Syllabus

Elective Course “Frontier Theory in the comparative historical scholarship” for students of the History Faculty (specialty ‘History” and “International Relations”)

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Course overview

The problems of the Frontier have recently attracted scholars of various fields due to its interdisciplinary character. Frontier Studies is topical given the current conditions of Integration and Globalization. These phenomena have brought with them issues of identity, migration and multiculturalism. In order to understand the fundamental reasons of these challenges it is useful to investigate the Frontier Concept from a historical perspective.

The present course is new for students from different points of view. As a rule they will be unfamiliar with Frontier Theory. This specific course is supposed fill out the lacuna in the knowledge. The term “frontier” has novelty for Russian not American historiography, and this moment needs explanation.

The course will consist of four sections. In the first section students will become acquainted with frontier terminology and on the basis of reading and analysis of different interpretations of these terms students can to define the criteria of vocabulary, determinate the typology of frontier, and verify the meaning and content of the terms used in new disciplines such as the anthropology of borders.

In the second section of the course students will get to know examples of frontier in history. By reading additional material they can make presentations on these themes. For instance they can introduce some kind of frontier case in history (any they wish) and define the difference between “frontier” and “boundary” to analyze the different meaning of these terms.

In the third section students will explore the influence of frontier movement in such aspects as political, social, economical, cultural, etc. influence of colonization on native populations. The relationship between central power and settlers will also be explored. The main question posed will be the meaning of the frontier to the center. Comparison of two variants of colonization – American and Siberian – will allow us to answer this question.

In the forth section the Frontier Concept will be viewed from a metaphorical point of view. Scholars often exploit the “international” content of Frontier Theory of F.J. Turner. The doctrine of determined influence factor of frontier on the formation of values of American state, offered at the end of the XX-th century by F.D. Turner, exercised great influence on the formulation of “grand strategy” of the USA in the 20th century and policy of the United States in Europe after the Second World War. In this period the USA carried out the program of spreading of the principles of American democracy all over the world. American ideological traditions and principles of the foreign policy exercised important influence on processes of European integration and evolution of political systems in a number of European countries.
Course Objectives

1. To understand the role of Frontier Theory in the Humanities;
2. To differentiate Frontier cases/examples of the Frontier in history;
3. To reveal the essence of social, political, cultural and other meaning of “the Frontier”;
4. To bring forward the problem of interconnection of “the Frontier” and International problems.

This specific course is addressed to the students of the Department of Modern, Contemporary History and International Relations and to students who graduated at International Relations Division, History Faculty.

Course Mechanics, Requirements, and Policies

Class meetings

This course will be conducted as a seminar. Such a format will utilize the comparative method as a basis. Lectures follow discussions. Discussion will be structured around specific readings and research questions on each theme. The task of the class will be to compare different approaches in Russian, European and American historiography to Frontier thematics. Students are expected to prepare for, attend and participate in each class session. Four times during the semester students should be asked to write a 5-6 page essay on the question among four main parts of the specific course. Grade system will be based on
1) clarity of organization and thought;
2) understanding and citation of course readings;
3) analytical thinking beyond mere description and summarization.
In the exceptional case if student have a medically valid reason he/she would be asked to take medical withdrawal, and after it student pass a special course test.

How the final grade will be determined

Class preparation, attendance, and homework assignments 40%
Essays (4*15)60%

Office Hours

Each student will be required to attend an office hour in the first two weeks of classes to discuss background, interests, goals of the course, etc. Students may also be asked to attend office hours at other points in the semester to discuss research papers and other aspects of the course. Students are encouraged to come to office hours during the semester and to discuss ideas and work in progress either individually or as a small group.

Syllabus:
Week 1-4 Concepts:
Section I. Vocabulary – differences between “frontier”, “border”, “boundary”, and “borderland,” etc.
Discussion – what are the main/universal criteria of terminology?

Required literature:
Section II: Approaches in historiography to the problem of terminology:

Discussion:
- Why the term “periphery” not “frontier” was used in Russian historiography before revolution?
- Why the term “frontier” was unpopular in the Russian Empire and Soviet periods?
- Why is the term “frontier” popular in contemporary Russian historiography?

Required literature:
3. Frontiers of the Future. Lectures delivered under the auspices of the committee on international relations on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California 1940. Berkeley and Los Angeles, university of California press, 1941.
7. Андреевич В.К. Исторический очерк Сибири. Т.3. Томск, 1887.
9. Дамешек И.Ю. Сибирь в системе имперского регионализма (компаративное исследование окраинной политики России в первой половине XIX в.). Иркутск, 2002.
10. Завалишин И. Описание Западной Сибири. В 3-х т. М., 1862–1865.
11. Замятин Н.Ю. Зона освоения (фронт) и ее образ в американской и русской культурах. // Общественные науки и современность. 1998. № 5.
12. Мирзоев В.Г. Присоединение и освоение Сибири в исторической литературе XVII в. М., 1960.
15. Фронтир в истории Сибири и Северной Америки в XVII–XX вв.: общее и особенное. Новосибирск, 2002.
16. Ядринцев Н.М. Сибирь как колония. СПб., 1882.
Section III. Introduction of different types of Frontiers: Ancient Rome (Hadrian’s Wall), China (The Great Wall), Britain/Scotland Frontier, Spain/France case, Siberian and Far East Colonization, colonization of American West and etc.

Required literature:

Section IV. Introduction of different concepts of the frontier. The emergence of J.F. Turner Frontier Theory, preconditions of its emergence.

Required literature:
7. Пешапсь М.Я. Опыт использования идей фронта в гуманитарных исследованиях ученых Западной Сибири. // Американские исследования в Сибири. Вып. 8. Томск, 2005.

Different meanings of “Frontier”-
Geographical meaning:
- Frontier as an open territory space, end of civilization, empty area;
- Frontier as a meeting of civilization and barbarians;
- Frontier as an attempt to create regional boundaries.
Symbolic meaning:
- Frontier as a zone of interaction, dynamic development, trade exchange;
- Frontier as a political strategy (Ancient Rome and Hadrian’s Wall).

Required literature:

Weeks 5-7 The People of the Frontier:
Discussion: Comparison of American and Siberian variants of colonization – what are the criteria of comparison and why comparison is useful?

Settlers: Who went where and why?
Siberian and Far East Colonization – Is the escape from central power a special mentality of settlers?
The Colonization of the American West – Is this a search for better life conditions or birth of American Civilization?
Natives: How did they live before contact with settlers, how were they perceived?
Russian and American Frontiers – voluntary assimilation or force expansion?

Discussion: Specific mentality of frontier settlers – myth or reality?
**Required literature:**


**Week 8-9** Different aspects of the Frontier: political, social, economical, cultural and etc. influence of the Frontier.

**Discussion:** Effect on society: what a frontier means to the center. Benefits and loss for Central Power in relation to Russian Empire – evaluations of before revolution, soviet and post soviet historiography. Dilemma – more benefits or loss (financial, political, international aspects) The American Frontier’s influence on the formation of the American political system and system of civil rights.

**Required literature:**

10. Дамешек И.Ю. Сибирь в системе имперского регионализма (компаративное исследование окраинной политики России в первой половине XIX в.). Иркутск, 2002.

**Weeks 10-12. Resonance:**

**Section I.** Constant movement; The continual appeal; The enduring mythology of the frontiers. What is “the Frontier” today? Historiographic approaches.

**Required literature:**
4. Дамешек И.Ю. Сибирь в системе имперского регионализма (компаративное исследование окраинной политики России в первой половине XIX в.). Иркутск, 2002.

**Section II.** Contemporary directions of Study and Application of the Frontier Theory. Its essence and Expression are in the Current Development of the International Relations. Multiculturalism and Identity Problems (European Union as an example) are in the framework of Turner Concept. Migrations Problems and Identity Phenomenon are in the Russian Federation.


The purpose of this part is to explore of phenomenon of borderland and cross-border relationship as factors of formation of cultural identity.

Tasks are follows:
1. Study of phenomenon of borderland and factors of its appearance, forming and development
   - Learning of results of researching of borderland phenomenon by scholars of the USA and Europe;
   - Constructing the pattern of European borderland in circumstances of ‘cold war’;
   - Revealing the peculiarities of the process of postwar movement of American “frontier” from traditional methods of political expansion.
- Consideration of the process of European economical and military-political integration as attempts of Europeans to overcome the situation of borderland of “cold war”.

**Discussion:**

1. European heritage of Colonialism and the European Union. The frontier versus imperialism – is there a difference?
2. Frontier and Imperialism – valuations in the Russian and Western historiography.
3. Cold War is as a new filling with Frontier Theory (W. Wilson Doctrine and League of Nations, Truman Doctrine and United Nations, NATO/USSR and East and Central Europe, Council of Mutual Assistance and Organization of Warsaw Pact?

**Required literature:**