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KEY=NORTH - NICOLE GABRIELLE

King William's War

The First Contest for North America, 1689-1697

King William's War encompassed several proxy wars being fought by the English and the French through their native allies: the Beaver Wars, a long running feud between the Iroquois Confederacy, New France, and New France's native allies over control of the lucrative fur trade, and the second Wabanaki War between New England colonists and the pro-French Wabanaki of Maine, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. These two conflicts officially became one with the arrival of news of a declaration of war between France and England in 1689. The next nine years saw coordinated attacks, including French assaults on Schenectady, New York, and Massachusetts, and English attacks around Montreal and on Nova Scotia. The war ended diplomatically, but started again five years later in Queen Anne's War. A riveting history full of memorable characters and events, and supported by extensive primary source material, King William's War: The First Contest for North America, 1689-1697 by Michael G. Laramie is the first book-length treatment of a war that proved crucial to the future of North America.

Colonial Forts of the Champlain and Hudson Valleys: Sentinels of Wood & Stone

Arcadia Publishing From Montreal to New York City, the rivers and lakes of the Hudson and Champlain Valleys carved a path through the primeval forests of the Northeast. The rival French and English colonies on either end built strategic strongholds there throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The establishment of Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point gave the French command over the vital Lake Champlain. The French and Indian War saw the construction of frontier forts such as the English Fort William Henry at the headwaters of Lake George. Fortifications sometimes changed hands and names, such as when French-built Fort Carillon became the famed Fort Ticonderoga after a successful English siege. Author Michael G. Laramie charts the attempts to secure the most important chain of waterways in early North America.

Queen Anne's War

The Second Contest for North America, 1702-1713

Gunboats, Muskets, and Torpedoes

Coastal South Carolina, 1861-1865

In Gunboats, Muskets, and Torpedoes: Coastal South Carolina, 1861-1865, award-winning historian Michael G. Laramie chronicles both the battle over supplying the South by sea as well as the ways this region proved to be a fertile ground for the application of new technologies. This is a companion volume to *Gunboats, Muskets, and Torpedoes: Coastal North Carolina, 1861-1865*.

Benjamin Church in King William's War

The First French and Indian War 1689 - 1697

King William's War (1689-1697) was the first in a series of bloody conflicts known collectively as the French and Indian Wars in which the two great super powers, England and France, with their Indian allies vied for control of North America. Best known for his exploits in the earlier King Philip's War (1675-1676), Benjamin Church and his English and Indian soldiers brought an end to that war by hunting down and killing Philip and capturing the Wampanoag field commander Anawan. Although he returned to civilian life, Church was called back to service-time and time again. Over the latter part of the 17th century and into the 18th Church led five expeditions against the French and Indians into northern New England and New France. Drawing from numerous sources, including Church's memoirs, Edward Lodi recounts the story of those expeditions, for which Church with his guerrilla tactics and reliance on Indian soldiers became famous as the forefather of the Rangers. The scope of King William's War was immense. Lodi includes a Chronology listing dozens of events: naval battles, the raid on Schenectady, Sir William Phips's capture of Montreal and his fiasco at Quebec, massacres in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Acadia; and a detailed Who's Who of roughly 150 individuals (French, English, Indian, Dutch, including women and children) such as Hannah Dustan, Kancamagus, Count Frontenac, Baron Castine, Madockawando, Peter Schuyler, Sarah Gerrish. with illustrations

American Indian Wars: The Essential Reference Guide

ABC-CLIO This work provides an overview of the Indian Wars from the arrival of Europeans until 1890. The work focuses primarily on Native American tribes and warriors and their role in battles and campaigns against other Native Americans and Europeans/Americans, while also including key European/American leaders and soldiers as well as treaties between Native Americans and Europeans/Americans. The introduction provides a broad overview of the Indian Wars and also considers whether the Indian Wars should be considered genocide. The bibliography focuses on the most important works published on the Indian Wars. Each entry also includes a list of references for readers to consult. The work also includes a collection of primary source documents that span the entire time period.

The European Invasion of North America

Colonial Conflict Along the Hudson-Champlain Corridor, 1609-1760

ABC-CLIO This comprehensive resource follows the pivotal and often overlooked efforts of the Iroquois Confederacy, the Dutch, the French, and the English colonies to control the strategic waterways of the Hudson-Champlain corridor from their discovery to the fall of New France. From Champlain and Hudson's initial voyages some 400 years ago, to the surrender of Montreal in 1760, *The European Invasion of North America: Colonial Conflict Along the Hudson - Champlain Corridor, 1609-1760* offers unprecedented coverage of the 150-year struggle between New World rivals along this natural invasion route--a struggle which would ultimately determine the destiny of North America. Unlike other volumes on this period, *The European Invasion of North America* includes extensive coverage from the French and Dutch as well as British perspectives, examining events in the context of larger colonial confrontations. Drawing on hundreds of firsthand accounts, it recaps political maneuvers and blunders, military successes and failures, and the remarkable people behind them all: cabinet ministers in Paris, Amsterdam, and London; colonial leaders such as Stuyvesant, Frontenac, and Montcalm; shrewd diplomats of the Iroquois Confederacy;

and soldiers and families on all sides of the conflict. It also highlights the growing friction between Britain and her American colonies, which would soon lead to a different war. 39 chronologically organized chapters ranging from the founding of New France to the conclusion of the French and Indian War 150 years later 300 primary sources, including letters, journal entries, official diplomatic and military correspondence, and other firsthand accounts Biographical sketches of key figures, including Stuyvesant, Frontenac, Shirley, Vaudreuil, Loudoun, Montcalm, and Amherst 30 maps and illustrations showing the principal figures, and the changing boundaries and the progress of major armed conflicts in the Champlain-Hudson Valleys A comprehensive index

Gunboats, Muskets, and Torpedoes

Coastal North Carolina, 1861-1865

The Clash of Arms and Technology for a Critical Region that Lasted the Entire American Civil War From the first shots at Cape Hatteras in the summer of 1861 to the fall of Fort Fisher in early 1865, the contest for coastal North Carolina during the American Civil War was crucial to the Union victory. With a clear naval superiority over the South, the North conducted blockading and amphibious operations from Virginia to Texas, including the three-hundred-mile seacoast of North Carolina. With its Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds--fed by navigable rivers that reached deep into the interior--and major Confederate port of Wilmington, the Carolina coast was essential for the distribution of foreign goods and supplies to Confederate forces in Virginia and elsewhere. If the Union was able to capture Wilmington or advance on the interior waters, they would cripple the South's war efforts. In *Gunboats, Muskets, and Torpedoes: Coastal North Carolina, 1861-1865*, award-winning historian Michael G. Laramie chronicles both the battle over supplying the South by sea as well as the ways this region proved to be a fertile ground for the application of new technologies. With the advent of steam propulsion, the telegraph, rifled cannon, repeating firearms, ironclads, and naval mines, the methods and tactics of the old wooden walls soon fell to those of this first major conflict of the industrial age. Soldiers and sailors could fire farther and faster than ever before. With rail transportation available, marches were no longer weeks but days or even hours, allowing commanders to quickly shift men and materials to meet an oncoming threat or exploit an enemy weakness. Fortifications changed to meet the challenges imposed by improved artillery, while the telegraph stretched the battlefield even further. Yet for all the technological changes, many of which would be harbingers of greater conflicts to come, the real story of this strategic coast is found in the words and actions of the soldiers and sailors who vied for this region for nearly four years. It is here, where the choices made--whether good or bad, misinformed, or not made at all--intersected with logistical hurdles, geography, valor, and fear to shape the conflict; a conflict that would ultimately set the postwar nation on track to becoming a modern naval power.

Losing America, Securing an Empire

The Rise of British Global Power in the Late 18th Century

McFarland The American Revolution is universally seen as a colossal defeat of the powerful British Empire by colonial rebels. Yet the British emerged from the conflict in better shape than the newly independent United States. After the revolution became a global conflict with the entry of France, Spain and later the Netherlands on the American side, Britain's desire to maintain prestige in Europe through dominance of her many colonies--particularly the West Indies and India--was the driving force behind British strategy. Military victories late in the war, along with retention of the rest of the empire, allowed Britain to remain a significant power. This history explores the view that Great Britain did not really "lose" the Revolutionary War.

The Encyclopedia of North American Indian Wars, 1607-1890

A Political, Social, and Military History

ABC-CLIO This encyclopedia provides a broad, in-depth, and multidisciplinary look at the causes and effects of warfare between whites and Native Americans, encompassing nearly three centuries of history.

Colonial Wars of North America, 1512-1763 (Routledge Revivals)

An Encyclopedia

Routledge First published in 1996, this encyclopedia is a comprehensive reference resource that pulls together a vast amount of material on a rich historical era, presenting it in a balanced way that offers hard-to-find facts and detailed information. The volume was the first encyclopedic account of the United States' colonial military experience. It features 650 essays by more than 130 historians, archaeologists, anthropologists, geographers, and other scholarly experts on a variety of topics that cover all of colonial America's diverse peoples. In addition to wars, battles, and treaties, analytical essays explore the diplomatic and military history of over 50 Native American groups, as well as Dutch, English, French, Spanish, and Swiss colonies. It's the first source to consult for the political activities of an Indian nation, the details about the disposition of forces in a battle, or the significance of a fort to its size, location, and strength. In addition to its reference capabilities, the book's detailed material has been, and will continue to be highly useful to students as a supplementary text and as a handy source for reporters and papers.

The Colonial Wars, 1689-1762

University of Chicago Press A fascinating look at over seventy years of fighting in the American colonies—as France, England, and Spain tried to stake their claims in the New World. Although the colonial wars consisted of almost continuous raids and skirmishes between the English and French colonists and their Indian allies and enemies, they can be separated into four major conflicts, corresponding to four European wars of which they were, in varying degrees, a part: King William's War (1689-97) (War of the League of Augsburg); Queen Anne's War (1702-13) (War of the Spanish Succession); King George's War (1744-48) (War of the Austrian Succession); and The French and Indian War (1755-62) (Seven Years' War). This book chronicles the events of these wars, summarizing the struggle for empire in America among France, England, and Spain. He indicates how the colonists applied the experience they gained from fighting Indians to their engagements with European powers. And what they learned from the colonial wars, they translated into a political philosophy that led to independence and self-government.

The Brief American Pageant: A History of the Republic, Volume I

Cengage Learning Say goodbye to boring history readings. Through colorful anecdotes, first-person quotations and the authors' signature wit, Kennedy/Cohen/O'Mara/Piehl's **THE BRIEF AMERICAN PAGEANT: A HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC** has earned the reputation as one of the most popular, effective and entertaining U.S. history texts. Its concise and vivid chronological narrative focuses on the central themes and great public debates that have dominated American history. The 10th edition provides expanded emphasis on the international context of numerous developments in U.S. history, Native American history, Black historical figures, the Roaring '20s, post-World War II movements for racial justice, privacy issues in the digital age and more. In addition, a variety of study tools help maximize your success -- including MindTap's anywhere, anytime digital learning solutions. **Important Notice:** Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The Brief American Pageant: A History of the Republic

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chronological narrative focuses on the central themes and great public debates that have dominated American history. The 10th edition provides expanded emphasis on the international context of numerous developments in U.S. history, Native American history, Black historical figures, the Roaring '20s, post-World War II civil rights and movements for racial justice, privacy and security issues in the digital age and more. In addition, a variety of study tools help maximize your success. Also available in the following split options: Volume I: To 1877 (Chapters 1-22), ISBN: 9780357661536; Volume II: Since 1865 (Chapters 22-41), ISBN: 9780357661543. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Taxation of American Indians in Michigan

Murder & Mayhem in Essex County

Arcadia Publishing "The importance of the area to early America . . . make the book a must-read for anyone interested in the dark side of New England history" (Early American Crime). The idea of a criminal record originated in the early seventeenth century when the magistrates of the Massachusetts Bay Colony began recording dates, places, victims and criminals. Despite, or perhaps because of, the strict code of the Puritans, some early settlers earned quite the rap sheet that landed them either in the stocks or at the end of a noose. With biting wit and an eye for the macabre, local author Robert Wilhelm traces the first documented cases of murder and mayhem in Essex County, Massachusetts. Discover the story of Hannah Duston's revenge on her Abenaki Indian captors, why the witchcraft hysteria hung over Salem and Andover and how Rachel Wall made her living as a pirate. Decide for yourself whether the accused are guilty or if history lends itself to something else entirely. Includes photos!

American Civics Handbook

Containing a Brief Outline of American Civil Government and United States History

Out of Many

Prentice Hall The Out of Many Teaching and Learning Classroom Edition tells the story of the distinctly American character, built upon the ideal of local and cultural diversity. Carefully considering the complex social, political, and historical interactions that shape America's history, the narrative unfolds around one promise--to celebrate the differences that will always define America. Still acclaimed for its scholarship, the new edition adds deep discussion, striking photos, and demonstrative features designed to portray the rich cultural and ethnic diversity that characterizes the United States' heritage.

The Encyclopedia of North American Colonial Conflicts to 1775: L-Z

HarperCollins Christian Publishing "Covers all major wars and conflicts in North America from the late-15th to mid-18th centuries, with discussions of key battles, diplomatic efforts, military technologies, and strategies and tactics ... [E]xplores the context for conflict, with essays on competing colonial powers, every major Native American tribe, all important political and military leaders, and a range of social and cultural issues."--Publisher's Web site.

The Oxford Handbook of Peaceful Change in International Relations

Oxford University Press "Abstract: With the rapid rise of China and the relative decline of the United States, the topic of power transition conflicts is back in popular and scholarly attention. The discipline of International Relations offers much on why violent power transition conflicts occur, yet very few substantive treatments exist on why and how peaceful changes happen in world politics. This Handbook is the first comprehensive treatment of the subject of peaceful change in International Relations. It contains some 41 chapters, all

written by scholars from different theoretical and conceptual backgrounds examining the multi-faceted dimensions of this subject. In the first part, key conceptual and definitional clarifications are offered and in the second part, papers address the historical origins of peaceful change as an International Relations subject matter during the Inter-War, Cold War, and Post-Cold War eras. In the third part, each of the IR theoretical traditions and paradigms in particular Realism, liberalism, constructivism and critical perspectives and their distinct views on peaceful change are analyzed. In the fourth part papers tackle the key material, ideational and social sources of change. In the fifth part, the papers explore selected great and middle powers and their foreign policy contributions to peaceful change, realizing that many of these states have violent past or tend not to pursue peaceful policies consistently. In part six, the contributors evaluate the peaceful change that occurred in the world's key regions. In the final part, the editors address prospective research agenda and trajectories on this important subject matter. Keywords: Peaceful Change; War; Security; International Relations Theory; Sources of Change; Systemic Theory; Realism; Liberalism; Constructivism; Critical Theories"--

Arms for Empire

A Military History of the British Colonies in North America, 1607-1763

New York : Macmillan Company ; London : Collier-Macmillan Publishers The Genesis of the American Military Tradition; The Opening Stages of Armed Conflict, 1622-1689; The Anglo-French Struggle Begins: King Williams War, 1689-1697; The Struggle Resumes: Queen Annes War, 1702-1713; "Cold War" Eighteenth-Century Style, 1713-1738; The War of the 1740s; Problems of a Military Era; Dangerous Interlude, 1748-1754; The Climactic Struggle for Empire: First Phase, 1755-1757; The Climactic Struggle for Empire: Second Phase, 1758-1760; The Transition to Peace and Revolution.

Events that Changed America Through the Seventeenth Century

Greenwood Publishing Group Provides information on such events as the founding of St. Augustine, the arrival of the first African slaves in 1619, and the 1692 Salem witch trials.

The New Larned History for Ready Reference, Reading and Research

The Actual Words of the World's Best Historians, Biographers and Specialists: a Complete System of History for All Uses, Extending to All Countries and Subjects and Representing the Better and Newer Literature of History

The American Colonies

From Settlement to Independence

W. W. Norton & Company Traces the European development and exploitation of the New World and the steady growth of the American colonies toward a national identity

We Could Perceive No Sign of Them Failed Colonies in North America, 1526-1689

The Story of the Many Ill-Fated Attempts by Europeans to Create Permanent Settlements in the New World The nations of the modern Americas began as successful colonies, but not all colonies succeeded, and the margin between colonies that survived and those that failed was small. Both contribute to our understanding of the ordeals of the Europeans who first settled in the New World and of the Native Americans who had to interact with them, but with the exception of the famous lost Roanoke colony, the failed colonies of North America remain largely unknown except to specialists in colonial history. The Spanish and French repeatedly attempted to colonize parts of Georgia, Florida, and Virginia, while the Dutch, French, and English sought to establish permanent settlements along the northern waterways of the New World. The greatest problem faced by every colony was the specter of starvation. Native Americans gave food to newly arrived colonists, but such generosity could not endure. Indigenous people soon realized that colonists of every nationality were prepared to make war against Native peoples, conquer, subjugate, and even massacre whole communities unless they were cooperative and offered no resistance to the intrusion into their territory. In response, Native Americans withheld aid or resorted to retaliatory violence, dooming many European settlements. In *We Could Perceive No Sign of Them: Failed Colonies in North America, 1526-1689*, historians David MacDonald and Raine Waters tell the fascinating stories of the many attempts to establish a European foothold in the New World, from the first Spanish colony in 1526 on the coast of Georgia to the final disastrous French endeavors near the arctic. Using primary source texts, the authors synthesize the shared experiences of Europeans to better understand the very fine line between success and failure and the varieties of Native American responses.

The American Journey

A History of the United States Combined Volume

Prentice Hall Written in a clear, engaging style with a straightforward chronological organization, *The American Journey* introduces readers to the key features of American political, social, and economic history. This new edition focuses more closely on the theme of the American journey, showing that our attempt to live up to and with our ideals is an ongoing process that has become ever more inclusive of different groups and ideas. Covering the period of Reconstruction after the Civil War to the present, and including the events of 9/11/2001, prominent coverage is given to politics, religion and the Great Wars. Hundreds of maps, graphs, and illustrations help readers absorb history and bring it to life. For those interested in a comprehensive study of post-Civil War U.S. history that is presented in a flowing, lively narrative.

Encyclopedia of American Indian Wars, 1492-1890

W. W. Norton & Company Provides descriptions of events, individuals, cultural groups, and geographic locations related to any military conflict between Native Americans and Europeans or their descendents

Almanac of American Military History

ABC-CLIO This almanac provides a comprehensive, chronological overview of all American military history, serving as the standard reference work of its type. * Biographies of 270 key individuals in American military history * Over 50 documents with introductions * 200 charts

Imperialism and Expansionism in American History: A Social, Political, and Cultural Encyclopedia and Document Collection [4 volumes]

A Social, Political, and Cultural Encyclopedia and Document Collection

ABC-CLIO This four-volume encyclopedia chronicles the historical roots of the United States' current military dominance, documenting its growth from continental expansionism to hemispheric hegemony to global empire. • **Overviews the history of American imperialism through chronologically arranged entries that are multidisciplinary, incisively written, and informed by the latest scholarship** • **Covers issues ranging from the fur trade of the frontier era to today's complex engagement in the Middle East and Africa** • **Shares key insights on the intersection of popular culture with the projection of U.S. military power** • **Includes background material and an extensive selection of primary documents that will help students practice critical reading, thinking, and writing skills** • **Features numerous photos, illustrations, and sidebars that enliven the text and engage students in participatory learning**

History Made Visible

United States History with Synchronic Charts, Maps and Statistical Diagrams

Indentured Migration and the Servant Trade from London to America, 1618-1718

'There is Great Want of Servants'

Oxford University Press The key role played by indentured servants in the settlement and development of the English colonies in the West Indies and the North American mainland in the first century of English colonization has been overshadowed by interest in the much larger later trade in African slaves. 'There is Great Want of Servants' provides the first full examination of the English trade in indentured servants, which delivered the majority of an estimated 457,000 white people who migrated to the American colonies before 1720. English colonisation intended to create 'new Englands out of England' - to enlarge trade and plantation - but settlement required people to work the land. Labour had to be transported over 4,000 miles of threatening ocean in a new system of indentured servitude, in which people paid for their transportation and keep, with four years of unpaid service for adults, and more for children and adolescents. The system was not benign, neither in the sugar plantations of the West Indies and the tobacco plantations of Maryland and Virginia, nor at the centre of the trade in London and in other ports such as Bristol. Merchants, procurers, and masters of ships often used illicit methods to recruit servants as human cargo. Measures to reduce spiriting by making the offence a felony punishable by hanging, or registering servants in new offices, had little effect. The 1718 Transportation Act eased servant recruitment, but when wars in 1689-1697 and 1702-1713 disrupted the supply of servants, and demand for the addictive products of the sugar and tobacco colonies soared in Britain and Europe, white servants were increasingly substituted by African chattel slaves.

New American History and Government Series for Teachers and Students

Wars of the Age of Louis XIV, 1650-1715: An Encyclopedia of Global Warfare and Civilization

An Encyclopedia of Global Warfare and Civilization

ABC-CLIO Dominated by the ambitions of France's King Louis XIV, Europe in the years 1650-1715 witnessed a series of wars from which emerged many of the theories, practices, and technologies that characterize modern warfare. During this period, European armies evolved modern ideas of army organization and military leadership, as well as modern views of campaign strategy and battle tactics. As European soldiers and colonists moved into Asia, the Middle East, and the Americas, the practice or influence of their military techniques and ideas also affected wars fought in those places. In this volume's 1000 plus entries, an award-winning author of reference works on international relations and war describes and defines important events, technologies, and individuals from this seminal period of global military history.

The American Revolution

Greenwood Publishing Group This well-rounded reference source on America's war for independence features essays, biographies, and primary documents.

Chronicles of Border Warfare, Or, A History of the Settlement by the Whites of North-western Virginia and of the Indian Wars and Massacres in that Section of the State, with Reflections, Anecdotes, &c

By Wind and Iron

Naval Campaigns in the Champlain Valley, 1665-1815

Westholme Pub Llc For more than 150 years, the natural invasion route along the waterways of the Champlain and Richelieu valleys into northeastern North America was among the most fiercely contested in the history of the continent. Whether the French and their Indian allies attacking British forts and settlements during the Seven Years' War, the American Continentals striking north into Canada during the American Revolution, or the British battling French and later American forces in these wars and the War of 1812, it was clear to policy makers in Quebec, London, Paris, Philadelphia, and Washington that whoever controlled this corridor and its lakes and rivers, controlled the heart of the continent. In *By Wind and Iron: Naval Campaigns in the Champlain Valley, 1665-1815*, Michael G. Laramie details the maritime history of this region from the first French fortifications along the Richelieu River in the late seventeenth century through the tremendous American victory over the British at the Battle of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain in 1814. Using period letters, journals, and other primary source materials, the author examines the northeastern waterways and their tributaries within the framework of the soldiers and sailors who faced the perils of the campaigns, while at the same time clarifying the key role played by this region in the greater struggle for North America and American independence. In support of the narrative, the book also contains appendices that include after action reports from various fleet commanders, tables of fleet strengths, additional battle maps, a glossary, and a dictionary of lake warships with notes on vessel types, typical armament, construction, deployment, and fates.

Calculated Values

Finance, Politics, and the Quantitative Age

Harvard University Press Modern political culture features a deep-seated faith in the power of numbers. But quantitative evidence has not always been revered, as William Deringer shows. After the 1688 Revolution, as Britons learned to fight by the numbers, their enthusiasm for figures arose not from efforts to find objective truths but from the turmoil of politics itself.

Upon This Granite

Catholicism in New Hampshire, 1647-1997

Kevin Donovan

HIST4

Cengage Learning 4LTR Press solutions give students the option to choose the format that best suits their learning preferences. This option -- combining an easy-reference, paperback book with Chapter Review Cards -- is perfect for those students who focus on the textbook as their main course resource. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

HIST, Volume 1

Cengage Learning Learn American history YOUR Way with HIST! HIST's easy-reference, paperback textbook presents course content through visually-engaging chapters as well as Chapter Review Cards that consolidate the best review material into a ready-made study tool. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.