

identifying and summarizing ideas, describing roles taken by specific individuals and comparing and contrasting their views, analyzing and making judgments about information in a primary source, arranging major events in chronological order, interpreting facts in a timetable to see relationships, and on and on. Students not only define terms, they also give examples that fit the definitions, and they explain how the terms are related to the Northwest Ordinance. There is no room here for sheer regurgitation of facts. Higher-level thinking skills are being developed.

Patrick's contribution to the study of the Northwest Ordinance is a superb one. With this excellent "classroom ready" set of lessons, teachers will have everything they need to teach a knowledge and understanding of this basic document in America's heritage.

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*The Life and Times of Little Turtle: First Sagamore of the Wabash.*

By Harvey Lewis Carter. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1987. Pp. xvii, 275. Illustrations, notes, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

Harvey Lewis Carter has written a much-needed biography of Little Turtle—one of the greatest yet least known Indian leaders in American history. The author ably recounts the main episodes in the life of this extraordinary Miami war chief. He explains how Little Turtle's leadership enabled the Miamis to turn back General Josiah Harmar's army as it advanced into the Old Northwest in 1790. He details Little Turtle's role in an even more important battle in 1791, when General Arthur St. Clair led yet another army into Indian country. Although outnumbered, warriors from various tribes of the region, following Little Turtle's strategy, were able to rout St. Clair's forces, killing 634 in the process—the single greatest defeat American troops ever suffered at the hands of Indians. (To put it into perspective, Custer and approximately 200 other soldiers died at the Battle of the Little Big Horn).

Following St. Clair's defeat, Little Turtle steered a path toward reconciliation with whites. He played a reluctant role in opposing General Anthony Wayne's army as it advanced into Indian country in 1793–1794 and then helped bring about a peace settlement at the Treaty of Greenville. From that point on Little Turtle, with the help of his white son-in-law, advocated a gradual policy of civilization and assimilation for the Indians. This moderate stance brought him into conflict with more militant Indians such as Tecumseh as well as with single-minded white expansionists like William Henry Harrison, Indiana's territorial governor.

Carter argues convincingly that had the Jeffersonians in charge of the federal government lived up to their rhetoric and ideals, the

Indians' story in the Old Northwest might have turned out for the better. As it was, the unbridled expansionism of land-hungry whites undermined any hopes for peace and led to destructive Indian-white warfare before and during the War of 1812.

Although Carter's book is well researched and written, it suffers from one of the main problems inherent in writing Indian history and biographies. The Indian subject has left no written accounts from which to work. As a result, as Carter himself admits in the preface, the book's "emphasis more often falls upon the times than upon the man" (p. xii). Despite that drawback, Carter's work is a fine addition to knowledge of American Indian history, frontier history, and the history of Indiana.

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*Visions of Harmony: A Study in Nineteenth-Century Millenarianism.* By Anne Taylor. (New York: Clarendon Press/Oxford University Press, 1987. Pp. 285. Map, illustrations, notes, select bibliography, index. \$46.00.)

The unique role played by New Harmony as the site for two distinct attempts at utopia has attracted the attention of such able scholars as Karl J. R. Arndt, Arthur Bestor, Donald E. Pitzer, and William E. Wilson. To their works readers can add, with reservations, this book by Anne Taylor, previously the biographer of Laurence Oliphant. Taylor's particular strength lies in her portraits of George Rapp, Robert Owen, William Maclure, Frances Wright, and a few of the other fantastic folk who dreamed of an earthly heaven on the banks of the Wabash River. In general, she tells an interesting tale rather well grounded in primary sources. Although she concentrates on the Owenite period at New Harmony between 1824 and 1828, her narrative extends from late-eighteenth century Germany to mid-nineteenth century America by way of the British Isles, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C.

The most distinctive characteristic of Taylor's work is its debunking tendency to explain the behavior of men like Rapp and Owen principally in terms of egotism and self-interest. She portrays Robert Owen, the central figure in the narrative, basically as "a speculative, scheming, mischievous man"—the words of John Quincy Adams used as the title of her fourth chapter—who misrepresented his administration at New Lanark and who at New Harmony seemed mainly interested in turning other people's dreams into ready cash for himself. In her tenth chapter, "The Lord Proprietor"—a title also derived from one of Owen's many critics—she attributes his disastrous decision to rush the infant experiment prematurely into its mature stage to his desire to force a profitable