



Universidad
de Alcalá

American Natural Heritage and Environmentalism: History, Policy, Science, Thought and Culture

Máster Universitario en Estudios
Norteamericanos

Universidad de Alcalá

Curso Académico 2021/2022

GUÍA DOCENTE

Nombre de la asignatura:	American Natural Heritage and Environmentalism: History, Policy, Science, Thought and Culture
Código:	202339
Titulación en la que se imparte:	Master en Estudios Norteamericanos
Departamento y Área de Conocimiento:	Instituto de Investigación en Estudios Norteamericanos "Benjamin Franklin"
Carácter:	Optativa
Créditos ECTS:	6
Curso y cuatrimestre:	Segundo cuatrimestre
Profesorado	Enrique Alonso García
Horario de Tutoría:	By prior appointment
Idioma en el que se imparte:	English

1. PRESENTACIÓN

This course focuses on environmental history and actual cases and the second centered on cultural attitudes and representations. **It covers three different issue-areas.**

The first area begins with a more classic methodology, introducing the students to US Environmental History, i.e., what has been the role of the territory (space) and nature from its geological origins and its existing megafauna when the first Americans arrived circa 14.000 years ago until today. It is subdivided in **five sections** each of them around a case study of the series of the US Center for the Humanities and of the institute itself (Friends of Thoreau Program): **a)** Native American cultures and their link to nature science and religion, and their original and current distribution the U.S. territory; **b)** the different ways in which the main European colonial cultures envisioned North American nature (Spanish, French and English, with additional excursus on other cultures such a Scottish/Welsh, Dutch, and the several pacifist religious groups, mainly in PA); **c)** the cycles in U.S. history on the perception of what space meant from the birth of the US until the 1870s and the use the citizens/settlers made of it (e.g. the meaning in the American collective psyche of the Lewis & Clark, mountain men, and Prince William & Bodmer expeditions west of the Mississippi, while the use of the Eastern territories continued: the cotton belt, Appalachians, and distribution of the different landscape and sense of place cultures in the East the "paradise" approach of American vs. European geology and biology scientists, the Erie Canal, and the impact of the Civil War on American landscapes; homesteading of the west, and gold-rushes, as an addition to the "Manifest Destiny" policies of the successive US federal administrations, plus its singularities in the different areas: Mormon Utah, Great Plains, Great Basin, the two Plateaus, the South West desserts and California; **d)** the shock of the symbolic species extinctions and of the paradise in the 1870s (Great Auk, passenger pigeons, buffalo..) and the consolidation of the environmental culture and reinvention of nature in Western thought (the New England traditionalists -Emerson, Thoreau-, National Parks as "An

American Idea", the "Forever Wild" clause for the Adirondacks in the NY State Constitution, and its main historical figures: : Audobon, Marsh, Ebenezer Simmons; the new vision for the west of Wesley Powell, Roosevelt, Aldo Leopold, John Muir..; **e**) the cycles of balance and counterbalance through the economic raise of the U.S. to the first economy of the world until the reaction of the so-called "environmental decade" -1970-1980- which set the current institutional framework of environmental policies for the rest of the world, and its aftermath).

The second area of knowledge that is covered, shorter in time and also following mainly traditional methods of pre-reading, lectures and discussions, focuses on the acquisition knowledge/skills to identify the basic features of the different North American land and marine ecoregions, based on the relatively recent work of the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation. From the identification of landscapes and animals unique to North America, to the different "sense of place" cultures that they entail within the framework of U.S. national identity.

The third area focuses on more specific disciplines and how they interact within the US and as part of US international policies: environmental ethics, nature literature (non-fiction and fiction), U.S. approach to environmental law and policy, including their interaction with the third sector (land stewardship, environmental and nature protection powerful NGOs - The Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation, NRDC...) and other more or less institutionalized interactions: environmental justice, groundswell activism, ecofeminism, ecocriticism..., and their respective role in American nature and environmental thought as tangible and intangible cultural heritage

While the **first and second areas** use as prevalent methodology the more classic lecture and additional selective pre-readings of texts, or other audiovisual materials -i.e. mostly documentaries-, they also slowly introduce students into a typical American methodology: Case Studies. They are clustered around topics or issue areas, so that students get used to creatively becoming immersed in a minimum of in-depth research in each of the sections: environmental history and US bioregions and biodiversity.

The third area is almost 100% based mainly -but not only- on the Case Studies Series that are listed later in the bibliography and they can be downloaded from:

<https://www.institutofranklin.net/en/research/united-states-area/environment/friends-thoreau/>
or from

<https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/nattrans.htm>

The purpose if this strategy is to ensure that students are fully familiarized with the empirical method of learning implicit in the use of case studies, enabling them to identify issues, topics, questions ... in need of farther research, and how to identify and refine its goals, its planning alternatives and the choice of the most adequate methodologies.

Once their exposure to the first two areas is completed, with the adequate weight in each of them to exposure of case studies analysis, and the students are used and trained on the case study approach, they proceed, once the course gets into the third area, with more freedom on their own choices of topics for research, always supervised so that they receive help, when requested, when they intuitively perceive that they might be following paths leading to distraction or divergence from the original goals. The main focus of this part lies on ensuring they learn how to move from curiosity and anecdotal knowledge to serious high quality research.

Prerrequisitos y Recomendaciones (si es pertinente)

As the course will be taught in English and readings will also be in English, a minimum of a B2 level of English is recommended

2. COMPETENCIAS

Competencias genéricas:

1. Understanding and getting familiarized with some of the basic US methodologies for knowledge acquisition: Case studies and observation.
2. Carrying out bibliographic and other sources research and becoming acquainted with creative research methodologies.
3. Reading, writing and speaking within the different disciplines that contribute to natural heritage, using appropriate range of vocabulary and academic conventions; practice oral presentations.
4. Analyzing and understanding complex problems from a multidisciplinary point of view, including a respect for alternative positions.
5. Evaluating the additional value embedded in collaborative team-work with their own colleagues.

Competencias específicas:

1. Understanding the different role and contribution that hard and life sciences, technologies, social sciences, as well as the humanities and the arts have as an element of environmental policy design and implementation as well as in the conformation of cultural heritage.
2. Understanding how the philosophical, ethical, social and literary movements related to environmental concerns and public awareness influence both policy decisions and cultural attitudes with regards to nature and the environment.
3. Becoming acquainted with the subtle differences that living and working in different regions of the US imply vs. visions of "all Americans" stereotypes.
4. The course also offers an opportunity to publish book reviews or notes/commentaries in high ranked journals for the student who may opt for more in-depth additional work, as a first step in their academic or professional careers.

3. CONTENIDOS

Bloques de contenido (se pueden especificar los temas si se considera necesario)	Total de clases, créditos u horas
I. US Environmental History	• 4 classes (12 hours)
II. US land and marine ecoregions	• 3 classes (9 hours)
III. Case Studies on US environmental history and bioregions (addtl.), nature conservation and environmental policy, ethics, literature, animal studies, biodiversity, green infrastructure and landscapes.	• 5 classes (15 hours)
IV. Research presentations and discussion.	• 2 classes (6 hours)

Cronograma (Optativo)

Semana / Sesión	Contenido
01 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the program and methodologies. Intro to US environmental history. First Americans and their legacy in Native Americans. Spanish, French and British colonialism and their view of the American “paradise”.
02 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US environmental history. From the Lewis & Clark expedition to the end of the 19th century. Thoreau, Leopold, Muir, US National Parks
03 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US environmental History. From the turn of the 20th Century to current environmentalism.
04 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to research on US nature conservation and environmentalism: Case Study on US Environmental History: “Whaling in New England during the 19th century”
05 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North American bioregions: U.S. Green Infrastructure. Ecological Terrestrial Regions of North America: Towards a Common Perspective & Marine Ecoregions of North America.
06 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to research on US nature conservation and environmentalism: Case Study on US bioregions: “The Meaning of Salmon in the North West: A Historical, Scientific, and Sociological Case Study.” "Landscape Protection in Vermont" "The Sea Otter Recovery project"
07 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Studies on environmental institutions & policy: Choice of Case studies: Pollution in the Everglades National Park, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals in the U.S., Community Supported Agriculture, Boston Harbor Project, Oil spill prevention in California.
08 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Studies on environmental institutions & policy (Continued): Choice of Case studies: Pollution in the Everglades National Park, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals in the U.S., Community Supported Agriculture, Boston Harbor Project, Oil spill prevention in California. Land Cases (Nature Transformed).
09 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies on Native Americans and Nature: Native Americans and Natural Resources: the Black Mesa controversy; "In light of Reverence" Cases. Native Americans and the Land (Nature Transformed) Native Americans Identity and Horse Culture.
10 ^a	<p>Ecocriticism & Nature Writing: Choice: Case study on Adirondack Writing and the Wilderness Aesthetic; Case study on the Mexican Wolf; Case Study on the Red Wolf, Case Study on the California Condor; Case Study on the Puerto Rican Parrot; Case Study on the Whooping Crane; Fishermen Tales (Greenlaw); Wilderness and American Identity (Nature Transformed)</p>
11 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Studies on environmental justice: Case study: Hispanic Illegal Immigrants in Elkhorn Slough; The NIMBY effect and the middle class reaction to environmental infrastructures: Case study on: Cape Cod Offshore Wind Park; Brownfields in African American urban environments. Environmental Justice

	(Nature Transformed)
12 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Ethics: Case studies: the Vivisection controversy in the U.S.; Introduction to the Animal Rights Movement in the U.S.
13 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary role of arts in environmental awareness: Case Study on painting: contribution of contemporary Haida and Ledger painting to Native American "Horse Culture" and environmental culture; Case Study on Film contributions: choice between Civil Action and Erin Brockovich.
14 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation and discussion of research results by the students.

4. METODOLOGÍAS DE ENSEÑANZA-APRENDIZAJE.-ACTIVIDADES FORMATIVAS

4.1. Distribución de créditos (especificar en horas)

Número de horas presenciales: 42 + 3	12 hours lectures; 30 participative seminars 3 hours tutorials for projects.
Número de horas del trabajo propio del estudiante: 105	Team work in multidisciplinary settings, reading texts, nature writing journal, film viewing, research and writing of paper.
Total horas	150 hours

4.2. Estrategias metodológicas, materiales y recursos didácticos

For the first issue-area of the course, Environmental History, there will be some pre-reading as a brief introduction to the course (see Bibliography; the main work; approximately 30 pages). The rest will be mainly ppt presentations and also support by home work on some videos (such as Land of the Eagle: A Natural History of North America, National Geographic Lewis & Clark Expedition; videos on US National Parks; and New Bedford Whaling Museum "A Whaling Voyage" for the Case Study, all of them currently under open access policies) and exhibits (such as Harvard Forest Fisher Museum's main exhibit -dioramas- "230 years of landscape change in central New England"), active discussion of the US environmental history topics, having the professor ask questions and stimulate discussion. The first exposure to the case study methodology will be done by allocating research topics to the students all around the Case Study on Historical Whaling in New England.

The second one will be based on the one hand on the reading of the two already cited documents produced by the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation and on the booklet on the U.S. Green Infrastructure produced by ESRI, in all of which the research team of Friends of Thoreau program of the Institute has been involved through the years since it was founded. A comprehensive slide show with landscapes and animal/vegetation of the different U.S. bioregions should familiarize the students with the different U.S. ecoregions.

The third one will be entirely based on the students choices of different case studies preceded with a short but in depth introduction to the issue-areas covered and its main primary sources (policy, ethics, biodiversity...etc). After the first two areas are covered with an introduction to research topics with some in-class team work, the students will choose among the case studies issues of interest to their own background and will prepare a presentation on their chosen topic. This will not require extensive reading, rather mindfulness and comprehension on how the research “discovery process” should be addressed. Students will also be required to do some additional research on topics not covered in class and submit an assignment. Arts and films adopt a different strategy of visualizing specific exhibits nowadays offered in open access.

Given the importance of active discussion in both parts of the course, **attendance to both in-class and remote tech sessions is compulsory.**

Expert guest speakers will be invited as an introduction to some sessions.

5. EVALUACIÓN: Procedimientos, criterios de evaluación y de calificación¹

Assessment of the course will be based on the acquisition of the competences mentioned at the beginning of the program such as the ability to apply the different research strategies used in class (bibliographic, case studies, observation, presentation, etc), and the ability to understand and discuss the different environmental issues effectively and appropriately from multiple perspectives. Likewise the course will assess the overall acquisition of knowledge of US environmental history, the understanding of the role of different disciplines (sciences, technologies and humanities) in the shaping of cultural attitudes and identities and how these affect policies, and the ability to engage meaningfully in environmental issues.

The acquisition of the above mentioned competences will assessed by virtue of class attendance and meaningful participation in class discussions, demonstration that texts have been read/viewed, team work on case studies, oral presentations in class and the submission of all written assignments.

Meaningful class participation in discussions (including teamwork):	40%
Oral presentations of research topics:	40%
Additional short written assignments (preps for presentations):	20%

Those who, due to special and exceptional reasons duly certified cannot come to class and request permission to take a final exam, will be assessed by doing all the written assignments, a number of written summaries and comments based on the readings (instead of the oral presentations) as well as an additional written case study. For detailed instructions, students should contact the professor early on in the course and, if possible, see the professor in a tutorial. Remote work will be part of the course in any case, since visualization of videos or other open access material might require it. Advanced notice will be given if the use of the UAH Blackboard or other digital alternative, available to ALL registered students, needs to be used. A special additional certification for the impossibility of attending scheduled sessions will be needed. The criteria for this exam option will be as follows, consisting mainly in accompanying the presentation necessarily with a ppt that shall include full comments to each of its slides:

Written summaries and comments on mandatory readings and visualization of video resources:	40%
Written analysis of case study:	30%

Common written assignments:

30%

All written assignments and ppt slides can be confronted for academic authenticity through SafeAssign. and/or Turnitin, in particular if the topic of the master thesis (Trabajo de Fin de Master) is about any of the topics or issue-areas addressed in this course.

6. BIBLIOGRAFÍA

Bibliografía Básica

First Issue -area:

Enrique Alonso García & Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche, Cap 1.- Historia ambiental de los Estados Unidos: de los orígenes al final de la guerra civil; cap. 2.- Historia ambiental de los Estados Unidos (ii) de finales del siglo XIX a la actualidad.

Ted Steinberg, *Down to Earth: Nature's Role in American History* (Oxford University Press, 2002)

Peirce Lewis. "America's Natural Landscapes". Chapter 1 of Luther S. Luedtke (ed) *Making America: The Society and Culture of the United States* (The University of north Carlina Press 1992). pgs. 41-67.

Excerpts from classic texts: Carolyn Merchant (ed.): *Major Problems in American Environmental History: Documents and Essays*. Houghton Mifflin Co. 2d. ed. 2005.

Second Issue -area:

Ecoregions of North America, Commission on Environmental Cooperation,
<http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/ecoregions/products/map-ecoregions-north-america/>

Marine Ecoregions of North America, Commission on Environmental Cooperation,
<http://www2.cec.org/nampan/ecoregions>

US Green Infrastructure. ESRI

<https://www.esri.com/en-us/industries/green-infrastructure/overview>

Third Issue -area:

Case Studies. See <http://www.institutofranklin.net/en/research/united-states-area/environment/friends-thoreau/> (see the list below)

Additional Case Studies (I): Case studies of the series "Nature Transformed: The Environment in American History" of the National Humanities Center:

<https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/nattrans.htm> (see list below)

Additional Case Studies (II): extracted from Enrique Alonso Garcia. *Introduction to International Environmental Law: Handbook with Cases and Materials for American Lawyers* W&M-URJC Pub. 3d Ed 2012.

Bibliografía Complementaria

Adamson, Joni, and Kimberly N. Ruffin. *American Studies, Ecocriticism, and Citizenship: Thinking and Acting in the Local and Global Commons* (Routledge Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Literature). Routledge, 2012.

- Adamson, Joni, Mei Mei Evans, and Rachel Stein, eds. *The Environmental Justice Reader: Politics, Poetics and Pedagogy*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2002.
- Albright, H.M. y R. Cahn: *The Birth of the National Park Service: the founding years. 1913-1933*, Ed. Howe Brothers, Salt Lake City, 1985 and London, 1997.
- Alonso García, Enrique, Coby Bolger, Irene Sanz Alonso, Beatriz Lindo Mañas, Sitao Wu, Noemí Gámez Moll, Maofang Hui. Bernice Franssen, and Laura Sandhill. History, Science and Knowledge of Native American Horse Culture: A Review of the Historical Scholarly Records, Current Popular Culture, and a New Approach Based on Traditional Knowledge and Oral History that Claims that the Current Narrative on the Origin of the Relationship between North American Horses and Natives is a Eurocentric Myth. *JAL&IAWS*. Nº 6, 7 and 8. October 2020, May 2021 ans and October 2021.
- Anderson, V.D.: *Creatures of Empire: How Domestic Animals Transformed Early America*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
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- Association for the Study of Literature and Environment <https://www.asle.org/research-write/literary-journals/>
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- David Brower *Let the Mountains Talk, Let the Rivers Run: A Call to Those Who Would Save the Earth* (New Society Classics) Sierra Club Books. 1995.
- Buell, Lawrence. *The Environmental Imagination: Thoreau, Nature Writing and the Formation of American Culture*. Harvard University Press, 1995.
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- Gardiner, Stephen M. and Allen Thompson. *The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Ethics*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
- Glotfelty, Cheryll and Harold Fromm, eds. *The Ecocriticism Reader. Landmarks in Literary Ecology*. Athens GA: University of Georgia Press, 1996.
- Goleman, Daniel. *Ecological Intelligence: The Hidden Impacts of What We Buy*. Random House LCC, 2010.
- Greenlaw, Linda. *All Fishermen Are Liars: True Tales from the Dry Dock Bar*. Hyperion: New York. 2004.
- Haraway, Donna. *The Companion Species Manifesto: Dogs, People, and Significant Otherness*. 2003.
- Heacox, Kim. *An American Idea: The Making of the National Parks*. Washington DC: National Geographic Society
- Iovino, S and S. Opperman. *Material Ecocriticism*. Indiana UP. 2015.

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- Nussbaum, M. "The Moral Status of Animals" 2006.
- Orr, Andrew Gumbel, Bakari Kitwana, William Becker (eds). *Democracy Unchained: How to Rebuild Government for the People* (2020, The New Press). Selected Chapters: Eric Freyfogle: American Land, American Democracy, 122-135; Judy Braus: Civic and Environmental Education: Protecting the Planet and Our Democracy, 183-195; Bill McKibben: No Time Left: How the System Is Failing to Address Our Ultimate Crisis, 254-262; Denise G. Fairchild: Powering Democracy Through Clean Energy, 263-272; and Mary Christina Wood Restoring Democracy: Nature's Trust, Human Survival, and Constitutional Fiduciary Governance, 397-408.
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- West Sellars, R. *Preserving Nature in the National Parks*. Yale University Press, New Haven
- Zimmerman, Michael E ed. *Environmental Philosophy: From Animal Rights to Radical Ecology*. Prentice Hall, 1993.

Case Studies:

1.- American Environmental Ethics and Philosophy

Research in this area is focuses on the ethical and philosophical aspects of American nature conservation as well as the ethical treatment of environmental and animal rights problems.

Case study.- “The Animal Rights Movement in the United States”, by Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche. November 2002

Case study.- “Farming in the Elkhorn Slough Watershed, Environmental Justice & the Hispanic Community”, by Jason Benford (supervised by Enrique Alonso García & Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche). April 2004

Case study.- “Native Americans and Natural Resources: Black Mesa”, by Jane Ziegler (supervised by Enrique Alonso García). December 2005.

2.- US Environmental History

US Environmental History tries to expand the ordinary frame of historic investigation to rebuild the vision of the past from the analysis not only of the human-based facts but also of the natural world with which human life was deeply connected. US Environmental History is a research area completely settled in the United States in the recent past decades.

Case study.- “Historical Whaling in New England”, by Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche. April 2002

Case study.- “Pigs in New York City: A Study on 19th Century Urban Sanitation”, by Enrique Alonso & Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche (with the contribution on American Literature by Claudia Alonso, January 2008.

3.- Environmental and Nature Literature

The most classic version of the environmental literature is that of philosophic-literary essays in which the author, through the observation of nature, reaches deep thoughts about what nature can teach us and about the tight relationship between humanity and its environment. It also implies an emotional healing process through the relationship of the outer natural environment and the inside world of the author who interiorizes the small details through which the natural world shows its meaning and beauty. This literary genre has a long tradition in North America and it also provides a very useful tool to raise public awareness and to expand environmental concern through the description and analysis of hypothetical or real cases having as background situations of natural disasters, environmental injustice and racism, or ecological activism. During the last decades, the world of literature and that of environmental studies have driven in the US to give birth to a new literary criticism school, ecocriticism, devoted to the representation of nature in literary works. Ecocriticism constitutes a new field that breaks up with the traditional separation between science and the arts. “Friends of Thoreau has nevertheless maintained its line of work in in the field of Nature Writing and American Literature.

Case study.- “Adirondack Writing and the Wilderness Aesthetic,” by Claudia Alonso Recarte. April 2010.

4.- North American Biodiversity

The variety of ecosystems, species, and landscapes that astonished, first the natives and then the Europeans, when both explored and settled the continent, ended up contributing to the consolidation of essential elements of the cultural identity of North Americans (from the cosmology of Native Americans and its current revival to the well known “frontier spirit”, among many other features). The richness of biodiversity keeps raising problems when managing its conservation and sustainable use, that is why research of its scientific, technical, social and economic models (of planning and management of the natural environment) is so necessary. Once more, most of the approaches and techniques used nowadays all over the world are of US origin.

Case study.- “The Sea Otter Recovery Plan”, by Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche. April 2004

Case study.- “The Meaning of Salmon in the Northwest: A Historical, Scientific and Sociological Study”, by Luisa Molinero. April 2005.

Case study.- “Agriculture and Conservation: Community-Supported Agriculture & Other Alternatives, by Enrique Alonso and Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche”. January 2007.

5.- Environmental Institutions, Law, and Policy

The environmental public policies assumed today by all modern constitutional governments were born in the US especially after the 70s. The configuration of the sectoral environmental policies (water quality management, air pollution control, toxic substances supervision or hazardous wastes regulation...) and the transversal techniques required for their implementation (environmental impact statement, environmental auditing, ecological crime police enforcement...) together with environmental law and the institutions on which that public action rests (the Environmental Protection Agency –EPA-, the National Park Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service...), all of them North American in origin, have been cloned by the European Union and other countries. That is why the comparative study of environmental institutions, law and policy is fundamental tool for the better understanding not only of our own public institutions but also of the private or nongovernmental sector (organization of the civil society through NGOs and corporate environmental policies). The focus is also placed in the uses of command and control systems versus incentive-based mechanisms or the creation of markets for environmental services or emissions trading systems

Case study.- “The Boston Harbor Project”, by Enrique Alonso García & Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche. January 2005.

Case study.- “Oil spill Prevention and Response: the U.S. Institutional System in the Coast of California”, by Ana Tejedor & Larry Spinosa (supervised by Enrique Alonso García). May 2006.

Case study.- “Native Americans and Natural Resources: Black Mesa”, by Jane Ziegler (supervised by Enrique Alonso García). December 2005.

Case study.- “Cape Cod Off-Shore Wind Park: The Multivariate Nature of Energy Policy Issues”, by Enrique Alonso & Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche,. May 2007.

Case study.- “Landscape Protection Policies: The Case of Vermont”, by Ana Recarte Vicente-Arche & Enrique Alonso. July 2009

Case study.- “The Conference of the Parties: The Role of the United States in Effectively Mitigating Climate Change post-Copenhagen”, by Danielle Boland Brown (supervised by Enrique Alonso Garcia; editing, Ana Recarte). December 2010

6.- Animal Studies

The US cultural and scientific background has produced a peculiar way on the perception of animals (e.g. farm animals are routinely mistreated while wild animals are incredibly protected –the Bambi syndrome?) when in Europe it is exactly the opposite: no protection for wild animals and overprotection for farm animals – the scientific bias in nature and the naturalist/vegan/no genetically modified organisms (no GMOs) approach to food production and in particular to animal origin food production?). This area explores the differences in the approach to politics concerning animals as part of the US environment (including the admiration for backyard animals in suburban context, which is embedded in American identity or the emblematic role of symbols –bald eagle v wild turkey;

the horse as an American “cowboy, “mountain men” myths etc) and the different roles of administrative regulation (Europe) versus corporate self-regulation (US).

Case study.- “Prosimians in the US; *ex situ* Institutions: the Duke Lemur Center as an Example of Animal Welfare Science and its Contribution to Biodiversity Conservation”, by Gloria Fernández Lázaro (supervised by Enrique Alonso and Ana Recarte). May 2012.

Case study.- “The vivisection controversy in America” by Claudia Alonso Recarte, April 2015.

Additional Case Studies (I): National Humanities Center: "Nature Transformed: The Environment in American History". <https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/nattrans.htm>

Native Americans and the Land	Wilderness and American Identity	The Use of the Land
Indian Country Today	The Roots of Preservation: Emerson, Thoreau, and the Hudson River School	Cities and Suburbs
American Indians: The Image of the Indian	The Puritan Origins of the American Wilderness Movement	History with Fire in Its Eye
Paleoindians and the Great Pleistocene Die-Off	The Challenge of the Arid West	The Civil War: An Environmental View
The Columbian Exchange	Rachel Carson and the Awakening of Environmental Consciousness	Roads, Highways, and Ecosystems
The Effects of Removal on American Indian Tribes		Three Worlds, Three Views
Buffalo Tales: The Near-Extinction of the American Bison		Environmental Justice for All
		Choosing Future Population

7. ORGANIZACIÓN DOCENTE ANTE UN ESCENARIO CON RESTRICCIONES DE MOVILIDAD O DE PRESENCIALIDAD

Classes will be held online if there is a Covid-19 outbreak in the classroom following the protocol established by the University of Alcalá.

If the Spanish authorities establish a general lockdown due to Covid-19, classes will also be held online until said lockdown is no longer applicable.