Ranging from Antonio Pigafetta's *Primo Viaggio*, a journal of one of Magellan's crewmembers, to the medieval chivalric romances which shaped the culture in which Magellan was so steeped and even further to the European chronicles produced centuries after the circumnavigation. Aside from these textual sources, Fernández-Armesto draws on the various clubs, awards, and businesses which have commandeered and perpetuated the myth of Magellan.

This book is for advanced students of History and historians alike, curious and dedicated readers open to a portrayal of the European explorer that abstains from current, fashionable episodes of anachronistic judgement. Fernández-Armesto urges the reader to place this explorer within the context of his own time. Ultimately, he argues that Magellan's expedition did not matter all that much. Perhaps, despite his flaws, it is Magellan's representative role in answering the call of exploration, as many of his contemporaries and successors did, that most warrants recognition. Perhaps, as Orson Welles once uttered in front of the anonymous Chartres Cathedral in his film *F is for Fake*, "a man's name doesn't matter all that much," but the spirit with which he acts does.

Robert Coronado, Jr.

Rebecca Hall. *Wake: The Hidden History of Women-Led Slave Revolts illustrated by Hugo Martínez.* New York. Simon and Schuster, 2021. Pp. 208. Hardcover $17.99.

Rebecca Hall, a trained lawyer, was working on her doctoral dissertation about the history of women-led slave revolts in the Americas and along the Trans-Atlantic trade route. As she investigated, she discovered that government institutions, archives, and the academy silenced women leaders of slave rebellions. Moreover, Hall's research shows a clear link between the trans-Atlantic slave trade and modern-day institutional racism in the United Kingdom and the U.S. The result is a graphic depiction of her quest to learn more about the women who led slave revolts. It is as much a book about Hall's challenges in her

research and personal life as it is a fascinating glimpse into the courageous women who led revolts against their enslavement.

Hall's intersectional analysis explores gendered dimensions of slave revolts while highlighting how race and class influenced women's experiences and leadership. This approach is fundamentally important given the multiple forces women of color faced in the past and continue to face in the present. This book is essential for anyone interested in understanding the complexity and diversity of resistance to slavery by challenging us to rethink our assumptions about history and leadership. Hall's work emphasizes visual narrative, hence the comic strip panels. Perhaps the most striking involved the death of a young child to prevent their enslavement. The book deftly uses instances like these akin to a cold case. The leads regarding the fate of the women are scarce, primarily due to the court neglecting to print their words on paper in the court's transcription. The book conveys how the state can effectively erase people from historical memory via their archives.

The book does a great job of allowing readers to visualize the task of research and archival scouring. For example, the New York State Municipal Archive is where Hall found court documents about slave revolts and colonial adjudication. The New York Historical Society and New York Public Library had newspapers about slave revolts in 1708, which guided Hall's research. Later Hall visited the British Museum and encountered hostile staff members who tried to hide the history of the British government's involvement in the slave trade. However, she called them on their bluff. She found a document entitled "Stowage of the British Slave Ship Brookes under the REGULATED SLAVE TRADE" addressed to the Royal African Company, connecting it to the Slave Trade Act of 1788, which regulated the maximum number of slaves on American-bound ships. Hall also tried to learn more about slave-trading businesses, Lloyd of London Insurance among them.

Hall also found remarkable, if scattered, evidence of individual enslaved women who participated in violent revolts. Moreover, she connects West African historical events to the broader Atlantic slave trade. For example, rather than submitting, West African women defended their territory from the invading

Oyo Empire, who were trying to collect slaves as tribute. Hall believes this is the possible origin of the two women, Sarah and Abigail, who faced charges in the 1708 New York slave revolt.

Wake does an excellent job showcasing the author's journey through the archives and revealing the reclusive history of women leading rebellions in colonial America against the slave trade. Hall's writing is engaging and accessible, weaving together historical research, personal anecdotes, and contemporary insights. Hugo Martínez's illustrations add an extra layer of depth and emotional impact to the stories. Hall challenges the traditional narrative of slavery and resistance. Too often, accounts of slave revolts focus on male leaders while minimizing the role of women. *Wake* corrects this oversight by showing how women's contributions were crucial to this movement's success.

David Martinez

Paul Morland. *The Human Tide: How Population Shaped the Modern World*. New York: Public Affairs, 2019. Pp. 353. Hardcover. $17.49.

Morland, an associate research fellow at Birkbeck, University of London, and a senior member at St. Antony's College, Oxford, explains the demographic ramifications of the industrial revolution. England, as the first country to escape the Malthusian Trap (a population's proclivity to outgrow its ability to feed itself) and industrialize, also experienced an unprecedented increase in population and other forms of geopolitical leverage, enabling English colonization worldwide. This phenomenon then spread east through Europe, and across oceans to many colonies until eventually culminating in post-WWII Globalization. How early a country industrialized, has had profound effects on global demography. Countries like Germany, Japan, Russia, and China had extraordinarily fast industrialization processes. The speed and power of those processes and the order in which they happened have shaped much of the last 200 years. The spread of this techno-demographic process is so influential and deemed 'The Human Tide.'