FALL 2012 HISTORY COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Note that any HIST 492 or HIST 495 course is considered writing intensive this semester.

HIST 103 Introduction to the Medieval World. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details.
This course is an overview 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. We seek to understand the complexity of the medieval past, including an awareness of the experiences of ordinary men and women, as well as the rich and powerful. Topics include: The Birth of Christianity; The Decline of the Roman Empire; The Barbarian Nations; Islam; The Feudal World; The Crusades & Chivalry; Daily Life; The Church, Heresy & Witchcraft; The Black Death; The Renaissance.

HIST 104 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 105 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 105H Survey of Global History Honors only. Professor Smith TTH 12:00-1:15
This course explores the global interactions and cultural comparisons between the civilizations of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas since 1200. We will weigh three major interweaving themes in shaping the bonds of human interdependence. 1. Geography, meaning the rise of land and sea empires, including holy wars, transoceanic voyages, epidemic disease, ecological exchange, piracy and slavery. 2. Ideology, centered upon the spread of political and economic revolutions, including their intellectual ferment, territorial scope, varieties, and their new forms of industry, labor, and social relations. 3. Technology, encompassing the outbreak of the world wars, including state-sponsored violence; nationalism, imperialism, communism; consumerism and globalism. For this “Honors” section, the professor and students will be researching and discussing a wealth of materials for a new “Global History” textbook, applying the latest digital technologies to create a truly interactive and dynamic approach.

HIST 151 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 152 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 210 Making of Modern Africa. Professor Decker TTH 3:00-4:15
This course provides students with a comprehensive introduction to modern African history from 1800 to the present. Using a variety of films, novels, and scholarly sources, we will examine the major historical forces that have shaped African lives over the last two centuries. Emphasis will be placed on African experiences of slavery, colonialism, liberation struggles, and post-independence nation building. Students will also learn to analyze contemporary African issues within a larger historical context.

HIST 240 East Asia and Its Historic Tradition. Professor Hastings TTH 1:30-2:45
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 243 South Asian History and Civilizations. Professor Bhattacharya TTH 9:00-10:15
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:
1. Docile women with dots on their foreheads;
2. Religion, non-violence and/or Gandhi;
3. 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 271 Latin American History to 1824. Professor Cutter MWF 9:30-10:20
Despite being our closest neighbors, the countries of Latin America remain a mystery to most Americans. This is a general survey course, the purpose of which is to explore the principal historical themes of Latin America during the colonial period (roughly, from 1492 to 1810). After a brief look at the geography of Latin America, we will cover such topics as the encounter between Europeans and indigenous peoples, institutional structures of empire, the composition of society, Spanish and Portuguese Indian policies and native responses, economies and labor systems, and, finally, the growth of distinctive cultural and racial identities on the eve of independence. The class format consists primarily of lectures, augmented by discussion, slides, and perhaps a movie (“The Mission”).
HIST 302 Historical Topics: The United States in the World. Professor Atkinson MWF 10:30-11:20
This course explores the central themes and issues of American foreign relations during the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, with a primary focus on the expansion of American political, military, economic, and cultural power. The course is designed to help you understand how the United States transformed from a relatively minor regional power in the nineteenth century into the global power we recognize today. It will also introduce you to some of the innovative ways in which historians are expanding our understanding of Americans’ role in 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. We will also explore the United States’ increasing involvement in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America during the global Cold 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 War on Terror.

HIST 302 Historical Topics: Nationalism and Socialism in East Central Europe. Professor Klein-Pejsova MWF 10:30-11:20
It is a terrible mistake to be a small country in the middle of Europe. – István Deák
The lands between Germany and Russia have been a laboratory for political ideas in the 20th century and beyond. From the collapse of empires following World War One to the most recent expansion of the European Union, domestic and transnational forces have fostered political and social experimentation with nationalism and socialism, along with fascism, communism, populism and democracy. The catastrophic and transformative power of war on society is crucial to understanding the creation of both the interwar nation-state system based on the premise of national self-determination, and the post-World War Two communist regimes based on Soviet-style socialism. We will pay special attention to the weaknesses of the interwar and postwar regimes, strategies of survival, modernization, and dissent.

HIST 302 Historical Topics: The Kennedy Assassination in Global Perspective. Professor Smith TTH 9:00-10:15
This course offers a global and comparative perspective on one of the most controversial events of the twentieth century: the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on 22 November 1963. Students will uncover the forensics of the crime. We will explore its implications for partisan politics, the executive presidency, and political culture. We will weigh the nature of the Kennedy “myth” and the variety of conspiracy theories arrayed against it. But we will open our analysis to an even wider field of vision. How was the assassination part of a global series of events, linked to the Cold War challenge with the USSR under Nikita S. Khrushchev and to one of the fiercest battles of that war, the struggle for Cuba under Fidel Castro? We will also study the comparative dimensions of the crime. How was the assassination part of a culture of political violence in the modern era that has counted the murders of presidents, tsars, commissars, civil-rights leaders, and political candidates?

HIST 302 Historical Topics: Creoles, Vampires & Quadroon Balls: Louisiana at the Movies. Professor Dorsey TTH 3:00-3:50 and Film Lab W 6:00-8:50

HIST 320 The World of Charlemagne. Professor Contreni TTH 10:30-11:45
This course examines the efforts of Charlemagne (A.D. 768-814) to create a new European civilization after the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West. The course will include the perspectives of his successors and rivals, as well as of Saxons, Vikings, Muslims, Byzantines, popes, bishops, abbots, and important men and women who also populated Charlemagne’s world and helped to shape its successes as well as its failures. The course emphasizes the interplay between politics and art, culture, religion, and society.
HIST 333 Science and Technology in Western Civilization I. Professor Foley MWF 12:30-1:20
History 333 aims at giving the student an overview of the main lines in the development of science and technology in European civilization from the earliest times down to Newton's discovery of gravitation. Beginning with a survey of the technological achievements of prehistory, it passes to a brief consideration of the accomplishments of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations. More detailed treatment is given to the Greeks, including an assessment of their mathematics, astronomy, biology, medicine, and social theory. An effort is made to relate these disciplines to the changing social and economic circumstances of the Greek city states. Attention is given to the question of why Greek science became sterile after the 2nd century B.C. The course next touches upon Roman civilization, and then proceeds to a consideration of the technological achievements of the Middle Ages. Next the lectures treat the medieval transmission of ancient science and its incorporation into the body of Christian doctrines. The course concludes by tracing the efforts of physicists and astronomers to free their studies from the influence of the Church and of antiquity, and the new accommodation between science and its ambient society which was reached in the age of Newton.

HIST 340 Modern China. Professor Wang TTH 12:00-1:15
A study of Chinese history from the establishment of the Ch’ing (Qing) Dynasty in 1644 to 1949, stressing the period since 1800. Primary attention is given to internal developments and China's response to Western thought and material accomplishments. In this second semester on Chinese history emphasis falls upon the transition of Chinese civilization from traditional institutions under the imperial system to China's confrontation with the modern world. The persistence of traditional factors, while the nation is challenged internally by frequent rebellions and externally by Western influences, is an important phenomenon to understand if contemporary events in China are to be meaningful. It is for this reason that internal affairs and interpretations of the Chinese response to the modern "barbarian" challenge are stressed. Particular attention is also given to developments which led to the rise of nationalism and its conflict with communism in the twentieth century. The Republican government that was established in 1911 is considered until its demise on the mainland in 1949. The course is of value for students of modern history in general, as well as undergraduate majors in American and European history, and students interested in the process of imperialism/colonialism.

HIST 342 Africa and the West. Professor Dumett TTH 4:30-5:45
This course centers on the cultures and communities of Western and Central Africa and their relations with other continents, including the Muslim world, western Europe and the Americas. Major aims are, first, to cultivate an awareness of the rich and varied heritages of the African and African-American peoples and, second, to place African history in the context of world-wide economic and cultural movements and trends. “Africa and the West” encourages a questioning spirit. Each lecture will be introduced by a central set of issues for discussion. Using lectures, films and classics from African literature, we examine the ‘triple heritage’ of African traditional religions, plus the roles of Islam and Christianity. After discussing the origins of great African kingdoms and empires and the impact of the Atlantic slave trade, the course shows how modern nationalism and the independence revolutions emerged from African struggles against European colonialism and commercial exploitation. Biographies of great African leaders and the roles of women also figure prominently in the narrative. The course concludes with problems of nation-building and economic development in contemporary Africa. Assignments include three examinations and book review.

HIST 343 Traditional Japan. Professor Hastings TTH 10:30-11:45
Using archaeology, myth, art, and architecture, as well as written texts, this course will explore Japanese society and culture from the formation of a state in about the third century CE to the early nineteenth century. Topics of study include the imperial institution, the introduction of Buddhism, the development of a rich literary culture in the Heian period, the rise of the samurai, the transformation of the institution of shogun, 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 350 Science and Technology in the 20th Century. Professor Foley MWF 3:30-4:20**

An introductory survey emphasizing cultural contexts, relationships with other institutions, and occasional forays into the biographies of major figures. Covering selected major achievements as well as the problems these generate. Neither science nor engineering background is required.

**HIST 351 The Second World War. Professor Roberts TTH 1:30-2:45**

This course 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 354 Women in America to 1870. Professor Janney TTH 9:00-10:15**

This course will examine women's evolving social, political, cultural, and economic position in America from the colonial period to 1869 when the women’s movement split over the Fifteenth Amendment. We will explore how both men and women thought of women’s proper "place" in society, and how race, class, ethnicity, and the region in which they lived shaped women’s experiences. We will examine both the everyday lives of women, such as domestic work, as well as women's efforts to dismantle the private / public barrier-- and the limitations to these efforts. We will discuss women’s family responsibilities, work, education, political role, legal position, and sexuality over a period of two and a half centuries. Finally, we will emphasize women's changing relationship with their families, each other, and the state.

**HIST 377 History and Culture of Native America. Professor Marsh TTH 1:30-2:45**

This topical emphasis of this course is Native American history as experience by the indigenous people in the regions that became the United States. The thematic emphasis is on Native American perspectives, including an introduction to the interdisciplinary methodologies used in the field. This course will present a brief general overview of Native American history for contextual purposes, but will quickly turn to specific regions, events and themes critical to understanding the course of Native American history. The course will emphasize cultural, environment and gender themes as well as important political and economic forces. A final component of this course is to introduce students to Native American history close to home by highlighting how larger events impacted those indigenous peoples living in Indiana and the greater Great Lakes and Ohio River Valley regions.

**HIST 382 American Constitutional History. Professor Pitts TTH 3:00-4:15**

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 395 Junior Research Seminar: The Global Cold War. Professor Gray TTH 4:30-5:45**

How did the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union spill over into a political and economic confrontation affecting the entire planet? We will investigate case studies in embattled countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America from the 1950s to the 1980s. Students will write short research papers to build their skills in the use of primary sources.

**HIST 395 Junior Research Seminar: Popular Politics in Modern Latin America. Professor de la Fuente TTH 1:30-2:45**
HIST 395 Junior Research Seminar: Research and Writing Popular Culture. Professor Roberts T 6:00-8:50
The focus of this junior research seminar will be on producing a paper on some aspect of popular culture, including film, sports, TV, radio, and popular literature.

HIST 396 The Afro-American to 1865. Professor Bynum MWF 9:30-10:20
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 407H Road to World War I: Europe 1870-1919 Honors Only. 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 student to apply the knowledge and debates covered in class to their own, original research, and to write history themselves.

HIST 408 Dictatorship and Democracy: Europe 1919-1945. Professor Gray TTH 1:30-2:45
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 421 Honors Historical Methods. Professor Zook MWF 1:30-2:20
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 427 History of Spain and Portugal. Professor Cutter MWF 12:30-1:20
"Spain is Different" goes the tourist slogan, but does Europe end at the Pyrenees? The Iberian peninsula has played a major role in shaping the events of Western History yet often receives scant attention. This survey course is designed to introduce the student to the major themes of Iberian history from the era of Roman domination to the present. Because of their global importance, some historical topics (e.g., cooperation and conflict between Christian and Moorish kingdoms, the age of Discovery and Empire, the Spanish Civil War and franquismo, and the challenge of a fragile democracy) will be treated more fully than others.

HIST 465 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1850-1877. Professor May TTH 10:30-11:45
This course surveys the American Civil War and the Reconstruction period which followed. As background for the war, attention is first given to the intense sectional controversy, the Old South, and important political changes of the 1850's. In reviewing the Civil War, primary consideration is given to the military operations, but political, economic, social, and diplomatic aspects are covered as well. The problems of political and economic post-war reconstruction (both South and North), faced successively by Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant are also examined.
HIST 469 Black Civil Rights Movement.  Professor Bynum MWF 12:30-1:20
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 473 History of the South.  Professor May TTH 3:00-4:15
The History of the South focuses on the development of slavery in the South and the reasons why Southerners maintained the institution after it was abolished in the North. The course emphasizes how the presence of slavery combined with other developments to mold a distinct civilization in the South, and why Southerners felt that their best chance to preserve their "institutions" was to secede from the Union. The impact on the South of this miscalculation and the Civil War and Reconstruction that followed is traced. The South’s distinctness was perpetuated despite the abolition of slavery, and the course examines how the South developed after the Civil War as well as the South’s impact upon national politics and culture, particularly in the twentieth century. The course devotes special attention to leading Southern thinkers and politicians (such as Thomas Jefferson, John Calhoun, Woodrow Wilson, and Huey Long), Southern literature, and Southern segregation and racial problems.

HIST 488 History of Sexual Regulation.  Professor Pitts TTH 12:00-1:15
This course will illuminate broad themes in the historical regulation of sexual violence, consensual sex, and homosexuality. Student will understand and analyze how cultural, social, religious, and moral ideologies have influenced conceptions of deviant and normative sexuality in the United States.

HIST 492 Seminar in Historical Topics: History of Argentina.  Professor De la Fuente TTH 3:00-4:15

HIST 492 Seminar in Historical Topics: Crime and Punishment in Late Imperial China.  Professor Wang TTH 9:00-10:15
This reading seminar examines China’s legal system in the context of political, social, and international developments during the late imperial period. The course focuses on three aspects. First, it explores how China’s legal system worked, in particular the way in which justice was delivered at local magistrates’ courts. Records of criminal trials will be discussed. Second, the seminar highlights the legal issue of sexuality, investigating how the state regulated sexual behavior in China’s social and cultural context. Third, it traces changes in Chinese legal culture as represented in literature and popular news media. China’s encounter with foreign powers in the 19th century stimulated a cultural climate favoring legal reforms.

HIST 492 Seminar in Historical Topics: The Life and Career of Churchill.  Professor Dumett TTH 9:00-10:15
This course covers nearly every aspect of the actions and policies of a man regarded by many historians and the English public as the greatest prime minister in British history. Winston Churchill had an astounding, multi-dimensional career as a soldier, politician, orator, statesman for war and peace, and as an historian who won the Nobel Prize for literature. Reading assignments in the course cover the age of empire in Africa and India, the Gallipoli campaign in the First World War, his switches in party allegiances and politics between the wars, the foe of Appeasement, his opposition to Gandhi and the movement for Indian independence, a lengthy set of sessions debating his leadership in the Second World War and the defeat of Hitler and, finally, his relations with Roosevelt, Stalin, Truman and the coming of the Cold War. There will be no exams in this course. Assignments in will be based on weekly sets of readings for which short written reports will be required.

HIST 495 Research in Historical Topics: Indian Removal in 19th Century U. S.  Professor Marsh TTH 10:30-11:45
This course is designed to introduce students to historical research through a topic selected by the instructor. Most federal Indian policy is derived from two ideological strands: Jeffersonian "civilization through assimilation" and Jacksonian "reduction and removal" objectives. In the nineteenth century trans-Appalachia west these two ideological strands culminated in the forced and voluntary removals of indigenous peoples. At the same time Supreme Court decisions laid the foundation for the creation of modern, sovereign Native nations and the bureaucracies of overseeing the management of these "domestic dependent nations." This course will explore
these issues in both the famous southeastern cases known through the Trail of Tears, but focus more intently on the region known as the "Old Northwest Territory."

**HIST 495 Research in Historical Topics: War and Gender. Professor Walton MWF 10:30-11:20**

War obviously involves men in combat, and it also affects men who do not fight as well as soldiers’ relationships with families, women, other men, and the country they serve. War also affects women in a variety of ways, including the loss of loved ones, economic insecurity, the assumption of new responsibilities, rape, and different types of work in the military.

This undergraduate research seminar will focus on the different ways men and women experienced war in modern Europe, from the revolutionary and Napoleonic conflicts of 1792-1815 through World War II (1939-1945). Students will read some histories of major European wars and how expectations regarding women’s and men’s functions in war developed over time. With close guidance students will write a major research paper based on personal narratives by women and men of their wartime experiences. Topics might include the following: new tasks for women; soldiers’ treatment of civilians under occupation; how combatants dealt with fear, injury, and the loss of comrades; women’s survival strategies when men were away fighting; the meanings of patriotism for women and men during war; attitudes toward persons of different races in combat and as civilians (European wars were almost all world wars involving non-Europeans). There are many more possibilities.

**HIST 514 A History of Western Thought I. Professor Foley MWF 2:30-3:20**

History 514 opens by sketching the evolution of Greek thought from mythic to philosophical, historical, and scientific forms, attempting as it does so to relate these changes to concurrent social, political and economic developments. The presocratic philosophers receive considerable attention to this connection. Next comes an account of the systems of Plato and Aristotle, with particular emphasis on their social and political views. Attention to developments in the Hellenistic and early Roman periods center around evolving new relationships between religion, science, philosophy and political opinion. The remainder of the course takes up the rise and development of Christianity, including a consideration of its origins, the factors making for its success, the constriction of both Christian and pagan learning in the Dark Ages, and the rise and fall of the Scholastic synthesis.

**HIST 593 Twentieth Century American Intellectual History. Professor Curtis TTH 1:30-2:45**

This is a survey of the origins and development of modern intellectual life. The course opens with a treatment of the larger theory of evolutionary naturalism and its impact on all fields of thought. Pragmatism is analyzed as a criticism of both the idealistic and evolutionary traditions which preceded it. The main intellectual currents of the early twentieth century—"progressivism," new social theories, fundamentalism, modernism, the new humanism, and the literary revolt of the 1920s—receive attention. The final section deals with the dominant intellectual developments of the New Deal era, including the literature of the depression, Marxism, other economic and educational theories, neoorthodoxy, and with the efforts of the New Radicals of the 1960s to discover a meaningful ideology. The course not only focuses on formal ideologies and theologies, but also on the prevailing values, assumptions, myths, and reform movements of the period.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT 600-LEVEL COURSES, CONTACT THE PROFESSOR.**

**HIST 601 Reading Seminar in European History: European Expansion: 1450 - 1800. Professor Ingrao W 6:30-9:20**

During the early modern period, Europeans looked west to an Atlantic World on which they imposed themselves through conquest and colonization. At the same time they ventured eastward into the Indian Ocean, negotiating a new relationship with an Asiatic World with which they had been engaged since Antiquity. Course readings will examine this initial stage of the globalization process, beginning with dynamics and discourse of empire building by the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Dutch and British empires, their resort to disparate mercantilist strategies, and their subsequent attempts to reconcile imperialism with emerging Enlightenment ideas.
HIST 601 Reading Seminar in European History: Autobiographies and Memoirs in History. Professor Farr T 6:00-8:50

Over the course of history men and women have often been impelled to tell their own life story. This telling frequently takes the form of an autobiography or a memoir. As important as these remembrances may have been for the author, they also can be exceptional types of evidence for historians. Historians may interrogate these sources for many reasons. Among them are author intention (why did the author decide to write down his or her life?), and intended audience (did the author hope for others to read his or her life? If so, who? And did audiences read the life in the way the author intended?) Moreover, by placing these sources in historical context, historians can also move beyond intentions and analyze these sources as “unwitting testimony” about a wide variety of historical developments. Students in this seminar will begin by exploring theories of analysis of these kinds of writings, and follow with readings of several autobiographies from history. Each student will be required to write series of analytical papers throughout the semester.

HIST 610 History Theory and Methods. Professor Larson M 7:00-9:50

History 61000 is the first part of an introductory two-course sequence for new graduate students intended to acquaint them with some important issues regarding the modern professional practice of history. This semester concentrates on historiography, theoretical questions, and methodological debates that today's working historians inevitably encounter. Students read about the practice of historical scholarship and read several important example texts representing different approaches to the discipline over the past 200 years. Students write several short book reviews, position papers, and a mock grant proposal during this semester. This course is required of incoming graduate students in history. It usually will be followed by History 61100, Research Practicum.

HIST 651 Reading Seminar in American History: Americans in the World. Professor Atkinson W 3:30-6:20

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 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.

HIST 652 Research Seminar in American History: Culture, Society, Politics, 1865 – 1915. Professor Janney TH 4:30-7:20

The course is a research seminar with a broad focus on politics, culture, and society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century U.S. The primary goal of this course is to help students develop their skills in research and writing. As such, students will conduct original research using both primary and secondary sources to produce a journal or chapter length article by the end of the semester. The first few weeks of the semester will be devoted to discussing research methods and sources, identifying topics, and the craft of writing more generally. The middle portion of the semester will allow students time for intensive research and writing. During the last few weeks of the semester, we will workshop papers in-class. Revised papers will be due in early December.