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.'

The introduction explains seeing history through a demographic lens. Beginning with a basic Hobbesian notion, that since the dawn of humankind and until quite recently, most people's lives were 'nasty, brutish and short,' a harsh dichotomy to the modern world is made. Preindustrial physical demands were so high, and the environments so dangerous that lifespans were far shorter. Exacerbating this, infant mortality was incomprehensibly high; it was normal for ½ of all infants to die before their first birthday. The agricultural and industrial revolutions are two major points in time when meaningful changes to these patterns of mortality occur. Morland takes issue with previously asserted grand theories of history, be they Hegelian (concerned with the playing out of ideological dialectics), Marxist (class antagonism), of the 'Great Man' (seeing the Civil War through Lincoln, for example), or any other persuasion. Demography, he argues, is stronger than what has been previously conjectured, at least since the industrial revolution. Statistics regarding infant mortality, birth rates, and migration patterns are a winning combination of mathematical certainty, humanistic value, and explanatory power for sociological inquiries.

The first major section explains the beginnings of modern demography in Britain around the turn of the 19th century. Their (and more broadly, Europe's) technological, and demographic success enabled global colonization; the relative demographic inversion following globalization and massive population increases in Africa, Asia, and the Americas ensured decolonization. The second half of the book follows the process of 'The Human Tide' spreading outside of Western Europe and its colonies. Demographic changes in Asia and Africa have been especially pertinent since the turn of the 20th century. The 'Green' Revolution of the 1950s was especially important, rapidly expanding their agricultural potential. With regards to sourcing, the book relies on historical censuses since around 1800 from nearly every major country on earth, especially those of the US, Germany, Russia, China, and Great Britain.

Anyone desiring familiarity with how industrialization permanently changed the world will find this book useful. Experts in the field may find it redundant, and it does assume some background knowledge; it is probably most appropriate for

undergraduate social scientists. The book is a fine example of sociology as it is largely non-ideological or politically motivated, conveying historical facts without prejudice. What predictions it does make are conservative and based on mathematics. One criticism of the work might be that it is simply a restatement of the facts rather than a novel contribution in and of itself. Even if this was true, it still has great value, as demography has been an underutilized tool in the field of academic history and this serves as a great introduction to the subdiscipline. Whatsoever any analyst conjectures, the modern world will continue to be shaped by the demographic shifts that started around the year 1800. Morland implores the field of academic history to employ more demographic methods, due to their scientific quantifiability, humanistic value, and explanatory potential throughout vast swaths of spacetime.

Kieran Black

George J. Sánchez. *Boyle Heights: How a Los Angeles Neighborhood Became the Future of American Democracy*. Oakland: University of California Press, 2021. Pp. 392. Hardcover $19.50.

Boyle Heights' history exemplifies the struggles of a racial and ethnic melting pot that has created an inclusive multicultural environment since the inception of Los Angeles. George J. Sánchez explains how this east Los Angeles community could ignore different ethnic and racial backgrounds that allowed this neighborhood to create a sense of identity and unity. The USC Professor of History and American Studies demonstrates how Boyle Heights endured social, economic, and political changes that helped illustrate a sense of togetherness. The author's parents settled in Boyle Heights during the 1950s after immigrating from Mexico, making this work a personal history of the city. Sánchez provides sufficient context to understand the origin of intermixed neighborhoods and explaining the difficult times that Jewish-Americans, Mexican- Americans, Asian-Americans, and African-Americans endured. This neighborhood's history spans