policy have been shaped by debates among economic nationalists (Hamiltonians), idealistic internationalists (Wilsonians), isolationists (Jeffersonians), and populist nationalists (Jacksonians).

Together with categorization of American power, this classification helps Mead to assess the Bush administration and the war in Iraq in particular, which he labels as an outcome of the administration's Jacksonian and Revival Wilsonian tendencies. Mead admits these tendencies seem contradictory, but, on the other hand, he argues that the Bush administration was right to abandon a Fordist "harmonic convergence" foreign policy.

Lastly, Mead provides issues and solutions for the future of U.S. foreign policy. This part ranges from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through United Nations reform and the situation of the world's poor. In the case of terrorism, Mead suggests "forward containment."

Overall, *Power, Terror, Peace and War* is an informative and educational book on U.S. foreign policy and how the Bush administration's unilateralist policies fit into the world of today. It complements a similar book, John Lewis Gaddis's *Surprise, Security, and the American Experience* (Harvard University Press, 2004). Though the book is not as comprehensive or innovative as *Special Providence,* it is recommended for those seeking a concise assessment of the Bush administration and what the United States might do in the future.