

Sustainability & Preservation: Local + Regional + Global

World History Association 2020 Annual Meeting Program



Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, this meeting was cancelled
This program documents the presentations accepted for the conference.

Historians tend to focus on change; the ways in which world history is tightly intertwined with questions of globalization further emphasize our attention to transformation. What happens when we shift our gaze to instead look carefully at what persists, and why? What environmental and cultural attributes have staying power? What practices, objects, texts, monuments, and resources do communities invest in maintaining? How do teachers, activists, and scholars navigate the inherent tensions between the lure of “the past as it’s always been” and the incessant tugs of transformation? How do we approach the challenges of sustainability & preservation while acknowledging the power of change?

Presentations & panels may investigate sustainability & preservation in any register, including:

- the environment
- water and water rights
- air quality
- climate
- indigenous communities
- immigration
- religious history
- borderlands, including in the US West
- education and pedagogy

We encourage panels that seek to situate processes of sustainability, preservation, and transformation in local, regional, or global contexts. We appreciate the unique culture and environment of Utah and the US West, and hope some contributions discuss the historical and contemporary challenges facing this region.

As always, the program committee will also accept proposals that do not relate to the annual theme.

Friday, June 26, 2020

Session I

IA Meet the Author: *Cross Cultural-Encounters in Modern World History*

Jon Davidann, Hawaii Pacific University

Mark Gilbert and Jon Davidann’s *Cross-Cultural Encounters in Modern World History* (Pearson Higher Education, 2013) explores cultural contact as an agent of change. It takes an encounters approach to world history since 1500, rather than a political one, to reveal different perspectives and experiences as well as key patterns and transformations. The book focuses largely on first encounters that suggest long-term developments, and takes a user-friendly approach to keep the text accessible to students with varying backgrounds in history.

IB African Migration and World History

From the eighteenth century to the present day, African migration, whether forced or voluntary, has raised concerns from outside observers. This panel connects economic conditions on the continent to the global political economy, considering both African and European perspectives.

“From Africans as Commodities to African Customers: Malachy Postlethwayt's Commoner Economic Theory about Migration and Sustainable Trade”

Marsha Robinson, Miami University

Malachy Postlethwayt's eighteenth-century writings about international trade were read by Alexander Hamilton, Adam Smith, and Karl Marx and he is still one of the more often-cited mercantilists. There are two points that adhere to his reputation. One is that he defended the Atlantic Slave Trade. The other is that his origins are obscure. My research has clarified his origins and his rise to advising a Prime Minister of England. This paper focuses on Postlethwayt's origins as catalyst for his less-cited proposal that England could grow richer by ending the emigration of slaves from Africa and building a more sustainable trade with African nations as consumers of English products.

“Behind the Veil: A Systematic Exposition of the Centrifugal Force to the Transnational Migration of Nigerians in the Current Historical Conjuncture”

Moses Adure Kamnan, Federal University Wukari

There is growing apprehension owing to the current upsurge in the migration of Nigerians across transnational borders to other parts of the world. Several skilled and unskilled men and women are being moved from the country's shores on a daily basis to settle elsewhere in the world. Aside the obvious fact that this trend is counterproductive to the Nigerian economy, it is more disturbing that a large proportion of Nigerians seeking access to Europe, for instance, do it through surreptitious means. In attempting this stealthy cross over to Europe, citizens of the country are often caught up in a web of more threatening security challenges, which in most instances, would require the intervention of the state to be resolved. This paper focuses on internal factors responsible for the massive movement of those Nigerians seeking to migrate to other parts of the world. The position of the paper is that the centripetal forces required to keep the growing population of Nigeria together appears to have been overwhelmed, ostensibly paving way for some centrifugal forces to go on a spree with citizens of the country seeking outlets for a better life. Among the major centrifugal forces the paper has considered are economic underdevelopment, insecurity, and population explosion.

IC Global Mormon History

This panel demonstrates the global reach of Mormons and Mormonism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, showing that the religious movement had significant economic engagements.

“Mormon Entrepreneurs and Missionaries in the Nineteenth-Century Global Silk Trade”

Sasha Coles, UC Santa Barbara

In February 1869, Louis A. Bertrand, Utah Territory resident and Latter-day Saint, shared his concerns about a “disease among the silkworms which has baffled the science of the whole world.” Worms across Europe were dying from a mysterious disease. Japan was “the only region in the world capable of supplying” disease-free worms, but that would not always be true. Bertrand predicted that the “malady will certainly have an important bearing on the destiny of silk husbandry in Utah.” The Great Basin offered one of the best climates in the world for silk production, he said, and the transcontinental railroad would soon bring Salt Lake City “nearer to Lyons, the silk mart of the world, than San Francisco.” Bertrand's grand visions about Utah as a key player in the global silk trade speaks to the international connections and contexts that framed the Mormon silk experiment in the American West.



While proselytizing in France and Italy, Mormon missionaries visited mulberry tree orchards and silk factories, collected information about best practices, and sent along seeds and eggs to Utah. The church relied on its international convert network to transport reeling and weaving technologies and expert silk workers to the Great Basin. Enterprising Saints also saw a financial silver lining in the European silkworm crisis. The history of Great Basin silk offers us a lesson in the economic components of the church's missionary complex and transnational convert network and the expansive visions, broad reach, and Pacific connections of this understudied silk project.

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Recruitment to Mormonism in Southeastern Nigeria, 1960-1988"

David Hurlbut, Boston University

This paper explores the origins of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) in southeastern Nigeria. It will also consider the causes and consequences of recruitment to Mormonism between 1960 and 1988. It is divided into three sections. At first, I argue that Nigeria was the ideal entry point for Mormonism because of its history of religious experimentation. Then, I contend that many Nigerians were drawn to Mormonism because they believed that joining the LDS Church would grant them access to material and financial resources, and opportunities that were unavailable in already established mainline churches and African indigenous churches. Simultaneously, Nigerian adherents were drawn to Mormonism because the LDS Church embraced religious practices and beliefs that were shunned by other international mission churches but embraced among indigenous churches. In short, Nigerians who embraced Mormonism wanted to have the social respectability and imagined economic benefits of joining an international mission church, while making the smallest possible departure from their indigenous culture. Unlike sociological literature on religious change which solely focuses on structural factors of politics and economics, my case study endeavors not to exclude subjective motivations. Finally, in contrast to most of the literature on religious change which emphasizes either cultural endurance or rupture as the outcome of cultural change, I assert that congregants experienced instances of both continuity and rupture with their pre-Mormon lives.

ID Teaching in world history themes in African curricula

This panel reports on current history teaching in in two African countries, addressing high school and university pedagogy.

"The Khoisan and 21st Century History Teacher"

Manners Msongelwa, Kwekwe High School, Zimbabwe

Relying on documentary analysis, the paper seeks to critically analyse the centrality of outdoor learning/field trips and Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) to unpacking the history of Khoisan, who once occupied much of Central and Southern Africa. Based on interviews with experienced history facilitators and interaction with history learners in forms 1-6, the paper argues that more resources should be channeled towards outdoor learning and ICTs.

"Preserving African Heritage Structures in the Context of Globalization: To Be or Not To Be?"

Peter Adebayo, University of Ilorin, Nigeria

While the colonial subjugation of Africa has tended to erode its socio-political and economic fabric, the emergence of globalization in itself questions the current place of Africa's indigenous cultural ethos. Some Africans fear that in the face of their co-existence with globalization, Africa's indigenous cultures may not be able to keep pace. Today, we witness an era where, thanks to science and technology, distances are reduced, cultures are mixed, a communication gap is broken, and the knowledge gap is narrowed. Africa seems to be fast in adopting and adapting global practices. This paper is of the



opinion that, in the interest of ethnic identity and history, efforts should be made to preserve African heritage structures that project positive aspects of African identity. While not ignoring the fact that globalization has helped to keep some harmful practices at bay, the paper identifies the following practices as being useful for preservation and sustenance: African drum, African naming, African mode of dressing, African arts and African cosmology.

IE Global “Taste” and “Culture”

This panel examines aspects of identity formation and the global influences on specific cultural and political decisions from the nineteenth through the twentieth centuries.

“Selling Australia at the Golden Gate International Exposition”

Robert Chase, Sonoma State University

The 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition marked Australia's second effort at hosting a national pavilion at an American World's Fair. Their first had also been in San Francisco during the Panama Pacific International Exhibition in 1915. Comparing the two pavilions and how the nation participated highlights Australia's changing relationship with the Pacific and the United States during this period of time. Initially seeking to draw immigrants in 1915, Australia was now in 1939 more focused fostering better economic ties to the United States. The new Pavilion was still designed to captivate American audiences with the Antipodean nation's culture, flora and fauna; partially aided by the exploits of an escaped kangaroo. The Australian organizers also hoped the fair would provide an opportunity to display for Americans their continued development as a modern society and status as a compatriot in the Pacific. Exploring Australia's attempts to define itself for an American audience enables us to better understand the development of cultural, business, and personal ties between these Pacific neighbors during the early twentieth century.

“Why am I Drinking This Beer: Building Archives of Taste”

Malcolm Purinton, Northeastern University

This talk will explore methodological approaches to studying the history of commodities and food with an emphasis on beer. We will examine the many industries and personal choices that went into the development and spread of the pilsner style of beer during the nineteenth century and one approach to answering why people choose one beer style, beverage, or food over others.

IF Subaltern Stories

This session explores the continued analytical utility of the term “subaltern” for understanding South Asian history.

“Subalterns with White Faces?”

Michael Kasprowicz, Morton College

In her seminal work, *Captives: The Story of Britain's Pursuit of Empire and How its Soldiers and Civilians were Held Captive by the Dream of Global Supremacy, 1600-1850*, eminent British Historian Linda Colley argued that Britain's imperial soldiers were subalterns with white faces. I would like to present a paper examining this claim. First, I will discuss the idea of subalternity as expressed by the Subaltern Studies project of writings on South Asian history and society. Then, I will compare that definition with the life of William Percy, an 18th century laborer and soldier of the British East India Company.



“The Play of Orientalism in Evelyn Wood’s Analysis of the Revolt of 1857”
Pranav Vats, University of Delhi

The aim of this paper is to analyze the play of Orientalism in Evelyn Wood’s “Revolt In Hindustan, 1857-59,” which has become the accepted historical narrative of the Revolt of 1857 in mainstream academia. Facts need a framework for interpretation, and the orientalist framework in which the analysis of Evelyn Wood took place had already become firmly entrenched in British consciousness with the publication of the “History of British India” by James Mill in 1817. It is therefore that tropes such as barbaric, uncivilized, exotic, religious, effeminate and “casteist” other become the dominant prism through which Wood chose to see the causes of the Revolt. The presence of such imagery gave narrative the power: the power to protect and advance British hegemony, making his narrative devoid of an alternate reality, which is closer to truth. Deconstructing Wood’s analysis in order to expose the imagined reality of his British mind, my purpose in this paper is to present an alternative to the existing narrative.

IG Teaching Workshop: Making AP Work for You

With the launch of AP Classroom in 2019, the College Board has provided an unprecedented amount of free resources for teachers and students including: AP Question Bank (a library of summative, formative, released, and secure AP practice questions); Personal Progress Checks (formative AP questions that provide students with feedback on the areas where they need to focus); Unit Guides (planning guides that outline content and skills for units within a course); and a Progress Dashboard (interactive reports that help teachers understand student progress on learning critical concepts and skills). However, many teachers have struggled with how to utilize AP Classroom’s features and incorporate AP Classroom into their existing course structure. Today, we are going to demonstrate how you can tailor AP Classroom to meet your course needs, how to re-write Question Bank items that were based on the older framework to meet current standards, and how to use the search filters to their best advantage. We will highlight new changes and updates, walk through individual features, provide time for the audience to ask specific questions about their personal challenges, and share their best practices. Our goal is for everyone to leave this session with a deeper understanding of AP Classroom and how it can benefit their course and students.

Amy Wheeler, Bishop Lynch High School
Rebecca Hayes, College Board

IH: Uncovering History in the First-Year Course

The World History survey course has to perform so many roles – building student knowledge about the human past, exposing them to different perspectives, helping them understand connections and networks and connect the local and global scales, teaching them skills that comprise ways of thinking like a historian. It seems impossible to serve all of them, and there is no single recipe for success. However, there is evidence that students grow the most in each of these discrete areas when they are taught *together*. Uncovering History is a project built around modules that combine skills, knowledge, and method in deep dives into material. Each module is built along a skills progression and engages students in *doing* history. Through this session, you will learn about this approach and ways of using, and contributing to, the project.

Trevor Getz, San Francisco State University
Charles Cavaliere, Oxford University Press



Session II

IIA Preservation as Ideological Power

This panel will examine the ways in which museums have conveyed ideological narratives through their roles as educational institutions and protectors of cultural heritage. These narratives include nationalist histories, appropriated histories of indigenous culture, and propagandistic tales of imperial benevolence. Our papers focus on three distinct settings: nineteenth century London, early twentieth century British Malaya, and twenty-first century Poland. Building on the work of scholars such as Tony Bennett, John Mackenzie, and Alice Conklin, each paper will detail the ways in which museums' exhibitions and collecting missions were influenced by predominant political ideologies and contemporary conceptions of memory and identity. Our papers will demonstrate the distinct role of individual curatorial decisions in altering museums' missions, goals, and roles in their communities, often in response to political and economic pressures. On a broader level, these museums conveyed local goals and values, while also serving as sites of global exchange and contact. By covering a broad scope of time and geographic space, our panel will reveal the complex relationships museums have had with the state, influential donors, collectors, and visitors.

“Humanitarianism” on Display: The India Museum and imperial narratives in late 19th century Britain”
Alison Chapin, Northeastern University

For years, formerly colonized peoples have demanded the return of cultural objects stolen by imperial powers. However, many museum professionals refuse, citing the educational value of keeping universally significant objects in central – primarily European – cities. This logic resonates with the original purposes of 19th and 20th century colonial administrators, soldiers, scholars, missionaries, and others who brought objects from colony to metropole, claiming roles as protectors of heritage, as well as educators of metropolitan masses. As spaces that housed these objects, museums in imperial metropolises propagated myths about the ‘inferiority’ of indigenous peoples in the colonies, and the humanitarian purposes of empire. Museums also contributed objects and ‘experts’ to national and international exhibitions, which often made spectacles of indigenous peoples and cultures to appeal to the masses in the metropole. This paper argues that British imperialists and museum workers drew on colonial objects and knowledge to impart their narrative of the British Empire directly to the metropolitan population. By examining the role of the India Museum in London in networks of colonial knowledge in the late 19th century, as well as the museum’s connections to the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I will explore the deliberate processes that were meant to gain widespread support for empire, while educating, and thus ‘raising up’ the British masses.

“Debates on Display: New Historical Museums and Narratives of Poland’s Past(s)”
Laurie Koloski, College of William & Mary

Like many countries, Poland has seen a “museum boom” over the past couple decades, and among the most prominent to emerge since the early 2000s have been flagship historical museums. I explore three such institutions—the Warsaw Rising Museum and POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews, both in Warsaw, and Gdańsk’s Museum of the Second World War—as sites of debate about Poland’s past(s). Built with substantial public support, these museums emphasize immersive visual- and soundscapes and interactivity; use objects to serve rather than drive narratives; fill historical “blank spots” that the communist regime repressed; and seek both to illuminate the past and to model Polish identity and nationhood for domestic and international audiences. Yet the particular narratives on display highlight longstanding disagreements about how Poland’s history should—and should not—be told. Should it be set within the context of European and global developments, or presented as an exemplar of national exceptionalism? Is Poles’ victimhood and heroism under the yoke of foreign



oppression a singular story that overshadows all others, or are multiple narratives that highlight the “bad” as well as the “good” a better approach? Such debates have been politicized for years, but since its electoral victory in 2015, the country’s nationalist-populist Law and Justice party has sought to monopolize them, condemning “insufficiently Polish” narratives and subjecting post-communist museums to the same kinds of top-down pressures their predecessors endured. I conclude by discussing two local historical museums that may have found ways to transcend such constraints.

“Ethnology Exhibitions, Cultural Preservation, and Global Knowledge in the Perak Museum, British Malaya”

Matthew Schauer, Oklahoma State University

In 1883, the local British resident established a museum in Taiping, Perak in the remote northern region of British-controlled Malaya. This fairly remote regional museum would be shaped by its links with scholarly societies, libraries, and museums across the globe, while museum curators attempted to implement colonial administrators’ local goals of education and the preservation of Malay culture. Building on work by scholars such as John Mackenzie and Alice Conklin, this paper will examine the ways in which this local museum connected with larger networks of imperial knowledge concerning ideas of race, indigenous culture, and governance. The Perak Museum’s exhibits served as representations of modernity and cosmopolitanism and also as tools of imperial education and control. The Museum’s focus on distinctly Malay culture and history, also then reinforced the traditional power of the British-supported Malay sultans, to non-elite Malays, as well as South Asian and Chinese populations.

IIB Migration, Trade, and Environment in Latin America

This panel explores the environmental, cultural and radical motivations for human movements in Latin America from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries.

“Parallels Along the Trail: Conveying the History of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro to the Public”
Robert Diaz, Chamizal National Memorial

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (ELCA) was a major trade route utilized by Europeans, indigenous peoples, Mexicans, Africans, and Americans between the 16th and 19th centuries. Stretching approximately 1,600 miles from Mexico City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, the route was an imperial tool, affecting patterns of trade, religious syncretism, public health, identity and cultural dynamics, and human interaction with the natural environment. Consequently, in 2000, Congress incorporated the 404-mile portion of ELCA located in the United States into the National Trails System. In 2019, Chamizal National Memorial (NM), located along the U.S.-Mexico border in El Paso, Texas, hired the authors of this paper to conceptualize a permanent exhibit to highlight the significance of ELCA in order to preserve its legacy. In this paper, we will present a brief history of ELCA and its impacts on the El Paso region. We will also ground our discussion within current events. Recently, El Paso has been in the headlines because of the detention and separation of migrant families, the negative portrayal of migrants by elected officials, and the racially and ethnically motivated murders of 22 El Pasoans during a mass shooting in August 2019. We hope to demonstrate that these events have parallels, or can be traced, to the period when ELCA was in use. Lastly, we intend to demonstrate how, through the exhibit, we present this fraught and complicated history to the public.



“Environmental History of Latin American Migration in World History, 1840 – 1920”

Nicole Magie, Olivet College

When discussing this period of mass global migration, scholars typically focus on the regions of Europe, North America, and Asia and the political, economic and/or social/cultural aspects of migration. Yet, Latin America was an important region of these same international and intraregional trends, while environmental history was also a central factor in these migrations. While political changes, perceived economic opportunities, and social networks factor into our discussions of these migrations, environmental factors are often overlooked. Water served as migrant transportation and communication routes, while land both reshaped migrant social positions and migrants reshaped the land for agricultural use. This paper positions the environmental history of mid nineteenth to early twentieth century Latin America migration within the large-scale global migration context. Within this context, although Latin America was not as numerically significant in these global trends, it was a region where migration was connected to similar factors, including environmental. Further, it directly functioned within the broader context by, for example, including destinations within Atlantic world seasonal migrant routes and being part of the development of various global diasporic migrant networks. Bringing Latin America and environmental history more fully into these discussions of mid nineteenth to early twentieth century global migration will allow us to more accurately analyze this significant period of mass global migration.

“The Zapatista Movement in Mexico as Example for Sustainability, Persistence and Transformation and the Visualization in their Murals”

Raina Zimmering, Institute for International Politics, Potsdam

The presentation is stressing the relationship between sustainability, persistence and transformation with the reference to culture and environment on the example of the Zapatista movement in Chiapas in Southeast of Mexico. This indigenous group uprising in 1994 against the neocolonial and neoliberal policy of the Mexican government, with a call for democracy, justice and freedom. This was the starting point of a new culture of resistance, which consists in the entanglements between a guerilla movement and the emancipator indigenous movement. The Zapatistas reject the take-over of the power. They are establishing an autonomy, which is formed by grassroots-democracy, protection of the nature, collective economic property and distribution, gender justice, diversity and recognition of the individual. A great number of buildings of the Zapatista communities have been decorated with wall paintings, produced by the members of the community and supporters from outside and which show motives of the history and the everyday life to which the Zapatistas feel connected. These paintings are both a commitment to sustainability and persistence of the historical battle for liberty, justice and freedom of the people in Latin America as it Emiliano Zapata and Che Guevara did, but also for transformation of a modern autonomy. The entanglement between sustainability, persistence and transformation one can see primarily in the motive of maize as symbolic origin of the Maya people and the present battle against the deprivation by international corporations and genetically modified corn.



IIC Cultural Crossings in the Ancient World

This panel showcases new methodological approaches to documenting cultural change and encounter in the ancient world.

“What Happens When Global Networks Decline? Rupture and Connection on the Mid-First Millennium Swahili Coast”

David Bresnahan, University of Utah

Between approximately the fourth and ninth centuries CE, political disruptions, climatic changes, and disease outbreaks fractured Indian Ocean trade networks and led to a centuries-long decline in commercial activities across the region. Scholars have generally overlooked this era of flux which fell between the flourishing of Indian Ocean-Mediterranean trade—captured in texts like the *Periplus*—and the late-first millennium growth of Islamicate networks. Focusing on the Swahili coast of East Africa, my paper argues that this “down moment” in fact created possibilities for substantial social and economic innovation. Drawing on evidence from historical linguistics, comparative ethnography, and archaeology, my paper examines how Sabaki-speaking groups (the linguistic ancestor to Swahili) reconfigured the social fabric of their communities in a world relatively unmoored from coastwise connections. By focusing on social and economic transformations during this down moment in Indian Ocean commerce, my paper illuminates the generative possibilities of disconnecting from maritime networks and highlights the potential interplay between rupture and connection in premodern global trade.

“The Use of Greek in Late Ancient Nubia”

Stanley Burstein, CSU Los Angeles

The question of continuity between the Meroitic and post-Meroitic period in Lower Nubia is difficult. Until the mid-4th century CE texts in the region were composed in Meroitic and Egyptian, but afterwards all official Post-Meroitic texts in Lower Nubia are in Greek, suggesting that Greek functioned as a lingua franca for its peoples, particularly the Blemmyes and the Nobatae, but is this true?

The main evidence for this thesis is the so-called Phonen Letter. Discovered at Qasr Ibrim in 1976, the letter contains a message from the Blemmye king Phonen to Abourni, king of the Nobatae, demanding return of Talmis, in accordance with an agreement made with Abourni's predecessor Silko. Initially, it was interpreted as an aide memoire that would be used by Phonen's envoy, who would convey his message orally to his Nobatae counterpart. The focus of scholarship, however, has not been its content but its peculiar Greek, which was explained as being a “pidgin” that served as a lingua franca between the Blemmyes and Nobatae. The interpretation of its Greek as a “pidgin”, however, misunderstands the nature of pidgins. Other Blemmye and Nobate Greek texts indicate that it represents a form of Greek used by the Blemmyes but not by the Nobatae, and that, therefore, Greek did not serve as a lingua franca in Post-Meroitic Nubia but was a special purpose language used by officials as had been the case in Meroitic Nubia, when officials such as, for example, the “great ambassador to Rome” would have known it.

“Religious History of Canaanite Civilization and its Impact on the Near East”

Doaa El Shereef, The Arab League

According to the estimates of historical studies, about 7,000 years ago in the Arabian Peninsula there were successive waves of migration of the Bedouin tribes living in the desert, migrating in search of a more prosperous land. Therefore, the tribes crossed to the Fertile Crescent, which includes Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Jordan. Part of them settled in the land of Palestine before it was known by this name. They gave the country their name, “the land of Canaan”. The Canaanite religion was strongly influenced by their strong and densely populated neighbors, and a clear influence appears in their religious practices from Mesopotamia and Egypt. The Canaanites established throughout their



history a coherent religious institution which started from the sky where the gods resided, who then went down to the land, high places such as the mountains in particular, and then they built the temples and the priests and clerics became mediators between the gods and the people. Although each Canaanite city had its independent religious institution, but there were gods, temples, and priests that were holy in all these cities at all levels of this institution. In my research, I will discuss the religious history of Canaanite civilization and its impact on the civilizations of the Near East, especially the Egyptian civilization.

IID Roundtable: Collaborative Design of OER

The History for the 21st Century Project supports the development of free, faculty-designed world history curriculum for the college classroom. Participating authors and editors receive a stipend for their work. At this session, we will discuss the project, at four curricular units that have been designed already, at plans to collaboratively test these modules in classrooms, and to design more units in the future.

Trevor Getz, San Francisco State University
Steve Harris, San Francisco State University

Session IIE Liberation, Modernity, and Independence

This panel explores how idea of liberation and modernity shaped political struggles in nineteenth century France, twentieth-century Bangladesh, and the twenty-first century Arab world.

“The Role of the Arab World in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.”
Redowanul Karim, University of Dhaka

The liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971 was the outcome of the ‘ethnic-lingual nationalism’ in lieu of ‘religious nationalism’ especially ‘Muslim nationalism’, which provided the base for united Pakistan. On one hand, the role of the Arab world in the historic struggle of Bangladesh is the scar in terms of making a relationship with them. As the second-largest populated Muslim country, whenever Bangladesh has tried to make a good relation with the Arabs, this lesion has keeked in the mind of the Bangalees. On the other hand, the influence of the Arab world in the internal and foreign policy of Bangladesh is notably visible. Now, the relations with the Arab countries are going through a complexity due to mixing some policies and ideologies like secularism, socialism, the policy of look-Middle East and the policy of state religionism. So, the evaluation of the role of Arab countries in the liberation war of Bangladesh deserves an in-depth study in every respect. Many countries, including superpowers, involved in the East Pakistan crisis because it was, indeed, a part of the Cold War (1945-1991). But, the role of the Arabs was more heinous to the Bangalees than that of the Nixon administration's open collusion. It is also true that things were not really all black for Bangladesh. This article makes an attempt to identify the functions, involvements and attitudes of the Arab world in the historic struggle of Bangladesh, and then to elucidate the root causes of their stance.

“Beyond the Twitterati: Teaching about Women in the Arab Spring during the Long Arab Winter”
Monica Ketchum, Arizona Western College

Nearly ten years ago, women throughout the Arab world took to the streets and social media as the Arab Spring protests swept through North Africa and the Middle East. The world watched as the Twitterati used social media to live stream protests and record events as they unfolded in Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Syria, and other countries. Middle Eastern women throughout the world, from Calgary to Cape Town to Canberra, felt empowered by the participation of women living in countries experiencing the Arab Spring, sharing their optimism that positive changes would result. Much of this empowerment was the result of social media posts and viral videos that engaged the global community

as events transpired. Then, no sooner had the Arab Spring begun, like yesterday's Instagram post, it was eclipsed by the Arab Winter. While the Arab Spring represents a pivotal time in world history, the ensuing civil wars and migrant crises overshadow gains made by women as a result of their participation in the uprisings. This paper presents a curriculum project developed through a partnership with the University of Arizona Center for Middle Eastern Studies focused on teaching about women in the Arab Spring within the context of modern world history. Teaching strategies and learning activities will be shared, along with access to curricular materials.

"Preserving Breton Identity in a Modernizing Landscape"
Kaleb Knoblauch, UC Davis

This paper analyses this process of preservation and cultural contestation as one aspect of a larger project of defining French identity. Here, as in my dissertation from which this paper comes, I argue that, following the Revolution, French national identity developed dialectically with expressions of regional and minority identities. Furthermore, the question of Breton identity and particularity was a unique and significant flashpoint in that history. Brittany, in the minds of many nineteenth-century French, was both backward and culturally separate, and simultaneously a historically-based foundation on which French nationhood and identity was constructed. Brittany in the nineteenth century was among France's poorest and least-industrialized provinces. Its *paysage* (countryside) underwent a process of transformation in the French environmental imagination from a place of general "backwardness" to an icon of the French national patrimony. As such, peasants, tourists, civic organizations, and local and national governments all competed to preserve the parts of the Breton *paysage* to represent a foundation of French *patrimoine* (cultural/national heritage). The question that drives this discussion is "How much of the Breton countryside can be altered before it becomes, for nineteenth-century Bretons and French, fundamentally 'un-Breton,' and what must be preserved in the face of national modernization?"

IIF Explaining Persecution in the Modern World
"Economic Consequences of Political Persecution"
Radim Bohacek, CERGE-EI, Prague

This paper analyzes the effects of persecution and labor market discrimination during the communist regime in the former Czechoslovakia using a representative life history sample from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. It finds strong effects of persecution and dispossession on subsequent earnings, with most severe implications of job loss due to persecution on earnings in subsequent jobs and on career degradation. Accumulated long-term effects in the form of initial retirement pensions paid during the communist regime are even greater. These pension penalties disappear by 2006 largely as a result of compensation schemes implemented by democratic governments after 1989. We use unique administrative data on political rehabilitation and prosecution to instrument for the endogenous variables. Finally, we survey transitional justice theory and document reparations programs in other countries.

IIG Teaching Workshop: Artifact Fabrication Project

“The Artifact Fabrication Project”

Bonnie Fitzgerald, Metropolitan Community College, Omaha, Nebraska

The Artifact Fabrication Project is an assignment used in World History courses at Metropolitan Community College. This workshop will discuss the project's origins, share the assignment, and use examples from past students to help elaborate on classroom best practices.

Students in my World History courses choose an artifact from within the scope of our course (pre-history to around 1500) and recreate it for the purpose of learning more about an aspect of history of interest to themselves and to teach the rest of the class what they have learned. Students will be able to explain what their chosen artifact is, where/when it is from, how it was made in the past vs. how the student recreated it today, and how it was used. Often students try out their chosen artifact and share the results. For example, a student making an atlatl made a video of himself launching a spear into a cornfield. Another student who made a replica of an Ancient Greek baby feeder/sippy cup brought her toddler to class to try it out. Students choose an artifact or culture that really interests them. For example, a student who loves board games learned about and recreated a Go set.

History students often partner with Prototype Design program students. The Prototype Design Lab on our campus has a wide variety of tools -- 3-d printers, woodworking tools, laser and plasma cutters, embroidery machines, kilns -- and student-technicians to help us. Students may also choose to craft their chosen artifact through traditional historical methods.

Ideally, this activity fosters a deeper connection with and understanding of the real people of the past - the people who made and used these items. It also is an opportunity for students in history to share their interests with students in our more trades-oriented programs, and vice-versa.

IIH Teaching with non-text sources

Bringing oral, data, and graphic sources into our courses offers opportunities to give voice to silent members of our societies today. It creates more inclusivity in terms of subjects who can be covered and can speak in our courses. It also creates more inclusivity for students who communicate through these media. However, students are not always familiar with working with these types of sources in the context of a history class. This session would include specific recommendations for helping students make sense of these types of sources and how they can be used in the classroom.

Lindsey Ehrisman, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 Sharon Cohen, Springbrook High School
 Rob Collins, San Francisco State University
 Jeff Noaks, Brigham Young University

Session III**IIIA Practical Imaginaries: Encounters in South Atlantic Climate, Food, and Health (1500-1900)**

From the sixteenth century, Atlantic colonialists and colonizers imagined, experienced, and made use of their environment to ensure survival and create identities distinct from both their surroundings and the metropole. This included considerations of food production and consumption, health, and climate. The presenters of this panel set the discussion of local food and health in a historical and global context. Suzanne Litrel discusses how the Portuguese and the Dutch weaponized the Brazilian northeast during the seventeenth-century Luso-Dutch battle for Brazil. This included how belligerents lay waste to each other's crops and sugarcane fields, a critical source of revenue for the war effort. The



Portuguese also promoted the once-scorned indigenous manioc as a soldierly staple; during the drawn-out conflict, this secondary commodity achieved a status, for its use as “war food,” nearly matching that of sugar. Manioc may have acquired a status among Portuguese settlers as an acceptable comestible, but as Michael Walkden reveals in his analysis of European reactions to indigenous consumption of “creeping things,” lizards did not. He considers Levitical dietary taboos on reptiles in his examination of European responses to such practices in Brazil, balancing this analysis with examples of such reactions to this practice in East Asia. Finally, Ian Read traces colonializing notions of Brazil’s environmental exceptionalism to its mid-nineteenth century reputation of pestilence. For more than three centuries, Brazil’s climate stood out in the European imaginary in contradistinction to perceptions of miasmatic tropics. He analyses how, why, and to what end Brazil’s salubrious reputation declined after 1850.

“Scorched Earth: Sugar, Manioc, and Provisioning During the Luso-Dutch Battle for Brazil”
Suzanne Litrel, Georgia State University

With the 1580 union of the Iberian crowns, the Dutch United Provinces took their rebellion against the Spanish Habsburg empire as open season on Portuguese claims—all over the world. In the first phase of the Dutch West India Company’s Groot Desseyn (Grand Design) for control of the South Atlantic, this included Brazil—first Bahia (1624-1625; 1630-1654). Control for the sugar-producing captaincies Brazilian northeast led to a war of attrition as belligerents from both sides disrupted planting and lay waste to each other’s crops. As a result, “hunger,” noted one contemporary chronicler, “[was] the biggest battle.” This military-cultural history paper considers how and to what end the Dutch and Portuguese weaponized the environment during the drawn-out war. Given inconsistent aid from the metropole, the Battle for Brazil vaulted to nearly equal status sugar, a primary commodity in Atlantic markets, and mandioca (manioc, cassava), a secondary product meant for non-elite domestic consumption. The Dutch and the Portuguese destroyed each other’s food supplies, prompting fears of starvation; they also burned each other’s sugarcane fields, hampering their ability to finance the war effort and provide for their troops. This led to the evolution of mandioca (manioc, cassava) from a low-status comestible to vital “war food” for the Portuguese and the Dutch, as well as its current place of privilege at the Brazilian table.

“The Great Tropical Exception: How Colonial Views of Brazil’s Healthy Paradise Helped Forge a Colony and Nation”
Ian Read, Soka University of America

Over three crucial centuries of European empire-building between the mid-1600s to the mid-1900s, most men of science argued that Brazil was an exception to the torrid zone. In contrast to the opinion of the ancient Greeks and Romans that tropical climates were uninhabitable, naturalists even described the country as having the healthiest climate in the world. There were a few notable exceptions, but even among the most infamous European defamers of flora, fauna, and natives of the Americas, Brazil had the enduring luck to be swept clean by salubrious ocean breezes. By tracing a surprisingly stable belief that endured the transition from Galenic humorism to neo-Hippocratic environmentalism, this paper argues that Brazil’s exceptionalism had profound implications for colonial sensibility, rule, and endurance. By the end of the eighteenth century, an Edenic reputation fueled local support for an independent and constitutional monarchy, but also a reason to maintain African slavery as an engine to transform wild fecundity into agrarian wealth. The old reputation shattered in the mid-nineteenth century: new epidemics and ancient stereotypes of the tropics merged into a despairing zeitgeist that most parts of Brazil were no healthier than other degenerate, “black,” and tropical lands. In desperation, the Brazilian elite agreed to end slavery and spent far more money to transport European immigrants to

the southeastern highlands than on public health. São Paulo and interior southern states were the last parts of Brazil to uphold the timeworn reputation of a perpetually verdant, productive, and healthy climate. Today, this region is the wealthiest in South America.

“‘Eat no creeping thing’: Herpetophagy in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century colonial encounters”
Michael Walkden, Folger Shakespeare Library

Colonial ethnographies from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries often linger upon the eating habits of their subjects, contrasting the tastes of colonizers with ‘savage’ or ‘barbarous’ appetites of non-Europeans. This paper explores a recurrent example of this phenomenon: representations of herpetophagy (eating of reptiles and amphibians) in early modern travel-writing. The practice of procuring sustenance from such “filthy beasts” – by hunting, foraging, or scavenging – was held to reflect at once the perversity and indiscriminacy of ‘savages’ who “eat what they find on the ground.” This comparative study examines depictions of herpetophagy – both factual and fantastical – in a range of early colonial contexts, from Amerigo Vespucci’s early voyage to coastal Brazil to the East Asian travel memoirs of Fernão Mendes Pinto. I demonstrate that European responses to the eating of reptiles and amphibians were heavily conditioned by both medical and biblical taboos on the eating of certain foods. Drawing upon ancient and contemporary theories about the relationship between poisonous substances and moral corruption, colonial accounts evoked a language of disgust to draw an exaggerated distinction between the image of the ‘primitive’ other, dependent upon foraging and scavenging for food, and the ideal of the cultivated/cultivating European.

IIIB Empires and Legitimacy

Regardless of time period or location, empires historically struggled with legitimating power—a process often accompanied by the assertion of class, race, and religious differences as mechanisms of rule.

“Gender, Race, and Space: African Elites, Continuity, and Change in South Asian Political Landscapes, c. 1500-1800”
Anisha Bat, Northwestern University

In 1846, Indian officials working for the British colonial government in Bombay attempted a census of the local population along religious lines. Inexplicably, they classified Siddis and/or Habshis, Indians of African descent, as ‘Miscellaneous.’ While most Habshis were Muslim, Bombay officials saw them as somehow different. This difference was rooted in a long, complex history of social and political interaction in the Deccan that defied usual colonial binaries. In fact, the social construction and political organization of Habshi difference over the course of the early modern period reveals much about continuity and change in the evolution of politics in the Deccan, underscoring key early modern racial and gendered dynamics informing political transition. Therefore, I will trace the development of a malleable yet persistent notion of Habshi ‘difference’ from the sixteenth through the eighteenth century alongside changing spatial configurations of Deccan state power. I argue that Habshis reworked racial and gender norms associated with military slavery to re-articulate their roles in relation to a number of key Deccan sociopolitical spaces—courts, forts, armies, mosques, and shrines. In this way, Habshis helped adapt and extend earlier modes of political engagement tied to articulations of racial difference, gendered performance, and territorial claim-making into the eighteenth century.

“Preserving a Dynasty: The Inner Court in Premodern Empires”
Sophia Li, Stanford University

Conventional narratives usually portray the inner court as a detrimental force, blaming the excessive power of palace women, eunuchs and favorites for a dynasty’s downfall. Recent historiography has challenged this view by demonstrating the inner court’s legitimacy and necessity to preserving imperial sovereignty. In this paper, I compare the structures and functions of the inner courts in the Han empire, the Roman empire, the Ottoman empire and the Qing empire.

Despite many differences, the inner courts of these empires all played the roles of producing legitimate heirs, guarding the emperor against political rivals, and coopting local elites. As for what binds the emperor and the inner court, physical intimacy and emotional ties are at least as important as common interests. Spatial seclusion and gender segregation made eunuchs ideal servants and powerful intermediaries. Empress dowagers’ power usually derived from mother-son bond, parental authority and their family background. The emperor’s male favorites shared both physical intimacy and common interests with them, forming stable patron-client relationships.

“The Empire of Morality: British India and the racial genealogy of corruption”
Anubha Anushnee, Stanford University

This paper traces the vicissitudes of the term “corruption” in the early half of nineteenth-century colonial South Asia to understand how the term was repurposed to produce colonial moral authority. By the beginning of the second decade of the nineteenth century, the East India Company began projecting corruption as anomalous and temporary, which allowed it to formulate a collective and systemic paternal morality. My paper examines specific understudied instances of corruption, where I focus on how Indians were often incriminated in an already skewed moral conversation. I offer close reading of investigative reports that examine the role of Indian ministers in princely states such as Baroda and Oudh. Through these instances, I demonstrate how the early nineteenth century discourse of colonial corruption was constituted by a double strategy. On one hand, British corruption came to be increasingly re-described as financial (and not moral) disorder whereby the British were presented as ‘supine’ and ‘passive’. On the other hand, the Indians were often characterized as consistently shrewd, possessing abnormal capacities to influence British attitudes. The focus on Indians allowed the British to contain the discourse of internal corruption even as the term expanded to stigmatize Indian administrative relationships and behaviors as morally reprehensible. This paper examines the various discourses of colonial corruption as a way of demonstrating how racial constructions of morality continue to haunt modern states.

IIIC The Economics of Global Development

This panel asks how the consequences of globalization shape local communities in spaces as different as rural South Africa and the heart of New York City.

“Flexibility of tradition: persistence and adaptation of cultural identity in post-apartheid South Africa”
Gerhard Mare, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

The persistence of traditional indigenous entitlement to and claims on land (that which exists on it and below the surface) and culture in a modern capitalist, democratic republic, South Africa, remains a matter of unresolved conflict and tension. In this paper I address the continuation of ‘tradition’, especially as it relates to land and authority in post-apartheid South Africa. I explore the forms that claims take, the beneficiaries of such persistence, and the power and money that shape contemporary expression of tradition, but also that draw popular support. The paper addresses tensions between transformation and persistence with a specific focus on kingship and customary authority in the case of

isiZulu-speaking groups of South Africans. The issue explored in the paper will be of special interest in comparison with other cases of persistence, adaptation and maintenance, even if in dramatically adapted forms and extent in other settler societies (such as in the USA west, Canada, New Zealand and Australia).

“African American Harlem: Economic Development versus Ethnic Sustainability”

Ronald Brown, Touro College

Every walking tour of Harlem I give for my students and visitors to New York City, an African-American religious landmark has been replaced by a chain store, sky scraping office building, cluster of new apartment blocks, or even more painfully a gaping hole. Throughout its four and a half century history, Harlem passed from a Dutch farm settlement, English upper-class summer resort, upper middle white and Jewish neighborhood, an African-American mecca at the turn of the 20th century, and today again a well-to-do white neighborhood. An ever-changing quilt of ethnic neighborhoods has constituted a permanent but ever changing characteristic of New York and most American cities. Ethnic restaurants, clubs, grocery stores, foreign language signs, clothing stores, newspapers, street names, street vendors, and especially houses of worship serve as identity markers for the dominant ethnic communities. The forces of economic development are today threatening these identity markers of African-American Harlem. The historic, and often landmarked monumental houses of worship have resisted the wrecking ball and remain standing. However, this paper will concentrate on the thousands of small storefront chapels, street corner preachers, living room temples, and mom and pop religious establishments that once filled the neighborhood with shouts of “Praise the Lord” but are now facing the wrecking ball.

Can economic development be reconciled with ethnic sustainability? Is African-American Harlem fated to extinction?

Session IIID Roundtable: Inclusive Framing for an Age of Revolution

In many secondary World History classrooms, legacy curricula often frame an “Age of Revolutions” (c. 1750-c.1850) as the product of the thoughts of elite European men. Certain Enlightenment thinkers are credited as the cause of events throughout the Atlantic. This approach inaccurately marginalizes the historical agency and influence of women, indigenous people, and people of color.

Strategies and materials will support three interventions to address this issue. First, beginning discussion of the Age of Revolutions with actions taken by marginalized people, such as indigenous Andeans or enslaved Haitians, centers their experiences. Presenters will share materials to engage secondary students with the rebellion of Tupac Amaru II. Second, presenters will describe how we can complicate the role of the Enlightenment in the Age of Revolution. Students can understand the paradoxes of the Enlightenment while learning about the revolutionary impact of the ideas. Case studies can illustrate rebellions for and against Enlightenment ideas. Similarly, students can see the opposition to Enlightenment ideas in Haitian uses of African traditions and indigenous defenses of traditional lifeways. Third, presenters will share materials for incorporating the stories of women revolutionaries into the discussion of the Age of Revolutions.

Eric Beckman, Anoka High School

Bram Hubbell, Friends Seminary

Angela Lee, Weston High School

IIIE Feminist Voices for Sustainability

This panel examines women who argued and continue to argue and fight for sustainability and care for the environment.

“Ecofeminist Contestations to Neoliberal Globalization in Postsocialist West Asia”

Veronika Zablotsky, UC Santa Cruz

This paper explores how recent ecofeminist contestations to open-pit mining in the Republic of Armenia connect protests against global capital and extractivism in West Asia to indigenous land struggles worldwide. Through close readings of statements issued by the “Armenian Environmental Front” (AEF), a grassroots coalition of environmentalists, feminist activists, and villagers that was formed after the “Velvet Revolution” of 2018, it will discuss how ecofeminism emerged as a decolonizing project that strategically deploys global technology to link the Armenian struggle against a foreign-operated gold mine near Jermuk, the site of a culturally significant mineral spring, to indigenous-led environmental struggles against neoliberal globalization and “eco-colonialism” worldwide. By declaring “water is our gold,” and insisting it was “time to choose between life and no life,” the ongoing AEF blockade of key access roads in the mountains of Amulsar invokes a planetary plane of justice beyond property rights and contractual obligations vis-à-vis international investors. Instead, ecofeminist activists in Armenia amplify localized struggles over “collective care” for the environment – including humans, animals, mountains, air, and water – through “connective action” that puts pressure on governmental officials through novel forms of global solidarity. Drawing on feminist critiques of sovereignty, critical area studies, indigenous studies, and the digital humanities, this paper will theorize how the emergent discourse of ecofeminism in Armenia is revising the meaning of agency and self-determination in West Asia through action at the intersections of feminism, indigeneity, and globalization.

“The Duchess and the Oak Tree: Early Modern Women on the Environment”

Merry Wiesner-Hanks, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Margaret Cavendish (1623–73), the Duchess of Newcastle, was a poet, essayist, playwright, historian, biographer, philosopher, prose writer, and scientist who challenged gender roles and led a remarkable—and controversial—life. Many of the themes in her work were ahead of their time. She showed what we would today term environmental consciousness, a concern with human harm to the natural world. One of her poems is a dialogue between a giant old oak tree and a man about to cut it down, and in another, Earth cries out: “O Nature, Nature, hearken to my Cry,/ Each Minute wounded am but cannot dye/ My Children which I from my Womb did beare, Do dig my Sides, and all my Bowels teare.” That concern with the natural world grows out of her idea that everything in the universe is completely material and causally interdependent, and that matter itself thinks and perceives. Everything material, no matter how small, has an element of individual consciousness, an idea that bears on discussions going on today about the nature and characteristics of intelligence in animals, plants, and robots. This paper will examine the environmental writings of the Duchess of Newcastle, and briefly discuss the contributions of other early modern women to ecological thought.

IIIF Sustainability and Indigenous Cultural Practices

How do local communities continue to assert their identities in the face expansion neighboring societies? The panel explores this question in both historical and contemporary terms.

“Diffusionism in Reinstating Co-existence and Harmony of Rohingyas in the Burmese Society”
Marzan Kamal, North South University

This paper will focus on one of the popular academic issues – Diffusionism in re-establishing co-existence and harmony of Rohingyas in Myanmar. It is an attempt to focus on this particular issue regarding Rohingya by using the lens of diffusionism – the anthropological theory in the study of social sciences. This article suggests that considering the presence of strong Arakanese culture, the cultural traits of Rohingyas have been flourished in a more authentic form in Arakan that helps them meet all the characteristics of diffusionism theory. In this article, diffusionism is shown as a theory of cultural assimilation where Rohingyas have established a strong geographical and cultural territory on their own by keeping religion as one of the important cultural factors. This article aims to highlight the transmission of cultural traits from one generation to another in the Rohingya community that promotes the concept of “Unity in Diversity” and gives Myanmar a diversified outlook. The emergence of Rohingya as a sustainable cultural community of Myanmar, preservation of the rights of Rohingyas, deplorable condition of Rohingyas and co-existence of Rohingyas in the Burmese society will be emphasized in this article in the perspective of diffusionism theory.

“Sustainability and Preservation of Indigenous Knowledge (IK) in Sri Lanka”
Kamini Perera, Chartered Institute of Personnel Management

Vedda people can be taken as a typical example for the indigenous community living in Sri Lanka. Their knowledge can be identified as an indigenous knowledge that unique to them and it helps to make decisions in farming, fitness, nourishment, learning, natural resource management etc. Their main weapon was bow and arrow and in addition to that they used nets for catching birds such as jungle fowls and pea fowls etc.

There was a traditional method for fishing at a stream, a pool or small lake (weva), which they do not practice currently. According to this method, the Veddads added leaves of some plants to the water for poisoning of fish. The poisoned fish were easily collected after this. However, this traditional method has been dramatically changed with the time and the fishing nets have become most common method of fishing as it gives them better harvest. According to the existing literature it is evidenced that Vedda community has intermingled with the Sinhalese and Tamil communities and that resulted to make their traditional skills are dying with the urbanization.

IIIG Teaching Workshop: Religion and the AP World Survey

Do changes in the curriculum for A.P. World History constitute a need for changes in the way the world's major religions are taught? Yes and No. Students need to know the basics of all the major world's religions but also need to know more, perhaps, about religious continuities and changes since 1200. This presentation will investigate what students need to know and some ways in which instructors can present the required information.

“Religion in A.P. World History Modern”
Dale Hueber, East Bay High School

IIIIH Publishing 360: Prospective Authors & Prospective Editors

Panels about how to publish one's work are a common feature of scholarly conferences. This panel offers a twist on that approach. Senior publishing professionals representing three branches of the field will offer both publishing and career advice. Each panelist will address the following questions:

1. How is the academic publishing industry structured? What kinds of work comes out of different presses? How do you pick a press for your work? How do you initiate conversations with editors?
2. What does a career in publishing look like? What's the relationship between higher ed (bachelor's level), advanced degrees, and publishing? What has been your career trajectory?

Bill Lombardo Senior Executive Editor, Macmillan Learning
 Karen Christensen, CEO and Founder, Berkshire Publishing
 Niels Hooper, History Acquisitions Editor, UC Press

Session IV

IVA Cultural Change across Three Continents

This panel examines how cultural changes influenced popular views of three distinct regional events in global context. Kristin Collins' research focuses on violence in the nineteenth century Caucasus. She suggests that a history of violence in the region contributed to the creation of a culture of rape. Christa Adams evaluates the development of a cultural "Mecca" in the early twentieth century Midwestern United States, arguing that the collection and display of East Asian Art in regional museums contributed to the construction of an ideal that the Midwest was a burgeoning region of cultural distinction. Timothy Wintour examines how popular views about American leadership roles in the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions in the mid twentieth century impacted American perceptions of their own society, culture, and position in the global postwar order. Each case study illuminates the role of culture in the making of history.

"New Deal for the World or "Uncle Sap": Political Economic Culture and the Contested Nature of American Postwar Leadership"

Timothy Wintour, Independent Scholar

This paper explores the clash of political economic cultural values that played out in American during and after the Second World War. The political and economic dislocations wrought by the conflict forced Americans to confront the possibility of assuming global leadership in ways rarely considered previously. The creation of permanent institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund and World Bank proposed at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, and the assumption of binding obligations to the international community implied a new relationship between the nation and the world community. Internationalist minded members of the Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman administrations saw these commitments as both positive and necessary, extending the cooperative values of the New Deal and offering the prospect of postwar stability. They encountered stiff opposition, however, from the proponents of older American political economic cultural values, advocating informal associationalism or individualism and fearing that permanent commitments opened the United States to, among other things, exploitation by potential competitors. While the advocates of multilateral institutionalism succeeded in securing American membership in the Bretton Woods bodies, their victory in re-shaping the normative foundations of American political economic culture remained incomplete. In examining the contest between cultural values at the birth of the so-called liberal international order this paper offers a pathway to understanding the fragile foundation of American postwar leadership.

“Making the ‘Middle West’ a ‘Mecca’ for the Arts: Evaluating the Emergence and Impact of Asia-Focused Collections in Midwestern Museums in the Early Twentieth Century”

Christa Adams, Bard High School Early College, Cleveland

In this paper I examine the development of Asia-focused art collections at several urban Midwestern museums in the early twentieth century. This study primarily examines the development of collections in museums located in Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Detroit, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; and Kansas City, Missouri. I suggest that Asian art, because of its relatively low cost and comparatively high aesthetic value, represented an attractive new medium to art museum curators in the Midwest, who needed to align their acquisition goals with budgetary realities. In this way, museum directors and curators sought to distinguish their collections by focusing upon the acquisition of high quality but affordable non-Western art objects and antiquities that would both reflect the nascent character of a given museum, distinguishing it from established counterparts located in wealthy urban centers along the east coast, while simultaneously promoting public education and edification locally. These collective efforts, here focused specifically upon the acquisition of East Asian art objects and antiquities, illuminate one facet of a broader early twentieth century movement to present the industrial Midwest as a region of distinction and cultural vitality via the medium of the art museum.

“The Making of Rape Culture: Sexual Violence in the Nineteenth-century Caucasus”

Kristin Collins, Bard High School Early College

Both Nineteenth-century Russian and Caucasian cultures accepted and encouraged rape and sexual violence, particularly against women and children – both fostered a culture of rape even if both understood the consequences for such actions i.e. reasonable punishments very differently. An investigation of a six rape cases from the period illustrates the routine place that violence against women and children took in nineteenth-century Russia and the Caucasus. The two full-cases, one in 1846 involving a female named Ana-khanumy and one in 1852 involving a male named Aliaza reveal that colonization was both an uneven process and one that supported a culture of rape. Both Imperial Russian law and Azeri custom (Both Aliaza and Ana-khanumy were Azeri) saw such violence as punishable, although in different ways. But neither could—or was willing to—protect the victim and both societies upheld a gender binary which created and solidified a culture of rape.

IVB Religion in World History

The ebbs and flows of trade and missionary work allow cultures and communities to emerge into new eras with syncretic traditions and reassessments about their own culture's global centrality. David Jon Felt explores the realization which dawned on Chinese leaders about their assumptions of Sinocentrism when they were introduced to Indian geographic models of the world. Similarly David Lindenfeld's analysis of Brian Stanley's *Christianity in the Twentieth Century* considers reentering the place of Christian history in the larger context of world historical traditions. Elissa Pereira extends this analysis by exploring the examples of sixteenth through eighteenth century trade networks and how religion, particularly Christianity, helped shape them.

“The Indo-Sintic Bipolar World Model”

David Jon Felt, Brigham Young University

Most people are familiar with the idea that Chinese geography placed itself at the center of the world, the so-called “Middle Kingdom.” Some might also be aware that as Buddhism entered China in the early medieval period, Buddhist geographies and apologetics argued instead that India was in fact the center of the world. Newly introduced information about Indian civilization presented the first great challenge to traditional Chinese assumptions of Sinocentrism. These two ideas (Indo- and

Sinocentrism) have most often been presented as incompatible and adversarial. Li Daoyuan's sixth century world geography, *The Guide to Waterways with Commentary* (Shuijing zhu), instead presents a synthetic world model that incorporated traditional Chinese and Buddhist geographical structures into one. This text is the first extant geographical treatise to do so. It constructs an argument for fitting Indian and Chinese geographies together through equating the Chinese idea of Mt. Kunlun with the Buddhist idea of Mt. Anavatapta—both great mountains at the center of the world from which the major rivers of the earth issued. India and China then became subordinate centers of their respective eastern and western halves of the worlds, creating an Indo-Sinitic bipolar model of the world. Li Daoyuan criticized native Chinese and Buddhist worldviews for being too limited in their scope, and argued instead for this grand all-encompassing vision of the world that included natural, cultural, and political geography, but was primarily structured according to natural geography.

“World History Meets World Christianity. A Review of Brian Stanley's *Christianity in the Twentieth Century*”

David Lindenfeld, Louisiana State University

The fields of world history and world Christianity emerged around the same time, largely in reaction to the Western-centered orientation of previous scholarship. They also faced common problems in how to conceptualize such a sprawling subject-matter. Nonetheless, there has been surprisingly little overlap between these two disciplines, at least for the modern period. World history has tended to highlight material interactions across cultural and geographical lines, such as trade, technology, disease, etc., while world Christianity understandably emphasizes the spiritual dimension. I would argue, however, that these two levels are much more closely intertwined than the customary division between the “religious” and the “secular” would lead us to believe. Brian Stanley's 2018 book, subtitled “a world history”, is a pathbreaking attempt to bridge the two fields, showing how “Christian churches have interacted with the changing social, political, and cultural environment of the twentieth century.” He tackles the conceptual challenges by pursuing the comparative method throughout, picking two cases from remotely different parts of the world in each chapter. This book richly deserves the attention of world historians, regardless of specialization.

“New Christian merchants and risk mitigation strategies beyond the Portuguese Inquisition: trans-imperial networks and institutional spatialities in a comparative perspective (Brazil-Portugal, 1690-1770)”

Elissa Pereira, University of Sao Paulo

Recent works on the Atlantic trade of the 16th to 18th centuries stress many strategies applied by merchants in order to mitigate the risks from information asymmetries. The present research proposal aims to contribute to this historiography by analyzing the strategies employed by New Christians to mitigate the risks associated with the Inquisition in the Iberian world, apart from common risks for all tradesmen. Besides the necessity of risk reduction, I consider the hypothesis that New Christians pursued social ascension through commerce, since social mobility by means of military and ecclesiastical orders was unlikely in a society constrained by the Holy Office's statutes. Therefore, networks in the imperial internal market and overseas enabled disputes in other plausible hierarchies. Economic historiography has been producing a variety of studies about Jew merchants, and ultramarine trade and institutions, however, these researches did not concentrate on the commerce made by New Christians between Portuguese America and Europe in the late seventeenth and mid-eighteenth century, the period of greatest Portuguese inquisitorial persecution. In addition, there are gaps about the Ancien Regime as a conditioning variable of the economic strategies of these agents.

IVC Capitalism and Structures of Globalization

Capitalism is global, but not monolithic. The historical specificity of how communities, states, and regional markets developed in conjunction with local environments, the frequency or paucity of cross-cultural encounters, and the kinds of frameworks that cross cultures—life insurance, for instance—continues to captivate world historians, creating productive tensions between global and globalizing process of capitalism on one hand, and local history, on the other.

“Hokkaido and the North Pacific in World History”

Scott C.M. Bailey, Kansai Gaidai University

Japan and Russia have competed for influence and territory in the North Pacific region for a long time. What is the interest in the region, both historically and more recently? And how have interactions between Russians, Japanese, and the indigenous peoples of the region developed over time? In this paper/presentation, the author will present findings from his research on the early history of Russian and Japanese involvement in Hokkaido and the North Pacific, especially during the early nineteenth century. This research highlights the role that travelers, explorers, and diplomats of various sorts have had in shaping relations between the two nations, and the impacts their travels have had on the people and the environment. The shaping of the North Pacific region should be understood in the context of the expansion of a system of global capitalism and the rise of powerful individual states. Therefore, the cultural and economic changes which occurred in this region are reflective of and directly influenced by wider global historical processes. These connections with global historical developments will be highlighted in the paper/presentation. The research for this paper/presentation is supported by a current three-year grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Kaken).

“Historical nature, human labor and the early accumulation of capital: Holland, XIII-XVII centuries. “Dutch capitalism” and the long-run management of regional space: a historical case of capitalist sustainability?”

Andrea Lo Bianco, University of Rome

Capital in general has always existed throughout history. What distinguishes European capital expansion in late medieval-modern history is its capitalist complexion, that is, its historical-spatial organization as capitalist mode of production. Historical capitalism is a patterned weaving of natural and human sphere of world-historical causation; it is a spatial regime that encodes and deploys a pattern of power premised on the commodity-centered logic of value re/production according to which the «double internality» (Jason Moore) unfolds to expand capitalist reach and power. Capitalism have a history indeed because it transforms natures through organized capitalist accumulation. Based on the Ph.D. research, this paper taps into five centuries of Dutch history – XIII-XVII century – to understand the early capitalist-historical movement of power, wealth and production. Focusing on Holland, five points will be threshed out: 1) the early dialectic of man and nature; 2) the rise of the capitalist logic and of historical capitalism; 3) the capitalist management of space, both human and natural; 4) the regional technic of historical development allowing for long-run capitalist accumulation; 5) finally, the consequences congealed in the XVII century. Is this long-run expansion a historical instantiation of how capitalism could survive, overcome and subvert the current crisis of world capital’s fertility and falling world-ecological surplus? Comparisons with the current world condition will be hinted.

“Making Mutuality Profitable: The Rise of For-Profit Life Insurance in Modern Japan”

Ryan Moran, University of Utah

Influenced by insurance systems in Europe, the first successful Japanese life insurance firm arose in 1881. This company, the Meiji Life Insurance Company, was established on modern actuarial principles as a for-profit life insurance company. As the industry developed, prominent figures in the insurance

world debated how life insurance should develop in Japan. The Japanese insurance industry largely positioned its business practices as being based on principles of mutual-aid that connected with older local mutual-assistance associations. Yet, these were also mostly stock companies that needed to generate profit. In the industry's early years, a debate thus arose among those who supported and those who opposed life insurance as a for-profit system. This paper will examine this debate, focusing especially on how supporters of the for-profit stock companies merged their vision of insurance with older ideas of mutuality to make insurance seem attractive to consumers. How, in other words, did Japanese companies make the European concept of insurance compatible with local expectations of security? Why was their commodified vision of community able to win out over non-profit versions of insurance? To understand these questions, I will also compare the successful for-profit companies with two failed alternative visions of insurance. In this investigation of insurance at the end of 19th century Japan, we see the important emergence of new forms of community, responsibility, and society itself as Japan continued its transformation into a capitalist nation-state.

IVD Roundtable: Teaching Global Environmental History in the Shadow and Smoke of Climate Change

We are living in a time of seemingly unending environmental crisis and catastrophe. The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report, released in October 2018, highlighted the specific dangers with increases in global temperature of 1.5°C and 2°C, and outlined the timeframe to limit the increase to 1.5°C. In combination with increasingly clear examples of climate refugees, climate-induced wildfires, and other catastrophic events, this has led to an unprecedented amount of attention to the current climate crisis in all forms of traditional and new media. The constant stream of dire warnings and bad news can lead to both paralysis and increased anxiety, particularly in combination with increased global tensions, rising populism, and a media environment prone to outrage and panic. How are we facing this moment as historians? This panel will explore how climate change is affecting our teaching of world and transnational history, including teaching methods, concepts, and approaches. For instance, can ideas like the "Anthropocene" help students consider history in new ways? How can we help students navigate the complexities of current environmental crises with historical depth and nuance? How can an environmental approach reframe global history? What kinds of difficulties and opportunities does the current sense of environmental crisis present for global and transregional/transnational history? How can the global inform the local, and provide historical knowledge and analysis to aid preservation and sustainability? The four presenters will give brief examples from their own teaching to provoke what we hope will be a stimulating and vibrant discussion.

Amy Woodson-Boulton, Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles)
Tait Keller, Rhodes College
Elizabeth Drummond, Loyola Marymount University (Los Angeles)
Lawrence Culver, Utah State University

IVE Empires and Environmental Decisions

Controlling land and peoples is at the heart of the imperial endeavor. That control extends to the drops of water and fragments of soil which make up conquered and dominated lands. This panel explores this domination through imperial policy by looking at hydraulic networks in British India, cotton cultivation in the Ottoman Empire, and cultivation and settlement in Southeast Asia of the seventeenth century.

"A Local Disaster in Global Perspective: The Musi River flood of 1908 in Hyderabad, India"
Benjamin Cohen, University of Utah

In September 1908 the Musi River overran its banks and flooded the city of Hyderabad, India. Hyderabad was the capital of India's largest and wealthiest princely state. Fueled by cloudbursts from cyclonic activity in the Bay of Bengal, within hours the flood swept away nearly 19,000 homes and killed

15,000 individuals. While this event is typically understood as a local tragedy, in this paper I propose to examine the flood in larger global terms. The flood illuminates environmental, urban, and imperial connections that span well beyond the event, thus reshaping understandings of localized disasters when cast in a global framework. The Musi River is part of south India's hydraulic networks. As this region depends entirely on rainfall for water, the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal played a significant role in triggering the flood. South India also used ground level reservoirs (tanks) to manipulate water. By the early twentieth century, changes to the political environment in colonial India saw many tanks under poor maintenance and overwhelmed when heavy rains exceeded their limits. Urban Hyderabad also was poorly prepared for the flood. While the Musi had flooded before, no real attempt at city planning was in place to ward off the calamity. After the flood, however, the city remade itself along "modern" lines to prevent any future such events. Finally, the flood rippled out across imperial networks whereby relief and aid came from all corners of the British Raj – from Queen Victoria herself to different "Relief Committees" – from Karachi to London – to funnel help to a devastated city.

"Local Convolutions: Challenges to the Sustainability of Imperial Projects"
Ahmet Izmirlioglu, Utah State University

As imperial interactions intensified in a European dominated landscape of international relations during the nineteenth century, many imperial projects to benefit the often diverging interests of empires were devised. One such scheme was the British attempt to plant American cotton throughout Ottoman realms during the 1860s. The planning and execution of such an ambitious project revealed the limits of central planning, especially when dealing with an immensely diverse entity such as the Ottoman Empire. An analysis of those events also clarifies the boundaries of imperial understanding and power concerning complex provincial social, economic and political orders. This paper investigates the conflicts between imperial expectations and local realities in the Ottoman Empire during the 1860s, as revealed in the reports of British and Ottoman administrators who tried to reconcile imperial and local demands. The reports reveal unsurprising regional variances in climate and economic conditions, but also some surprising confluences in economic productivity, labor practices, interest rates, and political concerns in the Ottoman provinces.

"Preserving Empire: The English East India Company and Sustainable Colonialism in Southeast Asia in the Seventeenth Century"
David Veevers, University of London

In seeking to understand the emergence and expansion of the English East India Company in Asia, historians focus on the traditional sinews of empire: factors such as men, money, diplomacy and war, for instance. This paper, however, seeks to approach the Company's presence in Asia from a new perspective, privileging the ecological factors which sustained and ultimately preserved the Company's growing empire in the seventeenth century. Company settlements rose or fell largely as a result of their ability to acquire, cultivate and expand their natural environments and the resources they provided. The ownership of key waterways or access to forests, for instance, had the ability not just to sustain Company settlements through their foundational years, but ultimately allow them to compete as important urban centres of trade and settlement in the Indian Ocean world which helped to preserve the Company's ambitions and interests in the region and, ultimately, on a global level. This paper will explore not just those settlements which successfully navigated their local environments to transform into regional or global metropolises, but will also deploy case studies of settlements that were unable to maintain their claims to water resources, or had their access to forests cut off, or were unable to develop agricultural assets. In the seventeenth century, Southeast Asia was littered with such unsustainable relics, and their failure highlights what it took for early modern European enterprises to preserve their place in the highly competitive demographic and commercial spaces of Asia.

IVF Gender and Youth in the 20th century

Exploring the role of women and youth culture in shaping and reshaping the second half of the twentieth century this panel offers insights into how barriers were broken and new goal-lines established in a variety of global contexts. Abigail Fritz's work on women as part of transnational backpacking movement describes how their participation helped to redefine the nature of mobility while Max Graham's paper hones in on the experiences of Camp Waskowitz to detail the accessibility of the environmental movement to all. Finally, Christine Nemcik's look at the intersections of German, Costa Rica, and American political dialogue with family cultures in post World War Two elite Costa Rican society allows us a window into the role of women in help heal and create paves for family reunification.

“Off on Her Own: Women and Transnational Mobility in the 1960s and 1970s”
Abigail Fritz, Utah State University

During the 1960s and 1970s, the transnational backpacking movement developed as a cultural rite of passage for young people around the world. In *Backpack Ambassadors: How Youth Travel Integrated Europe* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017), Richard Jobs establishes the importance of youth mobility both in shaping Europe politically and culturally after World War II and in transforming its participants. However, Jobs only briefly discusses distinctions between women's and men's experiences with transnational travel, and his analysis deals primarily with sexuality. This paper argues that examining the role of gender is critical to developing a more complete understanding of transnational mobility during this period. For women across age groups, travel was a gendered experience, not only in terms of sexuality, but also in terms of motives for travel, modes of dress and behavior, and spatiality. This paper explores how American women interacted with boundaries imposed by gender in the course of their solo transnational travels in Europe, using first-hand accounts of their experiences as well as advice written specifically for women printed in periodicals, newspapers, and guidebooks. In particular, advice regarding dining alone, dress, hitchhiking, packing, and whether to go solo at all reveals considerations unique to women travelers.

“Camp Waskowitz: Nature and Childhood during the U.S. Environmental Movement of the Mid-Twentieth Century”
Max Graham, Central Washington University

Over the course of the twentieth century, American have used and defined nature in ways that vary across racial, gender, and class backgrounds. During the Environmental Movement of the 1960s, the summer camps for children gained popularity. With private and charity summer camps for children showing entirely different of nature and experiences, nature was a way for the boundaries between gender, class, and race to be reinforced. Camp Waskowitz appeared in the late 1950s, as an outdoor education program for children in the Highline Public School District in North Bend, Washington. The ways in which the teachers and administration defined and valued nature was greatly impacted by their race, gender, and class background. As a result, Camp Waskowitz was seemingly accessible to all children; however, the demographics and activities within the program reveal the division. This paper will explore notions of nature among private and charity camps, and the ways in which notions of nature at Camp Waskowitz were used to reinforce and defy boundaries among race, class, and gender.

“Costa Rican Mothers and Wives Using Womanhood as a Weapon: the Fight to have German Costa Rican Family Members Returned at the end of WWII”
Christine Nemcik, Indiana University East

This paper focuses upon the struggle of primarily elite Costa Rican women to have their German Costa Rican family members who had been deported to and interned in the United States returned to Costa Rica at the end of World War II. German Costa Ricans were impacted during WWII due to the U.S. fear

of a potential local Nazi fifth column movement amongst an economically influential Germanic population in a country so close in proximity to the Panama Canal. As a result the Costa Rican government was pressured to expropriate, intern, and then deport to the U.S. for internment influential German Costa Ricans who were placed on the Allied Blacklists. During the war, the native Costa Rican wives and mothers of the deported German Costa Ricans worked through newspapers to make the case for clearing their relatives' names. When the war ended, the women then led the charge in Costa Rica, through the Archbishop's office, to have their family members returned to them. The paper explores how the women used their position as wives and mothers to make the argument to have their families reunited.

“The role of Vietnamese Youth in the Preservation and Promotion of National Intangible Cultural Heritages”

Giang Binh Nam Ngo, Vietnam National Institute of Culture and Arts Studies

Vietnam has a treasure of valuable cultural heritage. Besides tangible cultural heritages, there is a diverse intangible cultural heritage. The problem is that the intangible cultural heritage hasn't had much support; it only exists in the human memory so it is very vulnerable. For a long time due to the economic struggle of the country, cultural values were not a priority. Investing in intangible cultural heritage has less direct economic benefit than other investments, so safeguarding it has often not been of importance. Vietnamese intangible cultural heritage has been under red alert. Since 2001, the Vietnamese government has implemented a national target program on culture to preserve and promote cultural heritage, with emphasis on intangible cultural heritage. Safeguarding cultural heritages focuses on those cultural elements that concerned communities and countries consider in need of urgent measures to keep them alive. Because of that, in Vietnam there have been many programs that aim to encourage local young generations to participate enthusiastically in the learning and acquisition of skills from old artists. Some local governments provide activities to help their youth understand and learn more about national heritages.

IVG Teaching Sustainability and World History

What is the role of sustainability in introductory world history courses? Although environmental changes and human-ecosystem interactions have long been a staple of world history inquiry and instruction, the concept of sustainability has often been left for other classes or even disciplines. The panel presents two innovative ways of making sustainability central to world history narratives and student-centered learning.

“Sustainability in Times of Environmental Change”

Phil Gersmehl, Michigan Geographic Alliance

Year after year, we get a more precise view of past climate in different parts of the world. The familiar trio of tree rings, lake sediments, and ice cores continue to be explored and refined, but they are now supplemented by soil phytoliths, cave speleothems, marine shells, rat middens, rock varnishes, and a host of other research topics and techniques. These improved climate records, in turn, allow a much more precise matching of environmental conditions with human activity in a wide variety of settings. This paper describes some of these technical advances, as background for the development of student activity packages that allow individuals or groups to explore the role of climate change in different parts of the world in the past. Examples include the ancient peoples of the Eurasian steppes, the Romans and Carthaginians, Vikings, Mongols, Incas, and Ming Chinese. These inquiries, in turn, provide a factual foundation for discussions of coping strategies, successes, and failures. And these discussions, in turn, can inform modern debates about climate change, causation, and response.

“Spices, Perfumes, and Sustainability in the Pre-Modern World History Survey”
 Anya King, University of Southern Indiana

This paper is based on my experiences teaching the theme of sustainability in the first half of my university’s World History survey course, which extends to 1500. This course is part of the “Global” category of our core curriculum. One of the assessment points for this category is that students must be able to demonstrate understanding of sustainability, and, being a history class, they must do this through the examination of primary sources. I have done this by including commodities, especially spices and perfumes, which are not liable to domestication and/or are difficult to grow in new biomes. For example, in the ancient component of this course we look at frankincense and other aromatic resins from southern Arabia and the Horn of Africa. We examine their uses and trade, but we also focus on their production. Accounts of ancient writers such as Pliny the Elder provide rich material for students to explore the strategies of conservation and sustainability employed in antiquity. We also explore Hatshepsut’s expedition to Punt and project to transplant incense-producing trees to Egypt. Another commodity we have examined is the ancient silphium, a spice so beloved of the Romans that they drove it to extinction. Students generally know little about spices and perfumes at the start of the course, but most have a curiosity about them. Other wild commodities, especially ambergris, ivory, and rhinoceros horn might also make promising areas for students to explore.

IVH Teaching in diverse classrooms, or teaching diverse classrooms

Our courses provide an opportunity to be more than a window unto history, but a mirror in which students see themselves. Bringing this ideal to fruition presents real challenges in today’s diverse classrooms. Finding resources can be a challenge and making them relevant even more so. All the while, the material needs to feel connected, to present a coherent framework. This panel is responsive to increasing pressure and advocacy for curricular decolonization, culturally-relevant and culturally sustaining classrooms, but from within the strengths of a world history curriculum and approach. This session includes concrete insights from classroom experience.

Monica Ketchum, Arizona Western College
 Bram Hubble, Friends Seminary
 Bekisizwe Ndimande, UT San Antonio

Saturday, June 27, 2020

Session V

VA Social Sciences and World History

How do anthropology, archaeology, and psychology help us deepen our understanding of the global past? Three papers take us from early modern Malaysia to twentieth-century Mexico to explore this question, asking along the way about the significance of individual contributions to processes of global knowledge creation.

“Laurette Séjourné, Victor Serge, and the Aesthetics of Anthropology”
 Ian Merkel, University of Miami

This paper analyzes the life and work of Laurette Séjourné and her partner, the revolutionary Victor Serge, between France and Mexico in the mid-twentieth century. Séjourné (née Laura Valentini, 1911 in Perugia, Italy) became one of the early European collaborators of the Museo Nacional de Antropología in Mexico, conducting archeological research and writing books such as *Palenque, una*

ciudad maya and Pensamiento y religión en el México antiguo for a wider public. In this paper, I explore the properly aesthetic dimension of Séjourné's work on pre-Columbian Mexico, including illustrations of her favorite god Quetzalcoatl, as well as unpublished, field-work-based manuscripts that include "The tomb of civilizations," "Ritual cannibalism," and "Splendor and destruction of Tenochtitlan." I argue that Séjourné's work provides an alternative point of entry into the early history of Mexican anthropology and the literary avant-garde experimenting with indigenous and African forms.

"Laurette Séjourné, Victor Serge, and the Aesthetics of Anthropology" analyzes the triangular intellectual space between Western Europe, Latin America, and the United States that is largely absent in the historiography of global intellectual exchange— even in some of the most innovative transnational work. It reconstructs the couple's social world in mid-century Mexico, whether in the broader exile community or as part of the group Socialismo y Libertad, and deprovincializes the perception of that intellectual space in the process.

"The constructions of northern Kedah and Perlis, Malaysia during the *longue durée*: A discussion based on texts and archaeology"

Meljev Singh Sidhu, Universiti Sains Malaysia

This paper will review and discuss the archaeology and literature concerning five major settlements and a port in northern Kedah and Perlis from the late 13th century to the 18th century CE in order to understand the constructions of the period. The five settlements studied are Seputih, Naga, Sena, Kayang and Bukit Pinang as well as the port of Kuala Kedah. This period is poorly understood and was once referred to as the "Dark Age" of Kedah's history. Unlike earlier and later periods in Kedah's history, structural remains during this era are almost non-existent and references are equally scanty, which is why the study of structures from this period is necessary. Most of these settlements are referred to in Malay sources such as the Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah and the Salasilah atau Tawarikh Kerajaan Kedah, both of which are from a later date. European itinerants from the 16th to 18th century shed light on Kuala Kedah and this settlement has been included as a basis for comparison with the remaining five. The presence of similar types of structures and uniformity of materials used suggest that these texts may have been accurate in describing settlements from an earlier period. The results of this study allows us to understand how people built in parts of the Malay world that were not under foreign influence.

"Becoming Ensouled: A Psychological Approach to Preserving and Sustaining the Environment"

Shari Tabet, University of New Mexico

Around 1913 Jung chose to enter into a journey to recover his soul after feeling he had been separated from it by adhering to Freud's insistence on a medical/scientific model for psychology. Among the results of this journey, his attitude towards psychology, his life, and the world changed. Today, the callous ways in which the world environment is treated by so many is evidence of their separation from their own souls. If we are to preserve and sustain the global environment, the recovery, preservation, and sustainability of the personal soul is necessary.

This paper touches on the following questions. How has a soulless attitude of degradation and destruction of the environment come about? What impact does this have on the sustainability and preservation of the environment? What impact does it have on the World Soul, the Anima Mundi? How are one's soul and the Soul of the World connected? What archetypes may be active here? How might becoming 'ensouled' change those archetypes and activate different ones that are more aligned with a culture of sustaining the environment? How might Jung's journey of recovery of his own soul serve as a model for us?

VB Teaching Themes in Global History

What are the ordering principles that structure our inquiry and teaching in world history? This panel offers new taxonomic, technological, and thematic approaches to creating order in our studies of the messy human past.

“Civilizations & their Orders: A World History”

Alan Kramer, Independent

This presentation explores the idea that all societies exist as some sort of unity based on a common “order” (some theorists call it “social imaginary”) that is envisaged to explain itself to itself and itself to the world. This primal quest for order originates in man's amazement over the richness and complexity of reality by attempting to articulate in mythological and other types of stories, symbols, rituals, what reality is, thus making it visible and understandable. I will begin by theorizing orders as a useful world history paradigm. Examples will follow using comparative world history approaches and will focus on post-Han China and the late antique Mediterranean, both periods of orders in crisis and change.

“Teaching Globalization 3.0 to the AI Generation: Beyond Grandma's Cold War and MDGs”

Marsha Robinson, Miami University

We are now teaching a second generation of students whose multi-player video game partners are as dispersed as Queen Victoria's missionaries. The tallest buildings in their world stand in Southeast Asia and in the Gulf Cooperation Council zone. Their morning coffee, tea, luxury sedans and SUVs are owned by the same Indian MNC that owns the undersea cable system that carries much of their video gaming data packets. The instructional scaffolding in this seminar helps social studies and survey educators with Cold-War-focused textbooks create intentional narratives and trajectories to prepare AI generation students for Globalization 3.0 where ASEAN, AU, GCC, MERCOSUR/L, NAFTA, OBOR, and SAARC matter to the employers in their home states.

“Reflections on a Thematic Approach to World History”

Rick Szostak, University of Alberta

It is now quite common for world history texts to take a thematic approach. There is no consensus, though, on what themes should be pursued in a world history course. This paper argues that there are ten themes that deserve coverage in a world history course or text: Culture; Politics; Economy; Social structure (gender, class, ethnicity, sexual orientation etc.); Population and health; Technology and science; Art; Natural environment; Basic human capabilities and motivations; and Individual personalities. Each of these themes plays a role in many important events or processes in world history. Moreover we should stress that these themes interact. Treating different themes in different chapters or classes risks leaving the mistaken impression that themes develop autonomously rather than in a web of interaction. Indeed, one of the key lessons that we should impart in world history is that this history reflects the cumulative interaction of all of these themes through time.

Session VC Imperial Administrators and Global Networks

Imperial administrators are often described as agents of empire. This panel documents this role while interrogating the historical specificity of information networks and imperial and personal ambitions. The panel also addresses the significance of interdisciplinary inquiry in world history. Lawrence Abrams and Masha Robinson offer discrete examinations of how imperial structures and networks helped to establish emergent identities and expose the pitfalls of disconnected metropolitan leadership.

“Imperial Humanities: Global Scottish Education Networks in the Service of Early 19th century Empire”
Lawrence Abrams, UC Davis

This paper investigates the relationship between parish and parochial schools in Scotland, the system of training colleges and military academies, universities, and finishing colleges abroad. The existence of these institutions has been well studied, but their relationship is often neglected. I argue in this paper that not only was there a matriculation pipeline from lower schools in Britain to universities and to foreign training colleges, but that this pipeline was a deliberately structured process of patronage. The patronage of placement in these schools and colleges was such a success particularly in Scotland that control of the network became a valuable political asset. Furthermore, the development of the network brought wealth and prestige back to Scotland that complemented the growing reputation of Scottish military service in the British Empire. I argue that this civil and educational network is an underexamined aspect of the resuscitation of Scottish national identity and nationalism after the end of the Jacobite era.

“A French Lieutenant's 19th-Century Proposal to Reverse Desertification: It's Not Too Late to Adopt Historical Sustainability Priorities for 21st-Century National Securities”
Marsha Robinson, Miami University

In 1895, French cavalry officer Victor Levasseur proposed a solution to the fresh water scarcity in the Sahara Desert near Timbuktu. Although he was not the famed cartographer from an earlier generation, he was able, calling upon his expertise from serving the French Empire in West Africa, to gather venture capital and investors for this project that would have enhanced sustainable farming. The project was stopped by the colonial administration which preferred immediate extractive economics to a vision for the long-term that would have benefitted the many nations in the area. This paper will review this and other historical examples of the intersection of sustainable economics, national security and investment in hydrology infrastructure as both economic and military priorities. This presentation is designed for secondary and post-secondary educators looking to connect world history to international relations and STEM in their course plans.

VD Roundtable: World Religion & Indianapolis

Our panel members will present the story of ‘World Religions in Greater Indianapolis, an NEH ‘Bridging Cultures’ seminar grant awarded to our community college in partnership with IUPUI, our leading four-year transfer college. From 2015 to 2017, fifteen full and part-time community college teachers from eight discipline areas studied five world religions that are now flourishing in greater Indianapolis. Guided by scholars of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism, our cohort teachers created some 150 one-page teaching modules. These interdisciplinary modules—configured as ‘open learning resources’—now reveal vistas for our students on vital aspects of each world religion. These are framed within the local context of this midwestern city that is evermore globally engaged. Thanks to local linkages with practicing faith communities for each world religion in our city, our students can better perceive how religion presents a pathway to connect on otherwise seeming remote, complex and (sometimes) intractable global issues. Our panel members will report on learning outcomes already obtained by the continuing use of selected teaching modules, and comment on the continuing challenge of incorporating this remarkable resource into an array of courses at our college. We will engage our audience in active dialogue about how our World Religion teaching modules may, in their OER format, be immediately useful to their own teaching at colleges in different parts of the country. Thus, the ongoing local success of our World Religions in Greater Indianapolis project may inspire our audience to expand its ‘global’ reach to the greater USA.

Milan Andrejevich, Ivy Tech CC
Joshua Phillippe, Ivy Tech CC

Douglas Hammerling, Ivy Tech CC
Donna Tressler, Ivy Tech CC

VE Culture, Environment, and the Big Picture of World History

Big history invites us to think not only on a planetary timescale but also to consider the future as a realm of study rather than fantasy. The field shares with world history the methodological necessity of interdisciplinarity. This panel brings together four innovative papers that collectively explore research tools and techniques borrowed from computer science, biology, and pop culture. The papers tackle the intersection of science, fiction, and mass culture.

“Hype or Substance? Applying Artificial Intelligence to the Sustainability of Dynasties Over 3500 Years of World History”

Mark Ciotola, San Francisco State University

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been touted as a panacea for challenges in research and scholarship. Machine learning is a form of AI. Vague statements of bold expectations aside, what does happen if one places information about many historical dynasties from around the world into machine learning software? Basic information about dynasties from about 3500 BCE to 1900 CE is entered into a machine learning platform, including commonly accepted beginning and end years and geographic location. Some other information is entered subject to availability. Results are reported in terms of generated clustering and trends, and their implications for dynastic sustainability. The capabilities of such platforms and approaches are explored and critiqued.

“Globalizing Environmental Ideas. Mecha and kodomo anime, and the spread of mass environmentalism (1960-1990)”

Federico Paolini, Università della Campania

The hypothesis that underlies this paper is that there can be a link between the success of cartoons and the affirmation of mass environment. The idea is that the development of the mass environmental movement was favored by a formative mold strongly influenced by television and, in particular, by a new narrative model: the one represented by Japanese anime. The study moves from the idea of mobility turn and from the fact that there are many forms of imaginative mobility: one of these concerns the ecological ideas for which we can imagine a path that goes from the United States (Carson, Ehrlich, Meadows, Commoner ...) to Japan (the leading country in the production of cartoons) and from Japan to the rest of the World in the form of animated stories. The narrative rhetoric of anime is pervaded by the constant references to nature and the pressing need to protect it. For children and adolescents of the '70s and '80s (the first to have experienced a widespread wellbeing), adherence to organized environmentalism appears connected to the emergence of a vague ecological sentiment conveyed by the visual mass culture.

“Perpetua Memoria: Perspectives on the World History of Memetic Sustainability”

Spencer C. Woolley, University of Utah

Before the word “meme” meant brief cinematic hilarity in social media feeds, it referred to a unit of culture, transmitted in a similar fashion to genetic information. Organic chemists and cell biologists continue to illuminate the methods of gene survivability, how some traits endure through mitosis or meiosis to the next generation. But the endurance of memes, of cultural ideas remains a more elusive process. This paper seeks to function as a metaphorical microscope, to zoom in on how memes can survive centuries, and spread over wide geographic areas. Three memes receive analysis here: red shoes, pointy hats, and writing down events for remembrance. Two memes worn on the body, and one meme that seeks to move memory to an out-of-body realm. The methodology draws on the work of Robert Proctor, and his formulation of agnotology, how ignorance waxes and wanes. Through an

examination of the past at a world-historical level, the present can adapt time-tested means of keeping good ideas flowing into the future.

“Connecting Future Studies and World History”

Rick Szostak, University of Alberta

The field of Future Studies has matured. There is consensus on many key points (including that we are not good at predicting one future but can foresee many plausible futures), but there is debate as to the best methods to use in addressing our future. One key method is "backcasting," where we decide what sort of future we would like, and then think about what needs to be done in order to get there. This approach bears a strong similarity to historical analysis, for we need to understand how a particular outcome was or might be achieved. However, if we will shape our future, we cannot presume that we can shape it at will but rather we need to understand how history is likely to evolve in future: What changes are likely to happen and how will these affect our goals? The "easy" part of this involves identifying past trends that are likely to continue. The much harder part involves understanding historical turning points in order to better predict future "surprises." World History understandings are crucial for all of these key strategies in Future Studies. This paper and presentation will discuss how lessons from World History can inform our understanding of, and efforts to shape, our collective future.

VF Imperial Destinies? Surprising Stories from Metropolises and Borderlands

Empires continue to be an enduring feature of world history research and teaching. Despite decades of critical imperial and post-colonial scholarship, the idea of empire as a monolithic category continues to prevail in global narratives—especially those framed for introductory teaching. This panel offers three insightful studies that reveal fault lines within and across imperial spaces. From microhistory to imperial monuments, from individual actions to group dynamics in communities of missionaries or imperial soldiers, this panel unpacks histories of empire in startling new ways.

“The Extraordinary Life of an Ordinary Young Man: Jan Kozłowski and the Russian Revolution”

Thomas Taylor, Seattle University

In Sverdlovsk, the main station for the Transsiberian Railroad as it left the steppes of Russia for the Ural mountains, in September 1918, Jan Kozłowski, age seventeen, watched his older brother get shot by Bolshevik forces for refusing to join the Red Army. Jan was alone, now a pariah, the brother of “an enemy of the people.” Huddling in abandoned buildings in town one day he spotted a train going east. He jumped on it. Thus started a journey that would take Jan across Russia, to Vladivostok and eventually to a new life in the US. Using letters and other sources and the lens of global microhistory this paper will examine the extraordinary events of the Russian Revolution through the life of this ordinary young man.

“Surviving with Honor and Disgrace: The Local, Regional, and Global Stories of the Samjōndo Monument in Seoul, South Korea”

Tae Yeon Eom, University of British Columbia

In 1636, Hong Taiji (b. 1592-1643) declared himself Emperor of the Qing dynasty (1636-1912) and invaded Korea during the Chosŏn dynasty (1392-1910). After completing his military mission, he ordered the Chosŏn court to erect a monument to commemorate his victory. The monument has survived through many years of honor and disgrace, and stands to this day in Seoul, South Korea. Since its foundation, the stone monument has been constantly venerated, buried, excavated, preserved, and relocated for centuries in accordance with the historical trajectory of the ideological changes in East Asia such as imperialism, colonialism, postcolonialism, nationalism, industrialism, urbanism, and neo-nationalism. More specifically, over course of its history, it has served as multiple

ideological symbols such as the Qing imperialism, Japanese colonialists' ground for the Japanese annexation of Korea, and the materialistic object of Korean national disgrace. This paper traces the life of the monument and illustrates how a single stationary object can become the core subject of transhistorical and transboundary studies of the world among historians and epigraphists worldwide; particularly between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. By examining the inscriptions on the surface and additional records of the monument written in Manchu, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and English, this paper attempts to initiate a conversation with its historical experience and memory. It will ultimately contribute to the unfolding of the stories that this symbolic object tells and reevaluating its historical value; thus, providing a better insight into the transhistorical and transboundary research of Korean, East Asian, and Global Histories.

“Comparative Frontiers: India’s North-East and the US West”

Ryan W. Booth, Washington State University

At first glance Assam and the American West in the late nineteenth century appear to have nothing in common. Upon closer examination, however, one finds that they shared much more than previously understood. Between contradictory official policies over the years, broken treaties, military punitive expeditions, and even American Baptist missionaries “schooling” the indigenous children, one sees a familiar pattern between these two places on opposite sides of the world. While these regions shared these commonalities, they also sharply diverged on one key point—the threat of a Russian invasion of British India as part of the “Great Game.” The absence of an external threat allowed the US Army and other US federal agents unfettered access to the American West without having to look over their backs. This paper examines the similarities and differences in approaches to frontiers, borderlands, indigenous people, and empire. It also begs questions about oft-overlooked regional histories as offering useful windows onto world history and the ability to look beyond nationalist narratives for common ground.

VG Teaching Workshop: Using History Assessments of Thinking from Stanford History Education Group in Survey Courses

This is a workshop for community college instructors and others who teach world history survey courses. I have used SHEG History Assessments of Thinking (HAT's) in both World 1 and World 2 survey courses. I have also created my own HAT's, and our department used HAT's for a department-wide assessment project. This workshop will introduce the use of HATs and help participants to create their own HAT for their course. Questions about assessment, using curriculum designed for 9-12 grades in college, equity in pedagogy, and implementing assessments as grades are welcome. Participants will leave the workshop with access to all the HAT's I have created and learn how to access the SHEG HATs as well.

Jack Norton, Normandale Community College

Session VH Journals in History: Practical Advice for Articles and Book Reviews

This panel will provide practical advice about writing and submitting articles to historical journals, and also about reviewing books, which often provide early career scholars with their first opportunity to appear in print.

Matt Romaniello, Editor, *Journal of World History*, Weber State University

Merry Wiesner-Hanks, Senior Editor, *Sixteenth Century Journal*, Past Editor, *Journal of Global History*
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Gary Gibbs, Book Review Editor, *Sixteenth Century Journal* Roanoke College

Session VI

VIA Labor Migrants in World History

This panel brings together research that re-examines histories of labor migration using methods and questions from world history. Panelists' methods and sources span continents and historical subfields, bringing together labor history, transnational history, and the histories of ideas about race and gender. Furthermore, their subjects include migrants from Asia, the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East.

“Working Class Formation in the Interwar Syrian American Mahjar”
Stacy Fahrenthold, University of California Davis

In the Arabic-speaking mahjar (diaspora), the plight of the working poor was the focus of women's philanthropy, but not for the reasons we think. Scholarship on welfare relief in the interwar Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian diaspora currently situates it within a gendered politics of benevolence. This paper argues for a class-centered reassessment of “ladies aid” politics, and considers the intersections of women's relief with proletarian mutual-aid strategies. Founded in 1917, the Syrian Ladies Aid Society (SLAS) of Boston provided food, shelter, education, and employment to Syrian workers. SLAS volunteers understood their efforts as mitigating the precarities imposed on Syrian workers by the global capitalist labor system. Theirs was both a women's organization and a proletarian movement led by Syrian women. Drawing from SLAS records and the Syrian press, the essay calls attention to the need for research on the role women played in working class formation in the diaspora.

“Systems of Subordination: Chinese Labor, Law, and Popular Culture in California and the British Empire, 1855-1860”
Stephanie Narrow, University of California Irvine

This work examines the years 1855-1860 to understand how nascent global communications technologies—steamships, telegraphs, print media—connected California to the British colonies of Hong Kong and British Columbia. Moving beyond the comparative, it explores how people, ideas, laws, and prejudices circulated between the British and American empires. Newly minted steamships increased overseas travel, bringing people and goods into California at unprecedented speeds, and ever-expanding global telegraph systems circulated ideas about race and imperial governance. These phenomena converged in California, whose people and politicians were constructing de facto and de jure regulations of its own Chinese populations. With this working lens, this project emphasizes how commonly held Anglo-American perceptions about race within and between English-speaking empires shaped the course of immigration, trade, and labor rights in California.

“Laboring for Progress: Migrant Workers in the Global Postwar Expansion”
Julie Weise, University of Oregon

During the global economic expansion of the post-World War II years, migrant workers around the world found themselves caught between the controls and expectations of the states where they were born and those where they worked. This paper looks closely at the social, intellectual, and labor activism histories of Spanish workers in France, Mexican workers in the United States, and Malawian workers in South Africa during this period. These workers brought shared and divergent ideological frameworks to their assessments of work, for example in determining the relative desirability of agricultural, mining, or urban labor and in many cases, skipping out on official programs in rural areas to seek clandestine work in urban ones. They struck for workers' rights both independently and via complex relationships to labor movements in their host countries as they sought to make good on official promises that migration would bring economic progress to themselves and their families.

VIB Ecological Imperialism, Green Imperialism, and New Environmental Histories

Three and a half decades after its publication, does Crosby's *Ecological Imperialism* argument continue to hold sway? What about Grove's *Green Imperialism*—just a decade younger? These stalwart, foundational studies of global environmental history continue to cast a long shadow on the field. Can scholars transcend this legacy? Is such a goal in fact desirable? Three papers take up these questions from historical examples as diverse as coal mining in British North America, agricultural research in colonial India, and the multi-imperial space of the South Pacific.

“Tangantangan and the Tropical Forest”

Cynthia Ross, Texas A&M University Commerce

Working for the U.S. Geological Survey in 1951, botanist Francis Raymond Fosberg, flew over Guam as a lead researcher on a mapping project. He recorded surprisingly large stands of a legume known locally as tangantangan (*Leucaena leucocephala*). This was a much different landscape than that of 1945, after four years of Japanese occupation and a hard-fought reoccupation of the island by American forces. Denuded areas from the war remained but tropical vegetation was quickly filling in destroyed rural, strand, and roadside areas. By the end of the twentieth century tangantangan was an invasive species on Guam with a local population frustrated by its encroachment onto their property. This paper tracks down the likely origins of *Leucaena* on Guam, rejecting claims that the U.S. Navy introduced the small tropical American tree as part of post-war rebuilding efforts. Instead, *Leucaena* probably first arrived on Spanish ships as fodder for cattle introduced to feed garrisoned soldiers in the seventeenth century. Within a few decades, thickets were substantial enough to provide abundant wood fuel, animal fodder, and boundary markers for ranches and gardens. By 1905, pure stands of tangantangan dominated parts of the limestone plateau, pushed out native tree species, and invaded plantations and subsistence gardens. In effect, *Leucaena* proved to be just as ruthless at colonization as the Spanish and later, Americans.

“The Healthy Hunza Narrative in the Twentieth-Century Organic Movement”

Ashok Pratap Malhotra, Queen's University Belfast

This paper will examine the manner in which Dr Robert McCarrison's nutritional research at his laboratories in Tamil Nadu, India, in the 1920s and 30s, was discursively drawn upon by early proponents of the organic movement, from the 1940s onwards, such as Guy Wrench, in Britain, as well as Jerome Rodale, Allen Banik and Renee Taylor, in the USA. This paper will then go on to investigate the ways in which these figures selectively emphasized McCarrison's early valorization of the Hunza “tribe” and their agricultural practices and nutritional habits. They did so to promulgate the supposed beneficial effects of their perceived holistic farming practices and the consumption of organic foodstuffs, as well as to warn against industrialized farming practices. I will also demonstrate how Mir Muhammad Jamal Khan, the Mir of Hunza, was an active agent in promulgating idealized stereotypes of the Hunzas to visitors and correspondents from the U.S.A, as part of an effort to promote his own state and leadership. This paper, thus, discusses the key ways in which the Hunza valley and its peoples were discursively deployed in ‘Sustainability & Preservation’ organic narratives in Britain and the USA in the twentieth century. It will, in particular, examine how the ‘healthy Hunzas’ and their supposed lifestyles were promoted as offering the solutions necessary to counteract the deleterious effects of modernization and urbanization in the ‘West.’

“Queer Mineralogy and the Depths of Hell: Sulfuric Skills on the North American Frontier”
 Andrew James Kettler, University of California Los Angeles

Levels of environmental apprehension are determined by how threatening embodied sensations deem ecological hazards. Encountering sulfur in the English environment, prior to the Industrial Revolution, consistently meant that evil was moving within the preternatural realm. The external sensing of evil through the sensory signatures of sulfur was a form of sense work within the phenomenological space between the supernatural and the natural. Throughout the Early Modern Era, the idea that sensing sulfur signified evil or malevolence faded. Because coal and her sulfuric sensory traits became vital to the establishment of the Industrial Revolution, embodied changes were forced to occur, essentially through the creation of a false sensory consciousness that defined sulfuric sensations as positive markers of progress, profit, and purity. Upon the frontiers of the British commonwealth and the newly established United States, these sensations persisted. The early frontiers of North America offer historical spaces where individuals marched westward and educated their senses to discover profit. Sulfuric connotations of evil were rarely considered, as frontiersmen educated their senses beneath a superstructure that defined associations with sulfur as preternaturally safe. Sensory skills were negotiated and educated to catch coal and sulfur through greater and more refined tactile, nasal, flavorful, visual, and aural skills.

VIC Roundtable: The Future(s) of History Careers

The job market for professional historians is evolving. For over a decade, the gap between completed history PhDs and available jobs in the professoriate remains one of the largest in over half a century. Despite this, the graduate training process for most programs is still singularly focused on this career outcome. Many newly minted MAs and PhDs feel unprepared and disillusioned when navigating the increasingly competitive academic job market. However, careers outside of the professoriate also offer those with graduate degrees in history intellectually satisfying and impactful work that often allows for continued contributions to the field. This roundtable will use reflections from the field to explore some of these options, while also discussing approaches for creating sustainable changes in career development for graduate history programs. Such changes will not only expand options for history graduates, they also expand and diversify the professional history community.

Stephanie Narrow, University of California, Irvine
 Brandon Tachco, San Francisco Maritime National Park Association
 Matthew Basso, University of Utah

VID Roundtable: World Historical Gazetteer

This workshop introduces the World Historical Gazetteer (<http://whgazetteer.org>), which is a new digital reference work, an emerging core component of digital spatial infrastructure at the global scale, and a research tool for world history. Session participants will explain what historical gazetteers are as a global spatial history genre. They are a data management methodology and research approach for modeling contested, evolving and multivocal information about historical places and place names, and they support approaches to spatial history that are grounded in text, with all of its complexities, rather than in geospatial location. In addition, the session will introduce the World Historical Gazetteer project, which has been under development for three years and is now in beta release. First, we will explain the sources of the place names currently indexed in the gazetteer, which combine broad but shallow global coverage with regional deep dives. We will also explain how researchers who have collected historical spatial information can enhance their content by reconciling it with the information contained in the WHG and how they can contribute their own material to the WHG. We will also demonstrate how to use the WHG for spatial search and discovery. Finally, we will explain how to model “traces,” which express relationships between places and other entities: other places (as in a journey), texts, people, and so on.

In short, this workshop will combine a theoretical and methodological consideration of new directions in critical spatial world history with a hands-on introduction to an important new digital tool.

Ruth Mostern, University of Pittsburgh
Karl Grossner, World Historical Gazetteer
Ryan M. Horne, NEH Fellow

VIE Heritage and Environmental Tensions

How do historians and policymakers weigh competing tensions between environmental and human legacies? What drives—and has historically driven—decisions about what to preserve, and when? The preservation of antiquities, modern monuments, and biodiversity makes strong claims on our attention. Are such foci in fact in conflict? Or rather part of similar historical and policy goals? Utilizing Sicilian and South Asian examples, this panel looks at how strategies of preservation and conservation were deployed to not only to protect physical features of the world, but how such strategies help establish long-term societal identities.

“Sicily and World War 2: Preserving Antiquities, Museums and Sites in Danger (1940–45)”
Antonino Crisa, Ghent University

The history of Sicily is complex. In the pre-Classical period, the island was occupied by native populations, before being conquered by the Greeks and the Romans and later by the Arabs, the Normans and the Spanish. Sicilian cultural heritage is therefore extremely rich and consists of various archaeological sites, antiquities and state collections that are preserved in local museums founded after the unification of Italy in 1861. Following Italy’s entry to World War Two in 1940, bombing, military construction (including bunkers and anti-raid shelters) and operations heavily affected Sicilian cities. However the effects of the war on the island’s cultural and archaeological heritage remain poorly known.

“Heritage, Environment and Modernization: The Challenges of Policy-making in a Developing Country”
Khademul Haque, University of Dhaka

Conservation of built heritage, especially in an urban settlement that continues to grow rapidly is a challenging task. The challenges are manifold, and they combine environmental and economic consideration as well. To address the challenges, an effective strategy is needed that can make proper appreciation of the value of the heritage assets as well as integrate within the larger processes of planning and development of the growing urban space. Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh can be a perfect example of the situation. The 400 years old city is facing the heat of the crosscurrents of rapid expansion, modernization and preservation of heritage and environment since the independence of Bangladesh. The reality of changing economy is making it even harder. This paper is an effort to assess the challenges.

“Conservation as if Biological Diversity Matters: Preservation versus Sustainable Use in India”
Muhammed MK Shafeeq, University of Calicut

Debates over the rationale for conservation are now fast being consigned to history. More people and governments than ever before recognise the need to conserve biological diversity, with over 180 countries now have become signatories to the International Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP 1992). With the dawn of such a broad consensus, conservation debates have now focused more narrowly on the means of attaining the goal of conserving biological diversity (Gadgil 1992; IUCN et al. 1980; IUCN et al. 1991; Kramer et al. 1997; Terborgh 1999; Terborgh et al. 2002; Wells and Brandon 1992). The conservation community in India, as in other regions in the tropics, stands polarised between

two forceful conservation paradigms: preservationism and sustainable use (Rangarajan 1995, 2001; Saberwal et al. 2001). Preservationism hitherto the most common approach to conservation entails the earmarking of state-administered wildlife reserves within which extractive human activity is either greatly restricted, or completely halted using coercive means (Saberwal et al. 2001).

VIF South Asian Regions as Global Hubs

What makes for a coherent region of study—and historical actions? Three South Asian scholars tackle this foundational world history question in an environmental and geopolitical space with a long history of shifting borders, overlapping commercial and social networks, and the inescapable legacy of post-WWII partition.

“Cultural Heritage of Bhanbhore”

Sheikh Azam Saeed, Dawood Public School

Studying the Cultural heritage of Bhanbhore allows us to learn about the history of Sind, for letting us to improve our future of Sind. We cannot deny that the current culture of a country has its roots in the past and that the present is a bridge between past and future. Bhanbhore has been significant region of the early historic period of South Asia, besides its emergence and growth as an artistic and cultural center, the uniqueness of Bhanbhore lies in its location because it has connected with Indian Ocean.

Bhanbhore is an ancient Harbor Town is an ancient and Nerve Junction to the Indian Ocean. The Aim s of the research paper is to enhance the cultural and environmental potentialities of an evocative area only 40 miles distant from Cosmopolitan city Karachi . As a result, attention will also contribute to the socio-economic development of the region. It will also help build people's confidence in the positive attitude of the world community towards the preservation of such an important cultural heritage.This Present paper also focuses on the various categorical aspects to designate the ancient region of Bhanbhore and its geographical extent with reference to ancient cultural and minor antiquities records.

“Sub-region in South Asia: Territorial and Cultural 'Bengal' in the Making (Early Phase)”

Aksadul Alam, University of Dhaka

This paper focuses on one of the least studied areas- aspects of sub-regional studies in South Asia and the early phase of territorial and cultural 'Bengal' in the making roughly in a period from the 5th to the 13th century CE. In the history of South Asia, this period has been considered as a time when significant political and socio-cultural transformations took place, and the region was molded into distinct contours. These changes and their dynamics lead to the territorial and societal-cultural formations of later periods. By following these processes, a 'sub-regional personality' started developing in the easternmost part of the greater region of South Asia (later termed as 'Bengal') with a territorial stamp. According to the geographers, Bengal is being considered as one of the sub-regional territories and geographical entities in South Asia. This research is important not only because the theme has not been adequately explored but also because the sub-region itself offers an intriguing context for examination of the subject in question till the time when the name 'Bengal' began to be applied to the whole territory.

“Environmental Challenges in the 21st Century; A Regional Study of South Asia”

Iram Naseer Ahmad, Lahore College for Women University

The previous two hundred years after the Industrial revolution perceived an increase in the scale of economic pursuit. Though, the last quarter of this millennium has appreciated a snowballing credit of the numerous techniques in which the restrictions to the earth's acceptance of extended human actions are being strained. In this backdrop, the study critically investigates the South Asia's contribution on the earth's ecosystem through the relief of more waste into the air, land and water than can be absorbed or

recycled. Moreover, the article debates that South Asian region displays a great range of environmental difficulties, such as deforestation, overpopulation, harm of biodiversity, deprivation of agrarian estates and air and water contamination. Whereas, the data for the study has incorporated from Institute of South Asian Studies, Sustainable Development Concerns UN Report, Asian Development Bank Report on Environmental Justice, Report on Global Trends 2018, United Nations Environmental Annual Report 2018 to sketch the current atmospheric landscape of South Asia. Overall, the scholarship identifies the environmental concerns at regional level that have national, as well as cross-national, implications on South Asia. Why South Asian countries are lagging behind in taking serious action against this menace? What are the role of policy makers in taking serious actions linking environmental problems to non-traditional regional security threat? And at the end, the study will suggest few recommendations to control this menace for regional stability to obtain long term goals.

VIG Teaching Workshop: Using the Humanities in Class Digital Library to Teach World History

Created and hosted by the National Humanities Center, the Humanities in Class Digital Library provides educators at all levels access to digital resources and scholarship and research for the humanities classroom. The HICDL functions as an Open Education Resource microsite that provides access to content repository, encourages user remixing and publishing, and supports communities of practice and learning. Participants will receive demonstration and training to meet inquiry-based instructional best practices, including how to:

- focus on the identification, organization, and customization of develop high-quality OER content
- access instructional resources, professional learning materials
- curate and author content for their own classroom take away classroom-ready resources that are both aspirational and practical

The Humanities in Class Digital Library amplifies best practice instructional goals by supporting the curating, collecting, (re)mixing, and publishing of classroom-ready activities. The HICDL combines the Center's resources with content from 30 partner organizations that represent the best in field of humanities disciplines. Scholars and educators are invited to collaborate and share best practices that create Humanities Moments for students of all ages.

This workshop presentation will demonstrate use of the HICDL to support K-12 and undergraduate teaching on themes in world history, including topics in Middle Eastern and East Asian studies, global connections, and geoliteracy. Participants will receive a free membership to the HICDL.

Andy Mink, National Humanities Center

VIH Teaching with Narrative

Too often, history is just a series of people, places and events with little connection to one another and no coherence. This leaves students with little understanding of the larger trends over time. Narrative is a powerful tool that not only helps us to make sense of how the content of our courses is related to one another, but provide a powerful mental model that structures understanding of these events and makes them 'stick'.

Ane Lindvet, McDonogh School
Merinda Davis, Alpine School District, Utah

Session VII

VIIA Transatlantic African-American Christianity

This panel addresses the international dimensions of African-American struggles in the early twentieth century, a period when post-slavery racial oppression was at its height. Each paper presents a different approach to this challenge: Andrew Barnes discusses an AME missionary, Henry M. Turner in his attempt to forge a common identity of Africans and African-Americans. Elizabeth Engel documents the efforts of AME photographers to combat racial stereotypes on both sides of the Atlantic. Kimberly Hill looks at the YWCA in Europe during and after World War I and its critique of the international peace movement in the light of the racial violence in the 1920s. The papers demonstrate the close connection between American Christianity and social justice movements at this time.

Chair: David Lindenfeld, Louisiana State University

“The Well Known Apostle of ‘Back to Africa’: Henry McNeal Turner as Ethiopianist in Africa and America”

Andrew E. Barnes, Arizona State University

Henry McNeal Turner was a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church from 1880-1915. Turner was among the most outspoken critics of the Jim Crow racism that emerged in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. Turner’s response to white racism was to become, as he was once described, “the well-known apostle of ‘Back to Africa.’” Though rarely acknowledged in most recent scholarship, in the generation before Marcus Garvey arrived in the United States from Jamaica, Turner was the foremost popularizer of the idea that the African Americans would have a better future if they emigrated to Africa. What is even less appreciated is that Turner toured Africa perhaps more extensively than any other African American of his time. As an AME bishop, Turner visited Africa four times over the course of the 1890s. There has been little scholarship on the ways in which Turner attempted to connect African American and African Christians, yet as one West African newspaper wrote in reflection about Turner’s recent visit, “The success of the AME Church is the success of the Negro race, the failure of the AME Church is the failure of the Negro race.” The goal of the proposed paper is to begin the investigation of Bishop Turner as a trans-Atlantic African thinker and activist. The specific concern of the paper will be to assess Turner and his ideas from the point of view of Ethiopianism. As I have argued elsewhere, Ethiopianism is best understood as a trans-Atlantic movement by mostly Protestants of African descent to claim the initiative in what they understood to be simultaneously the Christianization and social development of Africa. In his writings and preaching in the United States, and his preaching in Africa, Turner did not articulate a systematic understanding of Ethiopianism. Rather, Turner tried to popularize, that is, make accessible to African Americans and Africans their common, what today would be called transnational identity. Based upon this common identity, which Turner argued was most effectively turned towards Christian good through membership in the AME church, African Christians across the Atlantic could bring about what Turner called the “repatriation” of African Americans out of “exile” in the United States back to the fatherland of Africa.

“The International Significance of American Racial Violence From the Perspective of Y.W.C.A. Leaders, 1918-1940”

Kimberly Hill, University of Texas at Dallas

David Hollinger’s *Protestants Abroad* argues that international service through the Young Men’s and Young Women’s Christian Associations helped to motivate support for American social justice and civil rights causes during the twentieth century. This presentation explores the impact of the Y Movement by focusing on one of the African American activists who helped to turn racial violence within the United

States into a global controversy. I analyze the rhetoric that Addie Hunton, a founding organizer of black Y.W.C.A. programs, used during World War I and the interwar period to depict American lynching and race riots as threats to world peace. In 1935, Addie Hunton argued that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was slow to acknowledge African Americans' "struggle for mere existence and against an unjust oppression in an overwhelming civilization." Her positions within this league as well as the Y.W.C.A. allowed Hunton to merge the latter organization's American nationalist sentiments with criticisms of military power. I analyze Hunton's book on World War I service and her articles for the *Voice of the Negro* and *N.A.A.C.P. Crisis* magazines to explain her arguments that the United States and other leading nations could only thrive through the rejection of violent white supremacy.

"Picturing the Christian Black Atlantic: Photography in the African American Mission in Africa"
Elisabeth Engel, German Historical Institute

This paper traces the missionary photography of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME), the most important independent black American institution that began to operate in colonial South Africa at the onset of the politics of racial segregation in the 1900s. It argues that AME missionary photography presents a neglected archive, from which a history of black photographic encounters in the Atlantic world and a subaltern perspective on the dominant visual cultures of European imperialism and Christian missions in Africa can be retrieved. The paper is based on about 1000 private snapshots of individual AME missionaries, the images they obtained from African photographers as well as the pictures they drew from international news agencies for publication in their periodicals. The various origins of the visual representations that circulated within the context of the AME mission in Africa allows for revealing a visual dimension in the black Christian Atlantic that emerged after the transatlantic slave trade, at the onset of black remigration movements and pan-African identity politics. Focusing in particular on how AME missionaries deployed tropes of the culturally refined "New Negro" and the US South in their visual description of South Africa, this paper expands the geographic scope of eighteenth century black Atlantic exchanges that hinged on West Africa and demonstrates that photography was an important tool for black subjects to include representations of apartheid South Africa in the image of black Christianity and civilization.

VII B Global Geopolitics, Local Fights: Making Sense of Recent Events Through a World History Lens

The fast-changing political events of the last century mean that historians are constantly re-evaluating the recent past, making new sense of events that continue to reverberate in living memory. Through three different case studies, this panel asks how individual decision makers and national governments prioritize policy goals in a constantly transforming context.

"The Decline of US Environmental Leadership since the end of the Cold War"
Mara Oliva, University of Reading

The aim of this paper is to explore the climate change dimensions of US foreign policy since the end of the Cold War. The fall of the Berlin Wall coincided with the emergence of a new and more complex set of global problems that have challenged what traditionally have been understood as "core" US economic and security interests. Among these problems climate change is increasingly seen as a strategically significant security risk, in terms of both scale and potential impact. Conflicts can arise from environmental destruction and inequitable distribution of natural resources, from water to earth metals, leading to social and political unrest and to climate-induced migration. Yet, with the exception of President Obama, US international environmental leadership has been declining since the end of the Cold War. What explains this trend? And why was the Obama administration an exception? Understanding US foreign policy and the ways in which it affects and is affected by climate change is a

necessary prerequisite for understanding the larger international environmental debate and the intricacies of global collective action on climate change.

““Don't Cry for me Argentina”: Eva "Evita" Peron and her Political Legacy, 1946-1952”
Adrianna Rodriguez, Texas A&M University Commerce

My research will be focused on the theme of women in Latin American politics from 1946- 1952, specifically focusing on the case of Eva “Evita” Peron, who took an active role in politics while being first lady alongside her husband, Juan Peron. Peron, originally from Argentina, started to take an active role in politics when her husband Juan Peron was elected president in 1946. Born nearly one hundred years ago, Peron is one of the first cases of a woman and first lady to take an active role in politics and not just in Argentina, but throughout Latin America. Her legacy has been constantly interpreted by a wide variety of scholars across different interdisciplinary fields such as political science and music. Various interpretations range from her being called a “dirty socialist” to a martyr who saved the people of Argentina. With this I will begin to unpack her life and show a reason for various interpretations and proving how influential of a historic figure she became throughout her life before her untimely death.

“Pakistan-Afghanistan Relations 2001-2012”
Kalsoom Hanif, Lahore College for Women University

This study tries to explore and analyse Pakistan's the socio-cultural, political, economic and diplomatic relations with Afghanistan during 2001-2012. Emphasis is laid on post 9/11 phenomenon because during this period Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan entered into new phase. US who experienced 9/11 attack decided to fight against terror and thus unleashed an aggressive foreign policy and Pakistan became a front- line ally of US in the ‘War on Terror. Unique relationship of two Muslim and neighboring countries as peace and security of both countries is inter-linked. Since independence Pakistan has endeavored to maintain good relations with Afghanistan in pursuance of its policy to have good relations with Muslim Countries. Pakistan and Afghanistan share a border of 1200 Kilometers called Durand line and across border people of both countries has close historical, ethnic and cultural ties. Unfortunately, the dynamics of Pakistan- Afghanistan relation and their mutual problems should not be viewed merely from the perspective of official policies and Kabul- Islamabad exchanges but interference of external powers prove important to enhance further relations. Although some of the members of Karzai’s administration had criticized Pakistan’s role in the US led war against terrorism and accused it interfering in Afghanistan’s internal affairs however both of the Governments seemed determined to resolve their differences and cooperate with each other in war against terrorism during the period under study.

VIIC Violence, Militarization, and Its Legacies

How do wartime preparations and decisions affect civilian life well into peace time? How does this pervasive legacy of militarization and conflict affect how societies organize seemingly peaceable activities such as humanitarian aid and “social upliftment”? This panel breaks new world historical ground, exploring the entangled legacies of government and civilian efforts to control the movements of commodities, weapons, people, sex, and food.

“A Place for Nuclear Heritage”
Lillian Kruszely, University of Leicester

Although there is still much to be analyzed in terms of the emerging realities of our Anthropocene, I argue a place for nuclear heritage as a defining component of this epoch. Given its importance in terms of timeline situation within the evolved history of the industrial revolution which the nuclear question is a part of, the presence of a global nuclear heritage throughout the Anthropocene is evident. This defining

nature of nuclear heritage remains the certainty that the results of nuclear pursuits (all of it; both weapons and power) will be a narrative of the Anthropocene forevermore. This unique feature comes in the form of radioactivity. There are so many different examples that can be used to showcase nuclear heritage as a defining component of the Anthropocene. My paper would take a turn to presenting some of the more popular choices that showcase this and would include global uranium mines for the physical evidence of the argument as well as the most complete global radio activity maps available for additional support. Largely, the maps are not entirely complete as some countries have decided not to map the spread of radioactivity out (such as the case was with Canada in regard to the hundreds of nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site).

“The Real Cost of Military Bases: The Former Castle Air Force Base in Atwater, California”
Andrew Sanchez Garcia, University of California Merced

This paper explores the impacts of the establishment of the former Castle Air Force Base in Atwater, California on the local community and environment. The base, established in 1941 was originally named Merced Army Flying School and was in service until 1995. This paper addresses how the presence of this military installation contributed to not only to the growth of the city of Atwater, but highlighted California’s Central Valley. The base contributed to the migration of families and military personnel into the area, as well as serving the nation throughout WWII, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cold War. What makes this former base noteworthy, aside from its time of operation, is its legacy. The physical structure of the base is preserved. The land acreage alone is impressive and today it is a striking remembrance of military history preserved in time. It features a museum dedicated to its own history and the history of the U.S. Air Force. Throughout its tenure, during and after operation, the base has negatively impacted the environment, which includes contaminating groundwater and exposing people to harmful asbestos within its structures. This paper will touch on the themes of the environment, base preservation, effects on the local communities, post-closure experiences and plans in order to explore these kinds of impacts from the establishment of this Air Force base in the city of Atwater.

“Human Trafficking in Houston: Past & Present”
Kerry Ward, Rice University

This paper juxtaposes perceptions of human trafficking in Houston at the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Houston provides a case of a rapidly developing urban center in the past and a present. It was not the main focus of the emergence of “white slavery” in the late nineteenth century and so had a different perspective and trajectory in this social issue. I demonstrate that local, regional, and global migrations were perceived in the past as part of much larger global patterns of gendered migration and exploitation. Historians and anti-human trafficking activists analyzing the “white slavery” scare of the early twentieth century have tended to condense a much broader configuration of social concerns at the time into the single issue of sex slavery. Acknowledging the range of issues and opinions in Houston on “white slavery” in the past helps provide an approach to analyzing human trafficking in the present.

“Marching on Their Stomachs: Refugees, Soldiers, and the Origins of Food Aid”
Bennett Sherry, University of Pittsburgh

This paper explores the entangled histories of humanitarian relief for wounded soldiers and refugees in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It examines how the Red Cross’s efforts to provide relief to soldiers in nineteenth-century conflicts informed their later humanitarian efforts and those of the League of Nations as the organizations struggled to manage the distribution of food aid to refugee populations from Russia and Turkey after the First World War. This paper seeks to understand how

these two experiments in international humanitarianism have continued to influence the distribution of food aid into the twenty-first century, even as the line between soldier and refugee has become increasingly ambiguous. Global food aid in the twenty-first century is a complicated affair, requiring careful management and institutional cooperation. In the early twentieth century, collaboration among NGOs and international organizations helped to link human rights and humanitarian aid. As international organizations struggled with the practicalities of feeding millions of displaced people, including wounded and captured soldiers, distinctions between soldier and refugee blurred. In examining the connections between these two humanitarian worlds, this project offers insights into institutional proliferation and our contemporary understandings of human rights.

VIID Roundtable: Blogging Food in World History

This roundtable will feature a discussion between contributing members of the new Blog "Food in World History." Topics to be discussed will include not only popular issues regarding Food and World History, but also the challenge of using a digital/internet platform to mainstream World History ideas to a much wider audience. Questions will include, but not be limited to:

- What topics or issues can most effectively draw in audience?
- What interactive formats are most effective in engaging and encouraging audience participation and feedback?
- How scholarly can you get and not lose your audience?

Jonathan Reynolds, Northern Kentucky U.
Rick Warner, Wabash College

Grace Chee, Los Angeles Community Colleges
Catherine Cymone Fourshey, Bucknell U.

VIII Teaching the World History Survey

State-mandated skills and content standards, institutional requirements for academic breadth, departmental goals for structuring the history major, and long-held disciplinary habits about how to organize ideas—and thus classes—all provide parameters, limits, and opportunities for re-thinking our approach to introductory courses in the field.

"The American Historical Association's "History Gateways" Project: Rethinking our Introductory Courses"

Daniel J. McInerney, Utah State University

How often do history introductory courses -- designed as "gateways" to post-secondary education -- turn into "roadblocks" that hamper our students' progress towards a degree? It's not just our colleagues teaching intro math whose classes generate this problem. The percentages of students in World, Western Civ., and U.S. history "surveys" who wind up with DFWI grades are also quite high. Evidence from 28,000 students in 32 institutions shows an average of 25%+ who received DFWI grades in these classes. When we disaggregate the data to examine how first-generation students, those on Pell grants, and learners from racially and ethnically underserved groups do in these courses, the figures reach even higher, extending into the 40% range. And failure in an intro-level class is a strong predictor of students who also fail to earn a degree at any institution. Their post-secondary work commonly comes to a close. The American Historical Association has begun a project on "History Gateways" to examine this difficult issue. Supported by the Mellon Foundation and working with the Gardner Institute for Excellence in Undergraduate Education, the AHA has launched conversations to ask basic questions about introductory classes. Recognizing that these courses are often filled with non-majors, knowing that the class may be the only historical study a student takes up in college, and realizing how diverse and non-traditional our national student body has become, what do we want to achieve in foundational courses? This presentation reviews key information and hopefully sparks reflection on the directions world history might take.

“The US in the World: A Content Analysis of World History Standards in the United States”

Erin A. Bronstein, Michigan State University

Social studies curriculum regularly separates the learning of world and American history. These artificial divides between places and eras shape how teachers construct the past and the present. These may be pragmatic ways of dividing content, but also create tensions in how these subjects include and exclude the U.S. in and from the rest of the world. While other studies have shown the ways in which world history curriculum is over-crowded and skewed away from a global history (Marino & Bolgatz, 2010; Mead, 2006), this study uses content analysis of state standards for their inclusion of U.S. topics in world history curriculum. State curricula vary greatly in structure and strategy, but they rarely offer guidance on integrating U.S. and world history. Most are broad in scope, while some include the U.S. in the very specific and predictable contexts of Enlightenment ideas and the World Wars. Still, world history standards seem to largely shy away from U.S. inclusion. The author suggests that greater inclusion of the U.S. into world history would enable greater consideration of the U.S. as a global participant and encourage teachers to engage students in these discussions.

“Social Institutions: A New Framework for Teaching World History”

Patrick Manning, University of Pittsburgh

I offer social institutions and their evolution as a framework for teaching world history – an alternative to the still-dominant civilizational framework. I draw on the analysis and new evidence in my recent *A History of Humanity* (Cambridge, 2020). The first social institution was spoken language, shared by groups of perhaps 150 that formed some 70,000 years ago. Thereafter, groups with shared objectives created and learned to sustain institutions for migration, spirituality, and representation of the world – these early institutions spread humans and their habits worldwide. Later institutions supported production, knowledge, governance, commerce, large-scale religion, and war. The interpretation traces events in every region and at multiple scales, yet highlights three moments of conflict, each resulting in creation of new institutions. Post-Ice-Age warming brought agricultural production and social hierarchy. The collisions of 1000 – 1600 CE in society, climate, and disease brought religious crisis, global interconnections, and capitalism. The current crisis in environment and inequality, while deeply threatening, is creating institutions of popular culture and advances in both specialized and general knowledge.

VIIF Mediterranean Early Global Legacies

The circum-Mediterranean continues to be a locus of intense scholarly engagement and crucible of historic processes played out in a local, cross-cultural terms. These papers show how human attempts to manage fish, specific ecosystems, and piracy had lasting global consequences.

“Consumer protection and Environmental protection: Mantova Fish market in the Early Modern”

Alberto Grandi, Università di Parma

The fish market was economically important in Mantova from medieval to modern times. The number of people involved and the importance of fish in the diet of all social classes made it an object of attention by the city government. Inspections were carried out by various public institutions, corporations, sanitation offices and tax offices, with essentially three objectives. First, supply was to match demand and prices were to be kept in check. Secondly, fish was guaranteed to be fresh and local fish stocks preserved. At the same time, the Dukes of Mantova were ensured a regular income from fish taxation. From time to time, one interest prevailed over another, although sanitary requirements, strict as they were, were never sacrificed. Fish storing was also regulated. The city government and trades groups also regulated the market with various detailed provisions.

“Following the Template of Heaven: Environmental Policies in Medieval Italy”
Chris Tiegreen, Georgia State University

In the late Middle Ages, several northern Italian cities, including Florence, Brescia, Bergamo, and Siena, created policies and passed legislation to enhance the beauty of their environment, conserve resources, and establish order in the way resources were managed and used. City leaders' goals went well beyond improving the life of their citizens. They envisioned their world as a divine ecosystem reflecting the purpose of the cosmos as a whole. They wanted to replicate characteristics from the Garden of Eden and the City of God as part of the divine plan and as a foretaste of heaven. Though their theology, deeply rooted in biblical and patristic interpretation, was not always eagerly embraced by later generations, they nevertheless represent a stream of thought that influenced future humanists and enlightenment figures. They were proto-environmentalists who, in many respects, established a framework for *discussion long before industrialization and the rise of modern environmental movements*.

“Cross-Cultural Backgrounds in the Early Modern Mediterranean: The Case of Mezemorta Hüseyin Paşa”

John Joseph Curry, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Studies of the intersection between the Ottoman Empire and the Mediterranean often focus heavily on the sixteenth century context, when the Ottoman state expanded rapidly across the Mediterranean littoral. Significantly less has been produced about Ottoman naval affairs in the centuries that followed. In fact, most studies of the period seem to assume a lengthy decline of Ottoman influence in the region. Given rapid Venetian advances into the eastern Mediterranean after 1683, one might be inclined to think that decline was real. This paper problematizes this oversimplified picture of the post-1600 Mediterranean world, drawing attention to the life and career of a much-neglected figure: the corsair-turned-Ottoman grand admiral Mezemorta Hüseyin Paşa (d. 1701). While his biographical information and life experiences must be reconstructed from a variety of sources, the course of his career encapsulates the reality of a global Mediterranean even as late as the final decade of the seventeenth century. By outlining Mezemorta's remarkable trajectory, the paper examines diverse perspectives on Mezemorta, ranging from French consuls and captured Hapsburg engravers to Ottoman chroniclers. More importantly, it illustrates how Mezemorta's extensive experience was crucial to a temporary Ottoman revival in the eighteenth century, abating the crisis that had afflicted its institutions during the seventeenth.

VIIG Teaching Workshop: Creating Connections: Integrating Visual Arts

Learn ways to make your history curriculum relevant and meaningful to your students through visual art projects. Block printing is an ancient textile design tradition used in a broad range of cultures including China, India and Africa. In this hands on workshop, you will create your own symbolic designs, carve your stamp block, and explore printing on various materials.

Aurora Hughes Villa, Utah State University

VIII Scales of History: The Persianate and the World

The past three years have delivered an abundance of new books on the Persianate world and the Persianate in world history. This roundtable brings together the authors of four of these new books, to consider the foundations of this growth spurt in the field. Among other questions, we ask: What are the origins of this efflorescence of Persianate scholarship (archaeological or genealogical)? Why is now a moment of heightened interest in the Persianate? What questions can we address—and answer clearly—through Persianate lenses? How does "the Persianate" fit within existing paradigms of world history—and how does it push against those conceptualizations? Does this booming bibliography represent a Hodgsonian resurgence? Does "the Persianate" offer a geocultural alternative to thinking in regionalist or "area studies" spatial terms?

Nile Green, UCLA
 Richard Eaton, University of Arizona
 Mana Kia, Columbia University
 Matthew Canepa, UC Irvine

Session VIII

VIIIA Circulation, Migration, Exchange in South East Asia

This panel examines Southeast Asia's important, albeit not yet fully researched, participation in global networks of migration, circulation, and exchange during the early twentieth century. While the presentations treat different locales—colonial Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam—they collectively question our reliance on the nation state in understanding power dynamics within late-colonial Southeast Asia. Instead, all three presenters reveal how transnational spaces served as contested arenas of power between various state, corporate, and individual actors, while providing opportunities for individuals to create meaning over the multifarious worlds experienced through their own global migrations. Lin Hongxuan challenges our definition of sojourners by examining the ways transnational circulations influenced the political perspectives of Southeast Asians during the early twentieth century. Looking specifically at three anti-imperialist activists from colonial Indonesia, the paper asks how the experiences of exiles, pilgrims, students, and clandestine agents travelling abroad helped shape a globally informed Marxist perspective on late-colonial power dynamics. Jorge Bayona's example of trans-Pacific circulations focuses on the shared anxieties of American business interests and Filipino political elites, who both worried over the impacts of rubber production in Mindanao and its environs during the 1920s and 30s. While American interests became increasingly concerned over the United States' paltry access to rubber during a time of increased demand, many Filipinos questioned the impacts rubber production expansion might have on the nation's land rights and sovereignty. Royce Novak calls our attention to the importance of interrogating so-called marginal people and peripheral places when investigating early twentieth-century circulation in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese island of Phu Quoc served as a vital migratory node for those looking to escape imperial control, as well as those caught in its crosshairs. Together, these three papers ask the important question of how mobility impacted the development of political and economic strategies used by Southeast Asians living under the yoke of empire and reveal the impacts the circulation of ideas, peoples, and commodities had on Southeast Asia during the early twentieth century.

Chair: Kris Alexanderson, University of the Pacific

“Southeast Asian Sojourners: Indies Marxists in Asia and Europe”
Lin Hongxuan, London School of Economics and Political Science

In the Southeast Asian context, the term “sojourners” has become closely associated with migrants to Southeast Asia, primarily from South Asia or China, who ultimately chose repatriation over settlement. By contrast, the role of Southeast Asians sojourning abroad, and the impact of their experiences when they returned to Southeast Asia, has received less attention. This is particularly true of nationalists and anti-Imperial activists of various political stripes, whose experiences in Asia and Europe deeply informed their political and social commitments. Two of the best-studied sojourning nationalists are Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam) and Tan Malaka (Indonesia), but numerous others undertook similar journeys as well. This paper will examine the developmental trajectories of three Marxists from the Netherlands East Indies – Iwa Koesoema Soemantri, Roestam Effendi, and Darsono – as they travelled to Europe, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, China, and other Southeast Asian countries in the early 20th century. By tracing how their experiences shaped their political ideas, this paper aims to show how important the process of sojourning was for those who had the opportunity to travel as exiles, pilgrims, students, or clandestine agents. In showing the impact of sojourning on these individuals and the societies they returned to, this paper aims to illuminate the broader processes at play in modern Southeast Asian history which have yet to receive due attention.

Colonial Anxieties and Trans-Pacific Commodity Circulation: U.S. Rubber Projects in the Philippines (1920-1930)

Jorge Bayona, University of Washington

Thriving circulation of commodities has justifiably received much scholarly attention. In this paper, however, I seek to study the anxieties circulating around a less-successful industry: rubber production in the colonial Philippines. Given American dependence on British, Dutch, or French rubber plantations in Southeast Asia in a time of automobile and aeronautical industry growth, decisionmakers in the United States became increasingly anxious about securing their own source for this key resource. With their tropical climate, Philippine lands—especially the less populated southern island of Mindanao—became the object of desire of these stakeholders eager to achieve American rubber self-sufficiency. This interest, however, led to a transpacific circulation and transformation of anxieties, as Filipino political elites trepidated at the prospect of becoming an irreplaceable part of the US economic machinery of empire. Would this make independence essentially unattainable or lead to the partition of the colony, whereby rubber-producing areas were annexed directly to the United States, while the rest became a rump independent state deprived of a key economic asset? This paper studies the ways that these anxieties circulated across the Pacific, and how different social actors in the Philippines sought to negotiate and reconcile desires for “economic progress” and the anxieties regarding their political and territorial future.

“Coolies, Romusha, and Internees on Phu Quoc Island, Vietnam: An Imperial Backwater as a Node of Unfree Movement, 1907-1952”

Royce Novak, University of Wisconsin-Madison

For much of its history, Phu Quoc, an island on the north coast of the Gulf of Thailand just South of the Vietnam-Cambodian border, has been a politically marginal place throughout the twentieth century. Contrary to the assumption that Phu Quoc’s marginality should exclude it from larger circulations and movements of people, the island was an important node for movement, especially for people on the fringe of society, including both those trying to escape it (such as pirates and rebels) and those caught within its most coercive institutions (such as prisoners, contract laborers, and internees). This presentation examines three episodes from the early twentieth century when people were brought to Phu Quoc under varying states of unfreedom: the importation of Tonkinese and Javanese coolies for

plantation labor (1907-1936), the transportation of Chinese Romusha and Vietnamese prisoners during the war (1942-1945), and finally, the internment of a Kuomintang division on the island (1949-1952), later repatriated to Taiwan. These itineraries connect Phu Quoc to Java and the Dutch Empire, the French Empire, China, the Japanese Empire, and Taiwan. These cases are not exceptional, but bare great continuity with the island's early modern and contemporary history. Phu Quoc's marginal geography is precisely what made it a recurring destination for people, albeit temporarily and under unfree conditions. Phu Quoc is by no means an anomaly in this sense, but must be studied alongside other islands that have, due to their political marginality, become nodes of circulation and movement.

VIIIB Teaching Regional and Environmental

How can we more directly engage students in analyzing environmental changes and challenges in world history classes? This panel addresses this question at both the high school and college level.

“Use of a Sub-Regional History Primer Project to Teach Historical Continuity along with Research and Rhetorical Skill”

Ken Zontek, Yakima Valley College

This presentation describes working through the assignment of a sub-regional history primer project for students to create. The intention is to develop research and rhetorical skills while emphasizing historical continuity. Students consolidate learning as they become teachers when they present their projects at the culmination of the course to augment the curriculum. The time span of the primer parallels the time span of the course, which could range from geologic formation to the present or just a few hundred years. Students create PowerPoint projects with both text and imagery. The assignment is scaffolded to ensure adequate research translating into informative but efficient text that tells the story of a place and its changes through history. Students should learn world history or regional history through the window of a sub-region that allows them to work a bit deeper in a survey course that may be characterized more by breadth. Engagement and student success usually is high with this project though valuable lessons occur about high academic standards required for public presentation.

“A Case for Environmentally-Conscious Global History in Secondary Education”

Brian Thomas Holstrom, Salpointe Catholic High School

History lessons in primary and secondary education programs have traditionally focused on human interrelations (i.e. imperialism, nation-building, economic and cultural systems), and the “World History” movement has impacted many programs to take more of a global perspective of our entire human family sharing a common home. However, for students to recognize and value the importance of ecological relationships, sustainability, and preservation of our shared space, they will additionally need history that emphasizes humanity's relationship with the natural environment.

In this paper and workshop, I will explore how curriculum standards for Advanced Placement World History and general secondary education courses present opportunities to engage students in ecological issues like climate change, sustainability, and the preservation of nature. I will present examples of historical content, pedagogical techniques, and student activities to generate further discussion of incorporating these issues into our World History courses and classrooms.

If we teach history to engage our students in what it means to be human and how we interact with one another, how can our instruction also engage our students to evaluate humanity's relationship with nature and ecological sustainability?

VIIIC Sam Mihara: Sustainability and Preservation - Past, Present and Future of Imprisonment of Immigrants in the U.S.

During WWII, the author was a prisoner at a detention facility for many Japanese families in Wyoming. Today, there are massive detention facilities for immigrants across the U.S. Sam describes a riveting story on his experience during WWII. And he has researched the four fundamental causes for such massive imprisonment – racial prejudice, mass hysteria, failed leadership and economic greed.

Sam Mihara, University of California, has visited many of today's prisons, interviewed several immigrants including children and has developed findings unheard of publicly. For example, he found that in some respects, today's conditions are similar to the WWII camps. But in other ways, today's immigrant prisons are far worse. There is a strong correlation between the four causes of incarceration in WWII and the cause of today's refugee detention, indicating history is being repeated today with other groups. The lessons of yesterday are not being taught to today's decision-makers. Today, preservation of the remains at the 10 WWII prisons is taking place with strong financial support of the National Park Service. Sam describes this effort and the educators and students who are attracted to these facilities.

For the Utah 2020 meeting in Salt Lake City, Sam will describe the above story. He can speak as a stand-alone presentation or as part of a panel, perhaps on immigration. Sam will describe his memories, supported by photographs, of the hatred leveled against people of Japanese ancestry in 1942, and how 120,000 Japanese, mostly U.S. citizens, were removed from their homes and taken to remote and desolate prison camps in the country's interior. And he will summarize his findings of visiting today's detention facilities for immigrant families.

VIIID Roundtable: Comics as/in/of History

The field of comics studies is almost exclusively dominated by the work of literary scholars. As a result the field of comics studies is defined largely by the parameters set by these scholars. The reality, however, is historians have long used comics, written comics, and otherwise interacted with this vast medium in their research (not to mention pedagogy). The time-frames, regional barriers, and theoretical perspectives which dominate the field of Comics Studies now, can and should be reexamined with a historian's eye, particularly a World Historian's. While historians have made significant headway in terms of "comics in the classroom" comics as an archive for the writing and presenting of history remains surprisingly under-explored. This roundtable seeks to act as an initial working group for a larger discussion about the place of comics (and all sequential art like graphic novels, cartoons, political cartoons, etc.) in historical research. We seek to use the tools of world historians to reconsider the field from a much larger perspective, unconstrained by the boundaries which exist to prevent understanding of comics syncretic elements. What is the role of comics in history? What part do comics play as history? What do comics tell us of history?

Maryanne Rhett, Monmouth University
Lawrence Abrams, University of California, Davis
Kaleb Knoblauch, University of California, Davis

VIIIE Global Commodities and Environment

From cement to oil, commodity extraction and industrial production have engendered unexpected environmental consequences. This panel compares the global construction industry and local fossil fuel processing in Nigeria.

“

Perennial Environmental Crisis and Health Repercussions of Oil Exploration, Extraction and Gas Flaring in Nigeria since 1958”

James Olusegun Adeyeri, Lagos State University

Continuous pollution and degradation of the environment and its health implications in Nigeria have spanned over six decades of oil production. Due to oil spillages, pipeline leakages, well blowouts, and gas flaring, continuous pollution of vast territory including coastal breaches, estates, farmlands, towns and villages created a persistent environmental crisis with severe negative health impacts on the land, water resources (like fish), micro-climate, and inhabitants of the oil bearing communities. Oil burrow pits dug for storing test samples and other purposes damage the land and general scenery. The environmental crisis created persistent health problems/challenges for the inhabitants and government. Stagnant water retained by burrow pits serve as breeding places for disease-carrying mosquitoes, frogs etc. Gas flaring raises daily atmospheric temperature beyond normal. These and other pollutions have led to peculiar and persistent ailments including diarrhea, conjunctivitis, dermatitis, and gastroenteritis. This paper contends that lack of effective regulatory policies and sanctions, which allows multinational oil companies to adopt the cheapest, most direct, and environmentally hazardous production and waste disposal techniques, is largely responsible for the environmental and health crisis. This study is a historical investigation into the background, trajectory and consequences of perennial environmental crisis and health repercussions of oil extraction/production and gas flaring in Nigeria since 1958. The study concludes that interdisciplinary research-based regulatory policy formulation and effective implementation and sanctioning is a veritable remedy for the crisis.

“The Search for Sustainable Stones: Building Materials Transitions, Sustainability, and the Rise of Portland Cement in Mid-nineteenth Century England”

Travis J Cook, Arizona State University

Since its invention, over 500 billion tons of industrial concrete have been deposited on the earth’s crust. Modern concrete’s main ingredient is portland cement, which carries a double bind. While its production contributes as much as 7% of the greenhouse gasses warming our planet, it is also likely the most durable and cost-effective defense against the associated rising tides. Despite this contemporary significance, few historians have explored the origins of the modern stone. This conference paper does so by examining the invention and spread of Portland cement in mid-nineteenth century England as a sustainable and enduring substitute for natural cement, its predecessor. Through research in UK government documents, engineering records and technical literature, this paper describes the roots of contemporary global concrete lock-in as it relates to the emergence of portland cement. My work parallels that of energy historians who have identified the importance of coal in allowing England to break free from Malthusian growth constraints. The island is also rich with calcium carbonate, coal’s fossil cousin and a key ingredient of Portland cement. Once natural cement stone supplies dwindled by the mid-nineteenth century, this geological endowment provided a seemingly unlimited source of durable and waterproof cement. Limits to production in the cement industry did not re-emerge until contemporary concerns of global warming.

VIIIF North American Global Frontiers

The political and geographic fluidity characteristic of imperial frontiers played out in specific ways in North America during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This panel examines different process of identity formation in this volatile context, using Mexican-era California, nineteenth-century British Columbia, and twentieth century Colorado as case studies.

“Visions of Grandeur in Early Nineteenth-Century Colonial California”

Michele Brewster, University of California, Irvine

Centering their idea of historical progress at Alta California's Franciscan Missions, Alfred Robinson and Ferdinand Deppe were among the first individuals to inaugurate a visual narrative that glorified both Catholicism and globe spanning trade. Robinson and Deppe, in particular, thus influenced public memory and the public history of California by laying a foundation for the motif scholars refer to as the “Spanish Fantasy Past.”

“Indians and Hindoos in British Columbia: Britishness as Belonging in White Settler Space”

Thanasis Kinias, Northeastern University

Despite its whiteness in the settler imagination, British Columbia in the early twentieth century persisted in being a multiracial space. The First Nations peoples – ‘Indians’ – had refused to disappear; British Indians, especially Punjabi Sikhs – ‘Hindoos’ – had arrived in substantial numbers. Neither ‘belonged’ in the white space imagined by settlers, but both made claims to rights based on their status as British subjects. Drawing on Colonial Office papers, the archives of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines’ Protection Society, and the Vancouver Indian press, this talk will argue that the claims to land and rights made by First Nations and Indians in British Columbia, couched in terms of their Britishness, can be understood as claims to whiteness.

“Remembering Labor in Colorado, A Monumental Task”

Angelica N. Garcia, University of California Merced

This paper examines how the state of Colorado remembers labor and labor activism during the 20th century in the United States, with an emphasis on interethnic conflict and solidarity. I assess memory through an analysis of the creation and preservation of monuments and cemetery structures, which demonstrate the rich ethnic and labor factions of Colorado’s history. Moreover, I will explore how the collective memories of labor and interethnic relationships within these spaces have been utilized and transformed to foster public engagement and education. The Ludlow Monument in Ludlow, the Coal Miner’s Canary Statue, Southern Colorado Miners’ Memorial, and the Louis Tikas Memorial Statue in Trinidad, and the Columbine Mine Massacre in Lafayette, Colorado all offer visitors the opportunity to remember specific moments and people of the past, today. However, a century ago, these historic sites had different functions; they were centers of industrial labor performed by dynamic, diverse communities navigating through issues of race, gender, and citizenship. Each of these places witnessed dramatic events, which was the impetus for the tumultuous labor history of Colorado. Through the analysis of these labor monuments, I will convey how the importance of labor and migratory history is inextricable from recognizing how, why, and what is remembered, preserved, and displayed for the public to view, visit, and experience.

VIIIG Teaching Workshop: World History Digital Lightning Talks

Digital technologies are expanding the way historians research and teach history. Many fascinating projects are being developed using tools such as text analysis, data mining, geographical information systems, spatial analysis, data visualization, virtual reality and other digital approaches. Historians (including students) are invited to present their work in (in up to ten minutes with five minutes for questions). This workshop will be a good opportunity to get new ideas for future projects as well as feedback on existing projects. Any remaining time will be available for peer discussions by audience members for their own digital matters.

Mark Ciotola, San Francisco State University

VIIIH Teaching and Learning Debrief

This session at the end of the conference provides an opportunity to hear from teachers across contexts about what matters to them, what they need, and to start the process of establishing a community of educators affiliated with WHA.

Joe Schmidt, New York City Department of Education
Judith Jeremie, Brooklyn Technical High School

The WHA extends heartfelt thanks to the 2020 Program Committee

Tammy Proctor, Utah State University
Maryanne Rhett, Monmouth University
Merry Wiesner-Hanks, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, *emerita*

We encourage participants to connect with each other about their papers and, if relevant, propose papers for *The Journal of World History*, conversations or teaching materials for *World History Connected* or the *World History Bulletin*, start conversation threads on H-World, or contact the WHA office with ideas for online workshops.