John Reed	*Ten Days that Shook the World*	The Russian Revolution	• The book portrays Trotsky as the hero of the October Revolution and mentions Stalin only twice.
Judith Edwards	*Lenin and the Russian Revolution in World History*	Lenin's Role in the Russian Revolution	• A history of the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917 with an emphasis on Lenin's life and his role in the formation, rise, and ultimate triumph of the Bolsheviks.
Ted Gottfried	*The Stalinist Empire: The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union*	Stalin's Soviet Union	• Covering nine decades, he focuses on the oppressive Soviet regime, which brought forth a feeling of terror and betrayal to its people.
Vasily Grossman	*Life and Fate*	Stalin's Soviet Union	• Grossman criticizes Stalinism, in particular collectivization and the treatment of the peasants in the Ukraine.
Martin McCauley	*Stalin and Stalinism*	Stalin's Soviet Union	• McCauley analyzes the usage of terror and killing under Stalin in order to make the Soviet Union an industrialized modern nation.
Robert Conquest	*The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thrities*	Stalin's Soviet Union	• The author is giving credit for expanding the Great Purge beyond the Moscow Show Trials and coining the phrase "Great Terror". • Conquest included the mass executions of all political adversaries and death through starvation as part of Stalin's Great Terror.
Isaac Deutscher	*Stalin: A Political Biography*	Stalin's Soviet Union	• The author commended Stalin for building socialism but said it deferred from Marxism, Leninism, and Trotskyism. • Deutscher compares Stalin to Robespierre and Napoleon. • Stalin focused his entire life around becoming the ruler and eventual dictator of the Soviet Union.
Roy Medvedev	*Let History Judge: The Origins and Consequences of Stalinism*	Stalin's Soviet Union	• Medvedev is critical of Stalin's leadership and promoted a return to Leninism. • He claimed that Stalin was a weak leader who made terrible mistakes at the mercy of the naive Russian population.

Henry Kissinger	*On Diplomacy*	Causes of World War II & Cold War Politics	• It is a history of international relations and foreign diplomacy. • Kissinger focuses upon the concepts of Realpolitik and its usage in international diplomacy. • Kissinger also focuses on the ongoing battle in Washington during the Nixon years over the foreign policies of real politick and the concept of Wilsonian diplomacy.
Allan Bullock	*Hitler: A Study in Tyranny*	Hitler's Germany	• Bullock gives an in-depth evaluation of the role Hitler played in the history of the Third Reich, and of the talents that enabled him to secure and hold on to power. • Bullock focuses on the psychological makeup of Hitler including why he hated the Jews.
Daniel Goldhagen	*Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*	Hitler's Germany	• Goldhagen refutes the idea that those who carried out the genocide of Jews were primarily SS or Nazi party members. He argues that most perpetrators ordinary Germans. • The "Final Solution" was also ordinary Germans who embraced anti-Semitism.
Christopher Browning	*Ordinary Germans or Ordinary Men? A Reply to the Critics*	Hitler's Germany	• Browning argues that most of the participants in the Holocaust were not German and that many victims were not Jewish.
Ian Kershaw	*The 'Hitler Myth': Image and Reality in the Third Reich*	Hitler's Germany	• Kershaw argues that the source of Hitler's popularity and ability to lead the German people actually lies in certain social and political values among the Germans which Hitler took advantage of.
Edleff H. Schwaab	*Hitler's Mind: A Plunge Into Madness*	Hitler's Mentality	• A comprehensive analysis of Hitler's psychology. • One of the greatest impacts on Hitler's mentality was the German surrender during World War I.

Lloyd C. Gardner	*Spheres of Influence: The Great Powers Partition Europe, From Munich to Yalta*	Causes of the Cold War	• Gardner looks at the negotiations among the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union that partitioned Europe. • The British were willing to scarify Eastern Europe to avoid war. • The spheres of influence agreed to at Yalta resulted in the Cold War, which brought temporary security through the threat of annihilation.
Gar Alperovitz	*The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb*	Causes of the Cold War	• The author claims that by leaving the Soviets out of the Manhattan Project, relations became too strained that they could not be healed. • By using the atomic bomb on Japan, it prevented the Soviets from expanding their borders in the Asian world.
David Holloway	*Stalin and the Bomb: The Soviet Union and Atomic Energy, 1939-1956*	The Arms Race	• Stalin's desire for an atomic weapon could not be slowed. • The Soviet military had no sense as to how horrifying atomic technology could be. • Soviet leaders were slow to recognize U.S. wartime progress in atomic research.
John Lewis Gaddis	*Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy*	US Foreign Diplomacy During the Cold War	• Gaddis critically analyzes George F. Kennan's strategy of containment and NSC-68. • Gaddis concludes that Reagan more than any other Cold War president understood the containment policy best.
George Kennan (X)	*The Sources of Soviet Conduct*	US Foreign Diplomacy During the Cold War	• Kennan wrote that by ending up in a financial arms race with the Soviet Union, the Soviets would eventually go bankrupt. • He is considered to be the father of containment.

Barrington Moore	*Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World*	Latin American Societies and Revolutions	• Moore examines the paths to modernity by concentrating on the emergence of democracy, fascism, and communism. He argues that each path to modernization is characterized by a revolution. • The most important relationship is between the aristocracy and the state. In places where the aristocracy is weak, the potential for peasant revolution is great.
E. Bradford Burns	*Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History*	Latin American Societies and Revolutions	• An outline of the region's history with an emphasis on regional needs. • It focuses on the uniqueness of the poor inhabiting rich lands and the battle between the economic classes.
James C. Scott	*Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*	Latin American Societies and Revolutions	• Scott examines the causes of the peasant revolts in Burma and Vietnam in the early 1930s. Peasant rebellions are directly linked to their subsistence way of life.
Stanley Karnow	*Vietnam: A History*	The Vietnam War	• He analyzes the Vietnam War from its causes at the end of World War II, to the takeover of South Vietnam by Communist North Vietnam. • He assesses the conflict from both a political and military standpoint. • He exposes the corruption and lack of direction by military and political leaders in the US and South Vietnam
Thomas G. Paterson	*Meeting the Communist Threat: Truman to Reagan*	Impact of Politics on the Home Front	• He explains how Americans were led to believe that the Communist threat in the last half 20th century was worse than it actually was. • The exaggeration of a communist threat has had a long lasting, negative impact on foreign affairs and relations.
Howard Zinn	*A People's History of the United States: 1492 to Present*	Impact of Politics on the Home Front	• Zinn writes a complete history of the United States through the eyes of minority groups (women, blacks, Native Americans). • While not officially classified as a Marxist, Zinn does write from the view of the masses.