 1912-17*.

The contrasting patterns of American political and social change in the 1920s are traced in John Donald Hicks, *Republican ascendency* and in the early chapters of Donald McCoy, *Coming of age: the US in the 1920s and 1930s*. See also Burl Noggle, *Into the twenties* and Paul A. Carter’s short and highly provocative set of essays, *Another part of the twenties*. On social and cultural mores in ‘the roaring twenties’ see Paula Fass, *The damned and the beautiful*. An elegant and highly entertaining account of the stock market collapse, its causes and immediate consequences is J.K. Galbraith, *The Great Crash*.

David M. Kennedy, *Freedom for fear: the American people in Depression and War, 1929 – 45* offers an authoritative and up-to-date narrative of the period. William E. Leuchteburg is a leading authority on F.D.R and his presidency see his *FDR and the New Deal*, *In the shadow of FDR: from Truman to Reagan*, *The FDR years* and *The New Deal: a documentary history*. Two detailed studies of the development of federal economic policy in the late twenties and the thirties are A.U. Romasco, *The poverty of abundance* and his sequel *The politics of recovery*. A. J. Badger, *The New Deal* is a short but highly informative overview. An older but still very rewarding biography of Roosevelt is
James McGregor Burns, *Roosevelt: the lion and the fox* Hardy (or voracious) readers may wish to tackle Arthur Schlesinger’s three volume survey of *The Age of Roosevelt*

**(i) American Foreign Relations and War, 1917 - 1945**

of US conduct in regard to the diplomatic use of the nuclear threat. Martin Sherwin, *A world destroyed: the atomic bomb and the grand alliance* is more measured.

(j) Politics and Society , 1940 - 60

Richard Polenberg, *One nation divisible* supplies a shorter but highly valuable account of this period in American domestic history. A more detailed narrative is James T. Patterson *Grand Expectations, 1945-74*. Dewey Grantham, *The US since l945: the ordeal of power* and William Chafe *The unfinished journey: America since WW2.*are good general surveys.


(k) American Foreign policy: 1945 – 1965

The literature on the origins and development of the Cold War is of a very high standard. Walter Lafeber, America, Russia and the cold war, 1945-80 and Thomas McCormick, America’s half-century are excellent introductory surveys. John Lewis Gaddis, The long peace: an inquiry into the history of the Cold War is an extremely thought provoking study.

On the origins of the Cold War John Gaddis, The United States and the origins of the Cold War and two books by Melvyn P. Leffler, A preponderance of power and his Origins of the Cold War are indispensable. And on the implications of its end see Michael J. Hogan, The end of the Cold War and H.W., Brand’s revealingly entitled, The Devil we knew

On the foreign policy of the Eisenhower administration see Robert A. Divine, Eisenhower and the Cold War and on its legacy see Trumball Higgins, The perfect failure: Kennedy, Eisenhower and the CIA at the

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1) **Popular Culture to Civil Rights, 1950 - 1980**


Court and the constitutional revolution and G. Edward White, Earl Warren. The important theme Hugh Davis Graham, Civil Rights and the Presidency is accurately summarized in the title.


(m) From Vietnam to the first Gulf War


(f) Journals

A number of excellent history journals are available on the web at [www.JSTOR.org](http://www.JSTOR.org). Students are encouraged to use these articles to supplement the reading list above. For example the following journals are all available online: *American Historical Review; Journal of*
Southern History; Journal of Military History; Journal of American History; African American Review. See Using the Internet below.

USING THE INTERNET

The Internet is an excellent resource and students are encouraged to use it to its full potential. However, like everything else on the web, some sites are better than others, so caution is advised. Perhaps the single greatest website for students is www.JSTOR.org which contains an excellent search engine as well as the full text of articles and book reviews. This can also be accessed through the Trinity Library homepage. Another useful site is that provided by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). See http://www.archives.gov/records_of_congress/internet_resources.html for a full listing of available primary documents, a wealth of biographical information, and invaluable material on the Constitution and government of the United States. The Library of Congress also had an excellent website: http://www.loc.gov. Here students can access the complete Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln collections that can be viewed as jpegs. Many of the presidential libraries also have some of their documents available on the web.
Note: Any student who passes off work found on the Internet as their own is guilty of cheating and will automatically fail the course.

The following journals can all be accessed at www.JSTOR.org on the Internet: