UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD:
DIPLOMACY AND IMMIGRATION IN AMERICAN HISTORY

JULIA F. IRWIN
EXAMINER: MATTHEW JACOBSON
TOTAL 61 BOOKS, 6 ARTICLES
* Books I’ve read. † Books cross-listed with other examiners’ fields

THE BROAD SWEEP OF U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS (5 BOOKS, 1 ARTICLE)
*Walter LaFeber, The American Search for Opportunity, 1865-1913
*Akira Iriye, The Globalizing of America, 1913-1945

*William Appleman Williams, Tragedy of American Diplomacy

IMMIGRATION AND CONCEPTIONS OF FOREIGN PEOPLE AT HOME (15 BOOKS)
*†Nayan Shah, Contagious Divides: Epidemics and Race in San Francisco's Chinatown (2001)
*David Gutierrez, Walls and Mirrors: Mexican Americans, Mexican Immigrants, and the Politics of Ethnicity (1995)
*Douglas Massey et al, Beyond Smoke and Mirrors: Mexican Immigration in an Era of Economic Integration (2002)
*Erica Rand, The Ellis Island Snow Globe (2005)
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FROM MANIFEST DESTINY TO THE DAWN OF IMPERIALISM: 1840-1898 (10 BOOKS)

*David Healy, US expansionism: The Imperialist Urge in the 1890s (1970)


NEW INTERNATIONALISMS, 1898-1920 (10 BOOKS)

*Emily S. Rosenberg, Spreading the American Dream: American Economic and Cultural Expansion, Chapters 1 - 5 (1982)

*Thomas Knock, To End All Wars: Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order (1992)

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LEADING THE FREE WORLD, 1920-1945 (10 BOOKS)

*David F. Schmitz, *Thank God They’re On Our Side: The United States and Right-Wing Dictatorships, 1921-1965* (1999)

FOREIGN POLICY DURING THE COLD WAR, 1945-1989 (12 BOOKS)

THINKING ABOUT THE UNITED STATES’ PLACE IN THE GLOBAL WORLD: THE STATE OF THE WORLD AND THE STATE OF THE FIELD (3 BOOKS, 6 ARTICLES)

*Mary Yoko Brannen, “‘Bwana Mickey’: Constructing Cultural Consumption at Tokyo Disneyland,” in *Cultures of United States Imperialism*, eds. Amy Kaplan and Donald Pease (1993)

The history of US public diplomacy goes as far back as the founding fathers of the United States. Benjamin Franklin overstepped the British and French courts and governments, and traveled to London and Paris to present his country’s case to the British and French people (Bardos, 2001, p. 426). He published documents, articles and essays under his name, as well as various aliases in British newspapers, to give the impression that many groups sympathized with the American colonies (Napoli, 2004). He also encouraged sympathetic British writers to write about the American case, and produced pamphlets Immigration. Terrorism. Culture. Marion Smith’s report, The Myth of American Isolationism: Commerce, Diplomacy, and Military Affairs in the Early Republic, looks at the Founders’ actions by focusing on the actual practice of U.S. statecraft between the establishment of the United States and 1860 in the areas of diplomacy, trade, and military affairs.