

Introduction to the 7th Volume

The essays featured in this year's volume of *Ibid: A Student History Journal* explore the multiplicity of studies within the field of history and many examine the various materials that act as mirrors into the past. From poetry and art to popular women's magazines and religious texts, a diversity of cultural documents allows historians in this journal to recreate and provide context for a unique understanding of antiquity. Our scholars have offered insight into a variety of eras as well as the study of history itself, adding to the continuing discussion of events that adorn our past.

The first essay was presented the Valentine J. Belfiglio Paper Prize. Jane Hardman Flynn's paper, titled "Title IX: Bringing Academics Up to Par," provides insight into the impact of the 1972 Education Amendments' Title IX legislation. Ms. Flynn breaks the common perception that Title IX only applies to women's sports and takes it to task in a historical analysis of its effect on women's academics. This careful examination demonstrates the many barriers that have prevented Title IX from being used to its fullest extent in the first twenty-five years after its enactment and allows readers to consider how societal expectations of gender roles may have an unintended effect on academics.

The second essay, "Courtship at *Seventeen*: The Construction of dissenting Feminine and Masculine Roles from 1955-65," was a recipient of the Valentine J. Belfiglio Paper Prize and won a paper prize at the 2014 Phi Alpha Theta Northeast Texas Regional Conference. Aiesha McFadden's work grants us a look into the history of *Seventeen* magazine during the peak of the Cold War and Baby Boomer adolescence from 1955 to 1965. The generation raised after World War II grew up with a new set of guidelines as teen culture gained prominence. This paper argues that through *Seventeen*, youth were socialized to fit evolving definitions of masculinity and femininity.

The third essay, "Deep Ellum: Deep Texas Blues" by Cameron Shields, won an undergraduate paper prize at the 2014 Phi Alpha Theta Northeast Texas Regional Conference. In this paper, late 19th century Dallas, Texas becomes a prominent center for the development of the blues tradition as the African American population of the city grows. The author argues for the powerful influence that two Dallas neighborhoods, Deep Ellum and Oak Cliff, had on blues music and where this burgeoning city fits overall in music history.

The fourth essay won a graduate paper prize at the 2014 Phi Alpha Theta Northeast Texas Regional Conference and is titled "Justice, Southern Style: The Kidnap and Murder of Mack Charles Parker." Zacharie Barber

presents the narrative of the 1959 lynching of Mack Charles Parker for allegedly raping a white woman. The author provides historical context for this act of mob violence and attempts to piece together what happened when Parker was kidnapped from jail and the subsequent trial that let those suspected of the lynching walk free. Mr. Barber's work adds to the complicated history of lynching and racial violence in the South.

The fifth and sixth essays were participants and winners of the 2014 Living History Community College Essay Contest. The first, authored by MeLisa Haynes and titled "An Old Ship and Sailor," provides a glimpse into the life of a Texan who lived through the Kennedy assassination, service in the Vietnam War, and a police career in Lewisville, Texas. The second, authored by Carlos Sebastian Lopez and titled "'It Was Like a Christmas Tree:' Inside Civil Defense during the Kennedy Assassination," provides insight into one woman's experience working in an office of civil defense during the Kennedy assassination. These essays remind us how seemingly ordinary individuals experience extraordinary historical events that not only shaped their lives, but also the lives of those around the world.

The seventh essay, written by Rene Garofalo, is titled "From Dust to Man to Son of God: The Juxtaposition of the Philosophies of Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola and John Calvin Regarding the State of Man." This paper serves as a comparative study between the works of Giovanni Pico and John Calvin concerning their unique perceptions of original sin. The author contends that these two philosophers have more in common than previously considered and takes us through not only the arguments of these two men, but the sources of their similar wells of inspiration of humanism and Catholic doctrine.

The eighth essay, "Enlightened Sinner or Hopeless Heathen: Typology and the Role of Native Americans in Puritan Literature and Theology" by Alexis M. Milmine, provides insight into how Native Americans fit into Puritan ideology. It examines the complicated relationship between Native Americans and Puritans within religious literature and how their changing relationship was seen through the lens of stories within the Old Testament. Ms. Milmine reminds us of how Native Americans changed in meaning and representation in Puritan society and that often, Native Americans were forced to fit into the dichotomy of an enlightened sinner or hopeless heathen.

The ninth essay, "African Jezebel: Myth Formation and Stereotypes of Black Female Promiscuity within the Context of the Colonial Caribbean Islands" by Tomasz G. Granowski, provides context for common Anglo perceptions of African American women's sexuality by bringing the discussion to its earliest incarnation in the 16th century and moving forward.

Mr. Granowski presents convincing evidence for the cultural misinterpretations that led to the belief of African American women's promiscuity and, in addition to this, it served as a useful element of control for white masters.

The tenth essay, written by Karen L. Milmine, is titled "The Coup Between Rabbit and Tseg'sgin': An Analysis of the Cherokee Perspective and the Role of Folklore During the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears." This paper examines how Native American folklore blends history with culture and was used to understand the tragedy of the Trail of Tears in 1831. Ms. Milmine's exploration of the Cherokee Nation's folklore provides insight into how a people not only coped with death and their removal from their land, but adapted it for their oral tradition and used traditional themes and figures to describe modern events.

The eleventh essay, "An Olive Branch in Appalachia: The Integration of the Banjo into 19th Century American Folk Music" by Sean Peters, examines how the banjo came into the United States and became a prominent instrument in American musical tradition. Mr. Peters argues that the banjo's evolution through minstrel shows and the hands of former slaves into the realm of high society functions as an effective symbol and metaphor for the "American Dream."

The twelfth essay, "Finding a Home: Hungarian Cistercian Refugee's Journey to Irving, Texas," by Ryan Bigney explores how refugees from a Hungarian order of monks was forced to leave a hostile communist regime in the 1950s and came to settle in Texas. This piece offers a unique view into how a small religious order managed to survive through escape and continues to thrive in a culture far removed from their humble beginnings.

The thirteenth essay, written by Amanda Roberts, is titled "Civil Defense in Holy Matrimony: Complications and Implications of Gender Roles in *Ladies Home Journal*, 1954-1960." This paper argues that in the 1950s, gender roles were uniquely tied to civil defense. Articles within the widely-read *Ladies Home Journal* reinforced this through its marriage advice columns geared towards women. The advice given by experts perpetuated Cold War ideology and demonstrates how marriage was used as a basic element of civil defense.

The fourteenth and fifteenth essays form a section focusing on art history. The first is titled "Albert Gleizes: Cubism and Futurism" by Alicia Berdan and it argues that the 20th century artistic movements of Cubism and Futurism were combined within the work of French native Albert Gleizes. Ms. Berdan presents how these usually diametrically opposed movements melded together for Gleizes and allowed him to influence a generation of

artists and the Unanimism art movement. In addition to this, the author ties the movements to their ability to show changing attitudes concerning the growth of technology in an era of rising industrialization and its relationship to man.

The next essay, "The Bull and the Horse: Looking at Two of *Guernica's* Figures in the Context of Picasso's Art," by Alexandra Cassar examines the evolution of meaning within Picasso's *Guernica* painting, particularly the perceptions surrounding the main figures of the bull and horse. Created in the wake of the 1937 bombing of Guernica, the artwork holds a unique meaning that has changed as perception of Picasso's older work has shifted and his early sketches for *Guernica* are inspected. The author's analysis of the enigmatic painting fit well into the records of Cubist history, and the history of the Spanish Civil War, and the memory the war left behind.

The sixteenth essay examines trends in historiography on female troubadours. The paper, titled "Romance and Writing: Interpreting the *Lyric Domnas* of Occitania," studies the under recognized contributions of female composers in Southern France during 1170-1260. Author Aubri Thurmond utilizes what is known about the female troubadours to reflect aspects of feudalism and exaltation of humility among courtly virtues from the period in comparison to their male counterparts. The essay inspects the differing interpretations of this tradition among scholars and weighs each perception's flaws and advantages. Ms. Thurmond offers an analysis of troubadour writing in combination of the complications within the scholarship that arise with limited primary sources.

The seventeenth essay enters into a discussion of teaching through an examination of Texas curriculum. The paper, written by Kaitlyn Waynen and titled "Re-writing the Social Studies Curriculum in Texas: Religion, Politics, & Eurocentrism in the World History Standards," analyzes the recent changes made to the 1998 version of the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills, which set the state's education standards in social studies. Ms. Waynen argues that while the changes allow for some broadening in the Western-centric view of world history, it remains religiously biased and influenced by politics. The importance of these changes reaches beyond Texas due to the state's influence on the nation's textbooks and, as the author points out, can impede the creation of globally-aware students.

Closing this year's edition are two book reviews, both written by Ryan Bigney. The first is over Daniel James Brown's book *The Boys in the Boat: Nine Americans and their Epic Quest for Gold in the 1936 Berlin Olympics*. It was published 2013 and details the story of the US rowing team at the Olympics in Germany during World War II and the political complications

that came with the international event. The second concerns Bill Bryson's *One Summer: America, 1927*, which presents a detailed account of the summer of 1927 in the United States. Mr. Bigney offers detailed critiques of these new additions to the historical record.

Within these pages we are provided with new ways to view the past. The study of history allows us an opportunity to examine how every part of our lives-the way we live, what we think, where we are heading-is a result of the continuity and causality of people who lived and events that transpired before us. The works presented here broaden the historiography while demonstrating the creativity and new insights that can be utilized to reinterpret the past. Please enjoy this Seventh Volume of *Ibid: A Student History Journal*.

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Aubri Thurmond
Kaitlyn Waynen