**附件一： Syllabus of the Seminar**

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Editor: The U.S. In the World book series, Cornell University Press

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This week-long seminar introduces students to recent trends in the historical study of early U.S. diplomacy. Five lectures, each focusing on a key theme animating current historiography of U.S. international relations and foreign encounters before 1900, will be followed by discussion of selected readings, and student presentations about their research. There will be one required reader of primary sources; other readings will be distributed to participants.

Required volume: Amy S. Greenberg, *Manifest Destiny and American Territorial Expansion: A Brief History with Documents*, 2nd edition(Bedford Books: St. Martin’s Press, 2017).

**Lecture 1#: Can a “Weak” State Pursue a Strong Foreign Policy?**

Given that the U.S. Revolution was fought in part to “free” colonists from the tyranny of a monarchy, while one of the main complaints about that monarchy was that it refused to allow American settlement of Indian-owned lands beyond the Appalachian Mountains, it is hardly surprising that former colonists established a federal government with limited powers. Nor is it surprising that settlement of the Ohio River Valley was one of the new government’s first orders of business. This lecture will consider current debates over exactly how “weak” the federal government was in the first decades after the Revolution, and how early U.S. diplomatic policies attempted to overcome those weaknesses.

Readings: primary sources from Greenberg volume; George Washington’s farewell address; Amy Greenberg, “Conquest and the Nation State,” *Reviews in American History* 42(1): 58-64; Selections from Paul Frymer, *Building an American Empire* (2017).

**Lecture #2: Was the United States a Settler Colony?**

The concept of settler colonialism has transformed the way scholars around the globe write about territorial expansion and colonialism, yet the question of whether the United States was a settler colony is far from settled. This lecture will examine the debate, and consider what is at stake in declaring the United States a settler colony. What were the goals of American foreign policy in the first half of the nineteenth century, and how might thinking about individual policies influence our answer to this question?

Readings: primary sources from Greenberg volume, selections from Julius Wilm, *Free Land for Free Settlers: An American Dream and Its Realities in the Antebellum Era* (2019).

**Lecture #3: Nineteenth-Century Transnational Encounters: The United States in Asia/Asia in the United States.**

While historians have examined nineteenth-century Transatlantic encounters in great detail, Transpacific networks have yet to be fully plumbed. This lecture will consider why scholarship on early U.S. foreign relations and foreign encounters with Asia and the Pacific are in their infancy, and consider the primary means by which some scholars are attempting to address this lacuna.

Readings: Nancy Shoemaker, “The Extraterritorial United States in 1860,” *Diplomatic History* (January 2018); Emily Conroy-Krutz, “Foreign Missions: 1800-1860,” *The Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Religion*; selections from Kariann Yokota, *Unbecoming British: How Revolutionary America Became a Postcolonial Nation* (2011).

**Lecture #4: Why Manifest Destiny Failed: Cuba and Canada reconsidered**

It’s easy to take the territorial boundaries of the United States for granted,

but there was a great deal of territory that the United States could have annexed during the nineteenth century and did not. This lecture will consider the two biggest “prizes” that the United States failed to annex during the nineteenth century: Cuba and Canada, and will consider how these countries factor into current historical debates over nineteenth century foreign policy.

Readings: selections from Greenberg volume; Selections from Paul Frymer, *Building an American Empire* (2017).

**Lecture #5: Race, Religion, and the Question of Consent in the Path of U.S. Empire**

This lecture asks how the study of early U.S. foreign policy looks different when historians employ gender analysis, or foreground questions of race and religion. Why did the U.S. choose to annex, trade, or ignore some countries rather than others? Readings will include book proposals considered for inclusion in the “U.S. in the World” book series at Cornell University Press.

Readings: primary sources from Greenberg volume; selections from Caitlin Fitz, *Our*

*Sister Republics: The United States in an Age of American Revolutions* (2016); book proposals.