

SOURCES

specific authors like Ramsey Campbell and Peter Straub, folklore like Bloody Mary and pop culture references like *Ghostbusters* and Casper. Articles range in length from one to four and a half pages, supply basic information, and generally conclude with “see also” references. There is an unannotated bibliography.

It is difficult to find any work with the same scope. Matt Cardin's *Ghosts, Spirits, and Psychics: The Paranormal from Alchemy to Zombies* (ABC-CLIO, 2015) contains 121 articles but is focused mainly on paranormal phenomena, encounters, famous people, and institutions, like J. B. Rhine's extrasensory perception experiments at Duke University. Also, the articles in Pulliam and Fonseca's book are more scholarly and contain recommended sources for additional reading.

The topic of ghosts is very popular with teens, tweens, and adults. This work is appropriate for high school, community college, and public libraries. I recommend it highly.—*Dona J. Helmer, Librarian, Anchorage School District, Anchorage, Alaska*

Great Events in Religion: An Encyclopedia of Pivotal Events in Religious History. Edited by Florin Curta and Andrew Holt. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2017. 3 vols. Acid free \$310 (ISBN 978-1-61069-565-7). E-book available (978-1-61069-566-4), call for pricing.

Designed to be comprehensive in its scope, this set covers major religious events from remote prehistory (ca. 60,000 BC) to the highly contemporaneous (AD 2014). Taken together, the editors have done an admirable job in choosing topics to cover and in compiling a highly readable, informative, and thought-provoking compilation. The first volume covers the period of prehistory to AD 600 and includes entries for topics as diverse as the first burials that indicate a belief in an afterlife found in Shanidar Cave, Iraq (ca. 60,000 BC), the discovery of the oldest human-made place of worship at Göbekli Tepe in modern Turkey (tenth millennium BC), the ritual use of alcohol (ca. third millennium BC), the founding of Buddhism (sixth to fourth centuries BC), the Roman conquest of Judaea in 63 BC, the conversion of Saul (Saint Paul) in AD 34, the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451, and the papacy of Gregory the Great (reigned AD 590–604). Volume 2 covers from AD 600 to 1450, thus encompassing the Middle Ages in the West, the rise of Islam in the Middle East, the growth of Christian monasticism, the crusades, the development of the first universities in Europe, and the lives of Joan of Arc and Jan Hus. The final volume covers from 1450 to the present, starting with the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks and ending with the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS, ISIL, or Daesh) in 2014. In between are articles on the Roman Inquisition (1542–present), Francis Xavier's mission to Japan (1549), Martin Luther and the start of the reformation (1517), the publication of the King James Bible (1611), the publication of the Book of Mormon (1830), the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls (1947), Vatican Council II (1962–65), and the Yom Kippur War (1973).

The almost 450 individual articles range from one to five pages in length and were written by over one hundred contributors, representing a wide variety of disciplines and many countries. Each entry includes “see also” references to related articles and a short bibliography of mainly recent works. The references are compiled into a comprehensive bibliography at the end of each volume, although a spot check revealed that some items from the individual entries did not make it into the bibliography. A comprehensive index for the set can be found at the end of the third volume. The index is an essential feature of the set since the entries are arranged in chronological order. Thus, to find entries on specific topics whose time frame is unknown, the reader must use the index. The reader must be cautious, however, since the index does display some quirks. For example, there is no cross reference from the entry on “Mohammad (prophet)” to the more expansive entry on “Muhammad (prophet, Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allah).” Each volume also provides an alphabetical list of entries, but this can be less than helpful since the entry titles often obscure the topic. For example, instead of an entry on the Book of Mormon, the entry is entitled, “Publication of the Book of Mormon.”

Although many of the topics included in this set can readily be found in other resources, their compilation into such a handy, chronologically ordered format is compelling. Since the history of religion also mirrors history in general, this set will be extremely helpful especially for students in liberal arts colleges and seminaries and for those universities with specialties in history, the history of religion, and religious studies.—*Gregory A. Crawford, Interim Director, School of Humanities, Penn State Harrisburg, Middletown, Pennsylvania*

How Animals Think and Feel: An Introduction to Non-Human Psychology. By Ken Cheng. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2016. 294 p. Acid free \$46.40 (ISBN 978-1-4408-3714-2). E-book available (978-1-4408-3715-9), call for pricing.

This affordable single-volume work is the first book by Dr. Ken Cheng of McQuarie University, who has published many journal articles on animal behavior on a variety of species in the past thirty years. Cheng's experience as an accomplished researcher and professor is evident in his readable, well-researched, and entertaining writing. *How Animals Think and Feel* features nine chapters that focus on topics related to animal cognition and emotions. In addition, there are nine case studies of animals that reflect a diverse representation of animals, from jumping spiders to apes, with a concluding chapter putting human cognition and emotion into the context of animal behavior. A key feature of this book are the debates featured in some chapters featuring multiple researchers from universities across the world discussing topics as diverse as “How Important Is the Actual Information Conveyed through Animal Communication” to “What Is Special about Humans?”. One of the strengths of *How Animals Think and Feel* is Cheng's ability to remain on

topic while also acknowledging larger concerns, which is most evident in the chapter on honeybees, which provides the problematic context of the decreasing number of bees due to environmental issues, while spending most of the chapter on the social structure of bees and hives. Although it is clear in Cheng's writing that the topics are well researched, a weak point is the lack of extensive references, with only four pages of references included at the end of the book, and no references in-text.

How Animals Think and Feel is a positive addition to reference works related to animal behavior. *Animal Behavior: How and Why Animals Do the Things They Do* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), edited by Ken Yasukawa, is an excellent work covering all of animal behavior, and does not have the same focus on emotions and thinking. The *Encyclopedia of Animal Behavior* (Elsevier, 2010), edited by Michael Breed and Janice Moore, is an essential reference work on this topic, but is already in need of an update in this quickly evolving field. There are many recent positively reviewed monographs on animal emotion and thought. Virginia Morell's *Animal Wise: The Thoughts and Emotions of Our Fellow Creatures* (Crown, 2014) is an excellent book on this topic, but Morell's approach as a science writer differs from Dr. Cheng's approach, which is academic but accessible enough that a beginning undergraduate or high school student can easily understand his writing. Carl Safina's 2015 *Beyond Words: What Animals Think and Feel* (Henry Holt) is an excellent title that expertly covers the same content and focuses on elephants, whales, and wolves. Acclaimed biologist Frans de Waal's *Are We Smart Enough to Know How Smart Animals Are?* (Norton, 2016) is another excellent work worth adding to any animal behavior collection. There are many recent excellent books about the cognition and emotions of specific species of animals from birds to elephants to fish. All of the aforementioned books are excellent, and represent a growing academic field producing many recent high quality major works. Although *How Animals Think and Feel* does not add significant new information on these topics, this title could serve not only as a reference work but also as a well-developed introductory textbook, which makes this a good accessible addition for libraries owning other recent titles in this area. Recommended for high school and undergraduate libraries—Shannon Pritting, *Library Director, SUNY Polytechnic Institute, Utica, New York*

The Mongol Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia. Edited by Timothy May. Empires of the World. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 2 vols. Acid free \$198 (ISBN 978-1-61069-339-4). E-book available (978-61069-340-0), call for pricing.

Timothy May is a scholar and historian of the Mongol Empire, and currently is the Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Letters at the University of North Georgia. As the editor and main contributing author of the *The Mongol Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia*, it is his hope that this reference

source “will lay a foundation for further investigation” (xiii). As he explains in the preface, “With an empire the size of the Mongol Empire, invariably something must be omitted. Two volumes are simply not enough to include everything that could be included” (xiii). That being said, May and the eighteen contributors did a remarkable job of addressing the broad and complex subject of Mongolian history from the twelfth through fifteenth centuries, and created an encyclopedia that is all-encompassing and full of very rich and interesting history.

The 192 entries are organized into eight topical sections. Volume 1 contains the “Government and Politics,” “Organization and Administration,” “Individuals,” and “Groups and Organizations” sections; volume 2 includes “Key Events,” “Military,” “Objects and Artifacts,” and “Key Places” sections. Each section provides an “Overview Essay,” which introduces the topic and how it relates to the Mongol Empire, and the entries are arranged alphabetically under each section.

Each article is accompanied by “see also” cross-references that direct the reader to related topics in the encyclopedia and a short bibliography of suggestions for further reading. Both volumes include a comprehensive index and volume 2 contains a glossary and fifteen-page bibliography. Volume 2 also contains forty-eight brief primary documents spanning the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, beginning with the Arab historian Ibn al-Athir's early-thirteenth-century report of the “Mongol Invasion of the Islamic World,” and concluding with an “Account of the Battle of the Ugra River from the Nikonian Chronicle (1480).” Fifteen of the primary documents are Marco Polo's descriptions of his travels to Mongolia in the thirteenth century.

The “Individuals” section highlights twenty-nine key figures who “demonstrate not only their own importance within the Mongol Empire but also how historians of the empire have emphasized them” (volume 1, 124). Five of the notable rulers or khans (Chagatai, Chinggis, Khubilai, Mongke, and Tolui) are represented, as well as four khatuns, or female nobility (Chabi, Doquz, Oghul Qaimish, and Orghina). Because this encyclopedia may be used by students who are just beginning their research on the Mongol Empire, a “see also” note about Chinggis Khan also being known as Genghis Khan would have been helpful to add in either the introduction where he is first mentioned or in the “Chinggis Khan” entry, and in the index.

Christopher P. Atwood's one-volume *Encyclopedia of Mongolia and the Mongol Empire* (Facts on File, 2004) is arranged like a standard encyclopedia with entries organized alphabetically. Atwood's source is larger in scope, covering some historical events and people through the twentieth century, yet does not provide as detailed a historical account as May's *The Mongol Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia*. May's encyclopedia would be a welcome and valuable addition to any academic library, especially those libraries which support Asian, Islamic, or Mongolian programs.—Megan Coder, *Associate Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz*