

Toward a Global History of Latin America's Revolutionary Left. Edited by Tanya Harmer and Alberto Martín Álvarez. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2021. Pp. 314. \$90.00 cloth.
doi:10.1017/tam.2022.143

This edited volume emerged out of a series of international seminars that brought together an eclectic group of scholars writing on the transnational dimensions of Latin American militancy in the 1960s through the 1980s. Each of the seven essays seeks to unravel the complexities of ideological factionalism and the role of socialist diplomacy in the context of the rise and collapse of Latin America's revolutionary Left.

Its organizing rationale, as the editors note in their Introduction, is on the "specificities of the Revolutionary Left," rather than the "broader, heterogeneous New Left" (8). Hence, there is little by way of cultural or social history per se. The strength of the collection is that it introduces original research on relatively unexplored topics such as the intermediary role of Czechoslovakia and the relevance of European solidarity networks.

Other essays include a richly detailed exploration of the 1966 Tricontinental Conference of African, Asian, And Latin American Peoples that draws on Cuban archives, and a narrative analysis of Guatemala's Ejército Guerrillero de los Pobres (EGP), written by a former militant. The collection's weaknesses lie in the fact that the chapters, on the whole, are densely written and will appeal mostly to specialized readers. Furthermore, outside of a solid historiographical Introduction by editors Tanya Harmer and Alberto Martín Álvarez, there is little engagement by individual contributors with recent literature. A stimulating afterword by US historian Van Gosse, rounds out the volume.

EZ

Los saberes jesuitas en la primera globalización (siglos xvi-xviii). Edited by Angélica Morales Sarabia, Cynthia Radding, and Jaime Marroquín Arredondo. Mexico City: Siglo Veintiuno Editores, 2021. Pp. 348. \$18.00 paper.
doi:10.1017/tam.2022.144

This collection of essays provides the reader with a broad view of the role of the Society of Jesus in collecting scientific knowledge from around the world at the very birth of modern science, during the first phase of European expansion. The authors of the nine essays represent a geographical focus that stretches from Peru to North America, and as far as the Philippines. The topics are similarly varied, considering ethnography, astronomy, the pharmacopeia, and traditional forms of medicine. The essays also consider whether or not there was such a thing as a Jesuit form of science.

Each of the authors is a well-known scholar who brings a deep understanding to the topics covered. The temporal coverage is similarly thorough, analyzing material from the

sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries and the expulsion of the order from the Hispanic territories. The book demonstrates that the Jesuits were perhaps the first group to create a worldwide scientific enterprise.

Similarly, the authors of these essays come from both the Americas and Europe, bringing their own international flavor to the endeavor. These essays tend to demonstrate that the Jesuits had great respect for the ways of knowing of the peoples they encountered and were eager to collect that knowledge for future benefit. In short, this is a very valuable collection of essays that demonstrates the role of science in the first period of European expansion and how those experiences led the world from the early modern into the modern period.

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