

FALL 2017 HISTORY COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

HIST 10300 Introduction to the Medieval World. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details

This course is a survey of medieval history in Europe from the fall of the Roman Empire to the birth of the Renaissance. We explore political, religious, and social changes as well as economic, technological, and cultural developments, seeking to understand the complexity of the medieval past, including an awareness of the experiences of peasants, townsfolk, students, the religious, knights and nobles. Topics include: the Birth of Christianity and decline of the Roman Empire; Barbarian nations; Islam; the Feudal World and Crusades; Chivalry, Medieval Warfare, and the Arthurian legend; Cities, Education and Daily Life; the Church, Heresy & Witchcraft; and The Black Death.

HIST 10400 Introduction to the Modern World. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details

Traces the expansion of Europe into the Americas, Africa, and Asia. The French Revolution, nationalism, and the development of Western European states from the era of the Reformation to the present are studied.

HIST 10500 Survey of Global History. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details

This course surveys the cross-continental interactions between the civilizations of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas since 1300, with attention to cultural comparisons over time, and to the impacts of global interdependence upon ecosystems and economies, cultures and geopolitics. Among the themes we cover are: the politics of religious culture, the rise of land and sea empires, epidemic diseases through history, race and gender relations, revolutionary ideologies and new labor and social relations, the cultures of colonialism and neocolonialism, the technologies of world wars, and the rise of global production and consumer markets. Our formats include lectures, discussions, classroom interactions; our sources include original documents, histories, maps, literature, and feature films.

HIST 15100 American History to 1877. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details

This course treats developments in American history from the earliest colonial beginnings through the period of the Reconstruction. For about the first third of the course the subject materials covered include: the processes of colonial settlement, the growth of self-government in the English colonies, and an examination of the problems which beset the British Empire during the years 1763-1775. Attention is next focused on the American Revolution in its military, social and political dimensions. The launching of the new government under a federal constitution and the growth of political parties form the broad pattern for the middle of the course. Westward expansion is treated as an integral part of the economic and national growth of the country. Concurrently, with this analysis of political, economic, and social growth, the student's attention is directed to the concepts of American nationalism offered to the electorate by the major political parties, i.e., their ideas and programs for national life. The remaining portion of the course emphasizes the hardened definitions of nationalism presented by the breakdown of the democratic process, and the Civil War and Reconstruction.

HIST 15200 American History since 1877. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details

This course begins by emphasizing the problems after Reconstruction, the new industrialism, the last frontier, and agrarian discontent. Attention is focused next upon overseas expansion and the Progressive Era. Later topics include the approach to and participation in World War I, the problems of prosperity during the "normalcy" of the 1920's, the depression and the New Deal, the role of the United States in World War II, the Cold War at home and abroad, the politics and culture of reform in the postwar era, the Vietnam war, the conservative ascendancy of the 1970s and 1980s, and a view of America since 1990. The course covers the social, economic, and political developments within the United States as well as its diplomatic history in the period of its emergence as a leading world power.



HIST 21100 The Global Field. Professor de la Fuente TTH 3:00-4:15

This is an introductory course to the history of soccer, on and off the pitch. It studies the history of the game itself as well as the international economic, political, social, and cultural trends that shaped it.

HIST 24000 East Asia and Its Historic Tradition

Professor Hastings TTH 12:00-1:15

Using archeology, myth, art, and architecture, as well as written texts, this course will explore East Asian society and culture from the formation of the earliest state in the Yellow River Valley (ca. 1400 BCE) to the early nineteenth century. The content includes the Confucian tradition, the creation of centralized states in Korea and Japan, the introduction of Buddhism, the conquests of the Mongols and Manchus, and the development of an urban, commercialized early modern culture. Readings include a textbook and literary works. Students will be evaluated on the basis of essay examinations, reading quizzes, and papers.



HIST 24300 South Asian History and Civilizations. Professor Bhattacharya TTH MWF 12:30-1:20

The South Asian subcontinent is home to over a billion people, just over 23% of humanity. A vivid mixture of languages and religions, the region has an equally rich and complex history and culture. Orientalist stereotypes, however, have dominated the image of South Asia as composed of certain simple and spurious religious and cultural essences shorn of all their complexity. For a lot of people in the United States, for example, India often equals: docile women with dots on their foreheads; religion, non-violence and/or Gandhi; poverty stricken masses, the object of pity or charity. This course seeks to provide a more dynamic conception of the peoples of the subcontinent as historical actors contributing to and engaging with their own history. We will survey the history, culture and political economy of the subcontinent from the coming of the British to the present. Some topics under consideration will be: the transition to colonialism; social, economic and cultural change under British rule; nationalism before and after Gandhi; regional and religious identities; decolonization and partition; the character of the post-colonial era in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. There will be significant use of primary written sources (in English) and multimedia presentations. No background requirements but a love of Indian films essential!

HIST 24600 Modern Middle East & North Africa. Professor Holden TTH 12:00-1:15

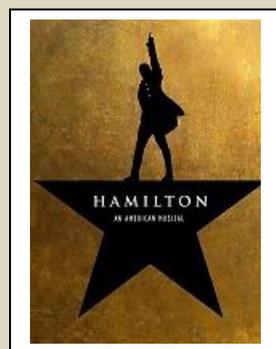
For 200 years, men and women in the Middle East and North Africa have grappled with issues of democracy, religion and national identity as well as conflicting reactions toward Western intervention in a variety of forms. In this class, students examine local responses to Western exploitation, the rise and demise of secular Arab nationalism, the employment of Islamic rhetoric in political activism, and the use of terrorist tactics in various ideological and territorial conflicts. Focusing in particular on case studies of well-known hotspots, the class sheds light on the multiple forces shaping the modern Middle East and North Africa.

HIST 27100 Introduction to Colonial Latin American History (1492-1810). Professor Cutter MWF 12:30-1:20

The purpose of this general survey course is to introduce students to the principal historical themes of Latin America during the colonial period (roughly, from 1492 to 1810). No prior knowledge of Latin American history is required.

HIST 30200 Historical Topics: The Arab-Israeli Conflict.**Professor Holden TTH 10:30-11:45**

The media often presents the Arab-Israeli conflict as an irreconcilable age-old divide between Muslims and Jews, but in fact, tensions originated just a century ago. This class traces the emergence of Zionist immigration during the late-Ottoman era, the divisive policies of the British Mandate, the establishment of a Jewish state, and the multiple wars between Israel and Arab countries. In examining the events of this region, students assess the significance of Jerusalem to Christians, Arabs and Jews; the role of women in Palestinian nation building; the institutions of American diplomacy; the immigration of Arab Jews and their inclusion in the political and cultural life of Israel, and the ways in which Palestinians have engaged in resistance to occupation. Religious difference is but one small part of a complex struggle for access to land and resources.

**HIST 30200 Historical Topics: *Hamilton: The Musical*: History, Artistry, Impact****XLIST THTR 39000 Professors Larson and Amy Lynn Budd WF 9:30-11:20**

This course explores the Broadway phenomenon “Hamilton” as theater, history, and cultural criticism. Team-taught by professors of history and theater, this interdisciplinary class introduces key skills of both disciplines by investigating how scholarship, imagination, artistic discipline, and critical insight converge to produce a show like “Hamilton.”

No previous performing arts experience is required, but a willingness to try new things is essential. Students should expect to read, write, discuss, act, sing, and dance.

HIST 30200 Historical Topics: Democracy & Education. XLIST AMST 30100**Professor Curtis TTH 1:30-2:45**

A one-room schoolhouse in the middle of a snow-covered field at the turn of the twentieth century—more than a century later, it’s about to be saved from the wrecking ball. By preserving this structure, what should we be remembering? Why were one-room schoolhouses, like this one, built? Why were so many constructed (this one was one of more than 100 in Tippecanoe County)? What did children learn, and who decided the curriculum? What did local educators believe their institutions provided? Who could teach, and how did they qualify for a position? Did all children in Tippecanoe County have access to education—regardless of race, gender, or class? How did the public school system in Indiana compare to other state systems in the U.S.? Do one-room schools represent America’s democratic commitment to public education? Or, as scholars recently have argued, do they represent an effort to exercise “social control” over ordinary people? In “Democracy and Education in America,” students will explore these and other questions by focusing our attention on the schoolhouse in the photograph—the Morris-Cason school, built in 1879 and located near the intersection of Cumberland and U.S. 231—and on public instruction in Tippecanoe County from the end of the Civil War to the onset of World War I. The goal of the course is to conduct original research in order to think about what public schooling from 1865 to 1914 meant to Americans and what it can help us understand about education in the U.S. today.





HIST 30200 Historical Topics: Warfare & Diplomacy in Early Modern Europe

Professor Mitchell TTH 4:30-5:45

Beginning with the emergence of resident embassies in Italy and mercenary armies led by Condottieri, this course explores the evolution of and intimate connections between war and diplomacy in early modern Europe. Students will be exposed to new scholarly approaches that have shaped both fields in the last decade, such as marriage diplomacy, dynastic wars and rivalries, and the role of art and artistic production in the practice

of diplomacy. Students will gain an appreciation of the multiple roles that women as much as men played in all aspects of war and diplomacy. We will focus on three case studies, but students will have the chance to explore a topic of their choice and share it with the rest of the class. 1) The rise of the Condottieri and the resident ambassador as part of the Italian Renaissance court culture. 2) The Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and the Congress of Westphalia (1648) as geopolitical watersheds in the history of the continent. 3) The dynastic struggles between the Habsburgs and the Bourbons in the second half of the seventeenth century and the emergence of balance-of-power politics in the continent.



HIST 30305 Food in Modern America. XLIST AMST 30100. Professor Vostral TTH 12:00-1:15

This course examines the kitchen as an architectural space, a place of labor and food production, and an arena for technological innovation in modern American history. Cooking and eating reflect cultural sentiments about modernity, progress, ethnicity, and family, and the politics of how society nourishes bodies.

HIST 30505 U. S. in the World

Professor Atkinson TTH 10:30-11:45

This course explores the central issues and themes of American foreign relations during the twentieth century with a primary focus on the expansion of American political, military, economic, and cultural power and the broader global context of Americans' engagement with the world. We will begin by exploring the United States' emergence as a world power at the end of the nineteenth century, a process that culminated in the Spanish-American War and the United States' acquisition of a colonial empire in the Caribbean and the Pacific. We will then turn our attention to Americans' experience in the First World War, and Woodrow Wilson's failed attempt to remake the international state system. We will then assess the United States' role in the world as it languished in economic depression and as tensions intensified in Europe and Asia, culminating in the Second World War and the United States' emergence as the preeminent world power. We will trace the early strategies employed by American policymakers toward the emerging Soviet threat (containment, NSC-68, and Massive Retaliation). We will also explore the United States' increasing involvement in the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America, with particular focus on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, U.S. support for "friendly" dictatorships in the Western Hemisphere, and American involvement in the Vietnam War. We will conclude by addressing the end of the Cold War, the United States' role in the world during the 1990s, and the ongoing global War on Terror.



HIST 31005 Civil War and Reconstruction**Professor Janney TTH 9:00-10:15**

This course will examine the causes, fighting, and outcomes of the American Civil War and Reconstruction. The course combines lectures, readings, films, and discussion to address such questions as why the war came, why the United States won (or the Confederacy lost), and how the war affected various elements of American society. The principal goal of the course is to provide students with an understanding of the scope and consequences of the bloodiest war in our nation's history--a war that claimed more than 620,000 lives, freed nearly 4,000,000 enslaved African-Americans, and settled definitively the question of whether states had the right to withdraw from the Union. Although this is not a course on Civil War battles and generals, about half of the time in class will be devoted to military affairs. It is impossible to understand the broad impact of the war without a grasp of how campaigns and battles shaped attitudes and actions on the home front, and there will be a special effort to tie events on the battlefield to life behind the lines.

**HIST 33400 Science & Society in Western Civilization II. Professor Davis TTH 9:00-10:15**

This course considers Western science and society from the time of Newton to the present. Beginning with Copernicus to Newton, topics next include biological classification, modern chemistry, and the onset of the industrial revolution. For the nineteenth century, the course stresses the maturation of biology, Darwinian evolution, the dynamic synthesis and electromagnetic studies, and the second industrial revolution. In the twentieth century, the course covers modern physics, the life sciences, the understanding of the universe, and the interaction between pure and applied science. The course concludes with some of the modern social and political problems with science caused by its success.

**HIST 33805 History of Human Rights****Professor Klein-Pejsova MWF 10:30-11:20**

This course explores human rights' genealogy and uneven historical evolution from the European Enlightenment through the late twentieth century human rights revolution and experience of globalization. It examines Atlantic Revolutionary era articulations of "rights of man" and "human rights," the interwar institutionalization of rights, the post-WWII shift from minority to individual human rights, the human rights revolution of the late 1970s, and the relationship between globalization and human rights using a variety of primary and secondary sources.

**HIST 35100 The Second World War. Professor Roberts TTH 3:00-4:15**

History 351 will cover the military, diplomatic, political, social, and cultural history of World War II. It will focus on the causes of the war, the battles that decided the war, the leaders (civilian and military) who made the key decisions, and how the war changed society. An additional feature will be how the war is remembered in novels and films. Hollywood features and documentaries will play a crucial part in the course. In short, the course will cover the history of the war from the rise of Adolf Hitler to "Saving Private Ryan."

HIST 35205 Death, Disease & Medicine in 20th Century American History. Professor Kline TTH 3:00-4:15

In an age of remarkable advances in medical science, the history of disease and death is more important than ever to understanding health, illness, mortality, and well-being. Medical knowledge has always been shaped by culture, philosophy, and context. As medicine extends human life and physical capabilities, it brings with it difficult ethical questions about the unequal distribution of care, aging, disability, and the end of life. In this course, we will investigate the role of illness and dying in twentieth-century American culture and society. From polio to Zika, ideas about risk, contagion, health, and death have been intricately linked to politics, race, gender, class, and ethnicity.

HIST 35500 History of American Military Affairs. Professor Jones MWF 8:30-9:20

The main purposes of this course are to acquaint students with the American military experience and to promote an understanding of the major problems of national defense and war. The course will cover military matters from the colonial period through the Gulf War, looking not only at the major wars in our history but also its less well-known conflicts such as the Mexican and Korean wars, as well as the application of force by the U.S. government in peacetime in such matters as Indian relations, labor relations, and “gunboat diplomacy.” The course will not deal with battlefield tactics, but rather will focus on such subjects as wartime strategy, labor procurement, weapons development, inter-service conflict, and strategic bombing. It will also consider the social dimension of the American military experience, examining soldiers’ life, race relations, the American tradition of civil rule over the military establishment, and other aspects of soldiering beyond the battlefield.



**HIST 35900 Gender in East Asian History
Professor Hastings TTH 3:00-4:15**

Examination of the construction of tradition and modernity in East Asia through the lens of gender. Topics include the influence of “Confucian” ethics; gender and imperialism; nationalism and revolution; and social change in the aftermath of war and decolonization.

HIST 36600 Hispanic Heritage of the United States. Professor Cutter MWF 2:30-3:20



Many believe that the Latino presence in the United States is a recent phenomenon, a product of recent global migration. Nothing could be further from the truth. This course takes the “long view” of the subject and explores the ways in which, as groups and as individuals, Spanish speakers and their descendants have been a part of, and have helped shape, the history of the U.S. from the 16th century to the present. Part I of the course treats the historical roots of Hispanic communities in the U.S. by examining the interaction of Europeans, Native American, and Africans in the New World during the colonial period and how those communities came to be. Part II dwells on the crucial developments in the 19th century, when changes in sovereignty made many Spanish speakers virtual

“foreigners in their native land.” Part III takes a somewhat different approach, looking at the history of distinct groups of Hispanics—Mexican-Americans, Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Central Americans—in the 20th and 21st centuries. The capstone of the course will be to examine issues surrounding the current debate on Latino (mainly Mexican) immigration.

**HIST 37200 History of the American West. Professor Marsh
ONLINE COURSE**

This course examines both the “place” and the “process” of the history of the U.S. West, a shifting region of Native North America that was the object first of Spanish, French, English, and then American expansionism, and finally as a distinct region with a unique relationship to the U.S. federal government, distinctive patterns of race relations, and a unique place in American cultural memory. While this course is a general survey of the west as a region, it will examine the west as both a place and as an idea in American culture and in the popular imagination. Accordingly, it will spend some time in the east exploring the backcountry frontier during the first years of the republic when the west meant the Ohio Valley and Kentucky, as well as focusing on the historical development of the trans-Mississippi west stretching from the Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean. Using films, monographs, memoirs, letters, and academic articles and literary fiction it will explore the struggle for land, resources, identity, and power, which have characterized the west and its role in the history of the American nation-state.



HIST 37600 History of Indiana. MWF 2:30-3:20

This course surveys the history of Indiana from the French and English periods (1679-1783), the organization of the state out of the Old Northwest Territory, and the emergence of the modern commonwealth in the twentieth century. The development of Indiana's economy including the growth and decline of key industries, agriculture, and the transportation system is studied. Attention is given to the trends in local politics, the state's participation in national politics, and the creation of its administrative and legal machinery. Finally, the development of an educational system and of Hoosier intellectual, social and religious activity is analyzed.

HIST 38001 History of United States Agriculture. Professor Hurt TTH 1:30-2:45

This course surveys the main developments in North American agricultural history, emphasizing the continental United States. Topics include early American agriculture, the plantation system, land policy, scientific and technological change, agrarian politics, water rights, migrant labor, and agricultural policy. The course goals are to: (1) gain a broad understanding of the major economic, social, political, and scientific and technological developments in the history of American agriculture; and, (2) analyze the causes, consequences, and significance of the major events and issues that have influenced the agricultural history of the United States.

HIST 38200 American Constitutional History. Professor Pitts TTH 10:30-11:45

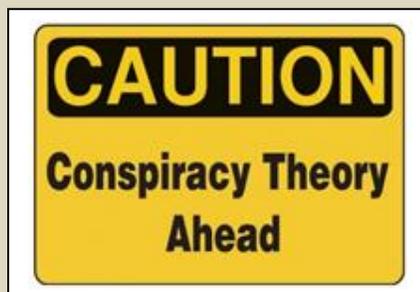
This course explores how fundamental Anglo-Saxon legal theories on justice, republicanism, and economics have been modified by the American experience from 1763-1896. While the course deals with judicial interpretations of the Constitution, it does so in terms of the political and social environments in which the courts operated. The course examines the legal and historical context in which the Supreme Court established major early constitutional interpretations regarding federalism, contractual obligations, and regulation of monopolies. The course then turns to the constitutional debates over sectional strife, slavery, and the coming of the Civil War. Finally, we conclude by exploring the Reconstruction-era amendments and the debates over racial and gender equality.

HIST 39400 Environmental History of the United States. Professor Davis TTH 12:00-1:15

This is a mid-level survey designed to provide students of environmental science with historical background and to provide students of history with the unique perspective of environmental historians. No prerequisites.

HIST 39500 Junior Research Seminar: Conspiracy & Conspiracy Theory. Professor Smith TTH 12:00-1:15

This course explores the most significant conspiratorial events of the modern era. These include the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (1914), the assassination of President John F. Kennedy (1963), and the September 11 Attack on America (2001). We also cover such turning points as the killing of Sergei M. Kirov, the Reichstag fire, the Katyn Forest massacre, the attack on Pearl Harbor, along with several “Cold War” crimes, political scandals and terrorist acts of the twentieth century. In what ways were these dramatic moments associated with real plots and coups? How have people woven intricate cover-ups and conspiratorial tales to make sense of them? To discover some answers, we will research a variety of primary sources, surveying the nuances between truth and lie, between what is real and imagined.



HIST 39600 The Afro-American to 1865. Professor Bynum MWF 1:30-2:20

This course is designed to introduce students to the trends, events, issues, and people that shaped African American history from its West and Central African roots to the Civil War. In particular, this course will focus on presenting black people as active agents in the American historical narrative that significantly shaped the course of their own lives even within the context of slavery. To this end, this course sets out to discredit American myths about people of African descent, examine key elements of black slavery and freedom in the United States, analyze the slave experience with special emphasis on black resistance and resiliency, and identify the economic, political, and social factors that shaped and were shaped by African slaves, their descendants, black communities and institutions, and plantation society.



HIST 40300 An Age of Religious War: Europe during the Reformation, 1450-1650. Professor Farr TTH 1:30-2:45

Between the mid-15th and mid-17th centuries, Europeans waged nearly constant warfare, violence that often erupted from a religious upheaval of unprecedented proportions. Heresies there had always been, but rival churches to the once universal Christian Church signaled a Sundered Christendom that many contemporaries believed could only end in punishment from God. But war and religion, important as they were, are not the whole story, for chronic warfare and religious reformation was joined by economic transformation, social mobility, unprecedented poverty and homelessness, and rebellion against established authorities. All conspired with war and religious upheaval to make this epoch an age of especially intense anxiety. Class time will blend lectures and film with ample discussions.

HIST 40700 Road to World War I: Europe, 1870-1919. Professor Walton MWF 9:30-10:20

This course is a social and cultural history of Europe in the decades prior to World War I and during the war itself. Some unifying themes and issues include the following: modernism; gender and sexuality; race and empire; class and politics; the nature and extent of war as rupture with the past; experiences and memories of war by civilians and combatants. The goal of this course is to engage students in learning and questioning the latest findings and interpretations of this formative period in recent history. Additionally, this course intends to develop students' analytical, verbal communication, and writing skills. To achieve this, students will read and discuss both primary and secondary texts, and view and discuss several media presentations. Lectures will guide students through this body of learning, and add to it. Short papers will be assigned on the readings and media presentations. A research

paper will allow students to apply the knowledge and debates covered in class to their own, original research, and to write history themselves.

HIST 40800 Dictatorship & Democracy: Europe, 1919-1945. Professor Fleetham MWF 1:30-2:20

This course examines the fleeting triumph of democracy across Europe, followed by the rise of fascism, communism, and Nazism. Emphasis will be placed on broad economic, social, and cultural transformations as well as individual choices to resist or conform.

HIST 42100 Honors Historical Methods. Professor Walton MWF 10:30-11:20

Designed as a prequel to History 422 (Honors Thesis); this course introduces the Honors students to various advanced interpretative approaches to history and methods of historical research. Students also choose their topic for their Honors Thesis and begin research.

HIST 46000 American Colonial History. Professor Jones MWF 9:30-10:20

This lecture/discussion course examines the social, political, economic, and cultural development of England's mainland American colonies roughly from the founding of Virginia to the middle of the eighteenth century. It explores motivations for colonization, expectations of colonizers, challenges encountered in the American wilderness, and relations between settlers and their British overlords. It also studies the cultural interactions between the settlers and the diverse peoples from non-English societies, including the many native Americans and Africans—both free and slave. The class considers the private as well as the public lives of early Americans, paying close attention to the hopes and realities of men, women, and children of the “lower,” “middling,” and “better” sorts. The primary goals are for students to gain a general understanding of the major challenges and opportunities that the peoples of early America faced and to appreciate the interpretative problems historians encounter in explaining the period.

HIST 46300 Creation of American Legal Culture. Professor Pitts TTH 9:00-10:15

The "Founding Fathers" wrote a Constitution riddled with compromise language, maddeningly brief, and often imprecise. How did early Americans erect a working civil society, with courts and police officers, laws and procedures, on the foundation of that constitutional framework?

HIST 46900 Black Civil Rights Movement. Professor Bynum MWF 3:30-4:20

This course will examine the origins, dynamics, and consequences of the modern black civil rights movement by exploring how struggles for racial equality and full citizenship worked to dismantle entrenched systems of segregation, repression, and discrimination within American society and culture.



HIST 47005 Women and Health in America. Professor Kline TTH 12:00-1:15

This course examines the historical relationship between women and health by exploring a number of critical themes that have affected women's health in the United States. We will analyze the ways in which societal assumptions about gender, health and sickness—along with race and class—help to determine diagnosis and course of treatment. We will pay particular attention to adjustments the female body makes during normal physiological events—menstruation, sexuality, reproduction, and menopause—and during disease processes.

HIST 65100/HIST 64100 Reading Seminar in American and Global History: Americans in the World
Professor Atkinson W 6:30-9:20

For over a decade, scholars have emphasized the need to place United States history in a broader transnational context, a process that involves transcending the boundaries of the nation state in favor of a more global perspective. This endeavor requires that we place American history in conversation with the histories of other countries, and vice versa. This impulse now resonates at every level of our profession: at our professional conferences, in university presses, inside university administrations, and inside hiring committees. This reading seminar will examine the premises, objectives, and results of this ongoing endeavor. We will focus our attention primarily on the twentieth century and we will examine and evaluate innovative scholarship that follows American tourists, artists, music, missionaries, corporations, ideas, values, and goods beyond the borders of the United States and into the world. Each student will be responsible for class presentations, active participation in discussions and readings, and regular analytical and interpretive writing assignments.