

Baker Fund Proposal Checklist

Applicants **must** complete and sign the checklist. The checklist should be included as the second page of the application (following the cover page).

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cover page | use Baker form |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Checklist | use Baker form |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abstract* | 1 double-spaced page |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction (<i>for continuations or resubmissions only</i>)* | 1 double-spaced page |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion | 10 double-spaced pages |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glossary/Definition of Terms* (<i>not required</i>) | 2 double-spaced pages |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bibliography (<i>not required</i>) | 3 pages |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Information (<i>applicant(s) and key personnel</i>) | 3 pages per person |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support (<i>applicant(s) and key personnel</i>) | 1 page per person |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget and Justification | no limit specified |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appended Materials | 10 pages; no more than 10 minutes of footage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommended Reviewers | 5 required |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic copy of proposal | Single Acrobat file, containing entire proposal and required signatures |

* These sections should be written in language understandable by an informed layperson to assist the committee in its review.

****Please note: The committee has the right to return without review any proposals that do not conform to these format requirements.****

Applicant signature:



3. Abstract (* = see Glossary)

My research project, *American Interregnum*, situates the coming of the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) within a seemingly interconnected moment of global violence and political change that raised new questions about the nature of sovereignty* and the role of the nation-state. This global mid-nineteenth century sovereignty crisis ranged from Asia, to Continental Europe, to Latin America, and throughout the British Empire, whose officials had unique perspectives on developments globally and in the U.S.. It forced statesmen to make difficult decisions in response to economic globalization, the demands of racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, the uneven spread of liberalism and political reactions against it. By moving developments previously seen as foreign to the center of a story typically told as only a domestic one, my work offers new answers to why secession occurred, why northerners fought to prevent it, and how foreign nations responded. Timely situated at the sesquicentennial commemorations, it illuminates new veins of scholarly inquiry on a central moment in U.S. and world history and explores its lasting impact on the international state system.

Receipt of Baker funds would allow me the opportunity to complete archival research for the project by traveling to the United States National Archives (College Park, Maryland); the South Carolina State Archives (Columbia, South Carolina) and Georgia State Archives (Morrow, Georgia); private papers in the Research Triangle, North Carolina; the British National Archives (Kew, UK) and the private papers of the British minister to the United States, Lord Richard Lyons, in Chichester, United Kingdom. These were the centers of decision making for the processes I am examining and where the public and private papers of key policymakers are located. Research in these archives is essential for my work and particular for two pieces due next summer. After completing research, I will also be optimally situated to use my approved sabbatical next year (2014-2015) to complete three central chapters of the book and to submit a book proposal to publishers.

4. Introduction: Not Applicable

5. Discussion

A. Specific Aims

My larger project, a book titled “American Interregnum*,” reexamines the origins of the U.S. Civil War, a subject central to 19th century U.S. history but also of growing relevance in a contemporary world where most armed conflicts are internal in nature (Sarkees, 2010; Doyle 2011). It joins a growing literature that contextualizes the decisions that nineteenth-century politicians, citizens, and foreign subjects made within not just local, regional, and national settings but within a broader modern world marked by rapid economic and cultural globalization and by an “uniquely tight, unusually destructive, and possibly interconnected moment of global violence” (Armitage, etc. 2011, 461). Succinctly put, my guiding research questions are: 1. how did this context and multiple international crises of sovereignty inform American’s debates over slavery, the sectional crisis in the 1850s, and the decisions that culminated in war? and 2. how did foreign observers and governments initially interpret and navigate the U.S.’s sovereignty crisis?

By moving foreign developments and global actors from the margins of the story to its center, my research opens up new lines of inquiry, pushes past stale debates, and offers a more complete account of why secessionists pursued independent nationhood, why a majority of northerners sought to prevent it, and why foreign powers responded as cautiously as they did. Though we now know that the roots of globalization and modern warfare lie in the 19th century (Bayly 2004; Förster & Nagler 2002), the most recent interpretations of the secession crisis continue to view it in isolation from world events (Ashworth 2012; Bowman 2010; Cooper 2012; Egnal, 2009, Goodheart 2012). In these domestic-bounded narratives, the Civil War appears as either the outgrowth of an inevitable clash of incompatible social and economic systems or an unintended result of domestic politics whereby an immature national government succumbed to narrow interests and partisan disputes. Without providing a clear alternative, recent historiography

demonstrates the shortcoming of these approaches, suggesting that the domestic context was more complicated (Ayers 2005, Towers 2011); that the antebellum state was more important (Balogh 2009); and that the absence of external reference points make it difficult to properly contextualize the dynamics leading to secession and war (Doyle 2010; Fleche 2012; Woods 2012).

“American Interregnum” will provide that alternative, offering a new and accessible narrative that synthesizes recent scholarship and adds new evidence and understudied actors to our account of the war’s origins. It takes to heart former slave, turned abolitionist Frederick Douglass’s statement that “no nation can now shut itself up from the surrounding world . . . space is comparatively annihilated.” (Douglass 1852). As world historians have shown, the “surrounding world” was filled with interconnected uncertainty. Diverse peoples became linked, often in disquieting ways, by an evolving world economy characterized by freer international trade, greater opportunities in the Global South and Asia, and by national efforts to enhance domestic manufacturing. Labor shortages led Britain and France to open a coolie trade* and resume African indentured servitude. Nationalist movements in Central and Southern Europe led to localized violence that threatened general war. Civil and external threats undermined governments in Latin America. A bloody civil war claimed over 20 million lives in China. Even the strongest power, Great Britain, faced resurgent Irish nationalism and brutal war in the Crimea (1856) and East India (1857). By 1859 colonists in Canada seemed determined to confederate. These developments suggest that, far from being an era of British-dominated peace, a “Pax Britannica,” contests over sovereignty and systemic violence plagued policymakers and defined the lives of mid-19th century subjects and citizens.

Manifestations of this global context—extensively covered in a burgeoning transatlantic print culture—informed Americans’ self-understanding, heightening their emotional and material support for a stronger federal state and explaining why they eventually went to war over competing understandings of that government’s purpose. I have previously argued that planters of the Deep

South believed their control of the single most important commodity in world markets, cotton, provided a pathway for prosperity and security but only under an independent confederacy vested with the unimpeded power to serve slaveholding interests abroad (Schoen 2009). This new research builds upon existing scholarship to include more diverse groups of southerners and northerners engaged not only in questions of political economy but also broader issues of sovereignty* such as the meaning of citizenship--particularly for immigrants, expatriates, and black sailors--and of statecraft* over the contours of federalism, recognition, and international law and diplomacy. For example, examining the decisions made by southern governors, including South Carolina's Francis Pickens who left his position as U.S. minister to Russia to lead his state out of the Union, reveals how secessionists perceived their decisions as part of other global separatist movements but uniquely poised for success due to federalism and their social system of slavery. I will also show how northerners like William Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, fretted that southerners' connections abroad and a weakening central state at home had created an "interregnum" that paralyzed and threatened to make "disappear and be forgotten" the "powers of government."

Permanent disunion within a chaotic geopolitical world raised the scepter of perpetual warfare and eventually European re-colonization of North America. These ideas will be developed in a paper to be given at (and then published by) a Virginia 150 Signature Conference next summer.

The larger book project that it will feed into is divided into an **introduction** laying out the basic concepts described above and six chapters moving from context, process, to outcomes.

Chapter 1: On Sovereignty examines how diverse Americans followed the sovereignty crises that had resulted in the creation of sister republics in Latin America, the 1848 revolutions in Europe, and protracted war in Asia. It describes how they argued over participation in these events, and especially how the controversial decision to go to war with Mexico in 1848 heightened expectations for the federal government's response to global violence in the 1850s. **Chapter 2: Commerce and**

Citizenship observes how the demands of global capitalism heightened the importance of the federal apparatus while challenging its ability to protect the nation's diverse economic interests and to police racial and ethnic distinctions seen as necessary to maintain order. Understudied transatlantic debates over navigation acts, the Pacific trade, passport and immigration policy, Liberian colonization, and laws quarantining non-white sailors in southern ports shows that government authority and the meaning of citizenship were defined, not at the center of power, but at its ever-expanding borders, a fact consequential for appreciating the tenuous nature of both on the eve of war. **Chapter 3: Continental Balances of Power** continues this theme by demonstrating how Plains Indians and Mormons reluctance to come under federal control; the government's inability to effectively prevent slave trade violations and filibusters into Latin America; Mexico's so-called "Reform Wars" (1857-1860); and tensions along the Canadian border offered Americans a mixture of confidence and anxiety about their own strength relative to other powers. This provides a new context for understanding the much-studied 1850s' debates over slavery's expansion westward.

Chapter 4: Voters and Politicians examines how foreign events informed the dialogue of politicians and their communities in the period between abolitionist John Brown's mid-October 1859 raid at Harper's Ferry and Lincoln's election in November 1860. Of particular foreign and domestic interest were the question of Irish nationalism, the crack-down on the international slave trade, the Prince of Wales's highly covered visit to Canada and the United States, and the arrival of Japan's first U.S. delegation. **Chapter 5: Statecraft and Secession** traces the events from Lincoln's election, through the secession of the Deep South states in December-January, to the firing on Fort Sumter in April revealing how rumors of foreign intervention and the actions of diplomats in Washington, Charleston, and Europe framed last ditch compromise efforts and contributed to both Federal and Confederate officials' belief that they must flex their muscles to prove that their respective governments deserved nationhood. **Chapter 6: Belligerence and Blockades** tracks the

parallel processes by which American and foreign powers (particularly Britain, France, and Mexico) defined the contours of a conflict that escalated to blockade and full-scale war in the summer. It focuses on how their own assessment of the sovereignty crisis led them to grant belligerent rights to the Confederacy, though without recognition, and to accept Lincoln's blockade as a legitimate tool of warfare. An **epilogue** will suggest how America's own interregnum and the resulting war created the possibility for French imperial pursuits in Mexico in 1863, informed German unification and Irish nationalism, and framed Britain's decision to accept Canadian confederation in 1867.

I have completed most (75%) of the archival research and background reading for this project and written parts of the Introduction, Chapters 2 and 4, and nearly all of Chapter 5. An invited presentation at Bowdoin College this fall will provide a chance to flesh out the "Commerce and Citizenship" chapter. A commissioned article for the *Journal of the Civil War Era* examining the Pacific context for the Civil War era due next summer will help me supplement the Atlantic context already featured in my work. The funds I am asking for would permit me to examine not only key individuals like Pickens and Seward but largely unstudied correspondence from U.S. consuls and diplomats posted throughout the world and similar correspondences from British counterparts who offer an external perspective on events. Collectively, these writings reveal how the American people and government and foreign observers faced the questions and policy issues particularly central to Chapters 1, 2 and 6 of my book.

The specific research that Baker funds would allow are instrumental for bringing both the two smaller pieces mentioned above to completion. The final contribution, and for my discipline one necessary for promotion to full professor, is a book. I have had preliminary conversation with academic presses including The Johns Hopkins University Press, Cambridge University Press, and an interested series editor for the University of North Carolina's Civil War America series. The novelty of my story and the broad interest in the subject also suggests the potential to attract interest

from reputable trade presses such as Vintage Press and W.W. Norton & Company. This project is uniquely suited for domestic and foreign public audiences and in combination with my sabbatical leave in 2014-2015 a Baker fund will allow me to complete the requisite chapters and a book proposal necessary to get a contract with an academic or trade press.

In addition to the book and ongoing publications, I will have other opportunities for disseminating my research. I have had preliminary conversations with a colleague at Oxford University about giving a talk at the Rothermere American Institute during my sabbatical and have also been approached by a colleague in Calgary about co-organizing and speaking at a June 2015 conference in Canada comparing Mexico's, Canada's, and the United States' mid-19th Century crises.

B. Significance

The Civil War remains arguably the defining event in U.S. history and thus continues to attract a wide audience amongst scholars from various disciplines and from the general public. Unfortunately many studies are extremely narrow in the subjects, events, and people they explore. My project broadens (geographically, chronologically, and biographically) the account of what brought the war about. Appreciating this broader context provides a unique lens through which to reexamine the long-debated questions of civil war causation, of American exceptionalism and of the Civil War's place in the U.S. historical narrative.

A 2011 Pew survey strongly suggests the continued importance of these questions, as most Americans (58%) feel the Civil War is "still relevant to American politics and political life." Yet that same poll also demonstrates that Americans cannot agree on its causes. Forty-eight percent said states' rights was primary and thirty-eight responded that it was "mainly about slavery," an answer undoubtedly more in line with current historical scholarship, including my own (Pew, 2011). My research demonstrates, however, that slavery's causal role in secession and the equally important dynamics of northern and foreign governments' responses can only be properly understood within

the context of larger global transformations in which the very concept of sovereignty appeared in flux. Contrary to traditional assumptions, secessionist-turned-Confederates did not seek to make their new federal government subservient to the rights of states but sought to demonstrate that a slave power could keep order in an uncertain world. Conversely, prior to 1862 other than some prominent African-Americans like Douglass, most northerners, including the Lincoln administration, were little inclined to use federal power to target slavery. Rather, embarrassment over attacks on the flag, fear of international disorder, and anxiety that disunion would irreparably harm northern interests prevented them from accepting peaceable separation. Foreign powers, uncertain how to react to the possible dissolution of one federal government and the creation of a competing one unintentionally contributed to the course of events, while eventually setting important precedent for how the international community responds to professed democracies' civil wars. When published, my book promises an answer to the *Journal of American History's* recent calls to build upon recent work that "situates the clash over slavery within a broad spatial and temporal context" into "a new synthesis" of what caused the U.S. Civil War (Armitage, 2011; Woods 2012).

Though my book will be of particular interest to U.S. historians, my global approach is uniquely suited to benefit scholars in other areas and disciplines. By inserting the American Civil War into a larger mid-19th century crisis of sovereignty, it both draws from and will contribute to global history. It suggests the way that early economic and cultural globalization and violence fundamentally challenged mid-19th century understandings of sovereignty, a concept too often accepted as fixed. I show that in theory and practice, sovereignty remained a fluid and much debated concept, both domestically and in transatlantic conversations. My focus on statecraft will be of special relevance for political scientists and theorists concerned with structures of power, with shifting understandings of sovereignty and citizenship, and with the evolution of international governance and law. This globally-informed analysis is relevant for Americans today who, like 19th-

century powers, regularly confront such conflicts abroad. Recent events in Syria and Egypt have highlighted the challenge that seemingly internal conflicts place on the international state system and conversely how international governments respond has the potential to shape internal events. Appreciating the way that the United States' civil war fits within developments in world history also raises interesting questions regarding the much-debated topic of American exceptionalism. Like my first book (which won a book prize in economic history), this project's focus on political economy will also contribute to economists' and economic historians' discussion of the nature and effects of globalization.

C. Preliminary Studies

As with my previous work, this book builds upon my longstanding commitment to understanding U.S. history as part of a broader global history. It has moved my research into new areas, focuses on a more diverse cast of historical figures, and is aimed at a readership beyond scholars, but the sources and archives that I need are familiar to me. My first book monograph, *The Fragile Fabric of Union* (2009) familiarized me with many of the published newspaper and congressional debates that will feature prominently here and exposed me to the archives I will be using here. I have already spent several days doing research at the Foreign Office papers at the British National Archives, the State Department papers at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, and the private papers of the British minister to the U.S., Lord Richard Lyons. In short, I know what I need, how to get it, and where it fits into my larger project.

Some of the research for the larger project has already been disseminated or will soon be. A 2011 U.S. State Department lecturer tour allowed me to share preliminary work with American Studies students in Germany and at a Berlin embassy talk. I have also given talk at the British American Nineteenth-Century Historians conference in Newcastle, UK, the Society for the Historians of the Early American Republic in Hartford, Connecticut on this research. The response

has been very positive and I received an invitation to contribute to an essay for the Organization of American Historians Magazine of History, the widest circulating professional magazine for U.S. historians and students. I have also recently completed a paper to be given at Bowdoin College and published in the *Journal of the History of Economic Thought* and have completed much of the work on two essays due next summer, both of which would be tangibly aided by the Baker funds. All told, I will have published or submitted four book chapters or articles derived from preliminary studies.

D. Methods and Work Plan

As with most historical scholarship my work relies on a thorough reading of secondary scholarship, available published work from the time, and archival material. The two shorter conceptual pieces will flow into the larger book, which as shown above is organized around central themes and key debates and episodes that are explored in a generally chronological manner. Helping unite and humanize the narrative are biographical accounts of individuals whose lives intersect the developments explored and demonstrate the difficult choices faced. Some are well known in Civil War studies (Lincoln, Seward, Jefferson Davis, Pickens, Lord Richard Lyons). Others are less studied, including foreign consuls, merchants, free blacks, sailors and soldiers forced to make snap decisions that influenced the course and meaning of secession.

In conjunction with my approved sabbatical leave (2014-2015), a Baker Fund Award would provide the time and resources that will enable me to complete the remaining research. In particular it will examine further the State Department papers at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland; the Foreign Office Papers in the British National Archive; the South Carolina Governors papers in Columbia, South Carolina; and a few relevant private collections in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. These papers will enable me to focus on the executives, diplomats, and consuls most well-connected and active on the international stage during the lead up to and during the critical “interregnum” between states’ secession in late December through the formation of a

provisional Confederate government in early February, to the formation of a permanent Confederate government in early March 1861. To optimize my research time and keep costs down I will use a digital camera to image the records, a practice I have successfully employed for 5 years.

Timeline:

January 2014: Trip to Atlanta, Georgia, 5 days. Examine the Governor Joseph Brown papers at the Georgia State Archives (Morrow) and papers of the Gourdin family, a merchant family with connections to Europe who negotiated over Fort Sumter (Emory University Special Collections).

March: Spring Break: Columbia, South Carolina and Research Triangle, North Carolina. 1 week. Researching papers of the “Republic of South Carolina” and Edward Malet, the private secretary of Lord Richard Lyons, British Minister to the United States.

Late May-June: Washington D.C. Area, 5 days. Spend one week at the U.S. National Archives (College Park) researching U.S. State Department Papers, especially consular letters central to Chapters 1, 2, and 6. Complete, deliver, and revise for publication “Global Crises and the Coming of Civil War,” for Virginia 150 Signature Conference, George Mason University, May 2014.

June-July: Complete commissioned piece for the *Journal of Civil War Era* on the Pacific context of the American Civil War. This will draw heavily from work already completed but will utilize the consular dispatches consulted the prior month.

August: Kew/London (9 days) and Chichester, UK (5 days). Examine inter-office correspondence at British national archive over the legal, diplomatic, and political question raised by controversies over recognition and the blockade, the heart of Chapter 6. Examine the private papers of British minister to the U.S., Lord Richard Lyons at Chichester Public Record Office.

Sept. 2014-May 2015: Sabbatical year used to draft book chapters 1, 2, and 6 and revise 3 and 5.

June 2015: Submit book proposal and sample chapters to presses. Deliver talk at International Conference in Banff, Canada.

E. Collaborations. And F. Confidentiality Not Applicable

6. Glossary and Definition of Terms

consuls: By the 1850s the U.S. government had created consulates throughout the world at key ports and political centers. Their reports to the state department offer unique—and generally understudied—windows into how American perceived foreign events and how they projected power abroad. Many of them printed commentaries of the events they observed in the media or in pamphlet or book form. Consular dispatches provide evidence for Chapters 1, 2, 5 and 6.

coolie trade: a trade of semi-coerced laborers usually of Indian or Chinese descent that became prevalent in the British and French empires in the mid-nineteenth century in response to labor surpluses in Asia and shortages in the Atlantic and Europe.

interregnum: 1. Temporary authority or rule exercised during a vacancy of the throne or a suspension of the usual government. *Obs.* 2. The interval between the close of a king's reign and the accession of his successor; any period during which a state is left without a ruler or with a merely provisional government. Oxford English Dictionary (OED)

sovereignty: a term with a variety of historical meanings but one of which is “supremacy in respect of power, domination, or rank; supreme dominion, authority, or rule.” And a second is “the supreme controlling power in communities not under monarchical government; absolute and independent authority.” (OED) In America both the context of federalism, or dual sovereignty between the states and national government, added an important layer of complexity. The period I

am looking at suggested considerable discussion about the very nature and extent of dominion within the United States and in a broader global context.

statecraft: “The art of managing state affairs; statesmanship; (also) a style or system of this.”

Oxford English Dictionary. For me this term usefully bridges the divide between foreign and domestic policy, illustrating the grey area between the two.

Bibliography and Work's Cited

Primary sources consulted are too numerous to itemize here but include U.S. and foreign newspaper databases, printed tracts, U.S. Congressional debates, *Foreign Relations of the United States* (FRUS), U.S. State Department Records and consular dispatches, British Foreign Office, diplomatic correspondence of German, Russian, French, and Mexican diplomats, many of which have been translated; as well as private papers and publications of figures central to the narrative.

Secondary Sources and Works Cited:

- Armitage, D., Bender, T., et. al. "Interchange: Nationalism and Internationalism in the Era of the Civil War." *Journal of American History* 98, no. 2 (September 1, 2011): 455–489.
- Ashworth, John. *The Republic in Crisis, 1848-1861*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012.
- Ayers, Edward L. *What Caused The Civil War?* New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2005.
- Balogh, Brian. *A Government Out of Sight: The Mystery of National Authority in Nineteenth-century America*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009.
- Bayly, C. A. *The Birth of the Modern World, 1780-1914: Global Connections and Comparisons*. Oxford: Blackwell Pub, 2004.
- Bender, Thomas. *A Nation Among Nations: America's Place in World History*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2006.
- Blackett, R. J. M. *Divided Hearts: Britain and the American Civil War*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2001.
- Bourne, Kenneth, *Britain and the Balance of Power in North America, 1815-1908*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967.
- Cooper, William J. *We Have the War Upon Us: The Onset of the Civil War, November 1860-April 1861*. New York: Knopf, 2012.
- Butler, Leslie. *Critical Americans: Victorian Intellectuals and Transatlantic Liberal Reform*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2007.
- Doolen, Andy. "Be Cautious of the Word 'Rebel': Race, Revolution, and Transnational History," *American Literature* 81, no. 1 (March 2009).
- Doyle, Don H. *Secession as an International Phenomenon: From America's Civil War to Contemporary Separatist Movements*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2010.
- Egerton, Douglas R. "Rethinking Atlantic Historiography in a Postcolonial Era: The Civil War in a Global Perspective." *The Journal of the Civil War Era* 1, no. 1 (2011): 79–95.
- Fleche, Andre M. *The Revolution of 1861: The American Civil War in the Age of Nationalist Conflict*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2012.
- Förster, Stig, and Jörg Nagler, eds. *On the Road to Total War: The American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861-1871* (Cambridge University Press, 2002).
- Geyer, Michael, and Charles Bright. "Global Violence and Nationalizing Wars in Eurasia and America: The Geopolitics of War in the Mid-Nineteenth Century." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 38, no. 4 (October 1, 1996): 619–657.
- Jones, Howard. *Blue and Gray Diplomacy: A History of Union and Confederate Foreign Relations*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2010.
- Kayaoglu, Turan. *Legal Imperialism: Sovereignty and Extraterritoriality in Japan, the Ottoman Empire, and China*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Körner, Axel. *1848--a European Revolution?: International Ideas and National Memories of 1848*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2000.
- Leerssen, Joseph. *National Thought in Europe: a Cultural History*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2006.

- McDaniel, W. Caleb. *The Problem of Democracy in the Age of Slavery: Garrisonian Abolitionists and Transatlantic Reform*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2013.
- Ninkovich, Frank A. *Global Dawn the Cultural Foundation of American Internationalism, 1865-1890*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2009.
- Onuf, Nicholas Greenwood, and Peter S. Onuf. *Nations, Markets, and War: Modern History and the American Civil War*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2006.
- Pew Research Center, "Civil War at 150: Still Relevant, Still Divisive." 2013. <http://www.people-press.org/2011/04/08/civil-war-at-150-still-relevant-still-divisive/> Accessed August 6.
- Platt, Stephen R. *Autumn in the Heavenly Kingdom: China, the West, and the Epic Story of the Taiping Civil War*. New York: Random House, 2012.
- Pomeranz, Kenneth. *The Great Divergence China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 2000.
- Roberts, Timothy Mason. *Distant Revolutions: 1848 and the Challenge to American Exceptionalism*. University of Virginia Press, 2009.
- Sarkees, Meredith Reid and Frank Wayman. *Resort to War: 1816 - 2007*. CQ Press, 2010. <http://www.correlatesofwar.org/>.
- Schoen, Brian. *The Fragile Fabric of Union: Cotton, Federal Politics, and the Global Origins of the Civil War*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009.
- Sexton, Jay. *The Monroe Doctrine: Empire and Nation in Nineteenth Century America*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2012.
- Towers, Frank. "Partisans, New History, and Modernization: The Historiography of the Civil War's Causes, 1861–2011." *The Journal of the Civil War Era* 1, no. 2 (2011): 237–264.
- Woods, Michael E. "What Twenty-First-Century Historians Have Said About the Causes of Disunion," *Journal of American History* 99, no. 2 (September 1, 2012): 415–439.

8. Biographical Information

ACADEMIC POSITIONS:

Ohio University (OU), Associate Professor of History, 2011-present; Assistant Professor, 2006-11; Director of Undergraduate Studies—History Department, 2010-2014.

California State University, Sacramento (CSUS), Assistant Professor of History, 2004 - 2006

Georgetown University, Washington D.C., Lecturer, Fall 2003

University of Virginia, Graduate Instructor, Spring 2002; Teaching Assistant, 1998-2001

EDUCATION:

University of Virginia, Ph.D. in History, 2004; M.A. in History, 1999

Girton College, University of Cambridge (UK), Sturgis Fellow, Junior Year Abroad, 1995-1996.

B.A. University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, 1997 History Major, Phi Beta Kappa, *summa cum laude*.

AWARDS:

Dean's Outstanding Faculty Undergraduate Advising Award, OU, College of Arts and Sciences, 2013.

Bennett H. Wall Book Award, Southern Historical Association's prize for "best book [*The Fragile Fabric of Union*] published in southern business or economic history over a two-year period," 2010.

Recognized by chair and dean for teaching excellence: OU, College of Arts and Science, 2010-11.

American History Scholarship, National Society for the Colonial Dames, Nominated by University of Virginia history faculty. One award given in Virginia, 2002.

Finalist and Honoree, Seven Society Graduate Fellowship for Superb Teaching, University of Virginia, Teaching Resource Center, 2001. Semifinalist, 1999.

GRANTS AND MAJOR FELLOWSHIPS:

Filson Fellowship, Filson Historical Society, Lexington, KY, June 2013. (\$600)

National Endowment of the Humanities, Landmarks of American History and Culture, Co-Director, "The War of 1812 in the Great Lakes and Western Territories," workshops for Community College Faculty (\$146,300) and K-12 School Teachers (\$180,000), 2012.

U.S. Department of Education, Teaching American History Grant, *Think History II* partnership with the Perry-Hocking School District and Ohio Historical Society (\$1 million), 2008 - 2014.

Jack Miller Center for Teaching America's Founding Principles and History, for creation of the George Washington Forum on American Ideas, Politics, & Institutions, with R. Ingram, 2009. \$10,000.

1804 Fund, "Atlantic Foundations of America," Ohio University, Co-principle investigator with Mariana Dantas, Jessica Roney, and Robert Ingram (\$21,400), 2009.

Research Humanities Fund Grant, College of Arts and Sciences, Ohio University, 2008.

Batten Fellowship, International Center for Jefferson Studies, Charlottesville, Virginia, 2005-6.

University Research and Creativity Summer Fellowship, CSUS, 2005-2006.

Resident Post-Doctoral Fellowship, Program in Early American Economy and Society (PEAES), Library Company of Philadelphia, 2004.

Thomas Jefferson Foundation Dissertation Fellowship, International Center for Jefferson Studies, 2001-2.

American History Scholarship, National Society for the Colonial Dames, One award given in Virginia, 2002.

Philip Francis du Pont Graduate Fellowship, University of Virginia, 2000 - 2001.

PUBLICATIONS:

Books

Between Sovereignty & Anarchy: The Politics of Violence in the American Revolutionary Era, Co-editor (with Patrick Griffin, Robert Ingram, and Peter Onuf), board approval, University of Virginia Press.

The Old South's Modern Worlds: Slavery, Region, and Nation in the Age of Progress. Edited by L. Diane Barnes, Brian Schoen, and Frank Towers. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.

The Fragile Fabric of Union: Cotton, Federal Politics, and the Global Origins of the U.S. Civil War. (Studies in Early American Economy and Society.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, hardcover 2009; paperback 2011. *Winner of the 2010 Southern Historical Association's Bennett H. Wall Book Award.*

Articles and Book Chapters

- "The Fate of Republics and Empires Hang in the Balance: The United States and Europe during the Civil War Era," invited article for special edition "Civil War at 150: Turning Points," *Organization of American Historians Magazine of History*, 27:2 (April 2013).
- "Positive Goods and Necessary Evils: Commerce and Slavery in the Lower South," in *Contesting Slavery: The Politics of Freedom and Bondage in the New American Nation*. Edited by John Craig Hammond and Matthew Mason. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2011.
- "The Burdens and Opportunities of Interdependence: The Political Economies of the Planter Class," in *The Old South's Modern Worlds: Slavery, Region, and Nation in the Age of Progress*. Edited by Barnes, Schoen, Towers. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- "Introduction: Re-imagining the Old South" and "Conclusion: the Future of the Old South," with L. Diane Barnes and Frank Towers, in *The Old South's Modern Worlds: Slavery, Region, and Nation in the Age of Progress*. Edited by Barnes, Schoen, Towers. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
- "Alternatives to Dependence: The Lower South's Antebellum Pursuit of Sectional Development through Global Interdependence," in *Global Perspectives on Industrial Transformation in the American South*. Edited by Susanna Delfino and Michele Gillespie. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2005.
- "Calculating the Price of Union: Republican Economic Nationalism and the Origins of Southern Sectionalism, 1790-1828," *Journal of the Early Republic*, 23:2 (Summer 2003), 173-206.
- "Embargo," "Cotton," "Foreign Investment and Trade," "Tariff Politics," in *Encyclopedia of the New American Nation: The Emergence of the United States, 1754-1829*, 3 vols., edited by Paul Finkelman. Detroit: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2005; On-line: Thompson-Gale, 2006.
- "Articles of Confederation," "Federalists," "John Calhoun," "Northwest Ordinance," in *Encyclopedia of American Political History*, eds. Peter Wallenstein & Paul Finkelman. Washington, D.C: CQ Press, 2001.

Publications in Progress

- American Interregnum: Statecraft, Slavery, Secession, and the Mid-Nineteenth Century's Crisis in Sovereignty*, book manuscript.
- "Southern Wealth and Global Profits: Cotton, Economic Culture, and the Coming of the Civil War," in *The Transnational Significance of the American Civil War: A Global History*, edited by Jörg Nagler, Don Doyle, and Marcus Graeser. Under consideration at University of Georgia Press.
- "'The Inevitable Result of Our History': Political Realism, Historical Revision, and the Creation of a Secessionist Narrative," in *And the War Came?* Edited by John Neff, Univ. of Mississippi Press.
- "The Panic of 1860: The Slave Power, Financial Distress, and the Coming of the Civil War," invited paper for symposium on American Political Economy Bowdoin College, October 2013. Proceedings will be considered for a special issue of the *Journal of the History of Economic Thought*.
- "Global Crises and the Coming of Civil War," Virginia 150 Signature Conference, George Mason University (Virginia), May 2014. Invited participant with proceedings to be edited and published.
- Commissioned article examining the Civil War in a Pacific context for the *Journal of the Civil War Era*.

OTHER RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Invited commentator on the War of 1812, *Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) Radio One*, June 2012.
- State Department Lecture Tour arranged by U.S. Embassy in Berlin, Martin Luther University, Halle, Germany; and the United States Embassy, Berlin, Germany, September, 2011.
- Invited roundtable participant, "A Global War: International Implications," National Archives symposium: *The Civil War: Fresh Perspectives*, Washington D.C., Nov. 20, 2010. Broadcast on American History TV.

Commentator for “Newswatch,” WOUB’s Public Broadcast Station to discuss, Spielberg’s *Lincoln*, December 2012; and Barack Obama’s and Abraham Lincoln’s inauguration, January 2009.

Peer manuscript and book reviews for over 25 presses and journals.

Over 30 content presentations on U.S. and Atlantic history to K-12 teachers in California, Ohio, and Germany.

Presented or commented at over 25 academic conferences in Europe and the United States.

SELECT CONFERENCE PANELS, PRESENTATIONS, AND INVITED TALKS:

“Global Crises and the Coming of Civil War,” invited paper, Virginia 150 Signature Conference, George Mason University (Virginia), May 2014.

“The Panic of 1860: the Slave Power, Financial Distress, and the Coming of the Civil War,” invited paper, symposium on American Political Economy, Bowdoin College (Maine), October 2013.

“Secessionist Plots and Foreign Powers: Diplomats and Rumor in the Coming of the Civil War,” Society for the Historians of the Early American Republic Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, July 19, 2013.

“Foreign Affairs and the American Civil War,” invited comment on papers by Howard Jones and Richard Huzzey at Southern Historical Association Annual Meeting, Mobile, Alabama, November 2, 2012.

“Resuming a Separate and Equal Place among Nations: Secession and the Definition of a Southern Community Abroad,” 19th Annual Conference for the British American Nineteenth Century Historians, Northumbria University, United Kingdom, October 14, 2012.

“The Diplomacy of Secession,” paper presented at the Society for the Historians of American Foreign Relations, annual meeting, Hartford, Connecticut, June 28-July 1, 2012.

“The Fragile Fabric of Union: Cotton, Global Politics, and the Coming of the U.S. Civil War,” State Department Lecture Tour arranged by U.S. Embassy in Berlin, Martin Luther University, Halle, Germany; and the United States Embassy, Berlin, Germany, September, 2011.

“Southern Wealth and Global Profits: Cotton, Economic Culture, and the Coming of the Civil War,” invited participant, The Transnational Significance of the American Civil War: International Conference, Jena, Germany, Sept. 16, 2011.

“Slavery, Security and the State: Southerners For and Against Federal Power,” comment, Society for the Historians of the Early American Republic annual meeting, Philadelphia, PA, July. 2011.

“A Global War: International Implications,” invited roundtable participant at National Archives symposium: *The Civil War: Fresh Perspectives*, Washington D.C., Nov. 20, 2010. Broadcast live on American History TV, CSPAN3.

“Creating a Secessionist Narrative: Political Realism and Historic Revision in the Antebellum South,” paper at European Early American Studies Association biannual conference, Paris, France, December 9-11, 2010.

“‘The Inevitable Result of Our History:’ Political Realism, Historical Revisionism, and the Secessionist Cause,” paper written for The Center for Civil War Research and the 35th Annual Porter L. Fortune, Jr., Symposium, *And the War Came*. Oxford, Mississippi, October 15, 2010.

“Our British Brothers: The Deep South’s Quest for Natural Allies Abroad,” paper at the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic meeting, Springfield, Illinois, July 17, 2009.

9. Other Support

a. Previous University Funding:

College of Arts and Sciences Research Humanities Grants. 2008. \$1200. This money helped to finance the research necessary for a book chapter. That chapter was published in “Positive Goods and Necessary Evils: Commerce and Slavery in the Lower South,” in *Contesting Slavery: The Politics of Freedom and Bondage in the New American Nation*. Ed. by John Craig Hammond and Matthew Mason. Univ. of Virginia Press, 2011.

1804 Fund. 2009, \$17,850. With Mariana Dantas, R. Ingram, Jessica Roney. This money was to help launch the George Washington Forum and to host a conference and to implement a three year lecture series on the Atlantic Foundations of America. It was successful on all fronts, bringing in well known speakers in Atlantic history, politics, and anthropology, but did not fund my own research.

Department and College Travel Grants, 2011-2013, \$5000. This money supported travel and presentations pertaining to this project, including a talk in England and preliminary research at the British National Archives, Kew, UK (1 day) and Chichester, UK (2 days); the U.S. National Archives (2 days); the Virginia Historical Society (2 days); the University of Virginia Special Collections (1 day); 1 day of work at Harvard University’s special collections; one week at the Filson. That work has been incorporated in the above mentioned conference papers and will be in the book.

b. External Funding: Past:

Department of Education, (Fall 2008-Spring 2014) (\$1 million): With Perry-Hocking schools and the Ohio Historical Society to receive a Department of Education grant to help provide social studies content to Southeastern K-12 teachers. This was not connected to my project.

National Endowment of the Humanities, 2012, \$180,000. In 2010 I was part of a team which received a NEH Grant which was to help teach the War of 1812 in the Western Territories and Great lakes. This was not directly connected my research but instead helped train K-12 and Community College teachers.

Jack Miller Center for Teaching America’s Founding Principles and History (\$20,000), 2009. With R. Ingram For creation of the George Washington Forum on American Ideas, Politics, & Institutions and the hosting a conference on Violence and the American Founding that brought experts from around the world. The product of this has been an edited collection to be published in 2014. Though connected conceptually to my work it did not finance any of my research.

Filson Historical Society, Louisville, KY. \$600, June 2013. This grant helped defray expenses for a week’s worth of research at the Filson Historical Society and at the University of Kentucky. I examined the papers of William Preston, the U.S. diplomat to Spain and future Confederate General and Diplomat. My findings will appear in Chapter 5 of the book.

Current:

For this particular project I have applied for National Endowment of the Humanities Summer Stipend (\$6000) and American Council for Learned Societies, the latter of which would help to offset salary difference during my sabbatical year.

c. Sustainability.

If unsuccessful with my current, highly competitive, external grant applications, I plan on applying again and to also seek other possible funding agencies. A Baker grant would help immensely to demonstrate internal support and also to help me demonstrate further progress on my research agenda. I will also be checking into the possibility of further grant opportunities including from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation and other National Endowment for the Humanities grants.

10. Budget and Justification

A. Consumable Supplies:

Memory chips for digital camera: 3, 16 MB SDHC

Flash Memory Cards @ \$22.00 each (Amazon.com) \$66.00

I already have a digital camera but need memory chips to save images at the archives.

(500 GB external hard drive)External Hard Drive (Lenovo.com): \$170.00

I already have a Lenovo laptop but our IT person has suggested this as a better way of storing and transporting my research and images.

Total Consumable Supplies: **\$236.00**

B. Travel (Federal rates for lodging, per diem, and mileage are used, Prices as of 10/2013)

Part I: Atlanta, Georgia (5 days)

Flight (Concur, priced 10/8/2013): \$438.00

Mileage to airport: \$84.00

Parking: 5 days @ \$8.00 \$40.00

Lodging: 4 nights @ \$133 per night \$532.00

Per Diem: 5 days @ \$56 per day \$280.00

Part II: South and North Carolina (1 week)

Mileage: 1058 total miles @ .555 cents per mile \$587.00

(Athens, to Columbia, South Carolina, to Chapel Hill, NC, to Athens)

Given the need to visit multiple archives and their decentralized location driving is the more cost effective than flying and renting a car.

Chapel Hill, NC: 4 days/3 nights:

Lodging: 3 nights at \$92 \$276.00

Per diem 4 at \$56: \$224.00

Columbia SC: 3 days/ 3 nights

Lodging: 3 nights at \$89 \$267.00

Per Diem: 3 days at \$51 \$153.00

Part III: College Park/Washington D.C. (6 days/ 4 nights)

Travel to College Park/Washington D.C. + 2 nights hotel covered \$0

by Plenary Conference I will be attending, I will stay 4 more nights.

Lodging: 4 nights at \$224.00 per day \$896

Per Diem: 4 days at \$71 per day \$284

Part IV: Kew/London and Chichester , United Kingdom (12 days)

Flight, Columbus to London, Concur, priced 10/2013 \$1279.00

Mileage to airport: \$84.00

London

Lodging: 7 nights @ \$313.00 \$2191

<u>Per Diem</u> : 7 days @ 178.00 Chichester, UK.	\$1246
<u>Lodging</u> : 5 nights @ \$157	\$785
<u>Per Diem</u> : 5 days @ \$94	\$470
Rail/metrpopass: Standard: Britrail.com: For travel between Airport, London, Kew, Chichester	\$565

Total Travel:

Flights:	\$1717
Local/Metro-Rail Travel:	\$565
Personal Mileage:	\$755
Parking:	\$40
Lodging:	\$4947
<u>Per Diem:</u>	<u>\$2657</u>
Total:	\$10,681

C. Student Wages

100 hours at \$10.00 per hour (which includes benefits)	\$1000
1 advanced undergraduate or graduate student to help log, categorize and transfer digital images of archival materials into a database. Will require knowledge of excel and familiarity with reading 19 th century writing.	

D-F: Not Applicable	\$0
---------------------	-----

G: Total	\$11,917
-----------------	-----------------

12. Recommended Reviewers

1. Jay Sexton, Oxford University and Corpus Christi College. Sexton is a leading scholar in American diplomatic history and author of multiple well-received books and articles. He served as a commentator on a paper I delivered at the Society for the Historians of American Foreign Policy two summers ago.
E-mail: jay.sexton@ccc.ox.ac.uk
Phone: 044 1865 267700
Address: Corpus Christi College, Oxford OX1 4JF, UK
2. Aaron Sheehan-Dean, Fred C. Frey Professor, Louisiana State University. Professor Sheehan-Dean is a recognized leader in the field of Civil War studies, the author and editor of multiple books, chapters, and articles on the subject, and a series editor for the Civil War America series at the University of North Carolina Press. I did attend graduate school with him though we did not share the same advisor.
E-mail: asd@lsu.edu
Phone: 225-578-4471
Address: 231 Himes Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
3. Frank Towers, University of Calgary. Frank Towers is the author of a book on the coming of the Civil War and an expert in Urban History. He is also written the most recent and thorough historiographic assessments of Civil War causation, for the *Journal of the Civil War Era*. I co-edited an Oxford University Press (2011) collection on the Antebellum South with Dr. Towers.
E-mail: ftowers@ucalgary.ca
Phone: +1 (403) 220-6406
Address: History Dept., University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4
4. A. Glenn Crothers, University of Louisville, Associate Professor of History and Director of the Filson Institute, Louisville, Kentucky is an expert on southern history, economic history, and local history. He is also the director of research at the Filson Historical Society, from which I received a short-term fellowship in summer 2013
E-mail: glenn.crothers@louisville.edu
Phone: (502) 852-6817
Address: Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292
5. Andrew Cayton, University Distinguished Professor of History. Professor Cayton is a leading scholar of early American and United States history, former President of the Society for the Historians of the Early American Republic and co-author of (amongst many books) the *Dominion of War: Empire and Conflict in America, 1500-2000*. I solicited Cayton's participation in a National Endowment of the Humanities grant that I ran in summer 2012.
E-mail: caytonar@miamioh.edu
Phone: (513)-529-5542
Address: Department of History, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056