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Liberal Arts.History.01

MichaelSpringer

University of Central Oklahoma

Student Research Using a Multi-Mentor Model:

UCO and the Dutch Church Book Provenance Project in London

Engaging students in research, one of the ten high-impact teaching practices described by George Kuh in his 2008 AAC&U report, is an effective way to help students engage actively with the material, learn the skills of the historical profession, and develop a sense of their professional self. Recent research on the structure of mentoring suggest the benefits of moving outside the mentor-protégé model, often used in History research, towards experiences where students work in teams with multiple mentors. In 2016, I worked with colleagues at Lambeth Palace Library and Archives and the Dutch Church in London to create a new student-centered research experience that created a research team experience for History majors. The undergraduate and graduate students join researchers and archivists to work on the Dutch Church Book Provenance Project, an effort to identify and research the historical collection given by the Dutch congregation to Lambeth Palace following World War II. The project introduces students to the history of the book, philanthropy in London, and the role of the Dutch community in the city's rich history. The poster will discuss their experience and the benefits of the multi-mentor model for history research.

THE LEGACY OF EMPEROR CONSTANTINE c. 272-337

Constantine ruled as Roman emperor from 306 to 337. Christians consider him the first Christian emperor in history, receiving the title of "the Great." Before his reign, Christianity faced persecution as a grass-roots movement, especially severe under preceding emperor Diocletian. In 313, Constantine's Edict of Milan permitted the toleration of Christianity, but he encouraged and promoted this increasingly influential movement as a unifying force within his vast state. He ordered church construction projects and conducted financial, military, political, and social reforms across the empire. He oversaw the First Council of Nicaea in 325 to resolve doctrinal disputes and formulate a standard Christian profession of faith (Nicene Creed). Constantine proved overall to be an effective ruler who briefly was able to bring about unity to the declining Roman Empire. Though converting only upon his deathbed, his reign contributed to the Christian faith's cultural flourishing in his empire. Roman Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians regard him and his mother, Helena, as saints. In particular, the Orthodox Church acknowledges him as the first East Roman (Byzantine) emperor, since he relocated the new imperial capital in 330 from Rome in Italy to Constantinople (City of Constantine) now in Turkey. Concerning his admittedly complex legacy, this period marked the beginning of state control in church affairs for many centuries.

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Liberal Arts.History.07

TimothyAtakora

Northwestern Oklahoma State University

Idealism vs Realism on immigration in the United States

This research considers the many different concepts of realism and idealism, particularly the matter of immigration to the United States. For a long time, immigration has been a pivotal issue in the American discourse. In today's society, it would be "ideal" for the immigrants to migrate into the United States to improve their lives. However, "realistically" it would cause issues such as wage disparity in the local population, challenges to the education system and healthcare systems, and stress on developing nations of immigrants. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States has generated new questions about how it can control the flow of immigration while not draining the human resources of the countries of origin. The solution will emanate from the people of the United States and how they view immigrant's effects on their way of life. The government will then have to establish policies and reforms to these understandings. The big question would be would immigrants be able to enjoy the benefits of native-born Americans.



Liberal Arts.History.08

BlakeJanak

University of Central Oklahoma

Homeward Bound: The Exile and Return of Ja Ja, Chief of Opobo

Between 1870 and 1887, Ja Ja, Chief of Opobo (1821-91) ruled with an iron fist in commercial affairs, in the wake of colonial dominance in West Africa. Asserting British interests before indigenous sovereignty, Consul Harry Hamilton Johnston (1858-1927) deported Ja Ja to the Windward Islands in 1887. Research concerning Ja Ja's final years remains nonexistent in academia. This project aims to identify, read, and process available manuscripts relating to Ja Ja's peculiar experience in captivity (1887-91).

Liberal Arts.History.09

BethAnderson

University of Central Oklahoma

### Penny Dreadfuls and the Shaping of Juvenile Minds 1830-1890

In Britain, penny periodicals began to appear in the early 1830s appealing to entertain young working class men at the cheap price of one penny. These periodicals started off as tall tales and entertaining stories to pass around after a long day of work. They soon started to recount more adventurous and terrific narratives of ghouls, highwaymen and pirates. These stories served as inspiration for the contemporary modern horror stories and films. People began to call these affordable papers penny &#8220;awfuls&#8221;; penny &#8220;terribles&#8221; and a more familiar name, the penny dreadfuls. The message seemed harmless enough until murder at the hands of these young men became more frequent. Parliamentarians blamed these 'penny pockets of poison' for the rise in juvenile violence instead of taking a closer look into the cause for their seemingly sudden outburst of anger and rage resulting in the loss of human life. The critical MPs even claimed that these publications threatened the destruction of democracy. The question becomes, could a few scary stories really determine the fate of society? Research for this project is based upon a collection of articles from the UK Parliamentary archives, the British Library, the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography and other British Periodicals.

Liberal Arts.History.10

MarkJanzen

University of Central Oklahoma

Internship design and management for maximum success.

Internships are critical elements in the development of many museum professional careers, in addition to required elements of most Museum Studies programs. An internship in the right place, at the right time, with the right people can support, redirect, or define a professional's career. Whether paid or unpaid, brief or extended, local-regional-international, there are a variety of best practices for creating, maintaining and engaging internships. This poster is intended to provide advice on how to best facilitate and manage internships for maximum results.

Liberal Arts.History.11

OliviaBranscum

Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Eleanor Roosevelt: the First Lady of Human Rights

From her work for the Red Cross during World War I through her time as First Lady of the United States, Eleanor Roosevelt strove to serve all people, regardless of their race or gender. This passion to care for the dignity and rights of all continued into her years of service as the American ambassador to the United Nations. While the favored solution for long-lasting peace in the postwar era was the diffusion of democracy and economic stability for all nations, Eleanor Roosevelt believed that guaranteed human rights for citizens of all nations would ensure future world peace, and it was for this ideal that she dedicated her later years to diplomacy on the global stage. A comparison of the prevalent ideology of the time with the opinions of Eleanor Roosevelt is made possible through a review of her speeches, journal articles, and writings for the UN Human Rights Council.

Liberal Arts.History.12

RashiShukla, BethanyHolley-Griffith

University of Central Oklahoma

Outlaws & Those Who Pursue Them: Exploring Crime and Justice Through a Historical Lens in Rural Oklahoma

This poster examines the importance of historical figures and events as they relate to crime and justice in rural Oklahoma. Data were gathered through secondary historical analyses and qualitative interviews with rural law enforcement officials. Outlaws and those who pursue them have a long history in the state. From gun fights in soda shops to public hangings and manhunts, history is replete with examples of the battle for justice. Historical events and encounters serve as an important backdrop for understanding crime in Oklahoma and the work of rural law enforcement officials today.

Liberal Arts.History.13

PattiLoughlin

University of Central Oklahoma

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant and the Origins of the Indian Arts Fund in Santa Fe in the 1920s

This project studies the journalist Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant and her role in the founding of the Indian Arts Fund in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the early 1920s. Sergeant was one of the founding members in 1922 of the Pueblo Pottery Fund, the precursor to the Indian Arts Fund, with the goals of collecting, preserving and promoting Pueblo pottery. In 1925, the members changed the name to the Indian Arts Fund and broadened the collection to include baskets, textiles and jewelry. The larger project traces Sergeant's political activism in her work with John Collier and others as part of a community of writers, artists, and anthropologists in the American Southwest during the 1920s and 1930s. The project advances the scholarship in a number of fields, including western women's history, feminist anthropology and Native studies. Scholars Margaret E. Jacobs, Flannery Burke, and Molly H. Mullin examine women's reform networks in the Southwest and their larger national projects of preserving Native arts in the United States. We find that Sergeant and other Fund founders were motivated to revive and preserve Pueblo pottery as art rather than ethnographic object for future generations of artists and art patrons. Funding for this project was provided through grants from UCO's Office of Research & Sponsored Programs and the John Topham and Susan Redd Butler Off-Campus Faculty Research Award, Charles Redd Center for Western Studies, Brigham Young University.

JustinOlmstead

University of Central Oklahoma

'A Sludgy Amalgam': Churchill, Eisenhower, and Anglo-American Alliance Building in Europe, 1945-1955

In the wake of the Second World War, Britain still clung to its tenuous position as a world power, the United States was still getting use to the idea that it was a world power, and Europe was soon under threat from Soviet forces. Western European nations began making plans for its defense. The role Britain and the US played in this is generally understood. With the political whirlwind that was the Brexit vote and the debate about what Churchill would think, it is important to recount the positives and negatives of Churchill's post-war tenure as former prime minister and prime minister. It is equally important to examine the impact the United States, and in particular, General and future President Dwight Eisenhower had on British and European defense planning.

This paper argues that Eisenhower played a large role in forcing Churchill to acquiesce to British integration into a European defense plan. It will do so by demonstrating that Eisenhower forced Churchill to overcome his faith in a British-American partnership and accept Britain's role in the defense of Europe.

Liberal Arts.History.15

AllisonPittman

University of Central Oklahoma

Forget Me Not: The Lives, Careers, and Legacies of Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford

This project looks at the lives and careers of Norma Shearer and Joan Crawford and their contributions to Hollywood. Both actresses were popular in the golden age of Hollywood, but only one woman's career is remembered today. Joan Crawford is remembered for her roles in films like *Mildred Peirce* and *Whatever Ever Happened to Baby Jane?* While Shearer is rarely written about for her daring films of the early 1930s. Both contemporaries at the studio Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer these women had ambition and sex appeal and both brought in millions for the studio.

By referencing film scholars such as Jeannine Basinger, Lawrence Quirk, and Gavin Lambert, this project looks into why some women are forgotten and why some become icons even with a checkered personal history. The personal history of Shearer and Crawford is explored for reasons that one is remembered and the other is not. In addition, the influence of the studio system at Metro Golden Meyer is explored as a determiner of women's careers. Magazines such as *Photoplay* and personal letters are used as primary sources to show how the studio shaped these women's careers, and how they themselves shaped and responded to studio influences.



Liberal Arts.History.16

LyleSchwemley

Southwestern Oklahoma State University

LGBTQ+ History in the US from 1951 - 2015

The LGBTQ+ community has a rich history encompassing the entire span and range of human history. This project focuses on the struggle for equal rights in the United States, which begins in 1951. It is important to understand the history of underrepresented groups, especially when they have made such an impact on modern culture. Using firsthand accounts from elders, statistics, and activism history archives, the author tells the history of the LGBTQ+ community.

Liberal Arts.History.17

StephanieEasterling

University of Central Oklahoma

Childbirth in the Age of Antiquity

In the twenty-first century, women around the world give birth in a designated medical facility. Depending on the level of development among various nations, expectant mothers can either expect top quality maternal care or they must rely on local physicians and natural remedies for labor pains. In the ancient world, the services of alternative medical caregivers were the main providers for obstetrics. Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman women relied on trained midwives to deliver babies and provide medical attention. Not only were midwives trained in childbirth procedures, but they were also consulted on contraception, pregnancy testing and monitoring, and options for increasing reproductive abilities. For example, the custom of confining the expectant mother in a separate room with other women and the use of birthing bricks, will provide a point of analysis. This project takes a comparative stance in exploring the methods and remedies used for childbirth and other conditions relating to prenatal and postnatal care in ancient civilizations.

Liberal Arts.History.18

KelinHaney

University of Central Oklahoma

### Partition and Patriarchy: Toxic Masculinity and the Partition of India

This paper examines the role of toxic masculinity and the gendered aspects of violence that accompanied the creation of independent India and Pakistan and the subsequent partition of Punjab in 1947. While violence characterized the partition of British India into India and Pakistan for everyone involved, women faced additional and unique forms of violence. Most early research on the partition of India focused on political history. More recently scholars like Ritu Menon, Kamla Bhasin, Urvashi Butalia, and Pippa Virdee have examined the partition experience of ordinary women using interviews they conducted. This paper uses the interviews they conducted and primary documentation from the period and the years immediately following to examine the causes of the violence women experienced. This research argues that toxic masculinity influenced men's violence against women as representatives of the "other"; and against women in their own families as a preventative measure. The states of India and Pakistan also exhibited the influence of toxic masculinity in the forced repatriation of the abducted women. Understanding the causes of the unique forms of violence women face in times of intercommunal strife may help us understand and perhaps alleviate some of its effects in current conflicts.

Liberal Arts.History.19

XiaobingLi

University of Central Oklahoma

The Red Guards in the Chinese Cultural Revolution in 1966-1968

In 1966, China launched a massive movement as known as the Cultural Revolution as a power struggle between Mao Zedong and his political rivalries. Mao used the masses including students as his political instrument against his political enemies through violent means. Millions of students joined the radical organizations and attacked the governmental officials, military leaders, and school administrators. The movement continued until 1968 when Mao lost the control of the Cultural Revolution.

Liberal Arts.History.20

RebeccaDahl

University of Central Oklahoma

Styllou Christofi : Criminal Lunacy as a Defense in Court

Two murder trials in the 1950s examine the criminal justice system of discrimination towards women and people of ethnic minorities within London. This project focuses on the case of Styllou Christofi and Ruth Ellis. The Holloway prison for women is located in London, where these two were incarcerated offered medical treatment and lacked psychiatric treatment. In the UK, Parliament addressed the care of the mentally ill in three vital legislative acts. These include the Capital Punishment Act of 1868, Criminal Lunacy Act of 1884 section 2 (4), the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, and the Durham rule in 1954. The two women were executed, and it is arguable that neither of the women should have been. The crime of "passion" resulted in incarceration, court trials, and the execution. The research focuses on how the court rulings determined the psychological stability of "murderers." Press reports clearly distinguished age, race, gender, class, and religious beliefs. These trials highlight the challenges posed by poor mental health within the criminal justice and health care systems. The also research addresses how the media publicized the Ruth Ellis case in comparison to that, of the Styllou Christofi death.

Liberal Arts.History.21

KatyElmore

Southwestern Oklahoma State University

"Part of the 'We?': The German American Bund

On February 20, 1939, over twenty thousand Americans gathered in Madison Square Garden. Behind the stage was a photo of George Washington that stretched from the floor to the ceiling. People of all ages dressed in Nazi attire and, at the beginning of this infamous rally, recited the United States's Pledge of Allegiance. The activities taking place would have seemed strange and contradictory to an observer unfamiliar with the crowd, but such a mix of culture was one of the key characteristics of Amerikadeutscher Volksbund, more commonly known as the German American Bund. This poster will discuss how the German American Bund used community outreach, youth camps, and several varieties of propaganda to bring the ideology of Nazi Germany to the United States using a combination of Nazi and American rhetoric and symbolism. This distinct blend of these vastly different cultures appealed to many and created a great amount of public attention and hysteria around in pre-World War II United States.

Liberal Arts.History.22

HeatherScheele

University of Central Oklahoma

Defining Insanity: A Comparative Study of British and American Treatment of the Mentally Ill, 1880-2018

The paper explores the historical changes which are unknown in psychiatric facilities within Oklahoma and London. The changes in the mental health field involve the moral care for the mentally ill population during the 19th century and the rehabilitation process during the early 20th century. There have been gradual convergences in the treatment and care of patients in mental hospitals. These comparisons serve as a logical pairing representing a financial difference. Both represent the severity of mental illness, by applying moral treatment for insanity through disciplined living in a healthful environment and psychiatric rehabilitation emphasizing different interventions throughout the years and the investments made in Oklahoma's mental health system. The difference is exemplified with the use of training manuals in Oklahoma. These training manuals rely on the collection of documents held at the Oklahoma Archives and Records and Oklahoma federal court library. Other documents are held in London located at the British National Archives, London Metropolitan Archives, and the British Library.

### The Re-emergence of Antisemitism During the Middle Ages

In the middle of the 14th century, Europe experienced one of the worst pandemics in world history: the Bubonic plague. Decimating roughly sixty percent of Europe's population (and twenty percent of the world's population), the plague caused irrevocable damage to many cities and towns, drastically altering the lives of the people in Europe. However, the ones that were the most affected were the Jews. Christians claimed that the plague were the result of people poisoning the wells. As a result, pogroms were later enacted against the Jews throughout Europe, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Jews at the hands of vengeful Christians. The Jews' situation only worsened as Christians enforced anti-Semitic political policies throughout Europe, restricting the rights of Jews and segregating them from the general population. Eventually, the hatred that stemmed from anti-Jewish sentiment culminated in the Jews' expulsion from many European nations. Forced to bear the status of refugees, the Jews traveled and settled in countries that willingly accepted them and acted as safe havens for them and their descendants. While the Bubonic plague had many unforeseen consequences for the continent of Europe, the most important one was reigniting the conflict between Christians and Jews and becoming the catalyst behind the reemergence of Antisemitism in Europe throughout the Middle Ages.



Liberal Arts.History.24

YoselynDominguez-Valdez

Southwestern Oklahoma State University

### History of Mexican Immigration to the United States: The Price of Failed American Immigration Policy

This presentation looks at Mexican Immigration starting with the post-WWII Bracero Programs and the immigration issues that lead to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 during the Reagan Administration. The United States failed to create a fair and effective immigration policy while Mexico failed to protect the rights of their citizens. Through the review of the Bracero Programs, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, public response to Mexican Immigrants, and the United States Government agencies response to critics of immigration policy, this presentation analyzes the evolution of Mexican Immigration. This shows how often immigration policy was ignored or only temporary fixes were created, and the blame often fell on the immigrants instead of the inefficacy of both governments.