United States History
1890-present
Comprehensive Examination Bibliography

Overviews

Classic Works

Johnston, Robert and Burton Bledstein, eds., *The Middling Sorts: Explorations in the History of the American Middle Class*
Wright, Gavin. *Old South, New South: Revolutions in the Southern Economy Since the Civil War* (1986)

1890-1932

Political Economy/Labor
Classic Works
Gutman, Herbert G. *Work, Culture and Society in Industrializing America* (1966)
Barber, William J. *From New Era to New Deal: Herbert Hoover, Economists, and American Foreign Policy, 1921-1933* (1989)
Montgomery, David. *Fall of the House of Labor: The Workplace, the State, and American Labor Activism, 1865-1925* (1987)

**Politics/Law**

**Classic Works**

Davis, Alan F. *Spearheads for Reform: The Social Settlements and the Progressive Movement, 1890-1914* (1967)

Eisenach, Eldon J. *Lost Promise of Progressivism* (1994)

**Ideas/Culture**

**Classic Works**

Lasch, Christopher. *New Radicalism in America, 1889-1963: Intellectual as a Social Type* (1965)


**Gender/Race**

**Classic Works**


**Foreign Policy**

*Classic Works*


Hofstadter, Richard. “Cuba, the Philippines and Manifest Destiny,” in *Paranoid Style in American Politics, and Other Essays* (1965)


Kennedy, Paul “Coming of a Bipolar World and the Crisis of the ‘Middle Powers’:
Political Economy/Labor
Classic Works

Isserman, Maurice. *If I Had A Hammer: The Death of the Old Left and the Birth of the New Left* (1993)


Skocpol, Theda. “Bringing the State Back In,” in Peter Evans, Dietrich Rueschmeyer, and Theda Skocpol, eds., *Bringing the State Back In* (1985)


**Politics/Law**

Classic Works


Edsall, Byrne, and Mary Edsall, *Chain Reaction: The Impact of Rights, Race, and Taxes on American Politics* (1992)


Nickerson, Michelle and Darren Dochuk, eds., *Sunbelt Rising: The Politics of Space, Place, and Region* (2011)
Phillips-Fein, Kim and Julian Zelizer (eds.), *What’s Good for Business: Business and American Politics since World War II*
Plotke, David. *Building a Democratic Order: Reshaping American Liberalism in the 1930s and 1940s* (1996)
Skocpol, Theda “Political Response to Capitalist Crisis: Neo-Marxist Theory of the State and the Case of the New Deal,” *Politics and Society* 10:2 (1980):155
Tomlins, Christopher. *State and the Unions* (1985)

**Ideas/Culture**

**Classic Works**


James, C.L.R. *American Civilization* (1950)


Braunstein, Peter, and Doyle, Michael William, eds. *Imagine Nation: The American Counterculture of the 1960s and ’70s.* New York: Routledge, 2002


Rodgers, Daniel. *Age of Fracture* (2011)


**Gender/Race**

**Classic Works**

Evans, Sara. *Personal Politics: The Roots of Women’s Liberation in the Civil Rights*
Movement and the New Left (1979)
Katznelson, Ira. When Affirmative Action was White: An Untold History of Racial Inequality in Twentieth-Century America (2005)


**Foreign Policy**

**Classic Works**


Smith, Gaddis. *American Diplomacy during the Second World War, 1941-45*

Smith, Gaddis. *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History*

**1980-2012**


Harvey, David. *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*

Herrnstein, Richard J., and Charles Murray. *Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class*
Structure in American Life (1994)
Patterson, James T. Restless Giant: The United States from Watergate to Bush v. Gore (2007)
I bought this to help me in AP United States History, and it definitely prepared me for the exam. It's much more concise than most school textbooks. My dad, a former APUSH teacher himself, recommended it to me and recommends it to all other APUSH students.
The story of the United States begins with the thirteen colonies which by the late 18th century had 2.5 million people. In its struggle towards independence, the Declaration of Independence led to the American Revolution in 1776. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) and other politicians presented the people a form of relief in what was called the New Deal. This brought in various types of programs that included relief, recovery, and reform. Unfortunately, all this did was realign the political landscape that produced the Democratic Party, big political machines in the major cities, so-called intellectuals, and the white south. France’s territories were divided into five colonies, Acadia (part of present day Quebec), Canada, Hudson Bay, Louisiana, and Newfoundland. Colonization by Britain.