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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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Enemies of Mankind: The Image of Pirates in 18th-Century England1

Sarah Barringer

Ohio State University

In the 17th century, pirates held a quasi-legal role and received official commissions from Caribbean officials. Late in the century, however, the Admiralty withdrew its support and began a propaganda campaign, casting pirates as violent traitors and barbarians – an idea encapsulated by the phrase ‘enemies of mankind.’ The Admiralty especially used the trials of Henry Avery and William Kidd to further its goals. Although non-legal written sources and public debate initially hesitated to agree, the public sphere would eventually sway towards the notion that pirates were unacceptable. Pirates would experience some reintegration, however, as satirists used pirates to comment on the failings of citizens and politicians during this time period.

Sexual Deviancy and Deviant Sexuality in Medieval England12

Isaac Bershad

Indiana University–Bloomington

A rare instance of transvestitism in the Middle Ages, Rykener’s story is the only known legal record involving homosexuality in a temporal court in Medieval England. Rykener’s case sheds light on how medieval society dealt with sexuality and helps guide modern perceptions of sexuality. It reveals how people’s appearances and conduct in the Middle Ages connoted their gender and how sexuality was handled in a legal setting — all very similar to modern issues surrounding sexuality. Indeed, studying how medieval society dealt with sexuality guides us today on how we can better engage and support people of all sexualities.

Liberty for All?

An Exploration on the Status of Women in Revolutionary France18

Sonali Gupta

University of Michigan

This paper addresses the question of gender equality in 18th-century revolutionary France. The discussion revolves around whether or not the ideals of the revolution—liberty and equality for all—were applied to women as well as men. It is discovered that the Enlightenment ideas that served to justify the Revolution completely disregarded females, who were not considered worthy of such liberties. Male fear of female interference and insubordination disrupting the new government actually caused a further repression of female rights after the Revolution. With all of the progress made towards equality and democracy during the Revolution, women still remained inferior in all aspects of society.

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William Scupham

Valparaiso University

The French Revolution is one of the most important and yet misunderstood points of Western history. It is impossible to comprehend the reformatting of France in state and society without also understanding the role the military played in the Revolutionary Wars. This essay strives to show the reader how the relationships between state, military, and society were reciprocal – how the army saved France and France saved the army. It examines demographics, politics, conscription, and tactics in an attempt to make this vital part of human history more understandable. After all, the Revolution was doomed without the men who served it.

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Alec Dennis

Indiana University–Bloomington

There are many controversies that surround the ending of World War II in the Pacific. Two of the largest are why the Japanese high command did not surrender early in the summer of 1945 when their situation looked rather bleak, and how the government of Japan could be convinced to abandon its resistance and capitulate to the Allies. This paper discusses the conclusion of the war in the Pacific, what factors prevented an earlier end to the war, the options the Allies considered for forcing a Japanese surrender, and how one of the bloodiest wars in human history was finally brought to an end.