

History Department 2013 Newsletter



A Peculiar People: Anti-Mormonism and the Making of Religion in Nineteenth-Century America (University of North Carolina Press, 2012)

by Spencer Fluhman

As an undergraduate, an unanswered question came to Dr. Spencer Fluhman that had been generally unaddressed by academics. Even as a PhD candidate, Fluhman still had not heard the answer to the question “Why is there so much controversy surrounding Mormonism?” The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints suffered much persecution during its early years and into the later nineteenth century as well. But previous to 2012, no single scholarly work had tried systematically to explain why that persecution took place.

In 2012, Dr. Fluhman published *A Peculiar People: Anti-Mormonism and the Making of Religion in 19th Century America*, which attempts to answer this question. The results of his research, he says, were not the results he thought he would find. As he began research, he was surprised to find that the answers did not revolve solely around the details of the Mormon religion itself. Rather, the issue creating all the controversy was rooted in the cultural problems that Americans were working through in the 19th century, and Mormonism was more or less a symbol of those problems. He found that one of the most significant questions at the time the LDS church was established was “What is religion?”

The issue for Americans was that the constitution protected religion, but did not define it. Thus it was left to Americans to debate what counted as religion. What exactly was protected under the constitution? Could everything anyone said qualify as religion? Americans were not confident that should be the case. Fluhman found that Latter-Day Saints, time and time again, got caught in the middle of these debates over what religion was, how it was defined, and how

(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE THIS EDITION

• “Changes” by Donald J. Harreld, Chair	3
• Faculty News	4
• Thanks & Farewell to Dr. Malcom Thorp	7
• Student News	8
• “Finding John Wompas” by Jenny Hale Pulsipher	9
• Recent Publications	10
• Internships	12
• Lecture Series	12

A Peculiar People: Anti-Mormonism and the Making of Religion in Nineteenth-Century America

(continued from page 1)

it should be practiced.

He explains: “Mormonism came about at a time when a lot of other religions were starting in the United States. It was a period of real creativity, we could call it, or innovation.” This nation-wide religious awakening was unnerving to the public. Americans grappled with the question, “Can you make up anything and call it a religion?” Mormonism seemed to push too many boundaries of what could be considered real religion. It was unfamiliar and different from the norm.

There were some particulars of the LDS religion that singled them out as a peculiar people. Certainly those particulars also changed over time, but consistently Mormon practices and beliefs placed them somewhere between Christianity and non-Christianity, between religion and non-religion. Mormons’ alleged spiritual gifts such as the gift of tongues, stories of seeing angels, and the claims of revelation brought on controversy with American Protestants. Protestants had argued that these things were done away with at the end of the apostolic age. Ironically, these same arguments had been aimed against Catholics earlier on. Protestants said that the claims by the Mormons to have experienced visions were the workings of con-artists or were merely illusions.

Later on, one of the things that marked Latter-Day Saints was the fact that they all lived, voted and worked together. The gathering struck some as a political problem. Americans feared that these Mormons could gain undue political influence. Over time, the issues Protestants had with Mormons changed again, and ultimately, plural marriage became the great marker that differentiated the organization from other religions.

Although Fluhman’s book ends in the early 20th century, he acknowledges that in some ways Mormons continue to play the same role in American culture. He says, “Folks on the right use Mormonism to talk about the boundaries of Christianity. Folks on the left use Mormonism to talk about the place of religion in public life and politics.” The religion is still used as a stand-in for numerous questions regarding American society and culture.

Thanks to Donors

Each year the History Department awards cash prizes for outstanding student papers and excellent past performance, and helps students obtain an education through generous scholarships. These funds do not come from the general operating budget of the university, but are provided by alumni of the History Department. Thank you to all who have contributed so generously in the past. If you are an alumnus we hope you will consider a donation to the department endowment, which is used to fund awards and scholarships. For more information, contact the History Department: hist_sec@byu.edu.

Changes

by Donald J. Harreld, Department Chair



As the readers of this newsletter know all too well, historians love to study change. Indeed, change is probably the one true constant in history. BYU's history department has experienced considerable change in just the past few years and is poised to experience more changes in the future. Our number of majors had been decreasing considerably over the past few years, but now seem to be increasing again; updated and streamlined requirements for the Family History BA will be implemented this Fall semester; and while new scholars will join the faculty, others will be moving on.

Grant Madsen will be joining the faculty on a Continuing Faculty Status track in Fall semester. Grant is a scholar of modern US political and fiscal history. He completed his doctorate at the University of Chicago a couple of years ago and has been teaching in the department for the past two years on a temporary contract. Dr. Stewart Anderson will also continue teaching in the department during the coming academic year as a Visiting Assistant Professor.

Another University of Chicago alumna, Professor Mary Stovall Richards, is poised to hang up her eraser and turn in her chalk in favor of retirement. Richards completed her doctorate in southern U.S. history working under the direction of the eminent historian John Hope Franklin. She first came to BYU in 1983 on a visiting appointment, and was soon asked to direct the Women's Research Institute. In a memo to BYU President Jeffrey R. Holland, Mary was characterized as "capable and committed" to the work of the WRI and noted that she would be a "fine director!" who would prepare "our people to handle issues concerning women." Luckily, our people have come a long way in the past 30 years and, as far as BYU is concerned, Mary Richards had a huge role to play in raising awareness on women's issues.

Professor Richards was the first woman on the history faculty and, to use a business metaphor, cracked the glass ceiling for the many women currently on our faculty. She has been a stalwart member of the history department for three decades, agreeing to teach family history courses, working tirelessly to make Women's Conference a success in its early days, and serving the college and university on many committees when called upon. At BYU, she has taught U.S. History courses, and has been one of the key faculty members teaching History 485 and History 490.

It is Mary Richards' love of teaching that has endeared her to generations of students. Indeed, she began teaching junior high school English in the mid-1970s in Greenville, Mississippi, where she also worked as a children's librarian in the Greenville library. I have no doubt that it was here, in a small town in Mississippi, teaching children to read and write, that gave her the saintly qualities we have all come to admire and respect.

For the past three years, Mary Richards has been serving the department tirelessly as the Associate Chair. As Associate Chair, she was charged with navigating the curriculum maze, supervising adjunct faculty, and overseeing the department's learning outcomes and assessment efforts. Even when confronted with the usual frustrations of administration, Mary remained the epitome of cool-headedness and good nature. Hats off and best wishes to my dear friend, Mary Stovall Richards.

Mary Richards is not the only faculty member to retire this year. Professor Malcolm Thorp, the department's most senior faculty member will be retiring at the end of the 2012-13 academic year. Mac joined the department as an instructor in 1969 while he was still completing his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin. He has had an illustrious career teaching and researching modern British history. We will all miss Mac's cheerfulness and kindly wit. You can read more about Thorp's long career at BYU elsewhere in this newsletter.

Finally, I am pleased to announce that Professor Karen Carter has agreed to serve as our new Associate Chair. Karen has served the department as undergraduate coordinator and has worked extensively on learning outcomes and on department curriculum issues. I welcome her organizational skills and her no-nonsense approach to administration. Karen is a scholar of eighteenth-century French history. She regularly teaches History 200, History 201 and a variety of history elective courses.

Faculty News

As President of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, **Jay H. Buckley** delivered the keynote address at the national organization's 2012 annual meeting. He presented a paper on John Jacob Astor's Fort Astoria at the 2012 Fur Trade Symposium. Buckley's *Zebulon Pike, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the West* (2012) is a finalist for a Colorado Book Award. He also published an article on LDS missionary activities in nineteenth century South Africa. Buckley accompanied K-12 teachers to Boston, Philadelphia, and Santa Fe through the Driven2Teach Field Study program.

Jay H. Buckley's *Zebulon Pike, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the West* is a finalist for a Colorado Book Award.

Brian Cannon

completed his term as president of the Agricultural History Society in June. His presidential address, "Homesteading Remembered: A Sesquicentennial Perspective," was published in the Winter 2013 issue of *Agricultural History*. Cannon was reappointed as director of the Charles Redd Center for Western Studies in August. He team-taught an interdisciplinary travel-study course, Integrated Natural History of Utah, during Spring Term. His book manuscript co-authored with Charles Peterson, "The Awkward State of Utah: Coming of Age in the Nation" is under review at the University of Utah Press.

Since last spring **Rebecca de Schweinitz** published, "Where Nothing is Long Ago: Childhood and Youth in the Mormon Past and Present," in the *Journal of Mormon History*. She will be presenting work on her new book project on the movement to lower the voting age to 18 at the OAH conference in April. She presented a Black History Month lecture, "The Ties that Bind: Slavery, Family Values and the Problem of Freedom in Civil War-Era America," at Southern Utah University, talked about her work on slavery and childhood on KBYU's Thinking Aloud, and was part of an exciting FHSS College initiative that taught a group of BYU students about the Civil Rights Movement and took them to Movement sites in Alabama and Georgia. As an Executive Board member of the

Society for the History of Children and Youth, she helped launch a grant program that encourages scholarship in that field.

The highlights of 2013 for **Eric Dursteler** included the publication of an article in the respected British journal, *Past & Present*, and receiving research grants from the Folger Shakespeare and the Huntington libraries, as well as the American Philosophical Society, for his new book project on early modern Mediterranean foodways. In addition he gave lectures in York, Istanbul, Zurich, St. Louis, and Boulder, and his book, *Renegade Women: Gender, Identity and Boundaries in the Early Modern Mediterranean*, was recognized as the honorable mention best book of 2011 by the Society for the Study of Early Modern Women.

Ignacio M. Garcia's new book *When Mexicans Could Play Ball* (2013) from the University of Texas Press will be out this fall. The book will look at race, identity-building, segregation and assimilation in a predominantly Mexican American high school in San Antonio, Texas during the WWII years. It will do so by studying the lives of the basketball players who brought the high school two state championships and numerous other city and regional titles. Garcia also presented several scholarly papers this past academic year and will present again this spring as an honored lecturer at the University of Texas Special Collections conference. He is starting his research on a book on some of the precursors of the Chicano civil rights movement.

Ignacio M. Garcia's new book *When Mexicans Could Play Ball* will be available in December of 2013.

In the academic year 2012-2013, **Leslie Hadfield** taught a new class with Matt Mason entitled "Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa and the Atlantic" and helped organize an African lectures series on campus. Dr. Sifiso Ndlovu, a historian from South Africa, gave an engaging lecture on the Making of Nelson Mandela. Hadfield also has an article coming out in the *Journal of African History* on the role of youth and

History on the role of youth and young professional women in the Black Consciousness movement in 1970s South Africa.

The highlight of **Jeff Hardy**'s year was the publication of two articles in top journals in the field of Slavic Studies: "'The Camp is not a Resort': The (re)Imposition of Order in the Soviet Gulag, 1957-1961." *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History* 13, no. 1 (Winter 2012): 89-122; and "Gulag Tourism: Khrushchev's 'Show' Prisons in the Cold War Context, 1954-1959." *Russian Review* 71, no. 1 (January 2012): 49-78. He also climbed the Grand Teton in Wyoming.

Jeff Hardy had two articles published in *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History* and *Russian Review*.

Craig Harline was a fellow at the Royal Flemish Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Brussels, during May. That same month, his book *Conversions: Two Family Stories From the Reformation and Modern America* (Yale University Press, 2011) was named one of two finalists for the Mark Lynton History Prize, administered by the Columbia School of Journalism and the Nieman Foundation at Harvard. He also began teaching a new course, Introduction to the History of Christianity.

In 2012, **Amy Harris** published *Siblinghood and Social Relations in Georgian England: Share and Share Alike* with Manchester University Press. The book examines the impact sisters and brothers had on eighteenth-century English families and society. Using evidence from letters, diaries, probate disputes, court transcripts, prescriptive literature, and portraiture it argues that though parents' wills often recommended their children "share and share alike," siblings had to constantly negotiate between prescribed equality and practiced inequalities. Understanding this unique family dynamic not only sheds new light on gender, marriage, parenting, and childhood, but also suggests that sibling relations stood at the intersection of early modern hierarchical ideals and Enlightenment egalitarian ideals about the social and political order.

Gerald M. Haslam presented "The Hostile New World Environment and Lives of the Orphan

'Nieuw Amstels Hoop' and His Fellow Passengers on the Ill-Fated Bark Printz Mauritz from Amsterdam which Wrecked off the Coast of Long Island, New York, in 1657," at the Annual Conf. of the Social History Society (UK), at the University of Brighton, England, in April 2012. He also researched archival and family history collections at East Riding Archives and Local Studies, Treasure House, Beverley, and the Hull History Centre, Kingston-upon-Hull, England. At the 14th Annual Conf. on Illinois History in Springville (Oct. 2012), he presented "'Kinship Cluster Migrations' as a Correlative Tool for Establishing the Maternal Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln's Mother Nancy Hanks," subsequently submitted for publication to *The Register* (Kentucky). His review of Kim Oestman, "The Introduction of Mormonism to Finnish Society", 1840-1900 (Aabo Akademi U. Press, 2010), appeared in *Church History*, 81:3 (Sept. 2012), 721-2.

Oxford University Press published **Chris Hodson**'s first book, *The Acadian Diaspora: An Eighteenth-Century History*, in 2012. It contains many, many words, some of which are organized into "sentences." In May 2012, Chris was a visiting lecturer at the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales in Paris. He said many, many words, some of which were in "French." Chris continues to work on his second book. It too promises to feature many, many words; sentences may be "asking too much."

Chris Hodson published his first book, *The Acadian Diaspora: An Eighteenth-Century History*.

Paul Kerry co-edited with Matthew Holland a book on Benjamin Franklin and published an article on tolerance in 18th-Century Germany. He enjoyed mentoring students in archives, advising student Honors theses, and helping students prepare presentations for an undergraduate research conference.

Richard Kimball wrote a comprehensive historiographical essay on Sports and American Religion for *The Blackwell Companion to the History of American Sports*, which should be published this year. He delivered presentations to conferences in-

conferences including the North American Society for Sport History and the International Convention on Science, Education, and Medicine in Sport. Kimball was honored by the BYU Center for Service Learning as its Faculty Member of the Year.

Matt Mason continues work on a political biography of nineteenth-century American statesman Edward Everett, as well as on an edition of John Quincy Adams' diary focused on slavery and politics. Much of his recent activity has surrounded the growing movement amongst historians of past slavery to connect that knowledge to the fight against slavery in the world today. That includes his service as a national board member of Historians Against Slavery; various talks and media appearances related to slavery and abolition past and present; and continuing to advise the BYU Anti-Human Trafficking student club.

Jenny Hale Pulsipher has spent most of her non-teaching time this year working on a draft of her second book, a biography of John Wompas, a seventeenth-century Nipmuck Indian sailor, Harvard College student, land speculator, and opponent of the Massachusetts Bay Colony government. In connection with that research, she published an article on Wompas and another on Native American diplomacy in two recent essay collections (Native Acts, U Nebraska Press; and Empires and Indigenes, NYU Press).

Susan S. Rugh is researching her next book, *No Vacancy: The Rise and Fall of American Motels* (University Press of Kansas). In the past year she did research at the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Huntington Library, Bancroft Library (Berkeley), and UCLA Special Collections. Supported by a travel grant from the Redd Center, she is continually searching for family-owned historic motels as she motors around the West. She welcomes inquiries about her work. You can email her at susan_rugh@byu.edu.

Matt Mason continues work on a political biography of nineteenth-century American statesman Edward Everett.

Aaron Skabelund gave a lecture based on his recently published book, *Empire of Dogs: Canines, Japan, and the Making of the Modern Imperial World* (2011), at the College of William & Mary, and made a presentation on tigers in colonial Korea, part of a project he is working on with Joseph Seeley (History BA 2013), at the Western Conference of the Association of Asia Studies.

FACULTY RECOGNITION AND AWARDS

Mary Lou Fulton Young Scholar Award

Karen Carter

Honorable Mention for the Best Book of 2011, from the Society for the Study of Early Modern Women

Eric Dursteler

Robert C. Tucker/Stephen F. Cohen Dissertation Prize, from the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies

Jeff Hardy

Finalist for the Mark Lynton History Prize, from the Columbia School of Journalism and Harvard Nieman Foundation

Craig Harline

Chair Selection for Outstanding Teacher of the Year

Amy Harris

Student Selection for Outstanding Teacher of the Year

Spencer Fluhman

College of Family, Home and Social Sciences Martin B. Hickman Outstanding Scholar Award

Craig Harline

Thanks and Farewell to Dr. Malcom Thorp

by Meg Barber



Dr. Malcom Thorp will retire from BYU at the end of April, after being a part of the History Department faculty for forty-two years.

Dr. Thorp was born in California but came to BYU for his B.A. and M.A. in History. He recently explained how he chose history as a career track. “About the time I was a freshman, I was thinking about business administration with the idea of going to law school. I started in the first class that we were supposed to take for business administration. I got the highest point total in the class, but I hated almost every minute of it. I thought, ‘Well, this is not for me. Maybe I’ll just choose what I want to do and see what happens.’ So, that was my strategy. I was more interested in history than anything else. So I thought, ‘Maybe I’ll just major in history and see what happens,’ and things just sort of fell into place.” Thank heavens he did. After earning his M.A., he went on to the University of Wisconsin for his Ph.D., focusing on the History of England.

After returning to BYU in 1972, he taught several courses on English History in addition to World Civilization from 1500, Philosophies of History, and Historical Research and Writing. He also authored 48 articles and three books, mostly on topics relating to the religious history of England and to historical writing. Always looking forward to new topics, he said, “Once I’m finished with an article or a book, I’m finished with it. I’m onto something new and I never look back.”

He’s inspired numerous generations of students, including several current faculty members. More recently, Zachary Zundel, a 2012 BYU graduate who earned a BA in history said of Dr. Thorp, “I took both of Dr. Thorp’s British History classes. These classes influenced my decision to focus on British History throughout my undergraduate years and influenced my graduate study plans. His direction and expertise were invaluable in writing my capstone paper. That paper was subsequently published in the *Thetean* and strengthened my graduate school applications.”

While looking back on his employment at BYU, Dr. Thorp says that his fondest memories came from his time spent in the British Isles doing research, attending conferences, friendships he made, and being involved in various study abroad programs; he was also a fellow of BYU’s Kennedy Center more than once. During retirement, he looks forward to having time to travel and garden, but the professors in the department will miss him. We wish him the best of luck and health in the future.

Student News

AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING PAPERS

Women's History Award

Emily Davis- "A Favorite of My Mistress': The Female Domestic Slave's Search for Connection"

LeRoy R. Hafen Award in North American History

Emily Willis- "Reading Disasters: Science, Literary Devices, and the Culture of Reassurance in Children's Nonfiction Literature on Natural Disasters"

Sechin Jagchid Award in Non-Western History

Joseph Seeley- "Imagining a Controversy: The Taft-Katsura Secret Treaty in Korean Historical Memory"

Eugene E. Campbell Award in Utah History

Tierca Harrison- "Experience: Topaz"

DeLamar & Mary Jensen European History Award

Joshua Klein- "The Joint Intelligence Community: Uncovering British Intelligence Failures of the Second World War"

Fred R. Gowans 19th C. Western U.S. History Award

Katherine White- "The Men Who Could Speak Japanese: The Navy Japanese Language School at Boulder, Colorado (1942-1946) and the Legacy of World War II Japanese Language Officers"

Carol Cornwall Madsen Award in Mormon

Women's History

Annie Penrod Walker- "Take Every Good': A Study of the Hidden Trends in the Latter-day Saint Indian Placement Program"

Cultural History Award

Stephanie Forsyth, "Changes in German Holocaust Memorials"

2012 Faith and Reason Essay Competition

Jade Stocks, "Al-Ghazali's Deliverance from Error and Mormonism"

History of the Family Award

Heather Zollinger- "Love Was a Lot Mo' Bindin': Slave Marriage and Resilient Humanity in Antebellum Virginia"

Personal Family History Award

Joseph Le Bel, "Jacob Hamblin: Proverbs for Interaction with Native Americans"

William J. Snow Western or Mormon History Award

Brandon Hellewell, "Reed Smoot and the League of Nations"

Native American Studies Award

Joseph Le Bel, "Termination or Education? Senator Watkins' Move to Americanize the Native American"

Latin American History Award

Kevin Wallace, "The Labor Experiment of the French Empire: Abolition and Re-enslavement in the Caribbean"

History of Science, Medicine and Technology

Joseph Seeley- "Reinvented Relationships: The Tiger's Changing Place in the Korean Physical and Cultural Landscape"

OUTSTANDING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT AWARD

Bradley Kime

Joseph Seeley

VALEDICTORIAN APRIL 2013

Joshua Klein

PHI ALPHA THETA NATIONAL CONFERENCE STUDENT PRESENTERS

Emily Willis

Jennifer Mitchell

Michael Huefner

Daniel Huestis

Garrett Nagaishi

Anne Clark

Joseph Seeley

Michael Hoopes

Luke Miller

Robert Christensen

Rex Shields

Finding John Wompas by Jenny Hale Pulsipher



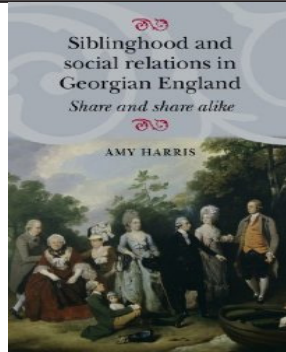
My current book project is a biography of John Wompas, a seventeenth-century Nipmuck Indian sailor, sometime Harvard student, land speculator, and political gadfly. If you've never heard of Wompas, you are in good company. He was not famous, then or now. However, his life experiences put him at the center of many of the most formative events of early Massachusetts history, including the Pequot War, King Philip's War, the establishment of Christian missions to the Indians, the conflict between the crown and the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the loss of Native American power and autonomy in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Using Wompas's life as a lens to view these events, I hope to give readers a strikingly different perspective on early America.

One of my main challenges in this project has been finding sources. Ideally, a biographer would have diaries, letters, or other documents written by the person she is studying. Such sources are rare in colonial America for anyone outside of a very small, elite group of men. By some measures, John Wompas was elite: He was raised in an English home and received an excellent education, even spending a year at Harvard College. If he had continued to follow the path his English and Native mentors intended for him, he would have become a minister preaching to his Native friends and kin, and he might have left sermons and other documents in his own hand. But Wompas did not want to be a minister. He left Harvard after only a year and became a transatlantic sailor. Sailors, like Indians, are notoriously hard to trace in early America. In order to document Wompas's life, then, I had to rely on a few references to him and his family members in the writings of missionaries like John Eliot, one precious Greek volume with his signature in it from his days at Harvard, a series of land deeds from the years when he began selling Indian land, and—most importantly—a series of court cases.

Near the end of his life, John Wompas's habit of selling Indian land that did not belong to him (at least, not entirely) caught up with him. Massachusetts court records contain complaints from fellow Indians about his deceitful practices, as well as reports from both Indians and English about Wompas's threats against the Massachusetts government when it tried to stop him from selling land. When the Massachusetts government blocked Wompas's business, he used his employment as a sailor to transport himself to England, where he appealed directly to the King to free him from the colonial government's restraints. The records of that appeal, and a later one, still exist.

For me, piecing together the story of Wompas's life has been a great adventure. The research has taken me to Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, and England, reflecting Wompas's own journeys across the early Atlantic World. I hope to complete a draft of my biography of Wompas this summer. If all goes well, it should hit bookstores by 2015.

Recent Publications

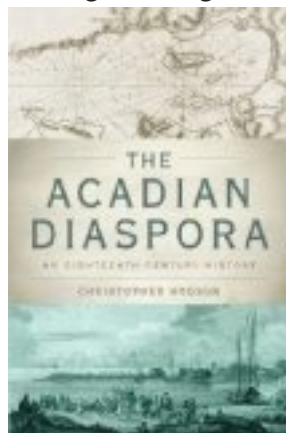


Siblings and Social Relations in Georgian England

Amy Harris

Sibblinghood and Social Relations in Georgian England

examines the involvement of English sisters and brothers in eighteenth-century society. Harris provides excerpts from diaries, literature, and letters to make the point that siblings were compelled to find a delicate balance between both the traditionally equal and unequal societal practices in Georgian England.



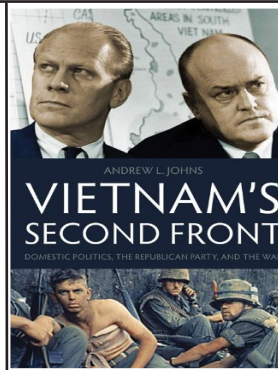
The Acadian Diaspora

Christopher Hodson

The Acadian Diaspora: An Eighteenth-Century History

tells the fascinating story of the deportation of seven thousand Catholic Acadians from Nova

Scotia and their forced migrations to the Caribbean, South America, the South Atlantic, France, and Louisiana. Hodson uses primary documents from archives in France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States to tell the history of the Acadians' lives when empires forced them to travel through oceans and continents to make way for new frontiers. The narrative places the Acadian Diaspora within the context of the Seven Years' War. As imperialists in Europe were faced with extreme national debt and redrawn boundaries, they used the Acadians to create agricultural economies in France and to undertake dangerous expeditions.

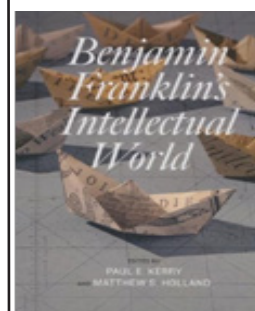


Vietnam's Second Front

Andrew Johns

Domestic considerations are often overlooked as determining factors in the evolution and outcome of the Vietnam War.

Vietnam's Second Front: Domestic Politics, the Republican Party, and the War assesses the influence of the Republican Party -- its congressional leadership, politicians, grassroots organizations, and the Nixon administration -- on the escalation, prosecution, and resolution of the Vietnam War. This groundbreaking work also sheds new light on the relationship between Congress and the imperial presidency as they struggled for control over U.S. foreign policy. Johns begins his analysis in 1961 and continues through the Paris Peace Accords of 1973. He argues that the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations failed to achieve victory on both the military and political fronts of the War because of their preoccupation with domestic politics. Johns details the machinations and political dexterity required of all three presidents and of members of Congress to maneuver between the countervailing forces of escalation and negotiation, offering a provocative account of the ramifications of their decisions.

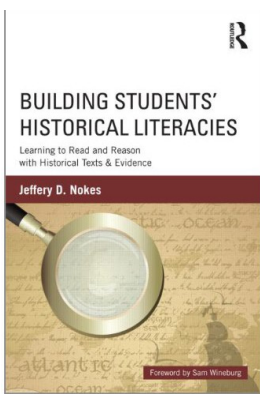


Benjamin Franklin's Intellectual World

Edited by Paul Kerry and Matthew Holland

This volume focuses on two areas of Benjamin Franklin's intellectual world: his

self-fashioning and his political thought. Although Franklin produced a plethora of published works, scholars still debate the hardened details of his political thought or even if he had any political philosophy at all. Even in light of the evidence of his experience as a postmaster, inventor, diplomat, scientist, and one who wrote an extensive autobiography, scholars are still left with the question of Franklin's true identity. His identity seems so stable that we associate it with certain virtues that apply to the way we live our lives (time management, for example). His constant drive to improve and fashion himself reveal, however, a man whose identity was not static and fixed, but was focused on growth and on bettering his understanding of himself and the world he lived in and attempted to influence and improve.



Building Students' Historical Literacies

Jeffery Nokes

This book explores the notion of historical literacy, adopts a research-supported stance on literacy processes, and promotes the integration of content-area literacy

instruction into history content teaching. Addressing literacy from a historian's rather than a literacy specialist's point of view, this book surveys a broad range of texts including those that historians and non-historians both use and produce in understanding history. It includes a wide variety of practical instructional strategies immediately available to teachers. With the recent inclusion of a historical literacy component of the English Language Arts Common Core Standards Initiative, this book is highly relevant to English, language arts, and reading teachers who are expected, under the new guidelines, to engage their students in historical reading and writing.

HISTORY DEPARTMENT TUITION SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

James B. Allen Scholarship

Annie Penrod

Mark Earl Brotherson Memorial Scholarship

Bradley Kime

History Department Scholarship

Kayla Ann Freeman

DeLamar and Mary Jensen Scholarship

Samantha Nicole Parkvold

Arthur Becker Scholarship

Christopher Naylor Morales

Shayla Sturgess

Jesse Fleming

William J. Snow Scholarship

Shayla Sturgess

McKay Scholarship Award

Brandon Lee Baird

Noel Coleman

Conlee Scholarship Award

Stephanie Thayne

Abbie Black

Trejo Internship Award

Noel Coleman

Paul Woodbury

Julia Cordero

Mansfield Internship Award

Lynn Broderick

Halie Mortensen

Peter Hoyt

Morse Internship Award

Joyce Bastian

Bob Call

Rice Internship Award

Sherry Measom

Russel B. Swensen Lecture

Dr. Kevin Gaines



Dr. Kevin Gaines, a Professor of History and Afroamerican and African Studies at the University of Michigan, was the invited keynote speaker at this year's annual Russel B. Swensen Lecture in March. His lecture explored the recent challenges to voting rights which provide the occasion for broader reflections on the legacy of the civil rights movement during the administration of President Obama. He illustrated how the election of the first African American president was rightly viewed by many as a beacon of racial progress and the culmination of the egalitarian struggles of the civil rights movement. However, he spoke of how the obstructionism of those opposed to Obama's policies and the persistence of extremist rhetoric questioning his citizenship and even the legitimacy of his office, suggests that racial animus still holds center stage in our national politics. He sought to convey the paradox of the symbolic racial progress of Obama's electoral victories and the provocation of a broad-based attack on voting rights. According to Dr. Gaines, as part of attempts to erode the bedrock principle of the right to vote, the Supreme Court is poised to overturn a key provision of the Voting Rights Act, perhaps the most significant legislative achievement of the civil rights movement. In an era of economic crisis and demographic change, an understanding of the universal dimension of black struggles over freedom and citizenship, including the civil rights movement, may offer an illuminating perspective on past and contemporary challenges to electoral democracy and voting rights.

Internships

If Students are interested in gaining information about available internships, they can go to the History Department's blog at byu.historyblogspot.com. There they can find all the information about new and upcoming internships, jobs, and announcements. There is also an internship tab on the History Department's website at history.byu.edu that gives a lot more information about internships in general. History 199R/496R and provides links to internship search websites. The best resource may be the list of local internship opportunities that can be downloaded from the internship opportunities page on the website. With few exceptions, most of these are ongoing internship opportunities that are offered every semester.

Major	# of Interns
	Winter 2013
History Family History	19 4
	Spring/Summer 2013
History Family History	22 8

Summer Reading Recommendations

Steven Pinker, *The Better Angels of Our Nature: Why Violence has Declined*

Mark Brilliant, *The Color of America Has Changed*

Fredrik Logevall, *Embers of War: The Fall of an Empire and the Making of America's Vietnam*

Samuel Dodge & Steven Harper, *Exploring the First Vision*

J. H. Elliott, *History in the Making*

Sonia Sotomayor, *My Beloved World*

Jeanne Theoharis, *The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks*

Randall B. Woods, *Shadow Warrior: The Life of William Egan Colby*

Andrew Preston, *Sword of the Spirit, Shield of Faith: Religion in American War and Diplomacy*

Tony Judt and Timothy Snyder, *Thinking the Twentieth Century*

Recently Translated

Craig Harline, *The Burdens of Sister Margaret* (2012), into Korean.

Eric Dursteler, *İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları* (2012), into Turkish.

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