FALL 2011 HISTORY COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

*Wi denotes a writing intensive course. Note that any HIST 492 or HIST 495 course also is considered writing intensive.

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. Professor Smith TTH 1:30-2:45
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 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 195 Historian's Craft: Historical Research and Film for Majors. Professor Zook MWF 10:30-11:20
Examines various interpretative approaches and genres of history; students also critique a historical film based on their own research, learning to decipher fact from fiction and how bias and subjectivity enter into the history on screen.
HIST 210 Making of Modern Africa. Professor Decker TTH 9:00-10:15
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 Wang 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 246 Modern Middle East and North Africa. Professor Holden TTH 10:30-11:45
This course analyzes the major currents and themes of Middle Eastern history from the late-nineteenth century to the present day. Dealing chronologically with the Arab-Islamic world, we address the following: colonialism (late-19th c. to WWII), nationalism (1950s and 1960s), Islamic fundamentalism (1970s and 1980s), and terrorism (1990s to present). For each chronological period, I draw your attention to specific case studies, and these include such hot spots as Algeria, Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq and Israel/Palestine. For over 100 years, the peoples in these places have been grappling with issues of democracy, religion and national identity as well as their conflicting reactions toward Western intervention in a variety of forms. Students explore the political, social and cultural factors that have contributed to the formation of the modern Middle East by combining readings from textbooks with primary documents and ethnographic films.

HIST 300 Eve of Destruction: Global Crises & World Organization in the 20th Century. Professor Gray TTH 10:30-11:45
Using a variety of case studies, this course considers turning points – often violent and disastrous ones – in an emerging global conversation about urgent world problems and their possible solutions. Topics include the successes (and failures) of the League of Nations and the United Nations; the development of international law; and the increasing significance of NGOs in recent decades. No prerequisites.

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. While providing a narrative history of the period, this course will address two additional themes: the role of non-state actors and the broader global context of American foreign relations. 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: Boxing in Culture. Professor Roberts T 4:30-7:20
This course deals with boxing, masculinity, and culture, from 18th century England until today. It considers the portrayal of boxing in literature and films as well as its role in politics and popular culture.

HIST 304 America in the 1960s. Professor Gabin TTH 12:00-1:15
This course surveys the political, social, and cultural history of 1960s America. The “Sixties” is something of a misnomer. The period was defined less by the borders of a single decade than by movements and issues that emerged in the 1940s and were only partially resolved by the time Richard Nixon resigned the presidency in 1974. There also is no consensus about the era’s meaning or significance—the 1960s continue to be the subject of passionate debate and political controversy in the United States. The times they were a-changin’, but why, how, and to what end? In exploring this turbulent decade, the course examines what did and what did not change in the 1960s. Topics include: the presidencies of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon; the triumph and breakdown of postwar liberalism; the resurgence of conservatism; the many insurgent political and social movements of the decade, including the civil rights and black power movements, the new left, environmentalism, the chicano and red power movements, feminism, and the gay liberation movement; the sexual revolution; rock ‘n’ roll; and the Vietnam war. Students will investigate these and other issues in a mix of printed, visual, audio, and multimedia sources such as speeches, correspondence, newspapers and magazines, autobiographies and oral histories, photographs, television, movies, and music. This course is open to all undergraduates. There are no prerequisites.

HIST 320 The World of Charlemagne. Professor Contreni TTH 12:00-1:15
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 331 Great Figures in History. Professor de la Fuente TTH 1:30-2:45
A series of autobiographical and biographical sketches of figures distinguished as well as lesser-known in all fields of activity.

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 10:30-11:45**
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 9:00-10:15**
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 350 Science and Technology in the 20th Century. Professor Foley MWF 2:30-3:20**
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 9:00-10:15**
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 371 Society, Culture, and Rock and Roll. Professor Morrison MWF 3:30-4:20**
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 382 American Constitutional History. Professor Pitts TTH 12:00-1:15
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 39001 Jews in the Modern World. Professor Klein-Pejsova MWF 9:30-10:20
This survey of modern Jewish society, culture, and politics from the expulsion from Spain in 1492 until the collapse of the Interwar state system in 1938 examines Jewish responses to modernity with special attention to the Jewish relationship to the state and with the surrounding non-Jewish cultures, and the diversity of the modern Jewish experience.

HIST 391 History of Russian Popular Entertainment. Professor Smith T 3:00-5:50
This course explores the history of mass entertainment and revolutionary experimentation in popular film, the public arts, and daily life in Russia and the Soviet Union (including the native peoples of Central Asia and Siberia) during the twentieth century. Our topics of study include: entertainment and propaganda films of the late empire and Soviet period; the political culture of the Bolshevik revolution; cultural modernization of the Muslim and tribal peoples; Stalinism and Socialist Realism; the conservative values of the Russian people in World War; loyalty and dissent in song, pulp fiction and film; the consumerism of the new Russia. The course challenges students to master their own “art” of public expression through writing exercises, discussions of films, and creative performances. Be ready to enjoy and understand a variety of historical texts, motion pictures, and recordings.

HIST 392 Introduction to Caribbean History and Culture. Professor Dorsey TTH 10:30-11:45
This course surveys Caribbean history and culture from 1492 to the present. Major themes include: slavery, race relations, colonialism, independence movements, the evolution of gender systems, and sovereign identities (colonial and postcolonial) through national and transnational currents in the British, Danish, Dutch, French, and Spanish Caribbean Islands. The course is designed for students with particular interests in Latin American history, Pan-American history, the history of the African Diaspora, the history of immigration, and comparative cultural studies. It is cross-listed with African American Studies (IDIS) and will be cross-listed with Latin American/Latino Studies (LALS).

HIST 395 Junior Research Seminar: Race and Law in the United States. Professor Pitts TTH 10:30-11:45
This course explores research in the legal history of U.S. race relations between the colonial period and the twentieth century Civil Rights movement. We begin by examining slave law, which emerged not as a monolithic body distanced from social organization but rather evolved, sometimes haphazardly, in response to economics, racial ideology, abolitionism, and legal conceptions of what servitude meant. When European slave traders first brought captured Africans to colonial Virginia, it was a frontier society lacking a legal apparatus defining slavery. By 1800 racial slavery had become an entrenched labor system and a fundamental cultural and legal institution in the North and the South. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Supreme Court relegated Native Americans to a status of
legal dependency, clearing the way for their removal from their ancestral lands. Both developments reflect how the law shaped and was shaped by race relations in the United States. In 1866, the Thirteenth Amendment abolished “involuntary servitude,” and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments granted citizenship and enfranchised African American men. Even these monumental constitutional changes did little to end racial oppression. Indeed, as advocates of racial equality pushed for legal protections, local and state court and communities worked to reshape the law and reassert white patriarchy and African-American inferiority. Equality progressed slowly, requiring the tumultuous conflicts of the civil rights movement to change the letter and practice of existing law and move toward social, political and civil equality. Students will produce a substantial work of original research on some aspect of racial regulation.

HIST 395 Junior Research Seminar: History and Memory: Events and Their Recollection Through Time.
Professor Farr TTH 1:30-2:45
Historical events happen; some are recorded and through that record they are remembered by subsequent generations. The record of any event, its trace in the past, however incomplete or biased, is what historians use to reconstruct the past and to invest it with significance. Such reconstructions differ according to the variable interests and methods of historians and the significance of them shifts through time no less. This class for history majors will explore at an introductory level the basic research approaches and techniques employed by historians. It will emphasize research in primary sources, sharpening analytical skills, and the forming of historical arguments. It will focus on some singular historical events (like the Alamo, or World War I) and how they have been understood since their occurrence. Each student will write a series of short position papers and then select an event of their own and write a 15 page research paper analyzing the event and explaining how subsequent generations understood the event and why they deemed it significant. It is a writing intensive course and counts as one of the history major requirements.

HIST 395 Junior Research Seminar: Occupied Europe. Professor Foray TTH 12:00-1:15
This Junior Research Seminar for history majors will be organized around the subject of Nazi-Occupied Europe, with a particular concentration upon Western Europe. Over the course of the semester, we will examine such topics as Hitler’s rise to power, the early stages of World War Two, and the effects of the war upon Europe’s civilian populations. At the same time, we will also explore research methodology and the historians’ craft. Employing the “Conditions and Politics in Occupied Western Europe, 1940-1945” electronic database, students in this class will work towards the creation of a document-based research paper. Participants in this research seminar are expected to come to the course with a solid understanding of modern European history.

HIST 396 The Afro-American to 1865. Professor Bynum MWF 12:30-1:20
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 418 European Society and Culture, 1450-1800. Professor Farr TTH 3:00-4:15
This course will examine European society and culture from 1450-1800. We will explore marriage and the family, sexuality, social status and civility, gender relations, witchcraft, poverty, violence, work and the everyday economy, and resistance and accommodation to political authority.

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 46002 American Colonial History (WI*).  Professor Lambert TTH 1:30-2:45
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. Through a semester-long research project, students sharpen their research skills as they sift through evidence to answer questions that they pose about early America.

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 2:30-3:20
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 479 American Representations of the Middle East and North Africa.  Professor Holden TTH 1:30-2:45
This course explores Arab-American relations over the past 300 years, using American writings on the Middle East and North Africa as a prism for viewing evolving conceptions of national identity and global power in the United States.

HIST 492 Readings in Historical Topics: Gauchos and Cowboys on the Argentine Frontier.  Professor De la Fuente TTH 3:00-4:15
Contact Professor De la Fuente for information about this course

HIST 492 Readings in Historical Topics: The Confederacy: History and Myth.  Professor May TTH 3:00-4:15
This course is particularly timely because it is the Sesquicentennial of the Confederacy's birth. This course will cover secession, the Confederate government and constitution, Confederate culture, military strategy and leadership, matters of gender, the disintegration of slavery, Confederate diplomacy, and many related matters. The course has no textbooks, exams, quizzes, or lectures. Every class meeting will be a discussion of a major topic, based on assigned readings. There will be a term paper. Please note: this is probably the last time that Professor May will offer this course.

HIST 492 Readings in Historical Topics: The Life and Career of Churchill.  Professor Dumett TTH 4:30-5:45
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, multidimensional 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: Politics and Popular Music, 1945-1969. Professor Morrison MW 5:30-6:45
Popular culture at times reflects and interprets the temper of society and politics; at other times it challenges social and political norms. This interdisciplinary course will assess and analyze the complex relationship between national politics and popular music (R&B, Rock and Roll, and Soul) broadly defined from the end of World War II through the Vietnam War era. The course is a mix of power point presentations, films, documentaries, and discussion-based class meetings. Students will undertake a variety of writing assignments (including a semester-long research paper based on primary sources) whose main purpose is to promote critical thinking as well as a working knowledge of main events and issues in politics and popular music in the postwar era. Possible assigned readings might include, Charlie Gillett, The Sound of the City: The Rise of Rock and Roll; Brian Ward, Just My Soul Responding: Rhythm and Blues, Black Consciousness, and Race Relations; Michael Bertrand, Race, Rock, and Elvis; Alice Echols, Scars of Sweet Paradise: The Life and Times of Janis Joplin; Greil Marcus, Like a Rolling Stone: Bob Dylan at the Crossroads.

HIST 495 Research in Historical Topics: Religion and Politics in Modern America. Professor Dochuk TTH 1:30-2:45
This course will offer an expansive, chronological overview of the history of religion and politics in 20th century America. It will encourage students to think more deeply about the ways religious ideas, institutions, and individuals intersect with and weave through broad political developments like populism and progressivism, corporate and labor activism, the rise and decline of New Deal liberalism, war and American empire building, the power shift to the Sunbelt, urban and suburban power struggles, social movements of the Left and the Right, the politics of family, education, and community, civil rights and ethnic identity, conservatism and globalization.

HIST 495 Research in Historical Topics: Interwar Jewish History. Professor Klein-Pejsova TTH 9:00-10:15
The Jewish experience between the two world wars was steeped in paradox. While the Interwar period saw a steep rise in anti-Semitism, radical politics, and violence, it was also an era of flourishing Jewish culture and politics, a renaissance in Jewish communal and individual life, and expansion of a global Jewish Diaspora centered in eastern and central Europe to the Americas and the Middle East. This research seminar investigates how the First World War and imperial collapse, the rise of nation-states and radical politics affected Jews and Jewish communities throughout the world through focus on issues of the Jewish relationship to the state and Jewish/non-Jewish relations, Jewish political trajectories, the development of Jewish secular culture, and paths of forced and voluntary migration. The course will begin with orientation to major issues in modern Jewish history. Issues arising from the study of Interwar Jewish history serve as a springboard for students to carry out their individual research and produce a serious work of document-based historical writing by the end of the semester. This course is carefully designed to guide students through the historian's craft: from identifying and developing a research question, through conducting research effectively, and drafting and revising a polished 20 page research paper.

HIST 514 A History of Western Thought I. Professor Foley MWF 11:30-12:20
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 586 United States Foreign Affairs to World War I. Professor Atkinson MWF 12:30-1:20
This course explores the central issues and themes of American foreign relations from the colonial period to the First World War. Our primary focus will be on the expansion of American political, military, economic, and cultural power and influence. We will anchor our discussions in a narrative history of the period, considering problems such as Americans’ relations with Native Americans, the causes and consequences of the early republic’s territorial and commercial expansion, the causes and consequences of American imperial expansion in the Caribbean and the Pacific, and the United States’ entry into the First World War. But we will also address recent methodological and interpretive trends that go beyond the traditional concerns of diplomatic historians. We will explore new
questions of culture, race, gender, immigration, transnational reform movements, non-state actors, and the possibilities of internationalizing the study of American foreign relations. Ultimately, we will explore the ways in which we, as historians, can imagine and investigate new interpretive frameworks for this era.

HIST 601 Reading Seminar in European History: Early Modern Europe. Professor Ingrao W 6:00-8:50
The reading seminar will examine the parallel development of European states and societies from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries, including their exploitation of frontier and colonial possessions both along Europe's periphery and across the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

HIST 602 Research Seminar in European History: Economic Themes in Historical Research. Professor Gray T 6:00-8:50
This research seminar will encourage students to approach their favored research topics in a new light, rendering cultural history more tangible, social history more structural, and military and political history more conscious of the bottom line. "Economic" concerns will be understood broadly here as any perspective that takes account of material culture, economic production, personal income, or market pressures. Reading assignments will feature a variety of methodological examples; later in the semester, students will prepare article-quality research papers adapting their previous work to new kinds of sources.

HIST 610 History Theory and Methods. Professor Bhattacharya T 3:00-5:50
This 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 650 Teaching the History Survey. Professor Larson M 6:00-8:50
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.

HIST 651 Reading Seminar in American History: 20th century U. S. Politics and Social Movements. Professor Gabin TH 3:00-5:50
This reading seminar will examine the long twentieth century in United States history, focusing on social movements and the roles of class, gender, race, and region in American politics and culture. We will study the form and substance of historical scholarship on these subjects, examining key historiographical and theoretical debates in the field. 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. This course is not limited to graduate students in history; graduate students in related fields are quite welcome.