

Vladimir Putin, including P. Baker and S. Glasser, *Kremlin Rising: Vladimir Putin's Russia and the End of Revolution* (2005); L. Jonson, *Vladimir Putin and Central Asia: The Shaping of Russian Foreign Policy* (2004); and A. Roxburgh, *The Strongman: Vladimir Putin and the Struggle for Russia* (2012). The biographical accounts often stress Putin's authoritarian tendencies, but other works emphasize the challenges that required decisive leadership; the contextual themes emerge in K. C. Lynch, *Vladimir Putin and Russian Statecraft* (2011), and in P. Sutela, *The Political Economy of Putin's Russia* (2012).

Insightful books on eastern Europe after 1989 include R. Dahrendorf, *Reflections on the Revolution in Europe* (1991); T. Rosenberg, *The Haunted Land: Facing Europe's Ghosts after Communism* (1995); and R. Skidelsky, *The Road from Serfdom: The Economic and Political Consequences of the End of Communism* (1996). There are also well-informed analyses of central European societies in T. Garton Ash, *History of the Present: Essays, Sketches, and Dispatches from Europe in the 1990s* (1999). The efforts to establish stable democracies are assessed in R. Rose and others, *Democracy and Its Alternatives: Understanding Post-Communist Societies* (1998); P. Juviler, *Freedom's Ordeal: The Struggle for Human Rights and Democracy in Post-Soviet States* (1997); and V. Tismaneanu, *Fantasies of Salvation: Democracy, Nationalism and Myth in Post-Communist Europe* (1998). Some unsavory aspects of the post-liberation era are described in P. Hockenos, *Free to Hate: The Rise of the Right in Post-Communist Eastern Europe* (1993). Observations written with greater historical distance from the events are J. Mark, *The Unfinished Revolution: Making Sense of the Communist Past in Central-Eastern Europe* (2010); G. Kolodko, *The World Economy and Great Post-Communist Change* (2006); and P. Kenney, *The Burdens of Freedom: Eastern Europe since 1989* (2006).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

There are useful links to diverse resources on the recent history of central and eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union at *REENIC: Russian and East European Network Information Center*, <http://reenic.utexas.edu/index.html>, a site at the University of Texas; at the East Central European Center of Columbia University, at <http://ece.columbia.edu>; and at the University of Pittsburgh's *Russian and East European Studies Virtual Library*, www.ucis.pitt.edu/reesweb, an excellent starting point for links to materials on both the fall of Soviet communism and the later history of the former communist nations in central Europe.

26. EUROPE AND THE CHANGING MODERN WORLD

Europe since the 1990s

Books that examine the new configuration of European relationships and the evolving EU include A. E. Stent, *Russia and Germany Reborn: Unification, the Soviet Collapse, and the New Europe* (1999); E. Pond, *The Rebirth of Europe* (rev. 2002); M. Keens-Soper, *Europe in the World: The Persistence of Power Politics* (1999); and M. Emerson, *Redrawing the Map of Europe* (1999). There are helpful accounts of international cooperation in E. Bomberg and A. Stubb (eds.), *The European Union: How Does it Work?* (2008); and D. Dinan, *Europe Recast: A History of the European Union* (2004). T. Judt, *A Grand Illusion? An Essay on Europe* (1996) expresses pessimism on the future of European unity, but he has provided further analysis of this process in his comprehensive *Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945* (2005), cited earlier. The most optimistic view on this subject is the stimulating, if not entirely convincing, M. Leonard, *Why Europe Will Run the 21st Century* (2005). Europe has suffered major shocks to its economic well-being since 2005. Some recent assessments—many of them pessimistic—which

must be read as contemporary analysis of ongoing changes, include J. McCormick, *The European Superpower* (2007); E. Eriksen, *The Unfinished Democratization of Europe* (2009); G. Ross, *The European Union and Its Crises: Through the Eyes of the Brussels' Elite* (2011); A. Toje, *The European Union as a Small Power: After the Post-Cold War* (2010); and F. Bongiovanni, *The Decline and Fall of Europe* (2012). The transformation of EU institutions is covered in J. Trondal, *An Emergent European Executive Order* (2010); and other works on the recent EU financial crisis are listed at the end of this chapter bibliography.

A fresh overview of Britain in the post-war half-century is presented in H. Young, *This Blessed Plot: Britain and Europe from Churchill to Blair* (1999); and Tony Blair's "new Labour" program is examined in A. Giddens, *The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy* (1998); M. A. Sully, *The New Politics of Tony Blair* (2000); S. Driver and L. Martell, *New Labour* (2006); A. Thorpe, *A History of the British Labour Party* (2008); and A. Rawnsley, *The End of the Party* (2010). For Italy, three books that examine the unseating of the Christian Democrats in the 1990s and the attempts to deal with the corruption that tarnished the regime include A. Stille, *Excellent Cadavers: The Mafia and the Death of the Italian Republic* (1995); M. Frei, *Italy: The Unfinished Revolution* (1996); P. McCarthy, *The Crisis of the Italian State* (1995); and, more prescriptive than historical, B. Emmott, *Good Italy, Bad Italy: Why Italy Must Conquer Its Demons to Face the Future* (2012).

The disillusionment with European political leaders emerges as a theme in V. Maurizio, *The Liberty of Servants: Berlusconi's Italy* (trans. 2012), and D. Albertazzi (ed.), *Resisting the Tide: Cultures of Opposition under Berlusconi (2001–2006)* (2009); and British complaints appear in C. Hughes (ed.), *What Went Wrong, Gordon Brown?* (2010). Political disillusionment in France has led to a revival of far-right

parties, which are analyzed in G. Goodliffe, *The Resurgence of the Radical Right in France: From Boulangisme to the Front National* (2012). Other political trends, however, have led to the rise of women in political life, a theme in R. Harneis, *Ségolène Royal: A Biography* (2007).

Culture, Science, and Thought

Many of the books described for chapter 15 refer to cultural and intellectual trends that continued through much of the twentieth century, but American cultural influence became increasingly important in Europe. Such influences are described in D. Ellwood, *The Shock of America: Europe and the Challenge of the Century* (2012), and in the previously cited work by V. de Grazia, *Irresistible Empire: America's Advance through Twentieth-Century Europe* (2005). Other cultural developments are analyzed in J. Winders, *European Culture since 1848: From Modern to Postmodern and Beyond* (2001), which provides a well-informed survey of twentieth-century thought

For distinctions between "modernism" and "postmodernism" in various contexts, one may read S. Toulmin, *Cosmopolis: The Hidden Agenda of Modernity* (1989); Z. Bauman, *Legislators and Interpreters: On Modernity, Post-Modernity, and Intellectuals* (1987); J. McGowan, *Postmodernism and Its Critics* (1991); M. Sarup, *An Introductory Guide to Post-structuralism and Postmodernism* (rev. 1993); and E. Heartney, *Postmodernism* (2001). A. Grafton, *Worlds Made by Words: Scholarship and Community in the Modern West* (2009), discusses the development and contemporary state of the international academic community. Two helpful surveys are available in C. Butler, *Postmodernism: A Very Short Introduction* (2002); and C. Belsey, *Poststructuralism: A Very Short Introduction* (2002). A postmodern critique of historical studies is developed in K. Jenkins, *Why History?* (1999); while K. Windschuttle, *The Killing of History* (1998), strongly

objects to the assault by literary critics, social theorists, and others on more traditional conceptions of historical knowledge. Other works on modern historical thought are cited for the Introduction.

A helpful survey of key intellectuals is available in R. N. Stromberg, *Makers of Modern Culture: Five Twentieth-Century Thinkers* (1991), exploring Freud, Einstein, Wittgenstein, Joyce, and Sartre. Other views of modern intellectual life appear in the Marxist cultural analysis of F. Jameson, *Postmodernism, or the Cultural Logic of Late Capitalism* (1991), and T. Eagleton, *The Idea of Culture* (2000).

For an assessment of contemporary Western philosophy, see J. Margolis, *Pragmatism's Advantage: American and European Philosophy at the End of the Twentieth Century* (2010). Useful introductions to earlier professional philosophers are available in J. Passmore, *Recent Philosophers* (rev. 1985), and A. J. Ayer, *Philosophy in the Twentieth Century* (1982). Two recommended biographical accounts of twentieth-century philosophers are C. Moorehead, *Bertrand Russell: A Life* (1993), and R. Monk, *Ludwig Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius* (1990). The origins and nature of existentialism may be studied in R. C. Solomon, *From Rationalism to Existentialism: The Existentialists and Their Nineteenth-Century Backgrounds* (1972, 2001); R. Aronson, *Camus and Sartre* (2004); A. Cohen-Salal, *Sartre* (trans. 1987); T. R. Koenig, *Existentialism and Human Existence* (1992); J. Catalano, *Reading Sartre* (2010); and R. Solomon, *Dark Feelings, Grim Thoughts: Experience and Reflection in Camus and Sartre* (2006).

An influential French anthropologist is described in P. Wilcken, *Claude Levi-Strauss: The Poet in the Laboratory* (2010). For Michel Foucault, several of whose influential historical works were cited for the Introduction, an unflattering personal portrait emerges from D. Eribon, *Michel Foucault* (trans. 1991), and J. Miller, *The*

Passion of Michel Foucault (1993); but his main ideas are examined in S. Mills, *Michel Foucault* (2003); and P. Veyne, *Foucault: His Thought, His Character* (trans. 2010). For additional accounts of his ideas, readers may consult L. Downing, *The Cambridge Introduction to Michel Foucault* (2008). Another influential French thinker is described in N. Royle, *Jacques Derrida* (2003); D. Mikics, *Who Was Jacques Derrida? An Intellectual Biography* (2009); and in M. Thomas, *The Reception of Derrida: Translation and Transformation* (2006). There is also an accessible summary in L. Hill, *The Cambridge Introduction to Jacques Derrida* (2007). L. E. Cahoon (ed.), *From Modernism to Postmodernism: An Anthology* (rev. 2003), provides a useful collection of readings from key figures in modern and contemporary cultural and intellectual movements. The debate on Freud, referred to in the section for chapter 15, continues with numerous books, among them P. Robinson, *Freud and His Critics* (1993), which defends Freud but explores the challenges to his influence.

Introductions to the complexities of contemporary art are provided in A. Neumeier, *The Search for Meaning in Modern Art* (trans. 1964); L. Parmesani, *Art of the Twentieth Century: Movements, Theories, Schools, and Trends, 1900–2000* (2000); and J. Robertson, *Themes of Contemporary Art: Visual Art after 1980* (2013). A. Appel Jr., *The Art of Celebration: Twentieth-Century Painting, Literature, Sculpture, Photography, and Jazz* (1992), stresses the vitality of contemporary culture, including popular culture; while R. Templin (ed.), *The Arts: A History of Expression in the Twentieth Century* (1991), is informative on both the visual arts and literature.

Western religious thought is explored in J. Macquarrie, *Twentieth-Century Religious Thought* (rev. 2002), and J. C. Livingston, *Modern Christian Thought: From the Enlightenment to Vatican II* (1971). R. N. Bellah, *Beyond Belief: Essays on Religion*

in *a Post-Traditional World* (1970, 1991), explores the major world religions in diverse cultural contexts. The effects of multiculturalism on European religious life is the focus of P. Jenkins, *God's Continent: Christianity, Islam, and Europe's Religious Crisis* (2007). The rise and growing strength of religious fundamentalist movements in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam is studied in K. Armstrong, *The Battle for God* (2000); and M. E. Marty, *When Faiths Collide* (2005), examines conflicts among religions in the contemporary world. The changing face of European religion in the twentieth century from liberalization to secularization is covered in G. Horn, *Western European Liberation Theology: The First Wave (1924–1959)* (2008); and T. Ziolkowski, *Modes of Faith: Secular Surrogates for Lost Religious Belief* (2007).

The continuing debate between science and religion is studied in J. H. Brooke, *Science and Religion: Some Historical Perspectives* (1991); M. H. Barnes, *The Co-Evolution of Religious Thought and Science* (2000); and T. Edis, *Science and Nonbelief* (2006). For the profound doctrinal and social changes in modern Roman Catholicism, one may turn to J. D. Holmes, *The Papacy in the Modern World, 1914–1978* (1981); E. O. Hanson, *The Catholic Church in World Politics* (1987); and for the Church's relation to modern science, P. M. J. Hess and P. L. Allen, *Catholicism and Science* (2008). For the groundbreaking 1962 reform of the Church, see M. Wilde, *Vatican II: A Sociological Analysis of Religious Change* (2007); and I. Linden, *Global Catholicism: Diversity and Change since Vatican II* (2009). For the recent popes, there are biographies of John XXIII by M. Trevor (1967) and L. Elliott (1973); of Paul VI by P. Hebblethwaite (1993), a detailed and documented account; and valuable assessments of John Paul II in J. Kwitny, *Man of the Century: The Life and Times of John Paul II* (1998); in G. O'Connor, *Universal Father:*

A Life of Pope John Paul II (2005); and in C. Holloway, *The Way of Life: John Paul II and the Challenge of Liberal Modernity* (2008). For the conservatism of John Paul's successor, see T. Rowland, *Ratzinger's Faith: The Theology of Pope Benedict XVI* (2008).

Books on Einstein and early twentieth-century physics have been cited for chapter 15, but there is also a good introduction in B. Greene, *The Elegant Universe* (1999). A. Pais has followed his earlier biography of Einstein (1982) with *Niels Bohr's Times: In Physics, Philosophy, and Polity* (1992). For contemporary physics, one may turn also to H. C. Von Baeyer, *The Taming of the Atom: The Emergence of the Visible Microworld* (1992), and J. Bernstein, *Quantum Profiles* (1991) and *Cranks, Quarks, and the Cosmos* (1993). A remarkable biographical account of the leading architect of the first atomic bomb is K. Bird and M. J. Sherwin, *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer* (2005); while other accounts providing broader contexts are S. Schweber, *Einstein and Oppenheimer: The Meaning of Genius* (2008); and J. Hunner, *J. Robert Oppenheimer, the Cold War, and the Atomic West* (2009). Of special interest to the general reader will be L. M. Krauss, *Fear of Physics: A Guide for the Perplexed* (1993).

On the biological revolution, an excellent introduction is S. Jones, *The Language of the Genes: Biology, History and the Evolutionary Future* (1994), while E. F. Keller, *The Century of the Gene* (2000), is informative but somewhat technical. One may also read R. Olby, *The Path to the Double Helix* (1974); H. F. Judson, *The Eighth Day of Creation: The Makers of Revolution in Biology* (1979); and B. Wallace, *The Search for the Gene* (1993). In J. Watson, *The Double Helix: A Personal Account of the Discovery of the Structure of DNA* (rev. 1980), a scientist describes himself and other biologists at work. For a broad historical narrative that considers the implications of gene research

on our understanding of evolution, readers should consult J. Schwartz, *In Pursuit of the Gene: From Darwin to DNA* (2008). On the need for communication between scientists and nonscientists, an indispensable book remains C. P. Snow, *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* (1959; new critical ed., with introduction by S. Collini, 1993). It may be supplemented by B. Appleyard, *Understanding the Present* (1993), on the links of science, philosophy, and society; and F. J. Dyson, *The Sun, the Genome, and the Internet* (1999), by a renowned physicist.

To study modern medicine in perspective, one should turn to R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind: A Medical History of Humanity* (1998). A review of European postwar cooperation in the fields of public and clinical health is available in *Sixty Years of WHO in Europe* (2010). The setback to medical science and the challenges to society posed by the appearance of AIDs are studied in M. D. Grmek, *History of AIDs: Emergence and Origin of a Modern Pandemic* (trans. 1990); E. Fee and D. Fox (eds.), *AIDS: The Making of a Chronic Disease* (1991); V. Berridge and P. Strong (eds.), *AIDS and Contemporary History* (1993, 2002); and K. R. Hope Sr. (ed.), *AIDS and Development in Africa* (1999), which examines the pandemic's social effects on the continent that has been most affected by the disease. Of special interest for health matters is L. Garrett, *Betrayal of Trust: The Collapse of Global Public Health* (2000).

For space exploration in all its aspects, one should read W. A. McDougall, *The Heavens and the Earth: A Political History of the Space Age* (1985); W. J. Walter, *Space Age* (1992); and W. E. Burrows, *This New Ocean: The Story of the Space Age* (1998), a comprehensive survey. The essays in J. T. Andrews and A. A. Siddiqi (eds.), *Into the Cosmos: Space Exploration and Soviet Culture* (2011), add interesting cultural dimensions to the history of space travel.

Activist Movements: 1968 and Its Legacy

A comprehensive account of the student upheaval of 1968 as a worldwide phenomenon is D. Caute, *The Year of the Barricades: A Journey through 1968* (1988); it may be supplemented by G. Katsiafacis, *The Imagination of the New Left: A Global Analysis of 1968* (1987); A Marwick, *The Sixties: Cultural Revolution in Britain, France, Italy, and the United States* (1998); M. Kurlansky, *1968: The Year That Rocked the World* (2004); and the essays in C. Fink and others (eds.), *1968: The World Transformed* (1999). For a broad analysis of protest in Europe, including precursors to 1968, see M. Klimke and J. Scharloth (eds.), *1968 in Europe: A History of Protest and Activism, 1956–1977* (2008). The effect of 1968 on the Cold War is the subject of J. Suri, *Power and Protest: Global Revolution and the Rise of Détente* (2003). The turbulent French scene in 1968 is studied from a variety of perspectives in R. Aron, *The Elusive Revolution* (trans. 1969); A. Touraine, *The May Movement: Revolt and Reform* (trans. 1979); M. Seidman, *The Imaginary Revolution: Parisian Students and Workers in 1968* (2004); J. Bourg, *From Revolution to Ethics: May 1968 and Contemporary French Thought* (2007); and D. Gordon, *Immigrants & Intellectuals: May '68 & the Rise of Anti-Racism in France* (2012). K. Reader, *The May 1968 Events in France* (1993), includes documents from the period as well as a wide range of historical interpretations. P. Berman, *Power and the Idealists* (2005), sympathetically explores the legacy of 1968 through the career of Joachim Fischer, youthful activist at the time and later German foreign minister.

The Women's Liberation Movement

For the background to the women's liberation movement, the books on the history of women described for the Introduction and for earlier chapters will also serve as a guide. A valuable resource for the background of

women's history is A. T. Allen, *Women in Twentieth-Century Europe* (2008); while P. Albanese, *Mothers of the Nation: Women, Families and Nationalism in Twentieth-Century Europe* (2006), considers the political role of women throughout the century. A thoughtful survey is available in O. Banks, *Faces of Feminism: A Study of Feminism as a Social Movement* (1981, 1986); J. S. Chafetz and A. G. Dworkin, *Female Revolt: The Rise of Women's Movements in World and Historical Perspective* (1986); and D. Dahlerup (ed.), *The New Women's Movement* (1986). I. Whelehan, *Modern Feminist Thought: From the Second Wave to "Post-Feminism"* (1995), describes the historical development of feminist theories that shaped the modern women's movement; and M. Schneir, *Feminism in Our Time: The Essential Writings: World War II to the Present* (1994), provides a useful collection of influential writings.

For the European context, good introductions include J. Lovenduski, *Women and European Politics: Contemporary Feminism and Public Policy* (1986), and G. Kaplan, *Contemporary Western European Feminism* (1992); while J. Gelb, *Feminism and Politics* (1990), compares American and European experiences. The British scene is studied in S. Rowbotham, *The Past Is before Us: Feminism in Action since the 1960s* (1989), and in her impressive comparative study, *A Century of Women: The History of Women in Britain and the United States* (1997). For France one may turn to C. Duchen, *Feminism in France: From May '68 to Mitterrand* (1986), and *Women's Rights and Women's Lives in France, 1944–1968* (1994); D. M. Stetson, *Women's Rights in France* (1987); J. W. Scott, *Parité: Sexual Equality and the Crisis of French Universalism* (2005); and a selection of readings in E. Marks and I. De Courtivron (eds.), *New French Feminisms: An Anthology* (1980). There is a perceptive analysis of the famed French activist in T. Moi, *Simone de Beauvoir: The Making of an Intellectual Woman* (2008). A

convenient anthology for the German scene is H. Altbach and others (eds.), *German Feminism: Readings in Politics and Literature* (1984); for Italy one may read L. C. Birnbaum, *Liberazione della Donna: Feminism in Italy* (1986); and for Russia see F. du P. Gray, *Soviet Women: Walking the Tight Rope* (1990); and B. E. Clements, *A History of Women in Russia: From Earliest Times to the Present* (2012). Valuable comparative assessments are available in I. Tinker (ed.), *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development* (1990), and in A. Sen, *Inequality Reexamined* (1996), which is the work of a leading development economist and social philosopher.

On the European movement toward legal rights for same-sex marriages, see J. Rydstrom, *Odd Couples: A History of Gay Marriage in Scandinavia* (2011), and K. Boele-Wolki and A. Fuchs (eds.), *Legal Recognition of Same Sex Couples in Europe* (2003).

International Conflicts after the Cold War

The end of the Cold War brought a number of thoughtful studies on the changing international scene, among them W. G. Hyland, *The Cold War Is Over* (1991), and J. L. Gaddis, *The Cold War: A New History* (2005), cited earlier; and J. Chace, *The Consequences of the Peace: The New Internationalism and American Foreign Policy* (1992). Additional insightful studies include M. Mandelbaum, *The Dawn of Peace in Europe* (1996) and his other books; S. Hoffmann, *World Disorder: Troubled Peace in the Post-Cold War Era* (1999) and *The Ethics and Politics of Humanitarian Intervention* (1996); and M. Howard, *The Invention of Peace: Reflections on War and International Order* (2001).

The continuing nuclear threat is explored in W. E. Burrows and R. Windrem, *The Dangerous Race for Superweapons in a Fragmenting World* (1994); J. Cirincione, *Bomb Scare: The History and Future of*

Nuclear Weapons (2007); and R. Rhodes, *The Twilight of the Bombs: Recent Challenges, New Dangers, and the Prospects for a World without Nuclear Weapons* (2010). For terrorism and its implications for contemporary society, one may turn to B. Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism* (1998), a concise but comprehensive, historically informed account; C. Townshend, *Terrorism: A Very Short Introduction* (2002); while works since the opening of the Global War on Terror include M. Jacobson, *The West at War: U.S. and European Counterterrorism Efforts, Post-September 11* (2006); and P. Neumann, *Joining Al-Qaeda: Jihadist Recruitment in Europe* (2008). There are insightful essays in W. Gutteridge (ed.), *The New Terrorism* (1986), and W. Reich (ed.), *Origins of Terrorism: Psychologies, Ideologies, Theologies, States of Mind* (1990). M. Juergensmeyer, *Terror in the Mind of God: The Global Rise of Religious Violence* (rev. 2003), J. Burke, *Al-Qaeda: The True Story of Radical Islam* (rev. 2007), and M. Silber, *The Al Qaeda Factor: Plots against the West* (2012), describe the history of contemporary religious-based terrorism.

For the Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991, one may read D. Hiro, *Desert Shield to Desert Storm: The Second Gulf War* (1992), excellent on the military aspects; L. Freedman and E. Karsh, *The Gulf Conflict, 1900–1991: Diplomacy and War in the New World Order* (1993), a comprehensive account; and a briefer study in A. Finlan, *The Gulf War 1991* (2003).

The terrorist attack on America in 2001 is analyzed by F. Halliday in *Two Hours That Shook the World: September 11, 2001, Causes and Consequences* (2002); and M. L. Dudziak (ed.), *September 11 in History: A Watershed Moment?* (2003). For the impact on Europe, see Giovanna Bono (ed.), *The Impact of 9/11 on European Foreign and Security Policy* (2006). Books on Europe's role in the buildup and execution of the Iraq War include S. Serfaty, *Architects of Delusion: Europe, America, and the Iraq*

War (2008); and P. Lee, *Blair's Just War: Iraq and the Illusion of Morality* (2012). The new tensions in European-American relations during the Iraq War are examined in D. M. Andrews (ed.), *The Atlantic Alliance under Stress: US-European Relations after Iraq* (2005); and the impact of the Afghan war is examined in S. Rynning, *NATO in Afghanistan: The Liberal Disconnect* (2012).

The explosive ethnic tensions in the contemporary world are thoughtfully examined in D. P. Moynihan, *Pandemonium: Ethnicity in International Politics* (1993); W. Pfaff, *The Wrath of Nations: Civilization and the Furies of Nationalism* (1993); and A. D. Smith, *Myths and Memories of the Nation* (2000). Of interest also are M. Juergensmeyer, *The New Cold War? Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State* (1993); M. Ignatieff, *Blood and Belonging: Journeys into the New Nationalism* (1994); and M. J. Esman, *An Introduction to Ethnic Conflict* (2004).

A much-discussed, controversial book by S. P. Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (1996), predicted future conflicts among civilizations shaped by the world's major historic religions and warned against Western "universalist" missions in international affairs. The complex historical nature of Western cultures is well conveyed in D. Gress, *From Plato to NATO: The Ideas of the West and Its Opponents* (1998). Two books exposing the failures of twentieth-century regimes that sought to reshape human society are R. Conquest, *Reflections on a Ravaged Century* (1999), describing the human costs of war and totalitarianism, and J. C. Scott, *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed* (1998). Both may be read in conjunction with Isaiah Berlin's rejection of utopianism and social engineering in *The Crooked Timber of Humanity* (1990, 1998), cited earlier, and his other writings in defense of pluralist liberalism.

Human Rights

On the increasing importance of human rights issues in international affairs, readers may find informative historical studies in P. G. Lauren, *The Evolution of Human Rights: Visions Seen* (1999); J. Morsink, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting, and Intent* (1999); and the essays in Y. Danieli and others (eds.), *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Fifty Years and Beyond* (1999). An eloquent statement by a Roman Catholic philosopher is J. Maritain, *The Rights of Man and Natural Law* (1986), cited earlier. W. T. de Bary, *Asian Values and Human Rights* (1998), makes clear that cultural relativism should not affect universal human rights. The previously cited book by S. Moyn, *The Last Utopia: Human Rights in History* (2010), argues that the quest for universal human rights developed only recently and gradually replaced other utopian political creeds that had lost credibility.

A key study examining past and present efforts to judge and punish crimes against humanity and human rights abuses is Y. Beigbeder, *Judging War Criminals: The Politics of International Justice* (1999); other informative books, inspired by events in Bosnia, Rwanda, and elsewhere, include W. Shawcross, *Deliver Us from Evil: Peacekeepers, Warlords, and a World of Endless Conflict* (2000); A. Neier, *War Crimes: Brutality, Genocide, Terror, and the Struggle for Justice* (1999); and J. Armatta, *Twilight of Impunity: The War Crimes Trial of Slobodan Milosevic* (2012), strongly supportive of international jurisdictions; and M. Minow, *Between Vengeance and Forgiveness: Facing History after Genocide and Mass Violence* (1999), less convinced of the efficacy of international tribunals.

On the question of political justice and retribution by postdictatorial regimes in Europe and elsewhere, a large-scale study is available in N. J. Kritz (ed.), *How Emerging Democracies Reckon with Former Regimes* (3 vols., 1995). For Europe, informative

books on the subject are J. McAdams, *Judging the Past in Unified Germany* (2000); J. Borneman, *Settling Accounts: Violence, Justice, and Accountability in Postsocialist Europe* (1997); and the essays in I. Deák, J. T. Gross, and T. Judt (eds.), *The Politics of Retribution in Europe: World War II and Its Aftermath* (2000).

Modern Society, Information Technology, Globalization

The present and future impact of information technology on contemporary society may be studied in M. Dertouzos, *What Will Be: How the New World of Information Will Change Our Lives* (1997); and F. Cairncross, *The Death of Distance: How the Communications Revolution Is Changing Our Lives* (rev. 2001).

On the much-discussed issue of globalization, helpful introductions include T. L. Friedman, *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* (1999), which analyzes the gap between modernization and traditional values as well as the attempts to narrow the gap by technologies such as the Internet; and by the same author, *The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century* (2005), which describes the contemporary processes of global economic exchange. The debate on globalization continues in P. Kennedy, *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century* (1993); J. N. Rosenau, *Along the Domestic-Foreign Frontier: Exploring Governance in a Turbulent World* (1997), touching on such questions as the erosion of sovereignty; R. Gilpin, *The Challenge of Global Capitalism* (2000), an especially helpful, balanced study; and R. Heilbroner, *Twenty-First Century Capitalism* (1999). Highly critical of efforts to remake the world on Western economic models are W. Greider, *One World, Ready or Not: The Manic Logic of Global Capitalism* (1997); J. Gray, *The Delusions of Global Capitalism* (1999); and E. Luttwak, *Turbo-Capitalism: Winners and Losers in the Global Economy* (1999), the title referring to unregulated market economies. Other

illuminating books include D. Yergin, *The Commanding Heights: The Battle between Government and the Marketplace That Is Reshaping the Modern World* (1998); J. H. Mittleman, *The Globalization Syndrome: Transformation and Resistance* (2000), informative on the opposition to international lending agencies and the World Trade Organization; J. Micklethwaite and A. Wooldridge, *A Future Perfect: The Essentials of Globalization* (2000), which sees the benefits of present trends outweighing the disadvantages; and J. Bhagavati, *In Defense of Globalization* (2004). D. Hamilton and J. Quinlan, *Globalization and Europe: Prospering in the New Whirled Order* (2008), presents a sanguine assessment of economic opportunity in a global economic order. For discussions of the effects of the worldwide shift to capitalism and free markets since the 1980s, see M. Steger and R. Roy, *Neoliberalism: A Very Short Introduction* (2010); and G. Duménil and D. Lévy, *The Crisis of Neoliberalism* (2011).

On the related question of the role played by cultural values in economic development, see H. De Soto, *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else* (2000); D. S. Landes, *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations* (1998), an important book cited earlier; and the essays in L. E. Harrison and S. P. Huntington (eds.), *Culture Matters: How Values Shape Human Progress* (2000). The lessons of financial history from the seventeenth century to the present are ably conveyed in E. Chancellor, *Death Take the Hindmost: A History of Financial Speculation* (1999), while financial markets in the United States and elsewhere at the turn of the twenty-first century are shrewdly scrutinized in R. J. Shiller, *Irrational Exuberance* (rev. 2005). One of the most discussed books in recent years, F. Fukuyama, *The End of History and the Last Man* (1992, rev. 2006), perceptive in some ways, proved to be overly optimistic about the triumph of liberal democracy after the fall of Soviet

communism. For a critical assessment, see C. Hughes, *Liberal Democracy as the End of History: Fukuyama and Postmodern Challenges* (2012). On predictions in general, R. Heilbroner, *Visions of the Future: The Distant Past, Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow* (1995), explores the expectations of earlier generations about their future and the fate of those expectations. R. D. Germain (ed.), *Globalization and Its Critics* (2000), provides useful writings by economists on recent debates about the international economy.

Population, Resources, Environment

One of the best introductions to the global demographic explosion of our times and the pressure on natural resources is J. E. Cohen, *How Many People Can the Earth Support?* (1997), a provocative demographic analysis relating population numbers to living standards; and L. R. Brown, *Outgrowing the Earth: The Food Security Challenge in an Age of Falling Water Tables and Rising Temperatures* (2005), examines the environmental problem of water supplies and global warming. The “fertility collapse” in Western societies and its social and political implications are studied in M. S. Teitelbaum and J. M. Winter, *A Question of Numbers: High Migration, Low Fertility, and the Politics of National Identity* (1998); and for Europe, see N. Eberstadt and H. Groth, *Europe’s Coming Demographic Challenge: Unlocking the Value of Health* (2007).

Good introductions to environmental issues include D. Worster (ed.), *The Ends of the Earth: Perspectives on Modern Environmental History* (1988); two books by A. Gore, *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit* (1992, reissued 2000) and *An Inconvenient Truth: The Planetary Emergency of Global Warming and What We Can Do About It* (2006); J. R. McNeill, *Something New under the Sun: An Environmental History of the Twentieth-Century World* (2000); and J. Hughes, *An Environmental History of the World: Humankind’s Changing Role in the Community of Life*

(2001), which describes both the premodern and modern history of human interaction with the environment. Environmentalism is also examined in C. O. Paepke, *The Evolution of Progress: The End of Economic Growth and the Beginning of Human Transformation* (1993); C. Ponting, *A Green History of the World: The Environment and the Collapse of Great Civilizations* (1991); and J. Diamond, *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed* (2005), cited earlier.

Issues in Contemporary Europe

Books cited in this section deal with ongoing issues, but most also refer to historical contexts. For the growing radicalization of the Muslim population of Europe, see A. Pargeter, *The New Frontiers of Jihad: Radical Islam in Europe* (2008); M. Radu, *Europe's Ghost: Tolerance, Jihadism, and the Crisis in the West* (2009); R. Berman, *Freedom or Terror: Europe Faces Jihad* (2010); and R. Leiken, *Europe's Angry Muslims: The Revolt of the Second Generation* (2012). For a good historical analysis of the debates about the tensions between French Republican values and Islamic religious values, see J. W. Scott, *The Politics of the Veil* (2007). A key social and political issue is examined in A. Geddes, *The Politics of Migration and Immigration in Europe* (2003). Debates about the Euro and the sovereign debt crisis are discussed in G. Zestos, *European Monetary Integration: The Euro* (2006), B. Brown, *Euro Crash: The Exit Route from Monetary Failure in Europe* (2012), and P. De Grauwe, *Economics of Monetary Union* (2012), which all suggest the possibility

of dissolving the common currency. Other views of the EU economic problems, which remain a question for open-ended historical analysis, appear in N. Fligstein, *Euroclash: The EU, European Identity, and the Future of Europe* (2008); J. Piris, *The Future of Europe: Towards a Two-Speed EU?* (2012); and P. Arestis and M. Sawyer (eds.), *The Euro Crisis* (2012).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Useful sites for materials on eastern and western Europe have been noted for earlier chapters, but readers should also visit Brigham Young University's Center for the Study of Europe, at <http://europe.byu.edu/>, which provides excellent links to diverse materials on contemporary European history. This site may be supplemented by the resources at *Europa—The European Union On-Line*, http://europa.eu/index_en.htm, cited previously. There is helpful information on global population trends, economic development, environmental changes, human rights, and other issues at the Web site of the United Nations, www.un.org. Valuable, updated materials on the economic, political, and cultural components of globalization are available at the Yale Center for the Study of Globalization, www.ycsg.yale.edu/center, where readers will also find resources on subjects such as terrorism, international conflicts, health care, and the environment. The Yale Center's Internet publication, *YaleGlobal Online*, <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu>, provides current, well-informed perspectives on events and conflicts in all regions of the world.