

were, of course, different degrees of involvement, not all of which was unwelcome. Many American transportation projects, for example, depended on British investment. On the other hand, many antislavery northerners demurred from allying with British visitors who spoke out against slavery. Over time, assuming the existence of a hidden British role behind every contentious issue became a habit. Politicians exploited this tendency in order to connect with voters and shape public opinion. Such charges gained added heft from the fact that, while references to Britain's involvement were exaggerated, they were often not entirely baseless.

Haynes maintains that US territorial expansion was driven in part by fears of British "encirclement." John Tyler's interest in annexing Texas, for example, was heightened by concerns that the weak republic was at risk of becoming a British satellite, and James K. Polk's interest in waging war with Mexico was intensified by reports that Great Britain had excessive control of the Mexican government and designs on California.

Americans' anxiety subsided after the war with Mexico, both because their territorial expansion was so immense and because Britons—including the Duke of Wellington—acknowledged their achievement. In the 1850s, politicians, finding that "transatlantic scapegoating" lacked its earlier resonance, became less inclined to resort to it (291). Subsequent American victories, including the nation's impressive showing at the 1851 Crystal Palace exhibition, further increased American confidence.

In *Unfinished Revolution*, Haynes convincingly demonstrates the importance of understanding Americans' complex relationship with Great Britain in order to understand the early republic and its issues. The work can serve as a model for studies of American foreign relations. It is engagingly written and effectively combines the foreign and the domestic, the cultural and the political.

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Colonization and Its Discontents: Emancipation, Emigration, and Antislavery in Antebellum Pennsylvania. By BEVERLY C. TOMEK. (New York: New York University Press, 2011. 304 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. Cloth, \$39; paper, \$24.)

Colonization and Its Discontents is an interesting and useful contribution to the ever-growing historiography of nineteenth-century American antislavery movements. Through case studies and a reexamination of secondary literature, Tomek weaves a nuanced and complicated narrative surrounding antislavery reform in Pennsylvania. Perhaps what makes Tomek's work so successful is that her book strays from the often-told story of the struggle for emancipation in

Pennsylvania. While *Colonization and Its Discontents* looks carefully at the dismantlement of slavery within the commonwealth, Tomek introduces readers to a colonization movement that was far from static. In her introduction, Tomek states that her goal was not just to describe the complexities of antislavery but also to demonstrate how colonization in Pennsylvania was anything but peripheral; according to Tomek, colonization “remained a key part of the antislavery landscape throughout the nineteenth century” (1).

Accurately depicting the early decades of the nineteenth century as hostile to black freedom, Tomek describes an antebellum Pennsylvania that was riddled with white resistance to immediate abolition. By examining the changing attitudes of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society (PAS), the Pennsylvania Colonization Society (PCS), and the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society (PASS), Tomek reveals the dark side of the gradual movement to end slavery. Focusing on colonization—an effort that was often seen as proslavery and that centered on relocating free blacks from the United States to Africa—Tomek demonstrates that this movement was an important component of antislavery efforts in Pennsylvania. Perhaps the first scholar to directly connect the PAS, PCS, and PASS, Tomek describes the early decades of antislavery as an era in which the desire to control an exploding free black community forced these groups to enact a conservative and cautious path toward emancipation.

The majority of the chapters in this book are built upon the lives and work of several well-known male Pennsylvanians. Anthony Benezet, Mathew Carey, Elliott Cresson, James Forten, Benjamin Coates, and Martin Delany serve as the main protagonists in this book, and their individual stories serve as helpful interpretive tools. At times, the structure of the book precludes an integrated conversation about Pennsylvania abolition. Perhaps this was by design, as the antislavery movement that Tomek portrays was racially segregated. African American activists spoke to different concerns and needs than did their white counterparts, and generational differences between men like James Forten and Martin Delany complicated the story of black freedom. The absence of women—both black and white—in Tomek’s work represents a weakness in an otherwise helpful addition to the historiography of the American antislavery movement.

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Sing Not War: The Lives of Union and Confederate Veterans in Gilded Age America. By JAMES MARTEN. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011. 352 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$39.95.)

By its own admission, *Sing Not War* “is not a comprehensive account of Civil War veterans” (3). Instead, James Marten offers a rich examination of the com-