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MISSION:

Primary Source, an undergraduate journal of history published by students of Indiana University, seeks to bring undergraduates into the historical conversation, strengthen their voices within all historical fields, and promote the understanding of a variety of historical viewpoints through the publication of quality undergraduate historical interpretation. Publishing original works is an important endeavor at the university level, but it can be especially difficult for undergraduate students. Therefore, *Primary Source* seeks to offer undergraduates exploring all branches of history the opportunity to show their ideas to the world.

SUBMISSION INFORMATION:

The editors of *Primary Source* publish a new edition every semester with cutting edge undergraduate historical scholarship. New submissions are due by the beginning of October for the fall edition and by the middle of February for the spring publication. Submissions should be sent as attachments to primary@indiana.edu. Please direct questions to the same address. Finally, we ask that undergraduates interested in submitting a piece of their original work format it in the following manner:

Essays should be no longer than twenty (20) pages, excluding the title page and bibliography. The title page should list the title of the work as well as the author's name, university, and class (i.e. freshman, etc.). An abstract of 100 words maximum should also be on the title page. The essay should appear in 12-point Times New Roman font and be double-spaced. It should also have one-inch margins, with pagination centered at the bottom of the page. Finally, authors should format citations according to Chicago style.

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Private Snafu:

What can a cartoon tell us about the U.S. Military in World War II?1

Keenan Salla

Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis

Created by some of the most talented producers, directors, writers, and animators of the time period, the Private Snafu cartoons are just one portion of the thousands of hours of mass media produced by the U.S. military in its rapid mobilization. Due to their unique nature, these cartoons provide historians with unique insight into both the concerns of the U.S. Army Command in World War II and the attitudes of the common enlisted soldier.

Morton’s Pet?:

An Examination of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, 1861-1863.....5

Jared Anthony Crocker

Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis

In the Civil War, politicians often had influence over regiments raised in their respective states. The Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment has been labeled as a “pet regiment” of Governor Oliver P. Morton. However, when primary sources are consulted, it is evident that this regiment was the pet of neither the governor nor the Indiana political machine. The only reason this regiment may have earned the status as a pet of Governor Morton was due to the favored status that their first colonel, Solomon Meredith, enjoyed in the Indiana Republican Party.

Russian Jews and the 1917 Revolution13

Aaron Levine

Northwestern University

The 1917 Russian Revolution radically altered all aspects of Russian life and society. This was true also for the millions of Jews living in Russia, though this history has yet to be substantially researched. This paper seeks to understand the impact of the Revolution on the Jewish population through an analysis of Provisional Government edicts, recorded anti-Semitic activities, and newspaper articles and editorials. This paper argues that the first few months of 1917 represented an historical highpoint for Jews in Russia, and plausible explanations for this occurrence are posited.

Louis XIV’s Use of Fashion to Control the Nobility and Express Power.....21

Sarah Barringer

Ohio State University

The intention of this essay is to examine Louis XIV’s reasons for and ways of using fashion to control the nobility. The civil war begun by Parlement and the princes of the blood had destabilized the throne. Because of the expense and extravagance of fashionable clothing, the nobility already coveted it. Louis further emphasized the importance of clothing, making it the obsession of the nobility and his way of expressing France’s power to the rest of Europe. Fashion bankrupted the nobles and distracted them from revolution, which allowed Louis to centralize his power and stabilize France.

Secularizing the Sacred: The Effort to Dechristianize France During the French Revolution26

Justin Dunn

Valparaiso University

Of the many movements that emerged from the chaotic years of the French Revolution, the effort to dechristianize France was among the most radical. Seeing Catholicism as “counterrevolutionary,” a group of individuals sought to eradicate its influence over the daily lives of French citizens. Some sought to remove it completely, while others tried to co-opt it and forge their own civic religions. This essay argues that while the people of France largely resisted these efforts at the time, in the long-term the resulting weakened sacrality of the Christian faith has led to a more secular modern-day France.

A Nation Conceived But Never Achieved:

The Jewish National Consciousness that Never Formed a Nation in the Pale of Settlement.....33

Rachel Manela

Michigan State University

This paper examines the 1900-1920 effort to form a Jewish nation in the Eastern European Pale of Settlement, where five of the eight million European Jews lived. It looks at how Yiddish rose from the language of the street to be considered the national Jewish language, only to end up an almost forgotten tongue. It examines how the hope for a Jewish nation in the heart of Europe foundered and why the emerging Jewish nation in the Pale of Settlement, which met many of the conditions necessary for the development of a thriving nation, did not survive.

Post-1471 “New Monarchy” Under Edward IV and Henry VII40

Emily Glassford

Northwestern University

This essay examines the historiographic debate concerning the centralization of monarchical authority in late fifteenth- and early sixteenth-century England. The research for this paper draws largely upon secondary sources, analyzing the work of historians supporting either the “Tudor Revolution in Government” thesis, which highlights the Henrician Reformation of the 1530s as the start of the early modern period, or the more widely accepted “New Monarchy” thesis, which emphasizes the reigns of Edward IV and Henry VII as precedents for and progress towards the institutionalized and concentrated power characteristic of the monarchy in early modern England.