

**Writing Against the Machine:
George Orwell, Arturo Barea, and the Spanish Civil War**

Jacob Bathanti, History
Advisor: Alan Williams

This paper will concern itself with two writers, the Englishman George Orwell, and the Spaniard Arturo Barea, and their books, *Homage to Catalonia* and *The Forging of a Rebel*. Both men took a very active part in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939, Orwell as a foot soldier and Barea as a press censor and propagandist, and both men then wrote about it. The two men wrote their memoirs in different styles, for different reasons, at different points in their lives, and from different perspectives. But regardless of the vast differences between them, both men articulated, in their respective works, a turning point in their lives. This paper will, then, begin with an overview of the Spanish Civil War, continuing on to a discussion of the role played by writers and intellectuals in that specific war, and then consider the role of the writer at war *in general*. It will conclude with in-depth looks at Orwell and Barea. In sum, it will explore the effect that the Spanish Civil War had on two vastly different men, both as writers and as human beings.

Future plans: Jacob plans to spend the upcoming academic year at Georgetown University pursuing a master's degree in Latin American Studies. He hopes to eventually do work that allows him to engage with global histories, civil society, human security, subaltern studies, and poetry.

The Evolution of Involuntary Sterilization Practices in North Carolina 1933-1974

Christine Clifton Cooluris, History
Advisor: Simone Caron

This paper explores the evolution of North Carolina's eugenics movement between 1933 and 1974. In 1933 state established a Eugenics Board in 1933 to oversee state-mandated sterilization. However, the state's eugenics movement grew to encompass a wide range of interests in decades following. As eugenic interests began to permeate a variety of elite, professional and medical circles, involuntary sterilization became increasingly prevalent in North Carolina. Following World War II, a highly distinct eugenics program emerged in North Carolina that slowly developed racial and class-biases. This paper explores the way in which these biases evolved and contributed to the uniqueness of North Carolina's eugenics program.

Future Plans: Christine will be moving to Atlanta next year to teach as a Teach for America Corps member in an elementary school classroom for the next two years.

Jerusalem, Saladin and the Islamic Counter-Crusade

Matt Irvine, History

Advisor: Monique O'Connell

This paper explores Arab and Muslim reactions to the Crusades, the city of Jerusalem as a center of religious and political attention, and the rise of Saladin. Popular conceptions view the Crusades through the lens of the European-Christian historical tradition. The narrative history passed from generation to generation treats this historical period as a one dimensional Christian Crusade into the 'Holy Land'. This notion of 'Holy Land' neglects Muslim religious identity attached to the very same landscape. Collective memories of this period occupy markedly different characters within Arab-Muslim and European-Christian historiographies. Forceful cleavages of language, culture and religion still exist today, most notably surrounding the effects of the Crusader capture of Jerusalem in 1099 CE.

The Crusades rocked the Islamic world, jarring it from an age of internal struggle and division to setting the stage for pan-Islamic cooperation to confront the hostile Christian incursion into the 'Holy Land.' Muslims throughout the Arab and greater Islamic world perceived the shocking loss of Jerusalem and the Christian appropriation of Islamic holy sites on al-Haram al-Sharif (the Temple Mount) as an insult to their dignity. Saladin, a Kurdish general from modern Iraq subsumed the disunity that paved the way for Crusader armies to capture Jerusalem and became the Muslim world's most dominant leader. Under the banner of pan-Islam and jihad, Saladin coerced the formerly fractured Muslim world into forming a unified, overwhelming Sunni response to the Crusader presence. Ironically, capturing Jerusalem, seen as the greatest success of the First Crusade, served as the foundation of the counter-Crusade jihad.

Future Plans: Matt plans to pursue a career in foreign affairs and will move to Washington, D.C. after graduation. This summer, Matt will work as a research assistant at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars on projects relating to security and the modern Middle East. In the fall, he will begin at American University's School of International Service in pursuit of a MA in U.S. Foreign Policy.

Queen Victoria: Embodiment of the Empire. A Study of the Evolution of the Reign of Queen Victoria from her Accession to the Throne in 1837 to her Diamond Jubilee in 1897

Ann Elaine Meade, History
Advisor: Stephen Vella

Queen Victoria created a public persona for herself and the monarchy during her 64 year reign over the British Empire. An examination of four key dates throughout her rule demonstrates the public role she held throughout the empire. Victoria's coronation in 1837 showed that she was accessible to the British people, the Great Exhibition of 1851 established Victoria as a representative of the entire empire, the 1871 Assemblage at Delhi and the addendum of "Empress of India" to her title showed that her public role had taken on a life of its own, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1897 further emphasized this fact.

Future plans: Ann is attending the Campbell School of Law in the fall.

A Squandered Opportunity: Loyalist Military Activity in North Carolina During The American Revolution

David J. Poplaski, History
Advisor: Michael Hughes

This paper examines Loyalist military activity in North Carolina during the American Revolution. The paper first looks at the different demographics, motivations, and reasons for the people who joined the Loyalist or Patriot causes. It then compares the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in 1776 and Pyle's Massacre in 1781, and their role in the greater British strategy in suppressing the revolt. Also, the paper explains why the loyalist movements in North Carolina became irrelevant and their contribution in adding to the failed British conquest of North Carolina.

Future Plans: After graduation, Dave will be joining the management training program of an international consulting company out of their Winston-Salem, NC office. He would like to return to university in the future to pursue a Masters in Business Administration.

Alexander the Great and the Policies of an Empire

Kristen Nicole Reek, History

Advisor: Jeffrey D. Lerner

This paper explores the policies of integration between Macedonians and Persians in the Empire of Alexander the Great toward the end of his prodigious life. It compares his marriage to Roxane of Bactria, his first wife, his later marriage to Persian princesses, and the significance and purpose of each marriage. The introduction of 30,000 Persian troops, who had been given Macedonian training, into Alexander's army is also explored as an example of Alexander's plans for the administration of his empire.

Future plans: Kristen will be attending the University of Baltimore School of Law to pursue a degree in International and Comparative Law. She hopes to work either for the Department of State or an international business after she completes her degree.