
The Arab-Israeli conflict is one of the most emotion-laden, controversial phenomena in modern history. Too often, the way that American students learn about the Arab-Israeli conflict is through propaganda spread through social media channels, faculty with political agendas, or campus rallies siding with one faction or the other. Educators have an ethical responsibility to provide foundational information about this conflict in a straightforward, neutral manner, ideally from a concise, authoritative source. Dr. Priscilla Roberts’ reference guide to the Arab-Israeli conflict can easily fill this niche.

Roberts is a history professor at the University of Hong Kong specializing in twentieth-century international history, Asian-Western relations, and Anglo-American foreign policy. Her research background gives her the required context to present information about the Arab-Israeli conflict in an objective, factual manner. The list of contributors selected to collaborate on this publication include researchers of history, criminal justice, military history, international studies, and Middle Eastern studies.

This single compact volume—a condensed version of the massive four-volume Encyclopedia of the Arab-Israeli Conflict: A Political, Social, and Military History edited by Spencer and Roberts (ABC-CLIO, 2008)—contains four sections. First, Roberts lays out a general overview of the Arab-Israeli conflict, its causes, and its consequences. Then she provides forty-nine reference entries covering the most important countries, people, events, and organizations involved in the conflict. Each entry includes an extensive further reading section of related scholarly books and journal articles. Documents referenced in the entries are provided in the “Primary Source Documents” section, which includes the online sources where readers can access the original texts in full. Last but not least, the appendix provides a special section that specifically addresses the historical dilemmas of the conflict, as well as a chronology of events, selected bibliography, and a list of contributors that include researchers from American and Canadian universities and the United States military.

At this time, no other broad yet well-researched survey of the Arab-Israeli conflict exists as a single-volume reference resource. For those libraries that do not have Spencer and Roberts’ encyclopedia set, this single volume resource would pair well with The Encyclopedia of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (ed. Rubenberg, Lynne Reine Publishers, 2010), a three volume set, that provides other details of the conflict such as Israeli laws in the Occupied territories and Palestinian school textbooks that indoctrinate students in anti-Semitism and terrorist activity.

Arab-Israeli Conflict: The Essential Reference Guide would be appropriate for high school, academic, and large public library collections. It would also make a solid textbook for students taking introductory courses on modern Israel or Palestine.


Greenwood has launched a new series, Daily Life through Artifacts, which acts as companion of sorts to its Daily Life Series. It is intended to teach students to use material culture with primary sources to investigate historical life and societies. Artifacts from Ancient Rome is the first published volume in the series. Its author, Dr. James B. Tschen-Emmons, is a former special collections librarian, now historian and anthropologist, who teaches history at North Idaho College.

The volume itself presents black and white pictures of artifacts from ancient Rome grouped in categories by topics such as communications and record keeping, entertainment, household items, and religion and funerary practices. Dr. Tschen-Emmons has chosen several representative items for each category and gives a brief introduction and description, followed by a section explaining the significance of the item in Roman society. Sidebars give excerpts from Pliny the Elder, Livy, Quintillian, and other Roman historians and commentaries translated into English, putting the artifacts into contemporary context and tying material culture to primary resources. There is a brief introduction on the history of Rome and a chapter on “How to evaluate artifacts,” which aids students in interpreting and analyzing artifacts and using them to explain Roman life, culture, and customs.

This volume was intended for high school and undergraduate students, and the format reflects this. Text is large and easy to read, and the vocabulary should be easily understandable for these groups. Each entry also has a further information section at the end, which should aid students in finding more in-depth information if they require it. It is a shame that the photographs of the artifacts themselves are in black and white, as color would be more visually appealing and would give readers a clearer idea of how the artifacts appear.

Teaching students how material culture can inform and shape societies, and vice-versa, is a difficult task. The volumes in these series are an interesting attempt to tie the interpretation of the artifacts of a culture to the primary sources available, helping students learn not only analysis and interpretation techniques, but also how to use the primary record. For