

SPRING 2016 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 neo-colonialism, 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 24100 East Asia and the Modern World. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details

A survey of China, Japan, and Korea from the Seventeenth Century to contemporary times, this course investigates the formation of modern nation states in East Asia. In addition to a textbook, readings include personal narratives by East Asians, lectures, slides, and videos.

**HIST 30200H Historical Topics: Flight Paths: Purdue's Aerospace Pioneers. Honors only
Professor Smith TTH 12:00-1:15**

Taught in partnership with the Barron Hilton Flight and Space Exploration Archive (at Purdue Libraries), this course invites students to a unique semester of original research and historical writing. We will be studying the many facets of our human reach for flight into the air and space, including the dramatic turning points in the history of aeronautics and astronautics.

Students will conduct actual research in the Purdue archives and special collections, together with supplementary study of other published sources: like newspapers, magazines, film, music, memoirs, and the arts. Paper topics include: invention and innovation, celebrity pilots and Amelia Earhart, Purdue's astronauts (including Neil Armstrong and Eugene Cernan), flight utopias and science fiction, air power and war, science and technology, the machinery and business of flight, the Space Race, or any other archive-related topic by the student's choice. We will also be paying special attention to Purdue's "aerospaces": in the lives of the airport, rocket laboratories, and research parks that ring the university, as well as in the aerospace education and culture that informs our student body. We will have several opportunities for extracurricular and special events. In the fall of 2014, for example, students visited with an aerospace engineer who was donating his papers to Purdue; attended a reception for astronaut Eugene Cernan and Mrs. Carol Armstrong; visited the "Steps to the Moon" exhibit; and made a "historical" tour of Purdue airport.

HIST 30200 Historical Topics: Muslims in America. XLIST IDIS 49100 Professor Salem TTH 12:00-1:15**HIST 33505 Nationalism and Socialism in East Central Europe. Professor Klein-Pejsova MWF 10:30-11:20**

This course examines how the peoples of East Central Europe engaged and coped with the most influential ideologies of the 20th century; with special attention to the weaknesses of the interwar and postwar regimes, strategies of modernization, survival, and dissent. By the end of this course, students will have gained a deeper understanding of the patterns and processes, ruptures and continuities which have shaped modern east central European society, culture, and politics.

HIST 34000 Modern China. Professor Tillman MWF 12:30-1:20

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 34901 The First World War. Professor Sambaluk MWF 1:30-2:20

History 34901 is designed to explore the origins, course, meaning, and lasting legacy of World War I. Ideally this course will be taken in conjunction with History 351, Second World War, since together the two world wars present a modern Thirty Years War (1914-45).

HIST 35100 The Second World War. Multiple sections/see course schedule for details.

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 37100 Society, Culture, and Rock and Roll. Professor Morrison MWF 2:30-3:20

This class will survey the social and cultural fabric of post-World War II United States through the prism of music – rock and roll music. At one level the class will survey trends and styles in rock, focusing first on the artists and groups who gave rise to this hybrid form of music from its country and blues roots. It will then track the rise of rock and roll in the 1950s and the corporate, political, and social backlash against it. The focus on the 1960s will be on music as an expression and extension of the social, cultural, and political changes of that decade. Finally, the class will examine the paradoxical developments of the evolution of “corporate rock and roll” with the emergence of an abrasive, often angry music [read: punk/grunge/rap] by the end of the 1970s and into the 1980s. In the end, this class will examine and explain the technological, business, and social forces that helped cement rock's position in Western popular culture.

There are five major themes around which the class turns. The first is the importance of African-American culture to the origin and development of rock and roll. The second is the effect of demographic shifts and in particular the dramatic population growth during the postwar era (both in the United States and Britain). Economic issues – prosperity and major and independent record companies – form a third prism through which we will look at rock and roll. Technological innovations that both spread popular music and, in the 1950s, became part of making music, are a fourth theme. Finally youth culture and experiences are central to this class. This interdisciplinary class will empower students to use a medium with which they are somewhat familiar (popular music) to examine less well-known (to them) issues and historical forces that are intrinsic to the American and British postwar experience.

HIST 37200 History of the American West. Professor Marsh TTH 1:30-2:45

The History of the "West" constitutes a study of what Paxson calls "The most American thing in America—the Frontier." Characteristics and problems of pioneer life are explored. The causes and effects of the westward movement of our people are examined so as to include a rather comprehensive treatment of United States development, with emphasis on the great migration westward.

HIST 37600 History of Indiana. D. Cambron MWF 10:30-11:20

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 37700 History and Culture of Native America. Professor Marsh TTH 3:00-4:15

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 38001 History United States Agriculture. Professor Hurt TTH 10:30-11:45

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.

HIST 38400 History of Aviation. Professor Smith TTH 9:00-10:15

This course explores the history of human flight and air power: from the early inventors and pilot heroes of the twentieth century to the institutions of aeronautics in the military and industrial networks of the twenty-first. Our approach is comparative, integrating the national histories of Europe (France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, and Russia), the Americas (North and South), trans-Saharan Africa, and Asia (Japan and China) for a broad, global scope. Our focus is on the applications and impacts of aviation in everyday life; in politics and governance; in science and business; and in the making of modern war. We cover the rise of the French aviation industry; the Zeppelins and dirigibles; Charles Lindbergh and the opening of the trans-Atlantic flights; aviation breakthroughs and strategic bombing in World War I and II; the "turbo-jet" revolution; the X planes and the Cold War; the Korean, Vietnam, and Iraq wars; and the development of commercial aviation. Special topics for study include: the Wright Brothers and the meanings of invention and innovation; human flight in literature and memoir, propaganda and film; and several case studies of aviation disasters.

**HIST 39500H Junior Research Seminar: Witches, Wenches, Pirates & Heretics. Honors only
Professor Lambert TTH 9:00-10:15**

This junior research seminar is designed to introduce history majors to the craft of historical research by allowing students to explore a common topic and, in doing so, experience the excitement and challenges of historical discovery. The topic for the seminar offers a wide range of opportunities for exploration.

Every society organizes itself around a common culture—the ideas, beliefs, aspirations, and fears that define who the people are and what they hope to become. To give full expression to that culture, societies enact laws that define who fits in and who should be cast off, and they establish institutional watchdogs to police the boundary between the “ins” and “outs.” This seminar investigates that culture-making and culture-maintaining process in colonial America (mainland British North America) by examining those individuals and groups deemed to be a threat to society. Witches, wenches, pirates, and heretics were but a few of those marginalized and often punished. Yet these outsiders, often colorful characters, played an important role in shaping what America was becoming.

HIST 39500 Junior Research Seminar: Gender and War in Modern Europe. Professor Walton MWF 12:30-1:20
100 years ago World War I raged in Europe, the Middle East, and in Africa. 1916 was the year of the battles of Verdun and the Somme, the naval battle of Jutland, fighting in East Africa, Arab struggles for independence from the Ottomans, and public debates in Britain and Germany about conscripting women for the war effort.

This undergraduate research seminar will focus on the different ways men and women experienced what Europeans call the Great War (1914-1918). Students will read and discuss selected histories of this war to understand some of the ways that scholars do research on and interpret popular expectations about men’s and women’s behavior, and how war transformed attitudes and practices. The main focus of the course will be 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; military and popular conceptions of shell shock and its treatment; attitudes toward and practices regarding prisoners of war (POWs). There are many more possibilities!

HIST 39500 Junior Research Seminar: Medicine and Public Health in the U. S. Professor Kline TTH 12:00-1:15

In this junior research seminar, Purdue University students will have the unique opportunity to encounter what historians do and discover why they love to do it.

This junior research seminar will bring students face to face with archival documents, both at the Virginia Kelly Karnes Archives and Special Collections Research Center, and at the Purdue School of Nursing. Students will have the opportunity to conduct original, guided research on a specific area of public health, medical education, nursing education, women's health, or mental health. Purdue is home to many fascinating collections that we will learn about and work with, including the Psychoactive Substance Research Collection, the Sisters for Health Education records, The Maryland Psychiatric Research Center LSD Professional Training Program Study Files, the original Purdue University School of Medicine records, and the records of the school of Pharmacy. After introductory reading on the history of public health, nursing, and mental health in the U.S., students will spend class time in the archives learning how to read, interpret, and write about original, unpublished archival documents. Along the way, we will address the following questions: How do ideas about medicine and health reflect broader attitudes and values in American history and culture? What role do teachers and universities such as Purdue play in shaping student and public perceptions of health and medicine? What are the risks and benefits of controversial cutting-edge research, such as that on psychoactive substances (like LSD) in changing the field of medicine?

HIST 39600 The Afro-American to 1865. Professor Bynum TTH 12:00-1:15

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 40500 The French Revolution and Napoleon. Professor Walton MWF 10:30-11:20

This course intends to acquaint students with the major events of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era (roughly 1789 to 1815), and introduce them to recent developments in the ways that historians view this decisive (and action-packed) period. Topics we will address include the following: the Old Regime and the origins of revolution, widening political participation of the masses and previously marginalized social groups, changing aims of revolutionaries, the problem of the king and its bloody resolution, revolutionary culture, the extension of human rights, the tragedy of the Terror, the larger Atlantic revolutionary world, slave revolts and racial equality in the Caribbean, the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon's leadership successes and failures, Napoleon in the world, legacies of the French Revolution and Napoleon. Additionally, students will write a significant research paper using primary and secondary sources and applying what they have learned in class to an original work of scholarship.

HIST 42200 Honors Thesis in Historical Research. Professor Zook

Designed as a sequel to History 421 (Honors Historical Methods); this course is intended as the culminating academic experience for students in the Department of History Honors Program. It will require the completion of an undergraduate thesis in history.

HIST 47600 Civil War in Myth and Memory. Professor Janney TTH 10:30-11:45

This seminar will explore how the Civil War has been celebrated and/or remembered from 1865 to the present. We will look at both Union and Confederate (northern and southern), black and white, male and female

interpretations of the war. We will focus on how participants of the war understood their own lives, how their descendants chose to remember the war, and how historians have used their writings in crafting contemporary understandings of the Civil War. We will ask such questions as which interpretations of the war were most salient at different times? In what ways were memorialization efforts political? What has been left out of the popular memory of the war? Why? In order to do so, we will examine such topics as death culture in the 19th century, art, construction of personal memoirs, monument building, battlefield preservation, veterans' associations, and film depictions of the war.

HIST 49200 Seminar in Historical Topics: Spain under the Habsburgs, 1516-1700.

Professor Mitchell TTH 1:30-2:45

The Habsburgs inherited the Iberian kingdoms of Castile and Aragon in 1516, setting into motion the formation of Spain. Although they began their rule under highly inauspicious circumstances as a result of their markedly foreign identity, they consolidated their rule and brought the Spanish monarchy to the pinnacle of power. This course explores the various political and cultural strategies the Habsburgs utilized to administer an unprecedented collection of territories, win the loyalty of a highly diverse population, and become a unifying symbol for the monarchy.

HIST 49500 Research Seminar in Historical Topics: Writing Histories of American Imperialism.

Professor Atkinson TTH 9:00-10:15

This course will introduce you to the innovative and contentious ways in which historians have explored the meaning and influence of empire in American history. Empire has been a central feature of North American history since the beginning of European settlement, despite protestations to the contrary. English, Spanish, and French colonists stood at the vanguard of European imperial expansion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, while Native American contested and exploited these competing imperial interests in an effort to avoid annihilation or assimilation. British colonists eventually rejected the rights and responsibilities of British imperialism, culminating in a revolution that was both resolutely anti-imperial and staunchly imperial in its ideology and outlook. A century of American geographic and commercial expansion followed, rooted in fundamentally imperial conceptions of manifest destiny. Formal colonial empire in the Pacific and the Caribbean ensued after the 1898 Spanish-American War, despite widespread anti-imperial protests. Seemingly relentless economic, cultural, and military expansion during the twentieth century gave rise to debates over the character and consequences of American power abroad. Empire, it turns out, is everywhere and nowhere in American history, and students in this class will determine the presence or absence of American imperialism for themselves after a rigorous reading of secondary and primary sources. Specifically, each student will be responsible for class presentations, active participation in discussions and readings, and regular analytical and writing assignments that will culminate in an original research paper based on primary sources that might include government documents, private correspondence, business records, newspapers, magazines, advertising, and other expressions of popular, mass, and material culture.

HIST 49500 Research Seminar in Historical Topics: Persistent Myths in American History.

Professor Lambert TTH 10:30-11:45

Citizens of every country create myths about their nation's origins and character, and Americans are no exception. From the creation of the republic, myths have played an important role in how Americans have perceived of themselves and their nation. A number pertain to the country's founding such as "The Founding Fathers" constituted as an "Assembly of Demigods" and performing a "Miracle at Philadelphia"; the United States conceived of as a "Christian State"; and Americans as a "Chosen People." Myths are frequently created by partisans and patriots who blend them into a "usable past" that serves a particular end, and frequently those myths become entwined with history. One recurring narrative in American history is that of declension, which is a tale of decline from a mythical "golden age" that embraced lofty ideals to a sordid present brought about by—take your pick—wrong-headed political ideas, social experimentation, moral decline, increased diversity, etc. Myths present historians with both challenges and opportunities. The biggest challenge is often that of lifting the veil of myth to

explore the history behind. The greatest opportunity lies in probing the underlying culture that informs the creation and uses of myths.

NOTE: ENROLLMENT IN 600-LEVEL COURSES IS RESTRICTED TO GRADUATE STUDENTS.

HIST 60100 Reading Seminar in European History: Protestantism and Politics in Early Modern England.

Professor Zook M 3:30-6:20

This graduate reading seminar focuses around the historiographical debates over religious and political conflict in the British Isles in the early modern era. Topics include: late medieval Catholicism and the impact of the Protestant and Catholic Reformations on politics, culture, and society in sixteenth-century England, Scotland, Ireland and the Americas; gender and violence in England and Ireland in the early seventeenth century; Puritanism in early Stuart England and radical sectarianism during the Civil Wars; the role of women in the religious controversies of the seventeenth century in England, Scotland and abroad; and the impact of empire, nationalism, and religious pluralism in eighteenth-century Britain.

HIST 60200 Research Seminar in European History: Radical 1970s. Professor Gray W 3:30-6:20

This writing seminar is designed to take students through the steps to producing a publication-ready article. Participation in the "Radical 1970s" reading seminar is not a prerequisite, though new entrants should anticipate doing some background reading early on. Topics are wide open thematically and geographically; what's essential is that they involve intensive primary source research, whether on-line or in the archives.

HIST 61100 History Research Practicum. Professor Janney T 6:30-9:20

The second half of a two-semester sequence for new graduate students intended to acquaint them with important issues regarding the modern practice of historical scholarship. This course is a research seminar in which students shape and execute their own research projects resulting in original article-length historical essays. In addition, matters relating to ethical conduct of research and problems of historical writing and argumentation are discussed. Prerequisite: History 6100.

HIST 65000 Teaching the History Survey. Professor Klein-Pejsova W 6:30-9:20

This course provides an introduction to the literature on teaching history at the college level, especially the literature on pedagogy, theory, and conceptualization needed for the undergraduate survey course. Students will become familiar with the professional literature, develop their own syllabus for the survey course, and produce an extensive historiographical essay supporting and justifying the contents of the syllabus. Class discussions will expose students to a number of teaching strategies, concepts, and exercises. Prerequisite: Graduate standing and consent of instructor required.

HIST 65100 Reading Seminar in American History: Problems in Modern American History. XLIST AMST 65000 Professor Gabin T 3:30-6:20

This course is designed to introduce graduate students to the major issues and historiographical debates in United States history from 1877 to the late twentieth century. We will consider the form and substance of historical scholarship on the long 20th century, examining the secondary literature on U. S. politics and social movements. By the end of this course, students should have a firm foundation in the major periods and historical arguments to prepare for preliminary exams and to build a U. S. history survey syllabus from 1877 to the present. Students will be expected to participate actively in the weekly discussions of the reading and to write a series of short analyses of the assigned books and articles.