In the years since the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, and the terrorist hijacking and crash of United Airlines Flight 193 near Shanksville, Pennsylvania, hundreds and perhaps thousands of 9/11 memorials have been built. These include memorials erected in countries other than the United States, such as Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, and Spain. Many consist of simple plaques inscribed with text describing the events of 9/11 and expressing condolences to the United States of America; others replicate the architecture of the Twin Towers, albeit on much smaller scale. Most are designed by local artists and located in gardens and cemeteries, or the grounds of U.S. embassies and military bases. Padua, Italy’s “Memoria e Luce,” however, was designed by architect Daniel Libeskind, the master planner for the new World Trade Center, is over fifty-six feet tall, and is located in the middle of the city. Likewise, artist Eliezer Weishoff designed Israel’s “9/11 Living Memorial,” a 30-foot bronze sculpture featuring an unfurled American flag morphing into an eternal flame, which is located near Jerusalem in the Arazim Valley. Most transnational 9/11 memorials are relatively modest, but in 2012 the Republic of Georgia dedicated a two-square mile site featuring a marble sculpture and 343 trees planted in memory of the firefighters who died at the World Trade Center. This paper considers what the transnational presence of 9/11 memorials suggests about the global circulation of American affective and political cultures. On one level, such memorials “bear witness” to American grief and loss, demonstrating global empathy and understanding for the atrocity of terrorism. On another, the presence of 9/11 memorials in other countries, especially those that are considered U.S. allies, signifies the global dissemination of U.S. power and influence beyond that of cultural diplomacy. Yet these often overarching assumptions of universally shared feelings of sympathy and pain, and/or U.S. geopolitical hegemony, are qualified by transnational 9/11 memorials that serve to interrogate concepts of American affective and political exceptionalism, and co-opt standard narratives of 9/11 itself. Some transnational 9/11 memorials, for example, expressly pay tribute to the people from the 92 nations who, in addition to the United States, were killed in the attacks of 9/11. Others, such as a recently dedicated memorial in Pretoria, South Africa, appropriate earlier acts of terrorism directed against them as “the world’s first 9/11 styled attacks.” While transnational 9/11 memorials may assert contexts of American identity and power globally, they are also subject to the issues and concerns of the geographies in which they are located. Critical consideration of this geographical fluidity yields new possibilities for American Studies itself, beyond territorialized assumptions about nation-state exceptionalism.