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A LETTER from THE CHAIR

While great history books tend to be written by individuals, it takes a community to produce a great history department. The Winter Newsletter confirms both observations. Among the most remarkable indicators of individual achievement during the past year are prestigious book prizes for Yuri Slezkine’s *House of Government: A Saga of the Russian Revolution* (Princeton University Press, 2017) and Peter Sahlins’ *1668: The Year of the Animal in France* (MIT Press, 2017). Reflecting on these honors is bittersweet. They confirm what we already know about the brilliance of these two colleagues but they also remind us of the sad news that both men have announced their retirements at the end of the current academic year. While some have been known to hang on too long and retire too late, Peter and Yuri provide a different approach, leaving academia at the very peak of their powers. This will doubtless shape how fondly we will remember them and how much we will miss them.

Other notable accolades earned this year include the American Historical Society’s (AHA) Award for Scholarly Distinction to Senior Historians for Lifetime Achievement awarded to Professor Emeritus Martin Jay and the Frank S. and Elizabeth D. Brewer Prize from the American Society for Church History awarded to Ronit Stahl for her book *Enlisting Faith: How the Military Chaplaincy Shaped Religion and State in Modern America* (Harvard University Press, 2017). Cal’s branch of the California History-Social Science Project shared credit for the Beveridge Family Teaching Prize, K-12, also awarded by the AHA.


The health of our department is reflected in other ways. Under the leadership of Erin Leigh Inama, Sarah Stoller and James Vernon, the Department has spearheaded important initiatives in career development and diversity for graduate students. Together with a Career Development Task Force (made up of Professors Chowning, Carson, Brilliant, Delay and Schneider) this group has worked to explore and help provide access to opportunities for recent History PhDs within and outside the academy.

The vigor of the department is also evident in the quality and diversity of guests brought in to present their work. Especially notable this past semester was a colloquium featuring Catherine Ceniza Choy from the UC Berkeley Department of Ethnic Studies and a talk by the early modern Japan historian, Amy Stanley, of Northwestern University entitled “Rewriting History in the Age of #MeToo.” Professor Stanley also led a lively workshop with students and faculty and sat for an interview with Berkeley News.

Combined with the many activities and achievements of our one-hundred and sixty graduate students, the recent developments described in this Newsletter confirm that the Cal History Department is, above all else, a collective endeavor.

- Peter Zinoman, Department Chair
MEET THE NEW FACULTY

ETHAN KATZ, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND JEWISH STUDIES

Ethan Katz earned his PhD from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 2009 and is a specialist in the history of Jews in the Francophone world. Ethan's first book, The Burdens of Brotherhood: Jews and Muslims from North Africa to France (Harvard University Press, 2015) is a history of social relations between Jews and Muslims in France, with emphasis on the encounter between Jewish and Muslim immigrants from North Africa and their descendants. The book was awarded four separate prizes.

In 2015, Ethan co-edited Secularism in Question: Jews and Judaism in Modern Times. It is the first study of its kind to bring together the “secularism debate” and Jewish studies. More recently, Ethan co-edited Colonialism and the Jews. A virtually untouched topic, the book is a comparative study of the history of Jews in various colonial settings. Ethan is currently at work on Freeing the Empire: The Jewish Uprising That Helped the Allies Win the War. It tells the story of an uprising that took place in Algiers from 1940 to 1943 that proved vital to the success of the Allied Invasion of North Africa. One of the many contributions the book promises to make is to focus on the little-studied history of the Holocaust in North Africa.

RONIT STAHL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Ronit Stahl is a historian of the modern United States. Her scholarship explores the fraught, complex, and dynamic place of religion in the American public square. A PhD graduate of the University of Michigan, Ronit has held several prestigious postdoctoral fellowships, including at the University of Pennsylvania’s Perelman School of Medicine. She is the author of a spectacular first book, Enlisting Faith: How the Military Chaplaincy Shaped Religion and State in Modern America, which Harvard University Press published to stellar reviews in 2017.

Having mastered one American institution—the U.S. military—Ronit has turned her attention to the healthcare industrial complex. She is at work on a new book project that will explore the origins of “religious conscience” exceptions in American medicine. This project promises to illuminate fundamental tensions between equality and choice in American life, tensions that have become only more acute in recent years. As with her first book, the contemporary resonance and urgency of Ronit’s ongoing agenda ought to be self-evident. Appropriately, she joins the Berkeley faculty after an interdisciplinary search in Religious Diversity led by the Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society (HIFIS). While her teaching will locate wholly within the History Department, Ronit will connect the department to a broader, interdisciplinary community of scholars working on religion in modern societies. Her arrival enriches the U.S. field, the History Department, and UC Berkeley. She is pursuing a dynamic research agenda, but she also, and perhaps more unusually, brings deep historical learning to bear upon some of the most challenging, controversial, and consequential dilemmas of our own times.
MARGARET LAVINIA ANDERSON hopes she has driven the last nail in the coffin of Imperial Germany’s “special path” (read: pathological exceptionalism) with an article comparing German political institutions and practices with those of England, France, and the United States in the period c. 1860-1914. Entitled “Ein Demokratie Defizit? Das Deutsche Kaiserreich in Vergleichender Perspektive,” it was published in Geschichte und Gesellschaft 44, Heft 3 (September 2018): 367-418. She also appeared for the first time in the Slavic Review, with a review of a study of the first Prussia consul to Syria 1849-64. This past fall she toured the French battlefields of World War I and their accompanying military cemeteries with her husband, Jim Sheehan, and a couple of dozen alumni from Stanford and other institutions. A surprisingly poignant experience for one who thought she had put that war behind her. Next spring I.B. Tauris is bringing out The End of the Ottomans: The Genocide of the Armenians and the Politics of Turkish Nationalism, which Anderson co-edited with Hans-Lukas Kieser.

Thanks to funding from various sources, including the History Department, DILIANA ANGELOVA spent part of the summer learning two methods of computational photography at the Cultural Heritage Imaging Center in San Francisco. She learned to create 3-D virtual models of artworks and reflectance transformation images—digital products that allow one to examine artworks at a great degree of magnification and from a variety of angles. Diliana put her acquired skills into practice with the help of a grant from the Mellon Foundation. In October and November, she traveled to museums in Croatia and Italy where she photographed several Byzantine boxes made of carved ivory. Pending various contingencies, Diliana plans to make her models available to other researchers. The computational photography project is part of a larger study on the history of love. Her first publication on that subject appeared in February 2018.

THOMAS A. BRADY has enjoyed quite a number of recent visits from students and colleagues. “It is a great pleasure to have friends discuss their teaching and current research projects,” he says. “Some have books recently published, some have new online courses, and some have received teaching awards. Others have retired! We are so pleased to see the continued enthusiasm for being historians in this day and age. Our profession lives on with new twists and turns and I (with members of the Cal History Department) send hearty congratulations and high admiration to all of you!”


In March 2018, SUSANNA ELM hosted an international conference on The Late Wild Augustine at UC Berkeley, with the help and support of graduate student Chris Blunda and History Department staff. The proceedings, edited by Chris and Susanna, will be published by Brill-Schoeningh. After the conference, Susanna spent a week at the University of Pennsylvania as the Hyde Lecturer at the invitation of the Ancient Historians and the Department of Classical Studies. During her stay, which included seminars and a public lecture, she met with each of the department’s graduate students individually, affording her an opportunity to walk around campus—until a snowstorm later that week made walking impractical. From May to the end of July, Su-
sanna was a visiting professor at the University of Tübingen at the Sonderforschungsbereich Bedrohte Ordnung, at the invitation of Professors Irmgard Männlein-Robert and Volker Drecoll. There she gave several public lectures and taught two seminars, mostly on the topic of her current interest, New Romans. Among those new Romans were, for example, Eutropius, the consul of the year 399 CE, who was also a eunuch — a man about whom Susanna also spoke about at the Ancient History and Mediterranean Archaeology (AHMA) 50th Anniversary conference, organized by EMILY MACKIL and CARLOS NOREÑA, dedicated to the theme of revolutions. Susanna’s edited volume, The Many Faces of Antioch: Intellectual Exchange and Religious Diversity, was published by Mohr Siebeck in September.

In his serene and (largely) untroubled retirement, ERICH GRUEN still managed to drag himself out of his easy chair to deliver papers at conferences in Vienna and Milan, and at UC San Diego, UC Davis, and Washington University. Several articles also finally saw the light of day, on “Hellenistic Patronage and the non-Greek World,” “The Legitimacy of Caesar’s Wars,” “Polybius and Ethnicity,” and “Diaspora and the ‘Assimilated’Jew.” None of these will attract large readerships. Two others, commissioned by journals and lighter reading, were career retrospectives: one on how Gruen accounts for his interest in Greek and Roman history and the other on how he wandered into the field of Jewish studies. Requests for retrospectives would seem to signal the twilight of a career. In this case, not quite. See above.

As his two recent contributions to the series of “Very Short Introductions” published by Oxford University Press testify, JOHN HEILBRON continues to show short spurts of life. These booklets introduce hoped-for readers to The History of Physics (2018), now inexpensively available in Turkish, and to the multi-cultured Danish founder of the quantum theory of the atom, Niels Bohr (in press). Heilbron has just finished a longer work decoding a neglected painting with a puzzling reference to Galileo made during the English Civil War. In ignorance of this trespass into art history, the UC Berkeley Emeriti Association named John its Emeritus of the Year for 2018.

CARLA HESSE will return to her full-time faculty position next summer, having served in senior administrative roles within the College of Letters and Science (L&S) for a decade. A talented and versatile leader with a fervent belief in the power of a liberal arts education, Carla has served as executive dean of L&S since 2014 and as dean of its Division of Social Sciences since 2009. Public Affairs’ announcement to the Berkeley community is available here.

DAVID A. HOLLINGER is spending much of the 2018-19 academic year participating in a series of forums discussing his most recent book, Protestants Abroad: How Missionaries Tried to Change the World but Changed the United States (Princeton University Press, 2017). These forums include sessions at the annual meetings of the American Academy of Religion, the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations, and the American Church History Society, and a number of campus-based events, including at Stanford, Notre Dame, Columbia, and the University of Washington. David has also recently published two articles in the journal Modern Intellectual History: “The Global South, Christianity, and Secularization: Insider and Outsider Perspectives,” and “Charles Capper, Romantic America, and Intellectual History.”
The highpoint of MARTIN JAY’s year was a dog-sledding trip with his wife in Swedish Lapland above the Arctic Circle, “demonstrating that when you retire, you indeed go to the dogs.” Other trips took Martin, among other places, to Kyoto for a conference on the Japanese translation of Downcast Eyes; Granada, Spain for a public interview about his career in the ongoing series “El Intelectual y su Memoria;” Bard College for an honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters; Cambridge, England for a keynote at a conference on intellectual history; and Queen Mary University, London, for a symposium on his work. Among Martin’s publications were “Timbremelancholy: Walter Benjamin and the Fate of Philately,” Salmagundi, 194 (Spring, 2017); “Against Rigor: Hans Blumenberg on Freud and Arendt, New German Critique, 132 (November, 2017); “Downcast Eyes: Introduction and Conclusion,” catalog for If Seeing is Believing, Fullersta Gård Museum (Huddinge, Sweden, 2017); “Max Horkheimer and The Family of Man,” in The Family of Man Revisited: Photography in a Global Age, eds. Gerd Hurm, Anke Reitz and Shamoon Zamir (London, 2018); “Hey! What’s the Big Idea? Ruminations on the Question of Scale in Intellectual History,” New Literary History, 48, 4 (August, 2017); “The History of Alienation,” Aeon, March 14, 2018; “Chromophilia: Der Blaue Reiter, Walter Benjamin and the Emancipation of Color,” Positions, 26,
(February, 2018); “Fidelity to the Event? Lukács’ History and Class Consciousness and the Russian Revolution,” *Studies in East European Thought*, 3.4 (November, 2018); and “Irony and Dialectics: One-Dimensional Man and 1968,” *Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Politicas y Sociales*, LXIII, 234 (September-December, 2018). *Permanent Exiles* was translated into Spanish by El Cuenco de Plata in Buenos Aires. A collection of his recent essays on Critical Theory will be published next year by Verso under the title *Splinters in Your Eyes: Frankfurt School Provocations*. In addition to the Granada interview (which may be viewed on YouTube), Martin was a featured guest on “Interventions: The Intellectual History Podcast” in Cambridge, England.

**STEPHANIE JONES-ROGERS’** new book, *They Were Her Property: White Women as Slave Owners in the American South*, will be published in February 2019 by Yale University Press. In May 2018, Stephanie won the College of Letters & Science Distinguished Teaching Award for the 2016-2017 academic year. Each year, the Division of Social Sciences recognizes faculty who are outstanding for their excellence in graduate and undergraduate classroom teaching.

**GEOFFREY KOZIOL’**s new book, *The Peace of God*, came out this year (ARC Humanities Press). Writing it left open a range of unexamined questions about the history of legislating in medieval Europe, which he has been developing into a slew of papers at various conferences in the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada. Geoff has a number of articles being published; topics include early Christian legislation for the *Brill Encyclopedia of Early Christianity*; medieval European ideas of peace for *A Cultural History of Peace* (Bloomsbury); and changing views of history as the Carolingian Empire fell apart, for *Using and Not Using the Past after the Carolingian Empire* (Routledge). He is also supposed to be writing an 8000-word article on medieval Christianity in western Europe for an Oxford volume: “It sounded like a fun challenge when I agreed to the commission; writing it has not been fun at all.” After nearly thirty years at UC Berkeley, Geoff will be teaching his first freshman-sophomore seminar, “Warfare in the Middle Ages,” in Spring 2019. In June, he will deliver a series of lectures and workshops at Jilin University. All of this work on such different topics is background research for a book he hopes to write on “The Medieval Inheritance of Western Europe” — the subject of the Jilin lectures.

**THOMAS LAQUEUR’**s *The Work of the Dead* appeared in French translation, *Le travail des morts* (Gallimard, 2018), and has had a good reception; the department store Le Bon Marché is stocking it. An essay, “Can a dog be a man’s good friend?: A conversation between
Massimo Mazzotti was invited to speak earlier this fall at the 16th Genoa Science Festival, the largest science festival in Europe. Building upon his essay “Genius to Witch” (Los Angeles Review of Books, July 2018) on the extraordinary life and scientific achievements of an eighteenth-century female prodigy child, Massimo engaged with the question of how to foster diversity and inclusion in contemporary science and technology. Earlier this year, he spent a month in Paris as an invited professor at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, where he delivered four public lectures on topics in the history of mathematics. In the last lecture, he presented the outline of his most recent research project, on the history and social implications of digital algorithms (on this topic, see Massimo’s “Algorithmic Life,” Los Angeles Review of Books, January 2017).

Thomas R. Metcalf has taken up a volunteer position at the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, CA. Metcalf hosts a “meet and greet” reception on alternate Sunday afternoons, and gives a monthly presentation called “A Second Gold Rush: Migration to California, 1940-45”. Tom says, “It’s certainly a change from lecturing on India and the Raj, but enjoyable nonetheless!”

Maureen C. Miller has been happily back in the archives researching a new project on bishops and administrative innovation in thirteenth-century Italy. Returning to a subject and city – the “bishop’s books” of Città di Castello – that had captivated her predecessor in the department, Bob Brentano, Maureen spent late May and June in this jewel of an Umbrian town following the notaries who created the earliest of the diocese’s episcopal registers in documents they redacted for other urban institutions. She also participated in conferences in Palermo, Sicily (on the city’s Norman palace) and in Aalborg, Denmark (on papal communication). On campus, Maureen and new colleague Bruce Hall planned a conference that took place in November on “Medieval Africa? Re-thinking early African history in comparative perspective,” the second Berkeley conference funded by her UC Multicampus Research Project, The Middle Ages in the Wider World (MRI 17-441233). Finally, two articles from her research...


**Caitlin Rosenthal’s** first book, *Accounting for Slavery: Masters and Management* (Harvard University Press, 2018) was selected by FiveBooks.com as one of the “Best Economics Books of 2018.” The book explores the business history of plantation slavery, laying out the case that slaveholders in the American South and Caribbean employed accounting and management techniques that are still in use by businesses today. Caitlin discussed her book on the radio program *Marketplace*; her interview with senior reporter Kimberly Adams can be heard in the segment, “The Disturbing Parallels Between Modern Accounting And The Business Of Slavery.” In addition, Caitlin was interviewed by the Harvard Business Review on “Why Management History Needs to Reckon with Slavery.” This semester, she is teaching a new lecture class called “Calculating Americans: Big Histories of Small Data,” about the history of data collection and its use (and misuse) in the U.S. from the first census in 1790 to the present. She’s also keeping busy chasing her kids, Eliza (1) and Teddy (3).

**Daniel Sargent** is spending 2018-19 on a sabbatical leave at Stanford University, where he is the William C. Bark National Fellow at the Hoover Institution. Daniel is using his time away from the classroom to develop a new book, tentatively titled *Pax Americana: The Rise and Fall of the American World Order*. This project will expand upon the Stuart L. Bernath Memorial Lecture that Sargent delivered in January 2018 to the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAHR) and later published in *Diplomatic History* (June 2018). Beyond his scholarly work, Sargent has written several pieces on current U.S. foreign policy, including for *Foreign Policy*. In November, Daniel spent ten days at the University of Toronto, where he was the Strom Visiting Professor in international history. Though he is striving to focus on his own research, Sargent remains somewhat engaged with campus affairs during 2018-19 as a member of the Strategic Initiative working group on “Democracy, Values, Governance, and Freedom of Expression.”

**Elena Schneider** published her book *The Occupation of Havana: War, Trade, and Slavery in the Atlantic World* (Omohundro Institute/UNC Press, 2018). The book explores the long history of British and North American attempts to invade and occupy the island of Cuba, culminating in their successful seizure of Havana during the Seven Years’ War. It focuses...
on the crucial role black soldiers in Cuba played defending the Spanish empire, and their struggle to defend their rights during the island’s sugar boom. Elena’s book was strengthened by several years of teaching her popular undergraduate lecture course, “Cuba in World History,” which argues that the island has played an outsized role in world history, at different moments for different reasons. She would like to thank colleagues, undergraduates, and graduate students for reading manuscript drafts, asking smart questions, and giving helpful feedback that helped her to write a better book. This spring, she is collaborating with a joint Cuban-US-British production team to help write a documentary film (in which she will also appear) on the British siege and occupation of Havana that will film in Havana.

**ETHAN SHAGAN** is delighted to announce his new book, with the revised title *The Birth of Modern Belief: Faith and Judgment from the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment*, was published on December 11, 2018 by Princeton University Press. The baby weighed in at 385 pages, and has so far been pronounced healthy by advanced critics.

**RONIT Y. STAHL**’s book, *Enlisting Faith: How the Military Chaplaincy Shaped Religion and State in Modern America* won the Frank S. and Elizabeth D. Brewer Prize for outstanding scholarship in church history by a first-time author. While settling in at Berkeley this fall, she co-wrote the historians’ amicus brief in *Jane Doe 2 v. Trump*, one of the cases challenging the transgender ban in the military. The brief, which was signed by the Organization of American Historians and other senior military and foreign policy scholars, documented the historical pattern of exclusion based on spurious claims about “readiness” and “effectiveness,” followed by inclusion and advocacy, that the previously-marginalized group is vital to readiness, effectiveness, and national security.

**JAMES VERNON** is enjoying working on an American Historical Association (AHA) program to help graduate students in the Department explore a variety of careers within and outside the academy. The AHA grant has allowed the UC Berkeley Career Diversity for Historians program to appoint a sixth-year graduate student, Sarah Stoller, as a Career Development Fellow. She is working with Erin Leigh Inama (Graduate Admissions, Recruitment, and Outreach Advisor, and Career Development Coordinator) and Vernon (as faculty Career Development Officer). As the first joint faculty, staff and student team in the department, the group is consulting with a broader faculty Career Development Taskforce (consisting of Professors MARGARET CHOWNING, CATHRYN CARSON, MARK BRILLIANT, BRIAN DELAY, and ELENA SCHNEIDER) as well as the History Graduate Association. The group recently established an Advisory Board of alumni working beyond the professoriate to advise them on their work. The program has a dedicated website and Twitter account (@history_careers), and has hosted a series of career development events this fall. The program would like to expand its alumni network of those working outside the academy, and encourages alumni to join its LinkedIn and Facebook groups with updates on their careers since graduating from the Department of History. You may also send updates via the Department of History website. All involved hope this will be the beginning of a much richer collaboration between the department and its alumni. In addition, James is working on a book about Heathrow Airport, one of his least favorite places in the world.
This has been an exciting semester for career development in the history department. We are now well underway with our work as part of a two-year Mellon funded American Historical Association initiative to better prepare PhD students for careers within and beyond the academy.

We have hosted two on-campus events this semester which have brought members of our alumni community who work in non-academic careers back to Berkeley to talk to current students about their work and career transitions. The first of these events was a September panel on teaching beyond the four-year tenure track featuring alumni who work in local public and private middle and high schools and community colleges. The second, in early December, was a roundtable discussion of the many careers of historians as writers in and outside of universities. We welcomed back alumni who work as freelance writers and writers across the business, tech, and non-profit sectors, as well as discussing writing within higher ed and opportunities for part-time work while in graduate school.

In addition to these on campus events, in November we had the wonderful opportunity to visit the campus of enterprise cloud company Box, where department alumnus Andrew Keating generously hosted us for the day. We had the chance to learn about careers in tech, hear about the company’s recruiting process, and get a sense for the day-to-day experience of another workplace.

This semester we also launched a new website devoted to career development and diversity. In addition to professional development resources for current graduate students, the website includes a blog covering our events and activities, and features guest submissions from current grad students and alumni. Please get in touch if you would like to contribute something!

We are also thrilled to have instituted a new Alumni Advisory Board. Our board members who work in careers beyond higher education are busy advising us on our programing and helping us think through our plans for the future. We are currently exploring the idea of an externship program or ‘career contact’ service that will enable students to discover career possibilities, make contacts, conduct informational interviews, and build confidence about their career prospects.

This spring will be hosting a series of lunchtime workshops on career skills ranging from informational interviewing, resume writing, and opportunities to gain technical and quantitative skills on campus, to grant writing and academic publishing.

- Sarah Stoller, AHA Career Diversity Fellow
Tens of millions of Africans and their descendants were captured, enslaved, or born into slavery over the course of four centuries of European colonization in the Americas. Of that vast population, we probably know most about the men, women, and children (close to four million of them alive in 1860) held in legal bondage in the American South in the three decades prior to the U.S. Civil War. Despite being mostly illiterate, enslaved African Americans left countless marks on the historical record— in fugitive autobiographies, post-emancipation interviews, New Deal oral histories, abolitionist reports, travelers’ observations, folktales, material artifacts, naming practices, legal proceedings, diaries and correspondence of those who commanded their labor, and advertisements placed by those who sought their recapture. In such sources, historians have discovered more about the lives of those enslaved in antebellum America than about any other mass labor force up to that point.

A big contribution to our detailed understanding of nineteenth-century chattel slavery comes from the meticulous records that plantation owners kept of the bodies, labors, and everyday lives of their valuable human commodities. Caitlin Rosenthal’s masterful and lucid new book, Accounting for Slavery: Masters and Management (Harvard University Press) turns to those meticulous records and treats them as innovative accounting strategies and landmarks in the history of American business. Plantation owners, first in the British West Indies and then more elaborately in the U.S., developed new techniques of registering output, analyzing productivity, and evaluating capital assets—well before such practices became widespread in northern factories or urban work settings.

Plantation accounting was sophisticated and innovative, Rosenthal demonstrates, not in employing new counting machines, but rather by using paper, print, and ink to standardize patterns of workplace surveillance and to codify habits and terms of calculation that in turn enabled slaveholders to better understand the value of slave labor. Using preformatted account books (which spread in the U.S during the 1840s), overseers kept daily tabs on the volume of cotton picked by each laborer, while masters assessed the depreciation of their human property.

Rosenthal is not arguing that slaveholders invented scientific management or modern asset valuation, nor is she suggesting that without those accounting techniques slavery would necessarily have been less brutal, less exploitative, or even less profitable. Still, the affinities between disciplining labor
and maintaining written records are hard to miss in Rosenthal’s account, and those affinities help explain why the early adopters of modern managerial record-keeping practices were slaveholders. “Slavery became a laboratory for the development of accounting,” she observes, “because the control drawn on paper matched the reality of the plantation more closely than that of almost any other early American business enterprise.” Comprehensive and exhaustive bookkeeping reflected (rather than enabled) extreme managerial control, which in turn was sustained by violence and anchored by political power. Thus when plantation slavery was legally abolished, managerial record-keeping became less comprehensive and less precise. Accounting practices pioneered in workplaces where employees could not simply quit proved less useful after emancipation.

But if output records, asset calculations, and depreciation schedules suited the power of the slaveholder, they could also serve purposes beyond his or her control. As Rosenthal notes in her discussion of abolitionist uses of plantation records, “the same accounts that helped absentee planters to control overseers and overseers to control slaves could also make enslaved people visible to new audiences.” For scholars and students seeking to glimpse human struggles beneath the relentless figures inscribed in preformatted ledgers, this insight seems profound.
Elena Schneider’s *The Occupation of Havana: War, Trade, and Slavery in the Atlantic World*, is one of those history books that non-experts as well as professional historians will want to read. It tells the story of the British occupation of the largest port in the Americas, Havana, in 1762, as one of the actions in the Seven Years War. This is an exciting tale of military strategy and cunning; remarkable contributions, on both sides, from enslaved peoples; imperial mistakes, successes, duplicity, and broken promises. It is well-paced, beautifully written, and in parts gripping and poignant. The first two chapters make it clear that the British had designs on Havana from the early eighteenth century, and had been not only experimenting with military assaults on Cuba but also figuring out ways to avoid Spanish restrictions on trade with one of its richest cities. Cuba fever was rampant in Britain before the siege. The middle two chapters deal with the British siege of Havana and the 11-month occupation of the city. These are fine examples of how military history can be married to social and political history to the benefit of all three approaches. The final two chapters deal with the long reverberations of the occupation for the Spanish empire and for Cuban people of color.

The book innovates not only by taking military history seriously, but also by placing the occupation within the intra-imperial rivalries of the Atlantic world rather than (as is usual in the literature) narrowly within Spanish or Spanish American history. It is also departs from most studies of the occupation by adopting a long time-frame in order to ask whether the literature had either the backstory of the occupation or its aftermath right. Finally, it treats the occupation not just as an event in imperial or economic history, but also as an event in the lives of enslaved peoples of African descent that they experienced and, at least hypothetically, shaped. Impressively and unusually, then, it pivots seamlessly between the macro and the micro.

The Occupation of Havana nests within six fields besides “just” the history of Cuba: histories of the Caribbean, the Atlantic world, imperial Britain, Spain, colonial Spanish America, and American slavery. It makes particularly significant contributions to Atlantic world historiography, by exposing the complex entanglement of the two imperial projects of Britain and Spain in the realms of both war and trade; to colonial Spanish American historiography, especially in its reassessment of both the outcomes of the occupation itself and the Bourbon reforms’ connection to the occupation; and to the historiography on slave and free Black populations in the urban Americas, not only by showing them to have been numerous and diverse, but also by revealing how warfare could open up possibilities for the agency of these populations and how statecraft could close them.
than Shagan’s *The Birth of Modern Belief: Faith and Judgment from the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment* is a history not of particular religious beliefs. It is also not a history of unbelief, of the possibility of atheism as we understand the term: the non-existence of God. There are many books on these subjects that engage these subjects but all of them take it for granted that is there is a such a thing as “belief,” an a-historical box that is filled by this or that view. On the contrary, argues Shagan. The history of the box itself is a history of epistemic regimes, accounts of what we think we can know and how we can know it.

The historical question then becomes: how do we get to the modern regime, born in the eighteenth century, that belief is essentially a subjective category, a synonym for opinion or personal judgment, based more or less on evidence. Shagan's answer takes us back to the middle ages and to the religious crisis of the Reformation but not in the ways in which many people think. Luther’s famous claim “here I stand I can do no other,” was not a claim for believing as one chose but was instead part of a far more revolutionary proposition: the claim that most people did not actually believe at all. Belief for Protestants became hard.

The medieval idea that everyone—at least everyone within Christian Europe—believed because belief was imprinted on the soul at baptism or in some other inclusive way generally available collapsed. Belief was available those given faith according to Luther so very few people were really believed. Belief for Catholics became hard as well. It meant submission to authority: personal religious experiences—Teresa of Avila’s claim to know god directly through visions—had to square what the Church held. For both sides belief became a category of exclusion. Atheism, a new sixteenth century term, meant not disbelief in God but the wrong epistemology, a wrong way of thinking about how we might know Him or how He is manifest in His works.

By the eighteenth century the burden of belief had become unbearable. Shagan’s second revolution—the one that’s gives us our modern view—came with the Enlightenment position that beliefs are propositional, testable like all knowledge claims. Specifically religious ideas are open to argument in the same was as other ideas; one weighs the evidence. Belief is on the way of becoming a synonym for opinion. Authority, especially that of the Church of Rome, the great bugbear of the philosophes, became not the guarantor of belief but the enemy of the subjective freedom to believe what we want.

Shagan’s book speaks not only the past but also the present moment when expert authority seems to have lost its hold and alternative facts—your opinion—are in the ascendant. It is a testimony not only to his learning and originality but to the scholarly community that is this department and of Berkeley more generally. It is dedicated to a colleague: “This would have been a very different book, and a far better one,” he says, “if [Jonathan Sheehan] had written it with me, but nonetheless it is much better for his influence. I dedicate this book to him with profound gratitude.”
Donors play a critical role in the ways we are able to sustain and enhance the teaching and research mission of the department. Friends of Cal funds allow the department to direct funding to students in any field of study, so that the money can be used where it is most needed. This unrestricted funding allows us to enhance our multi-year funding package so that we can continue to focus on maintaining the quality that is defined by a Berkeley degree.

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- Prizes for best dissertation and thesis
- Equipment for graduate computer lab
- Work-study positions for instructional support
- Graduate student space coordinator position

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**SAVE THE DATES**

**AHA Annual Meeting - Berkeley History Reception**
January 5, 2019 | 5:30–7:30pm
Hilton Chicago, Conference Room 4M
720 S. Michigan Ave. | Chicago, IL

**History Graduate Association (HGA) Graduate Symposium**
January 24, 2019 | Time TBD
3335 Dwinelle Hall

**History Homecoming**
February 6, 2019 | 6:30–9:30pm
UC Berkeley Alumni House

**History Commencement**
May 21, 2019 | 9:30am
Zellerbach Hall
(Reception to follow in Ishi Courtyard, Dwinelle Hall)