



PHI ALPHA THETA



**PENNSYLVANIA
EASTERN REGIONAL
CONFERENCE**

**Saturday
February 24th, 2018
King's College**

ΦΑΘ



Welcome!

Welcome to the annual Phi Alpha Theta Pennsylvania Eastern Regional Conference. We hope you enjoy the proceedings. This year's conference has an exciting array of panels that reach beyond the discipline of history to Political Science, Communications, Sociology, Cultural Studies, and the Arts. We are pleased to have presenters from King's College alongside panelists from Bloomsburg University, Elizabethtown College, Millersville University, Rowan University, Susquehanna University, Ursinus College, Villanova University, West Chester University, and our neighbors down the street, Wilkes University. It has become very clear from reading all the wonderful proposals that history remains an important and vibrant field of study in the region.

We are proud to announce Matthew Stanard as our speaker. Dr. Stanard comes to us from Berry College in Rome, Georgia, and will join us for the proceedings and give a keynote address during the lunch hour. He is a historian of European empire and decolonization. His book *Selling the Congo* (University of Nebraska Press, 2011) examines the use of imperial propaganda in Belgium and the Congo in the early twentieth century. Dr. Stanard has also published a number of essays on European overseas imperialism, comparative empires, Belgian colonialism in the Congo, and colonial culture in Europe. He has been a Wolfsonian Fellow at the Wolfsonian-Florida International University in Miami Beach, Florida, a Belgian American Educational Foundation Fellow in Brussels, a Chancellor's Fellow at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, and a participant in the National History Center's Decolonization Seminar in Washington, D.C.

This year marks the first time that King's College has hosted the Phi Alpha Theta Pennsylvania Eastern Regional Conference. We look forward to meeting you and your students. The event is always a rewarding one and we at King's have done our best to live up to the fine examples set by our predecessors. These conferences are no doubt collaborative experiences and we express sincere appreciation and admiration for the work done by faculty sponsors at our peer institutions. We know that our collective efforts strengthen our respective programs and offer even more opportunities for our students' intellectual and professional development.

Please note that all conference events will be held at King's College in the Sheehy-Farmer Campus Center. Registration and breakfast items can be found on the third floor of Sheehy-Farmer in front of the Snyder Room. The Keynote Address will be given during lunch in the Snyder Room. The awards ceremony will also take place in the Snyder Room after the afternoon panel sessions. Approximately half the panel sessions will take place on the third floor of Sheehy-Farmer in the Fitzgerald, Lipo, or Walsh Rooms. All other panels will take place on the first floor of Sheehy-Farmer in the Molewski (SF 109), Sobieski (SF 115), or Friedman (SF 117) Rooms. Should you require assistance or need information, please come to the conference registration area on the third floor of Sheehy-Farmer and someone will assist you.

The King's College-Wilkes University Barnes & Noble bookstore has graciously offered a 20% discount on café items. The bookstore is located at No. 7, South Main Street in downtown Wilkes-Barre. The bookstore is only a short ten-minute walk from campus. Head south on Main Street after you leave the Sheehy-Farmer Campus Center. The bookstore will be on your right (west, river side) just past the Public Square.

Dr. Daniel Clasby

Faculty Sponsor, Phi Alpha Theta
King's College, Mu Delta Chapter

Noah Barofski

President, Phi Alpha Theta
King's College, Mu Delta Chapter

Tristin Milazzo

Vice-President, Phi Alpha Theta
King's College, Mu Delta Chapter

Donald Hopkins

Treasurer/Secretary, Phi Alpha Theta
King's College, Mu Delta Chapter

**King's College
Phi Alpha Theta
Pennsylvania Eastern Regional Conference**

Saturday, February 24, 2018

**9:00 a.m.
Welcome Remarks**

Conference programs and name badges will be available at the Registration table across from the elevator on the third floor of the Sheehy-Farmer Campus Center. A buffet-style breakfast of pastries, coffee, and tea will be served near the registration area outside of the Snyder Room from 7:30-8:45 a.m. Beverage services will be provided between sessions in the registration area. Lunch is a full course hot meal and will be served in the Snyder Room.

**9:30 - 10:45 a.m.
SESSION 1**

SESSION 1A

Session Title: The Enlightenment and Human Rights in Early American Culture

Location: Walsh

Moderator: Lori Daggar

Presentations:

THOMAS COLBERT | **"An Analysis Of Quaker Rhetoric, Tone, And Argumentation On The Topic Of Antislavery: A Through Line Of Evidence Demonstrating The Humanity Of Africans,"**
Rowan University

My paper is a thematic analysis that seeks to demonstrate commonalities between Quaker Antislavery works. The themes of sympathetic language as well as enlightenment philosophy are apparent between the works of the prominent Quaker abolitionists. I focus on the works written by Anthony Benezet, and Granville Sharp, and include

Presentations:

transcriptions of William Wilberforce's Antislavery Speech of 1789. Using excerpts from these works I try to generalize the main aspects of Quaker abolitionist work as a whole, and explore the idea of further analyzing the works of an entire historical movement to find out how they formed the mechanics of their arguments.

EMILY GRENIER | **"Take My Advice, and Turn Huron: Cultural Relativism and the Noble Savage in the Age of Enlightenment,"**
Rowan University

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, much of Europe's spirited debate over the rights of man relied on a portrait of mankind in the "state of nature." Rather than devise abstract thought experiments, Enlightenment thinkers turned to empirical evidence from the Americas - indigenous peoples, or "noble savages" - to support their claims. Drawing from the writings of Jesuit missionaries and philosophers like Montaigne, Rousseau, and Franklin, I argue that the character of the "noble savage," when paired with an attitude of cultural relativism, allowed Europeans to examine and critique their own society.

DUSTIN DUROVICK | **Quakers in the Abolition and Women's Rights Movements,"**
Wilkes University

While Quakers are generally known for their contributions to social causes throughout early United States history, including the abolition movement and struggles toward female equality, after careful consideration of their religious practices and actions large portions the Quaker sect took, it becomes evident that Quakers as a whole were not strong proponents of either movement. Instead it was Quaker individuals that contributed significantly to these social movements. In essence, the positive light shined upon Quakers concerning their roles in social movements is rather presumptuous as the scope only focuses on specific individuals and not the sect as a whole.

SESSION 1B

Session Title: **New Questions on the Final Solution**

Location: **Fitzgerald**

Moderator: **Matthew Stanard**

Presentations:

MAXIMILLIAN SANTIAGO | **"Harbinger of Destruction: The Priest Barracks at Dachau Concentration Camp,"**

Rowan University

In 1933, the Catholic Church and Nazi Reich signed an agreement protecting Catholic religious freedom and promising Catholic loyalty to the Reich. Yet starting in 1938, the Nazi regime imprisoned over 3,000 Catholic priests in isolated barracks at Dachau Concentration Camp. Tortured, used as slave labor, and subjected to bizarre, unethical medical experiments, nearly half of these prisoners died at Dachau. Drawing from primary sources, this research builds a case that the Dachau Priest Barracks was a preliminary step in a Nazi plan to eliminate religious influence from Europe.

CHRISTOPHER WELKER | **Christopher Welker, "Imperial Nazi Germany,"**

Rowan University

During the 20th century, the National Socialists were able to take control of a disorganized and embarrassed Germany in 1933. Through ideology, scientific racism, extreme expansion, the Nazis were able to adopt and intensify the methods developed not just in Europe, but much earlier by Kaiser Wilhelm in West Africa to establish themselves as a continental Empire. Although historians typically view the Third Reich as distinct from the earlier age of European high imperialism and overseas expansionism, my paper will draw from primary and secondary sources to illustrate the colonial roots of the Nazi push into Eastern Europe.

SESSION 1C

Session Title: **Power and Politics in the Modern West**

Location: **Molewski 109**

Moderator: **Edward Slavishak**

Presentations:

BREANNA ESPOSITO | **"Anti-Suffragists: Reasons to Oppose Suffrage,"**

Bloomsburg University

Why would women oppose their own right to vote? Middle and upper class anti-suffrage women were mostly conservatives with several motivations. They argued that women's suffrage would destroy the family and domestic life, and have a severe impact on standard gender differences, religion, and socioeconomics.

PATRICK MCALLISTER | **Patrick McAllister, "The Schism in the American Judiciary: How Originalist Interpretation Serves as The Armor of Democracy,"**

Villanova University

The Supreme Court has arguably seen the greatest increase in power since the ratification of the Constitution. No case exemplifies this change in power and philosophy like *Roe v. Wade*. When examining this case, this paper considers how nine unelected Justices, effectively turned the Supreme Court into a de facto legislative branch. *Roe v. Wade* shows the beginnings of the judiciary overstepping its constitutional limits. In this case and others following it, the Court abandoned original intent in favor of an active judiciary, a living Constitution, and Implied Rights. This shift in interpretation drastically changed the landscape of our democracy and has made the previously impartial court far more political.

CHLOE SHERADEN | **"Power to the Privileged: How Power Imbalances Create and Justify Terrorism,"**

Ursinus College

The failure of the US government to protect the LGBTQIAP+ population dichotomizes the relationship between privileged, Normal, populations and oppressed, Other populations. Establishing the Other as a lesser class allows the Normal to act violently towards the Other, keeping

Presentations:

them socially immobile, thereby preventing them from gaining privilege within Normative societies. Historically, the government and the mutual support from the populations which benefit from existing sources of power has created a dangerous precedent wherein the Other is systematically stripped of the rights to overall well-being, safety, and happiness, thereby forcing the Other into subhuman status.

**TIFFANI
LOPEZ**
Susquehanna
University

"Twenty-Two Years of Forgotten Experiences: The Mexican Labor Agreement,"

The Mexican Farm Labor Agreement led to the prosperity of the U.S. economy in the mid-twentieth century, on the backs of Mexican workers. However, braceros faced low wages and bad living conditions. Despite these realities, Mexican workers continued to seek employment through the program due to their harsh economic realities. The bracero program had many flaws, and although the program was a success for the American economy, workers suffered. This paper uses a series of interviews from the Bracero National Archive to consider the living conditions, recruitment process, and experiences of braceros to better understand their hardships.

SESSION 1D

Session Title: Industry and Labor in the United States

Location: Sobieski 115

Moderator: Thomas Mackaman

Presentations:

**REED
LAVERTY**
King's College

"The Coal Industry in the Early United States,"

The United States was a fledgling nation when it first discovered coal. At first not considered to be of any intrinsic value, it soon was proven to be indispensable in the burgeoning industrializing nation. For decades the coal industry dominated the United States, spawning vast wealth. It truly was the first majorly marketable material the United

States was able to widely distribute and put to use. Without coal, the United States may not have been as economically successful as it was.

**TRISTIN
MILAZZO**
King's College

"Echoes from the Breaker Boys: Storytelling and the Progressive Era Fight Against Child Labor,"

Mining companies employed breaker boys to remove impurities from mined coal by hand. The boys performed dangerous work. Little was done to protect working children. In the Progressive Era, broad popular opposition to child labor developed into a national movement. The "muckraking" photography by Lewis Hine horrified the nation, gaining support in favor of child labor laws and anti-child labor organizations such as the National Child Labor Committee. The history of the breaker boys shows the hazardous conditions that children were forced to work in but also illustrates the possibility for change through storytelling and a PowerPoint presentation of photography.

SESSION 1E

Session Title: European Empire in the Nineteenth Century

Location: Friedman 117

Moderator: Jonathan Kuiken

Presentations:

**DECLAN
GALLAGHER**
Rowan University

"Napoleon Bonaparte: In Defense of the Emperor,"

The purpose of my research is to analyze Napoleon Bonaparte's military and early political careers in hopes of finding a distinct cause behind France's conversion to empire. I have found that the common myth of Napoleon being a power-hungry tyrant is largely false, and that his emperorship was achieved through the influence of neo-monarchists seeking a figurehead who would install a hereditary system to France's government. Drawing from my research of primary and secondary sources, I will focus on the fame curated by Napoleon's military campaigns, which made him a desirable tool for opportunists in an unstable political environment.

Presentations:

ALEXANDRA M. SCHLAGER
Rowan University

“Queen Victoria: Empress and Influencer,”

Queen Victoria was a headstrong, paradoxical, determined monarch, who improved the lives of her subjects. She neither relinquished nor diminished her power as the monarch for anyone, influencing Parliament and the wider British public by challenging their preconceptions of women as monarchs. I argue that by simultaneously upholding traditional gender and imperial roles while creating a new role for females as active sovereigns, Queen Victoria challenged preconceptions of women as monarchs. Drawing from her diaries and letters, my paper shows how Queen Victoria was a complex, multifaceted individual, who became one of the most influential world leaders of her era.

CONNOR CHAPMAN
Rowan University

“Mitteleuropa and Weltpolitik: The Rise and Fall of Imperial Germany, 1871-1914,”

This paper examines the extent of German influence around the world after the unification of imperial Germany in 1871 until the outbreak of WWI in 1914. Through the lens of modern political science, specifically Joseph S. Nye’s theory on hard/soft power, this paper compares the foreign policy of Otto von Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm II in Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia. Drawing on sources such as Bismarck’s speeches, diplomatic treaties, and colonial documents, this paper argues that the ever-increasing intensity of German colonialism/ expansionism, influenced by European geopolitics, brought Europe and the world to the brink of global conflict.

11:00 - 12:15 p.m.
SESSION 2

SESSION 2A

Session Title: Civil Rights and the African American Experience

Location: Walsh

Moderator: Edward Slavishak

Presentations:

SARAH ADAMS
Susquehanna University

“From Personal to Political: How Parents of Freedom Summer Volunteers Became Movement People Too,”

During the summer of 1964, hundreds of northern college students travelled to Mississippi to register African-American voters for the Mississippi Summer Project. While there, the volunteers faced opposition and violence that horrified parents back in the north. However, while historians have devoted a good deal of attention to the struggles of these student volunteers, their studies have tended to ignore the volunteers’ parents. Examining the role of parent-child ties in Freedom Summer reveals that these ties aided in the development of a parallel civil rights movement in the north—one that turned parents into “movement people” as well.

SARAH CUSHING
West Chester University

“Wilmington, Delaware: From a Thriving Industrial Economy to the Lasting Effects of the Race Riot of 1968,”

By the late 1830s, Wilmington’s economy takes a change through new manufacture opportunities in steam power. Companies, such as Harlan & Hollingsworth, led to new job opportunities that segregated classes. Segregation continued with the development of suburbs and schools. After the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr, the Wilmington Race Riot of 1968 shows how black residents were fed up with their living conditions. By analyzing the change of Wilmington’s economy

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and interviews of residents from the 20th century, historians understand how the Wilmington Riot of 1968 gave Wilmington national attention and intensified suburban fears of the city.

CHARLES HENRY WITHERS
Villanova University | **“Guiding Madison: An Examination of Madison Ulysses Ayles and his Experience with the Children’s Aid Society,”**

This paper concerns a nineteenth-century case file from the Children’s Aid Society of a young, African American boy named Madison Ulysses Ayles. By examining Madison’s case file, along with extensive primary and secondary sources, including newspaper columns and social reports, this paper shows how Madison’s troubled early relationship with the CAS suggests that he was missing the protection against racial prejudice that came with black parental guidance. Specifically, without proper defenses against the racial prejudice inherent in the mostly white environments of his early placements by the CAS, Madison was left vulnerable to the realities of nineteenth century racial prejudice.

UNIQUE HALL
Bloomsburg University | **“A Fight Against Police Oppression: A Look into the Frustrations that Led to Both the Watts and Rodney King Riots,”**

In the past, most historians, newspapers, and politicians have argued that both the Watts riots and Rodney riots were isolated incidents. In my paper, I discuss things that were going on at the time that lead to the riots such as police oppression, housing discrimination, economic instability as well as the quality of education that made it almost impossible for most African Americans to uplift themselves from their economic situations. These factors are all important to review when considering why the members of the African American community in Los Angeles were would go to such great lengths so “suddenly” as well as when defining the shift in the Civil Rights Movement.

Session 2B

Session Title: Youth and the Nazi Racial State

Location: Fitzgerald

Moderator: Daniel Clasby

Presentations

THOMAS HENRY
West Chester University | **“Nazi Efforts to Win the Hearts and Minds of Aryan Children,”**

For the Nazis to establish a Reich that would last a thousand years, they would have to control and gain the support of Aryan children. These kids were the next generation of workers, politicians, mothers, soldiers, and voters. This paper uses testimonials, scholarly books, and British newspapers from the 1930s and 40s to explore the distinct methods the Nazis used in their campaign to win the hearts and minds of Aryan youths. My general argument is that the Nazi Party made an immense and specialized effort to win over this key demographic.

VY NGUYEN
Villanova University | **“Party vs. Family: Nazis and Parent-Child Relationships,”**

This paper focuses on the dynamics between the Nazi party and parent-child relationships in ‘Aryan’ families. Despite intensive efforts by the Nazi party, children and youth were still largely influenced by their parents and generally more invested in the family sphere than the party or the national sphere. This was due to a number of inefficient methods and inconsistent principles adopted by the Nazis. This paper consulted several secondary sources, including books, journal articles, and videos. It is written in the form of a traditional paper presentation, divided into two main parts: Nazi efforts and why they failed.

MATTHEW J. SMITH
Elizabethtown College | **“Militarism as a Theme in Nazi Education and Youth Organizations,”**

The rise of Nazism in Germany led to reform in the state education system. This included subversive

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themes of militarism in typically non-nationalistic subjects, as well as inflated nationalism in subjects such as history and geography. The militaristic themes in the Nazis' educational system paralleled the mission of the youth organizations in Germany during this period. These youth organizations also used the psychology of German adolescents to further indoctrinate and achieve their mission of creating a generation of ready servants of the German fascist state.

Session 2C

Session Title: Rethinking Traditional Military Histories

Location: Molewski 109

Moderator: Robert Kodosky

Presentations:

**ARIANNA
DENISON**
West Chester
University

"Custer's Last Stand: Or Was It?"

Professors and history teachers alike teach the story of Custer's Last Stand as a part of the required curriculum for high school and college students. When considering the teaching of this course, one has to consider the syntax used: will it be called Custer's Last Stand or Battle of Little Big Horn, what text the instructor employs, and the lesson students gain? This paper uses a sociological method to explore the various ways the Battle of Little Big Horn permeated not only text and news articles but also the media and performances and the myth they created.

**OWEN
PLATT**
Villanova University

"Theodore Roosevelt's Great White Fleet,"

Theodore Roosevelt is often regarded as one of the most influential presidents of the modern era; he set the stage for what a modern president should aspire to be. Few of his policies were as influential as his extensive naval expansion, which culminated with his notorious Great White Fleet and its journey around

the globe. Although Roosevelt's legacy is well-known, my paper explains how he should come to be known as the father of the modern Navy, setting the standard for sea power and naval might that would become the standard in the years to come, ensuring our victory in World War II and maintaining freedom of the seas up into the present day.

**ALEXANDER
MORROW**
Villanova University

"The Merits of Each of the Operations in the Pacific Theater During World War II,"

My paper analyzes the merits of the "island hopping" strategy, which the United States used in the Pacific Theater during World War II. Specifically, I look at each campaign and decide whether or not the United States should have undertaken each one. I look at the cost of each campaign, and compare it to what was gained by the Americans in order to make my decision.

**JUBILEE
MARSHALL**
Villanova University

"Surrounded by a Circle of Fire: Dora Miller and the Siege of Vicksburg,"

This paper examines the civilian experience of the 1863 Siege of Vicksburg by Union troops through the lens of the diaries of Dora Miller. An upper-class, pro-Union woman and slave owner living in Vicksburg at the time of the Siege, Miller's account reveals the psychological effect of the food shortages, troop quartering, and siege warfare brought on by the conflict, while also revealing the way in which Miller's pro-Union, somewhat hypocritical sentiments, were strengthened as the town's hardships continued.

Session 2D

Session Title: Jewish History and Culture in 20th Century America (Poster Presentations)

Location: Lipo

Presenters: Noah Barofski, John Erdman, Nick Fazio, Donny Hopkins, and Tristin Milazzo, King's College

Description: This session highlights work done in the King's College 2017 senior capstone course on the American Jewish experience. The course chronicled American Jewish history from the colonial period to the late twentieth century and allowed for research topics on a variety of topics. The projects showcased here explore themes as diverse as Jewish self-definition, expression, and religious/ cultural survival; gender, family and community; religiosity and modern Jewish theological and philosophical debates; prejudice, anti-Jewish hatred, and racial antisemitism; Jewish citizenship and acculturation; urban and diasporic cultures; twentieth-century labor and cultural politics; and the realities of Jewish life in post-WWII America.

Session 2E

Session Title: When Politics and Popular Culture Collide

Location: Sobieski 115

Moderator: Cristofer Scarboro

Presentations:

CHELSEA DALEY
Bloomsburg University
"All I Have Is My Love of Love: The Ziggy Stardust Phenomenon,"
From 1972 to 1973, David Bowie's Ziggy Stardust character took the British underground by storm. Though Stardust was "alive" for barely a year, the impact on Bowie, and the entertainment industry as a whole, reverberated for decades after. The reason

behind Stardust was a mystery, but a slight peek behind the curtain revealed more than just sky-high heels and glittery kimonos; Stardust appeared to have been an outlet for Bowie's deeply buried curiosity and fascination with the taboo. By the time of Stardust's swift demise, it was unclear who was actually in control: the maker or the monster?

ZACHARY B. LONG
West Chester University
"The Philosopher's Stone: How the Coffeehouses of Great Britain Shaped and Spread Enlightenment Philosophies,"

While many see French Salons as the center of the Enlightenment, the coffeehouses of Britain, upon examination, proved a better source for the distribution and implementation of major Enlightenment philosophies. Coffeehouses enabled individuals of all social classes to interact, thus enabling discussion regarding politics, society, and cultural norms. By examining the Spectator and paintings, in addition to secondary sources, it becomes clear the British coffeehouses were the most influential in the spreading of Enlightened ideals. The open and transient culture of the coffeehouse helped to spread Enlightenment ideologies throughout Great Britain by calling into question long held philosophies and beliefs.

BRYAN POPE
Bloomsburg University
Bryan Pope, "Literature and History: Shakespeare's Drama and Stuart Politics,"

This paper explores the relationship between the absolutist politics of King James I & VI tried to introduce to England and English peoples reaction by examining Shakespeare's play Coriolanus. This paper also helps show that literature and non-literary texts interact with each other. In Coriolanus Shakespeare makes similar arguments about politics like those of Sir Thomas More and King James himself, yet Shakespeare has the benefit of being able to disseminate his ideas to a wider, mainly illiterate population.

Session 2F

Session Title: **Sexuality, Politics, and Social Norms in Medieval and Early Modern Europe**

Location: **Friedman 117**

Moderator: **Brian Pavlac**

Presentations:

KATHERINE HAAS
West Chester University | **"Renaissance and Reformation Societal Views on Lesbians and Lesbianism,"**
Despite being popular eras, research concerning the European Renaissance and Reformation often push minorities to the side, instead focusing on the men in power. This paper discusses the social freedoms and restrictions on women loving women from the fourteenth to eighteenth centuries in England and mainland Europe, and the changes, or lack thereof, that occurred as the Renaissance transitioned into the Reformation, including examples of religious and legal codes, art and literature, and lives of women from the time. The author used primary sourcebooks and documents along with secondary research articles, books and journals to support her case.

JOSEPH MAKUC
Ursinus College | **"Public and Private: the Gender of Medieval English Homosexuality Narratives,"**
Modern same-gender relationships are written differently based on gender—"guys being dudes" versus the pornographic fetishizing of lesbian sexuality—and medieval English written narratives also gender homosocial relationships. This research explores the various constructions of homosexuality in the written narratives of its period, reading poetry, prose and law from both lay and ecclesiastical sources. These narratives constructed a multiplicity of public male homosocialities in opposition to "sodomy," a failure to perform masculinity. At the same time, these narratives constructed a silence on female homosociality. This research considers its subject both as a parallel and antecedent to our culture.

COURTNEY MCMONAGLE
Wilkes University | **"The Magic of Reformation Era Europe: Witchcraft and the Courts,"**
This paper looks at the rise in witchcraft trials during Reformation Era Europe and what factors played a part in that increase. Surprisingly, the witchcraft trials and the panics that caused them had less to do about religious strife and more to do with the power of the legal systems in the kingdom of Europe.

LAUREN BOYD
West Chester University | **"Themes of Enlightenment Feminism: Nationalism and Christian Dissenters,"**
During the Enlightenment era, early feminist discourse focused on women's right to education. Within this discourse, the pro-women authors that exacted the most instrumental arguments for women's education, such as Mary Wollstonecraft, are distinctive in their use of nationalist rhetoric and Christian dissenting ideology. Nationalist rhetoric was extremely effective and enacting physical change: the admission of women to educational institutions, both on an individual basis and a regional basis. Dissenting ideology was instrumental in endearing support for the feminist position, as well as giving a new foundation for a philosophy of human rights in which men and women are equal.

12:15 - 1:45 P.M. **LUNCH AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS** **Snyder Room**

Keynote Address:

MATTHEW STANARD
Berry College | **"Can the Owl of Minerva, if Perched on a Monument, Ever Take Flight?"**
German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel wrote that, "The owl of Minerva spreads its wings only with the coming of the dusk." Historians have interpreted this to mean that true understanding of a past era can only occur after that era has come and gone. But what about monuments, including the hundreds of Confederate memorials that still dot the American landscape? People put up such memorials

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long ago, for specific reasons, and for particular audiences. Yet because monuments endure, and because their meanings and audiences change over time, they remain very much of the present, which raises the question: How can we, as historians, achieve a good understanding of historical monuments? This talk confronts this question by examining the controversy over Confederate memorials and placing that debate in comparative perspective by looking at research into monuments in another context, that of European pro-colonial monuments in the post-colonial era.

**2:00 - 3:15 P.M.
SESSION 3**

Session 3A

Session Title: Memory, Trauma, and Lived Experiences in Native American History

Location: Walsh

Moderator: Lori Daggar

Presentations:

GWENDOLYN FRANKLIN | Ursinus College
“Woven in Society, From Years of Oppression: Historical Trauma and Native Survivance,”
The purpose of this project is to situate teen suicide clusters that have afflicted the Oglala Sioux Pine Ridge reservation periodically since 2010 within the context of history. The design of this paper is meant to integrate sociological theories of historical trauma and Gerald Vizenor’s vision of Native survivance into conversations about the ways in which history affects the present. I argue that it is critical to look at Native suicide through the lens of history but even more critical to do so in tandem with the efforts made by Native Americans to counter mental health crises in the US.

MORGAN LARESE | Ursinus College
“Finding Ishi through the Oral Traditions of Survivance,”
Gerard Vizenor writes, “Ishi was clearly a native of Survivance.” This quote is the foundation of research that delves into the life of Ishi, the “last” of the Yahi tribe, in order to define both what survivance is and how Ishi practiced it. This is done firstly through understanding oral traditions in native culture, the myth of the Vanishing Indian, anthropology, analysis of two contemporary films, The Last of the Mohicans and the The Lone Ranger, and lastly Native American stereotypes in popular culture. All of this culminates in a greater understanding of Ishi’s identity and legacy.

NICOLE KOLESSAR | Wilkes University
“Native American Off-Reservation Boarding Schools: The Female Experience,”
In the early twentieth-century many white Americans believed that Native Americans should rid themselves of their “savage” cultures in favor of a Euro-American identity. Off-Reservation Boarding Schools were created to enforce “civilization” on Native Americans through strict educational curriculums and the removal of Native children from their families. While all Native American students dealt with various forms of abuse, females also faced gender repression through the teaching of Victorian-style domesticity. These female students endured hardships that created scars, which have only recently begun to be fully dealt with by the victims, the perpetrators and American culture at large.

ELIZABETH M. ROOT | Millersville University
“Stuck Between Two Worlds: A Look at the Lives of Praying Indians in 17th Century New England,”
During the 17th century, passionate missionaries worked to create a safe space for the newly Christianized Native Americans in Massachusetts. But such noble work was not without its challenges, and in the case of the Praying Indians, violent events left these people stuck between two warring societies. Such peril ended with the forced migration and subsequent starvation of these peaceful people. Using material published by the allies of the

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Praying Indians and prominent members of New England society, this work demonstrates the conflict directed at the Christianized Praying Indians by both the Colonists and the non-Christianized Native Americans.

Session 3B

Session Title: **Crescent and Cross: The Religious Geography of the Medieval Mediterranean**

Location: **Fitzgerald**

Moderator: **Daniel Clasby**

Presentations:

ELIJAH SLOAT
Ursinus College | **"A Fractured Family and Its Heirs: Seljuq Power and the Sunni Revival in the Middle East, 1000-1200 CE,"**

The Seljuq Turks were a group of nomadic warriors who converted to Sunni Islam by the end of the tenth century. Over the course of the next half-century the Seljuqs conquered the majority of what we now call the Middle East. My research seeks to understand the factors that caused the structural changes evident in Islamic societies between 1000-1200 CE, and the political and religious strategies that the Seljuq and others employed. Indeed, as I show, the Great Seljuqs were so influential in their religious devotion and political system that they created standards of rule that would influence Islam and Islamic rule for centuries.

BESNIK VUKAJ
Bloomsburg University | **Besnik Vukaj, "The Crusades: Wars of Religions or Words?"**

Since the foundation of Islam in the 7th century, Christians and Muslims have had a tense relationship between each other. This tense relationship finally boiled over into the Crusades where Christians tried to reclaim the Levant, the Holy Land, from the Muslims. These wars allowed individuals, whether religious or not, to transcribe their experiences and feeling towards themselves and their enemies.

These writings give a wider base to understanding the societal and religious differences between Christians and Muslims.

WILLIAM WEHRS
Ursinus College | **"Ibn Rushd and St. Thomas Aquinas: Two Men and Two Different Worlds,"**

In the High Middle Ages, philosophers Ibn Rushd and St. Thomas Aquinas expressed contrasting views on women. Both men believed in the power of observation, and since women tended to have more opportunities in Islamic society than in Christian society, this may have contributed to Ibn Rushd being more positive about the potential of women to work in traditionally masculine fields. Ibn Rushd was also disgruntled with his society, however, and sought change, whereas Aquinas worked in a society that he trusted, and thus perhaps saw little reason for women to have more opportunity.

Session 3C

Session Title: **Myths and Legends of Ursinus College (Digital Humanities Panel)**

Location: **Lipo**

Moderator: **Edward Onaci**

Presenters: **Giselle Horrell, Leah Jarvis, and Catherine Urbanski, Ursinus College**

Description: Focused on campus urban legend origins, currently circulating stories, and what they mean for modern generations, this project aimed to answer questions about how folklore can characterize a specific location. An online Omeka exhibit was created via research from the college archive, physical site visits, and in-person interviews. The website introduces different ways of perceiving locations, includes analysis of specific legends, and provides ideas about why such myths are still relevant. Our research exposed the layers of mystery and adventure found in everyday places and preserves such narratives in a digital memory that can be added to in the future.

Presentations:

Session 3D

Session Title: **Minority Voices, Women’s Rights, and Mainstream Politics**

Location: **Molewski 109**

Moderator: **Brian Pavlac**

Presentations:

KELLY SWEENEY
Susquehanna University | **“Race and Reproductive Rights: How Conflicts over Waiting Periods Impacted White and Latina Women Differently,”**

This project focuses on the different experiences of white and Latina women throughout the twentieth century. I argue that American cultural values highlighted the perceived need for population control, which eugenicists promoted as “family planning” efforts to the detriment of women of color’s reproductive freedoms. Madrigal v Quilligan, in which ten women fought against the injustice they had suffered at LA County Hospital, is used as a case study. By examining concurrent experiences of white and Latina women throughout the twentieth century, we can observe the dissonance between these two groups and what they were fighting for.

SARAH O’HARA
Wilkes University | **“A Woman’s Place During Internment: The Challenges of Generational Gaps and National Loyalties,”**

This paper discusses the effect of generational gaps and differing national lifestyles on the lives of Japanese people, specifically women, who were interred within the United States during World War II. The Nisei Japanese were caught between staying connected to their Japanese heritage by learning from parents and grandparents about traditions and ways of life that were practiced in Japan. The Nisei group was also encouraged to show off how loyal they were to the United States since they were lawful citizens by place of birth.

DILLON BAKER
West Chester University | **Dillon Baker, “Japanese Women’s Political Consciousness,” West Chester University**
This paper analyzes Japanese women’s political consciousness before, during, and after the Second World War. It uses the personal diaries of women residing in Tokyo during the war as well as those involved with the occupation afterward. It concludes that there were three elements critical to Japanese women achieving equal rights; the pre-war feminists/groups that laid the foundation, the majority of middle-class urban Japanese women who joined post-war women’s groups and made up the bulk of women voters in the first election, and the US Occupation that was the acting force in actually instituting reforms.

Session 3E

Session Title: **Dissident Politics and Human Rights during the Cold War**

Location: **Sobieski 115**

Moderator: **Cristofer Scarboro**

Presentations:

STEVEN BODE
Bloomsburg University | **“Conversations of Anti-Soviet Character: Language, Terror and Modern Parallels 1929-1938,”**

This paper is about both the collectivization/ dekulakization programs and the “great Terror” that occurred under the Stalinist Regime in the 1930’s. I argued that the main factor that created these two events was the use of demonizing and dehumanizing rhetoric used by high-ranking members of the communist party, officials in the soviet legal system, and by regular people.

Presentations:

**MAURI
BOHAN**
Wilkes University

“Human Rights and Ethical Concerns During the Cold War,”

One of the most obscene chapters of American history is one that is also relatively unknown, shrouded in ambiguity and secrecy. Operating undetected for years Project MK Ultra was the brainchild of the US government that aimed to covertly experiment on unwitting subjects. Ranging from human radiation experiments to hallucinogenic drug testing, this affair effectively ignored the limitations imposed by personal privacy and ultimately showed the willingness of the federal government to sacrifice the lives of the people they’d sworn to protect. Project MK Ultra is a disheartening reminder that we must be vigilant constantly learning from the even the darkest hours of our nation’s relatively brief history.

3:30 - 4:30 pm.

Awards Ceremony and Closing Remarks

Notes from the Phi Alpha Theta National Office: Robert Kodosky,
West Chester University

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The King’s College History Department

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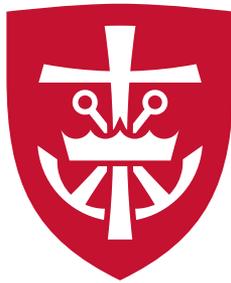
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