Summer 2015

HIST137: Pursuits of Happiness: Ordinary Lives in the American Revolution
Dr. Richard Bell
Investigates the search for personal fulfillment unleashed by the American Revolution; explores the many different meanings ascribed to the notion of the "pursuit of happiness" by Americans in the early national period.

HIST200: Interpreting American History, Beginnings to 1877
Rachel Walker
The United States from colonial times to the end of the Civil War. Establishment and development of American institutions.

HIST201: Interpreting American History: From 1865 to the Present
Dr. Robert Chiles
The United States from the end of the Civil War to the present. Economic, social, intellectual, and political developments. Rise of industry and emergence of the United States as a world power.

HIST213: History of Sexuality in America
Dr. Clare Lyons
Explores the social construction of sexualities from the first colonial settlement to the modern era in the United States. Analyzes the implications of these understandings for power relations in U.S. history.

HIST236: History of Britain 1688 to Present
Dr. Julie Taddeo
British history from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the present. The revolution of 1688; the structure of 18th-century society and politics; economic and social change in the Industrial Revolution; 19th- and 20th-century political and social reform; imperialism; the impact of the First and Second World Wars on British society.

HIST289G: The Practice of Tolerance in Religious Societies
Dr. Bernard Cooperman
This course challenges the general assumption that strong religious belief tends to lead to intolerance towards those of other faiths. Starting from the remarkable two millennia of Jewish life in Rome, the center of the Catholic Church, the course will try to understand what factors contribute to the practice of tolerance and what factors challenge it in different circumstances. The course offers a new approach to the history of Christian-Jewish relations.

HIST306: History of Religion in America
Dr. Miles Bradbury
A history of religion, religious movements, and churches in America from the early Colonial period to the present, with special attention to the relation between church and society.

HIST319B: Special Topics in History; Arab Cold War
Harrison Guthorn
The effect of cold war politics on the Middle East and North Africa will be explored. Particular attention will be paid to the political, social, and economic impacts of the hegemonic clash between the United States and the Soviet Union in this proxy battlefield.

2015 Course Descriptions
HIST319E: Special Topics in History; History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict
Ibrahim Ali

HIST319M: Special Topics in History; Cultural History of Latin America: Music, Movies, and Revolution
Daniel Richter
This summer course will explore the intertwined histories of movies, music, and revolution in modern Latin American history. By engaging with historical scholarship and dramatic films about the Mexican Revolution, the Cuban Revolution, and Chile during the Allende government and after the Pinochet coup, we will study how films have both represented and shaped popular understandings of important and tumultuous moments in twentieth-century Latin America. After concentrating on the relationship between Latin American history and films, we will also examine the connections between Latin American popular music and revolution. We will study the political and musical significance of Latin America’s leading musical performers including Caetano Veloso, Gilberto Gil, Silvio Rodriguez, Charly Garcia, Violeta Parra, and Victor Jara. By critically examining movies and music, we will aim to understand the relationship between revolution and culture from the early twentieth-century to the present day in Latin America. The course will require discussion and writing assignments, while singing and dancing when we listen to music are both encouraged, but entirely optional!

HIST319Q: Special Topics in History; The Civil War Era: America’s Fiery Trial
Dr. Michael Ross
A political, social, cultural, economic, and military history of the Civil War Era that uses the lives of key figures such as John Brown, Jefferson Davis, Frederick Douglass, Joshua Chamberlain, Mary Chestnut, William Lloyd Garrison, Ulysses Grant, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, Abraham Lincoln, James Longstreet, Harriet Tubman, and William T. Sherman, to recreate the era as a lived experience.

HIST319V: Special Topics in History; AMERICA IN THE 1960S
Dr. Katarina Keane
Both celebrated and vilified, the years between 1960 and 1970 witnessed watershed moments in American history. This course will examine the seminal events, policies, actors, and movements that continue to shape our nation. Topics include the civil rights movement; the women’s movement; the Chicano movement; the gay rights movement; the Vietnam War; the peace movement; the sexual revolution; the presidencies of Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon; the New Right; the New Left; and the counterculture.

HIST327: The Roman Empire
William Burghart
Roman history from Augustus to Heraclius, 44BC-641AD: The imperial court and government; the diversity of culture in provinces and cities and the progress of Romanization; Roman religion and its transformation in late antiquity; the Roman army and defense of the frontiers.

HIST328K: Selected Topics in History; Napoleon and His Empire
Dr. Donald Sutherland

HIST328N: Selected Topics in History; Gender and Conflict in the Middle East
Fatemeh Hosseini
This interdisciplinary course examines the connections between gender and conflict in the modern Middle East and looks into the gendered nature of violence. Gender will be examined in the context of political

2015 Course Descriptions
change, social transformations, and cultural shifts. It will assess how colonialism, nationalism, revolution and war have shaped the lives of men and women in the region. Other themes covered include sexuality, the law, and masculinities.

**HIST328O: Selected Topics in History; Revolution, Coups, and Dictatorships: Latin America in the Cold War**
Shawn Moura
This course explores the history of the Cold War in Latin America, examining how it shaped politics, economic policy, and culture. Particular attention will be paid to US influence in Latin America, the Cuban Revolution, and Socialism in Chile, as well as military coups and subsequent authoritarian regimes in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

**HIST329K: Special Topics in History; History of Rock 'n Roll, 1950-2000**
Andrew Kellet
This inter-disciplinary course will trace the development of American rock 'n' roll and popular music in the second half of the 20th century. Popular music will be studied both in terms of what it sounds like, and in terms of what it meant to the societies in which it was made and consumed. Special attention will be paid to the role of African-American cultural influences, as well as contributions made by European (mainly British) performers over the years.

**HIST330: Europe in the Making: The Early Medieval West (A.D. 300-1000)**
Dr. Janna Bianchini
From one empire to another: Rome to Charlemagne. This period is approached as a crucible in which classical, Christian, and Germanic elements merged, yielding new experimental syntheses. This course will deal with issues of authority, cultural trends, and the formation of group solidarity.

**HIST357: Recent America: 1945-Present**
Dr. Howard Smead
American history from the inauguration of Harry S. Truman to the present with emphasis upon politics and foreign relations, but with consideration of special topics such as radicalism, conservatism, and labor.

**HIST360: Women and the Civil Rights Movement**
Dr. Elsa Barkley Brown
Twentieth-century U.S. civil rights movement from the vantage point of women, considering both women's involvement in the legal campaigns and political protests and the impact of civil rights struggles on women's condition, status, and identity.

**HIST419P: Special Topics in History; Origins of Ethnic Cleansing in Russia/USSR**
Dr. Mikhail Dolbilov

**HIST457: History of American Culture and Ideas Since 1865**
Dr. Saverio Giovachhini
The theme underlying this course – or perhaps one of its themes just to be cautious! – is that consciously or unintentionally we who live in the US spend a lot of time in our thoughts and in our conversations with others trying to define America. My idea is that this definition often occurs in cultural terms. In other words, we often say things like “America is a melting pot of peoples”, “America is the land of the free”, “Americans are individualists”, “America is an imperialist nation”, America is a Judeo-Christian nation”, “America is racist”, “America is tolerant” etc. (NOTE THAT I AM CITING AND NOT ENDORSING ANY OF THESE STATEMENTS). What we are really doing here, I contend, is really defining what American culture is. In other words, these statements can also be read as “American culture comes from
different places and peoples”, “American culture is based on [undefined] freedom” or “American culture allows us to be our own self defined people” or American culture is defined by values that mostly come from the Bible”, “American culture is tolerant of diversity” etc..

The striking element in all these statements is how contradictory they are. And we are not going to spend our time trying and decide which is right and which is silly. This is because American culture is not an accomplished fact, but an ever-changing process whose outcome changes over time, across space, and across social classes and groups. What we shall do over the course of the semester is studying the way these definitions of America and its culture have changed over the course of the almost two centuries that go from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to, grosso modo, our present day. We may, thus, come to the conclusion that we do not, in fact, know what America is but that its cultural definition has changed over time and that it has changed under pressures (gentle or otherwise) coming from social groups, historical circumstances, and technological innovations.

Our tools will be our brains, our senses, and some secondary readings. Our raw materials will be cultural artifacts, and we are using a very generous acception (i.e. received meaning) of this term: we shall read books, watch movies, peruse comic books, photos, posters, and paintings in the hope to come to some understanding of this ever morphing, ever interesting “thing”, which we usually call American culture.
Fall 2015

HIST106: American Jewish Experience
Dr. Marsha Rozenblit
History of the Jews in America from colonial times to the present. Emphasis on the waves of migration from Germany and Eastern Europe; the changing nature of the American Jewish community and its participation in American social, economic, and political life.

Hist110: The Ancient World
Dr. Arthur Eckstein
History 110 is a survey course of the Ancient Mediterranean World, covering the period between approximately 3500 B.C. and 100 A.D. After a short discussion of Mesopotamia and Egypt, the bulk of the course is concerned with Classical Greece and the Roman Republic. The focus is on society and on the development of the internal political structures of states, and on the nature of relations between states in a world without international law. There is a text book, but the primary reading is in ancient sources: Sophocles, Thucydides, Polybius, Plutarch, and (if we get that far) the New Testament. There is a short paper, a mid-term and a final examination. Both of the examinations are essay-type examinations.

HIST111: The Medieval World
Dr. Colleen Ho
The development of Europe in the Middle Ages; the role of religious values in shaping new social, economic, and political institutions; medieval literature, art and architecture

HIST113: The Making of Modern Europe
Dr. Piotr Kosicki
Evolution of modern nation states since late medieval times. Industrial-economic structure and demography. Emergence of modern secular society.

HIST120: Islamic Civilization
Dr. Antoine Borrut
Also offered as: RELS120. Credit only granted for: HIST120 or RELS120. This course offers a survey of Middle Eastern history from the rise of Islam in the 7th century CE until the rise of Mongol successor polities in the 15th century. The course is structured to cover political and cultural developments and their relationship with broader changes in society during the formative centuries of Islamic civilization. Specific topics include: the career of the Prophet Muhammad and the origins of the earliest Muslim polity; the creation and break-up of the Islamic unitary state (the Caliphate); the impact of Turkic migrations on the Middle East; social practices surrounding the transmission of learning in the Middle Ages; the diversity of approaches to Muslim piety and their social and political expression; non-Muslims in Islamic society. Among the more important themes will be long-term cultural and social continuities with the Islamic and ancient Near East, and concepts of religious and political authority.

Hist133: “God Wills It!” The Crusades in Medieval and Modern Perspectives
Dr. Colleen Ho
An examination of the identities and convictions both of the Western Europeans who participated in the Crusades and of the Easterners (Muslim, Christian, and Jewish) whom they encountered in the Holy Land. Focuses on the era of the first four great Crusades, from about 1095 to 1215. Consideration of the cultural impact of these movements on both Western Europe and the Middle East.

2015 Course Descriptions
HIST134: Spies, Assassins, Martyrs, and Witches: Famous Trials in American History
Dr. Michael Ross
Examination of some of the most famous trials in American history and their enduring hold on the imagination.

HIST135: Civil Discourse or Urban Riot: Why Cities Don’t (Often) Explode
Dr. Bernard Cooperman
An examination of the mechanisms that promote peaceful co-existence in urban societies and a discussion of how and why city streets sometimes become violent.

HIST141: Carbon: Element at the Center of History
Dr. Robert Friedel
Considers the parallel histories of energy and environment, beginning with pre-industrial societies, but focusing on the rapidly expanding use of carbon-based energy from the early 19th century onwards, and the accompanying increase in environmental consequences. Students will be encouraged to explore aspects of these parallel histories that are particularly germane to local conditions and problems.

HIST189C: Topics in History; Fighting Slavery
Dr. Richard Bell
"How do you slay a many-headed monster? How do you defeat an economic system deaf to the cries of conscience and morality? How do you destroy an entrenched special interest that profits from treating people like property?

For three centuries men and women committed to resisting the spread of slavery in British North America and the newly United States grappled with these questions, searching for ways to save themselves and their fellows from the deracinating consequences of commodification.

This course offers students a rare chance to step into their shoes. As you examine the different tools and tactics, means and methods that Americans have used to escape slavery or try to exterminate it, students will confront a sequence of assignments conceived around the grand problems that animated all those who fought to end slavery: Should slavery be fought with violence? How do you generate moral outrage? How do you convert moral outrage into political action? Whose responsibility is it to act?

This course introduces students to a large and often unfamiliar cast of characters. It offers students the chance to rethink the commonly-held view that the scratch of Lincoln’s pen on the Emancipation Proclamation was the signal event in this nation’s struggle with slavery. On the contrary, the course offers a dramatic conceptual alternative to this triumphal view of presidential courage, an alternative that places the acts of black field-workers and fugitives, of preachers and vigilantes, of white soldiers and activists alongside the familiar figure of our sixteenth president. One of the goals of this course is to remind students that the rapacious diversity of slavery in America between 1619 and 1865 has been matched only by the unceasing variety of attempts to overthrow it."

HIST189D: Topics in History; The Devil in the Western Imagination
Dr. Kellett
This course takes an interdisciplinary look at how the Devil has been thought of and portrayed over time, from the Bronze Age Middle East to the present. Students will examine, analyze, and discuss media as diverse as poetry, drama, theology, the plastic arts, popular music, and the cinema. Lectures and readings will provide the historical background that will enable participants to analyze divergent explanations for the shifting portrayals of this exceedingly durable character in the Western historical imagination.

2015 Course Descriptions
HIST200
Interpreting American History: Beginnings to 1877
TBA
The United States from colonial times to the end of the Civil War. Establishment and development of American institutions.

HIST201: Interpreting American History: From 1865 to the Present
Dr. Smead/ Dr. Chiles
This course surveys the history of America from the end of the Civil War through the 1970s and beyond. We explore the forces that shaped modern-day America, including the role of industrialization, technology, the impact of race and ethnicity, and the changing role of the federal government in the lives of American citizens. The goal is to figure out why we are the way we are.

HIST204: Introduction to the History of Science
Dr. John Matthew
An exploration of the roots of modern science from the ancient Greeks through the medieval and early modern periods. Focus on the men and women who helped to create the sciences and to change public perceptions of their disciplines.

HIST205: Environmental History
Dr. Zeller
An exploration of the way different societies in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas have used, imagined, and managed nature. The emphasis will be on major turning points in global environmental history, such as the beginnings of agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, forestry management, pollution, conservation and more recent environmental movements.

HIST208B: Historical Research and Methods Seminar
HIST208O: Historical Research and Methods Seminar
HIST208R: Historical Research and Methods Seminar
HIST208V: Historical Research and Methods Seminar

HIST219Y: Special Topics in History; America's Baddest Decade and Its Cinematic Imagination:
Cinematic Imagination: Cinema and Society in the 1970s
Dr. Saverio Giovacchini
...the Watergate scandal, the end of Vietnam War, economic, social, and political upheaval -- and all of that “fueled” by skyrocketing gas prices... The 1970s were all these things -- and, of course, much more. They were also a decade of exciting innovations in American cinema, a period when a new generation of filmmakers rebuilt a new Hollywood on the ashes of the classic studio system. This online course will use some of the iconic American films of this decade to analyze the changes in American society and the American film industry.

HIST224: Modern Military History, 1494-1815
Dr. Jon Sumida
This course surveys the military history of Europe from 1494 to 1815—that is, from the dynastic wars of Valois and Habsburg through the national wars of the French Revolution and Empire. Although the
chronology of this course is defined by wars, its focus will be upon the dynamics of military and naval institutional development. It thus deals with changes in national economies, social structures, government, systems of international relations, and technology, and relates this material to the development of army organization, strategy, tactics, operations and logistics. For the purposes of comparison, some attention will be given to the military experience of Japan in the 16th and 17th centuries.

HIST233: Empire! The British Imperial Experience 1558-1997
Dr. Richard Price
Britain's empire from the mid-sixteenth century to the late twentieth century, focusing on the encounter between Britain and indigenous peoples. Topics include the origins of British imperialism in Ireland and North America, the slave trade, the East India Company and India, women in empire, transportation and the making of Australia, sex in empire, missionaries, racial theories, and decolonization.

HIST234: History of Britain to 1485
Dr. Sabrina Baron
British history from Roman times to the 15th century. The Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Norman invasions; the coming of Christianity; Magna Carta, the development of Parliament, legal institutions, and the Common Law; the decline of medieval kingship.

HIST250: Colonial Latin America
Dr. David Sartorius
Introductory survey of the history of Latin America from pre-Columbian Indian cultures to the beginning of the wars for independence (ca. 1810), covering cultural, political, social, and economic developments. Major themes include conquest, colonialism, indigenous culture, African slavery, religion, race and ethnicity, and gender ideologies.

HIST254: African-American History to 1865
TBA
American history, 1500-1888, is defined by the enslavement and freedom of people of African descent. This African American history survey course introduces the histories of black people in the Americas in the four centuries of slavery and emancipations. Readings will focus on the British North American colonies and the United States. The course is built around three central themes: the processes of forming African American culture; the place of violence in slavery and freedom; and the nature of black politics in slave societies. Through our class meetings and assignments, students will become familiar with new aspects of African American history and think in new ways about race, power, and the meaning of freedom in the American past and present.

HIST284: East Asian Civilization I
Dr. Ting Zhang
History 284 surveys the political, economic, social, and cultural histories of China, Korea, and Japan and their interactions with one another. Some attention is given to the histories of Inner Asian peoples. The time frame for the course is ca. 3000 B.C.E. to 1650 C.E.

HIST286: The Jew and the City through the Centuries
Dr. Bernard Cooperman
2015 Course Descriptions
Jewish urban experience from ancient times to the present. Public space and private space. The city and the sacred. Jewish ghettos and quarters. The struggle over modern Jerusalem.

**HIST287: Why the Jews? Historical and Cultural Investigations**  
**Dr. Hayim Lapin**  
Examines the history and culture of the Jews from the thirteenth century BCE/BC to the present through an examination of significant themes or problems (such as "religion" or "diaspora") that shape our understanding of the Jewish people. A primary focus in the course will be on texts, artifacts, and other cultural products by Jews and others that illustrate the history of the Jews help understand their cultural heritage.

**HIST289O: Lawlessness: From Pirates to Body-snatchers, Exploring the Legitimacy of Illicit Activity**  
**TBA**  
From pirates to body-snatchers, racketeers to smugglers – tales of lawlessness provoke strong reactions, be they delight, fascination or disgust. Yet how often do we seriously assess the meaning and legitimacy of the illicit activities that provide spice to such stories? From the 1600s to the present we will focus on specific instance of lawless behavior in a variety of places in the Caribbean, Britain, America, Africa, and Asia. Students will explore the motives of those engaged in the illicit activity, tease out different understandings of lawlessness over time and space, and consider responses to lawless behavior in both past and present. Among the issues addressed will be the roles of legend and reality, the nature of national sovereignty and international security, debates over human and property rights, and concerns about personal freedom, scientific progress, and community survival.

**HIST289Y: Zombies, Fear, and Contagion: A Cultural History of Public Health, Medicine, and Technology**  
**Dr. Chantel Rodriguez**  
From *White Zombie* to the Center for Disease Control’s *Zombie Apocalypse Preparedness Guide*, zombies have captured the American imagination for nearly a century. The big question we will be addressing in this course is: *why do we fear zombies?* Using “zombie culture” as an entry point, this history course examines the medical knowledge and technology that we have used to understand and manage the body, from antiquity to the present. We will explore how specific turning points—Bacteriology, the Birth of Public Health, American Imperialism, Film and Mass Media, the Cold War and Big Science, Bioethics, Medical Miracles, and 9/11—simultaneously generated new technologies to know and manage the body, and a host of cultural anxieties about the body, human nature, and mortality. We will also trace how changing fears about the body were reflected in the evolution of the “zombie” figure in the American imagination.

**HIST299: Directed Research**  
*Prerequisite: permission of department.*  
Contact department for information to register for this course.

**HIST306: History of Religion in America**  
**Dr. Miles Bradbury**

2015 Course Descriptions
A history of religion, religious movements, and churches in America from the early Colonial period to the present, with special attention to the relation between church and society.

HIST310: History of South Africa  
Dr. Paul Landau  
Explores the roots of Apartheid and the anti-Apartheid movement from precolonial times to the present: the social history of work and identity, the rise of kingdoms (Zulu, Sotho), conquest and colonial administration, urban and rural mass politics, gender relations, and the transition to democracy.

HIST319F: Special Topics in History; Diseases of Modernity  
Dr. David Cantor  
In twentieth century America, a significant number of illnesses came to be seen as penalties of human progress. Because people lived longer than in the past, they increasingly came to be subject to illnesses that affected older people such as arthritis and cancer. "Better living through chemistry" resulted in a range of ailments associated with chemical pollution of the workplace and natural environment. More food and cheaper food resulted in "epidemics" of obesity, stroke and heart disease. The freedoms of city life that came with urbanization resulted in a proliferation of venereal diseases. And the pace of modern life gave rise to a range of adaptive disorders such as neurasthenia or more recently "stress." Put simply, our cities, industries and modern ways of living have all been portrayed as the causes of ill-health. Using a series of case studies, this course aims to explore how disease and illness have acted as signifiers of the pathology of modern life. The course also explores the various solutions proposed to various diseases and the social pathologies they signify, some focused on individual responsibility, others on the role of government, and others on broader social and cultural changes.

HIST319G: Special Topics in History; Law and Culture in Late Imperial China  
Dr. Ting Zhang

HIST319L: Special Topics in History; Islam: Learning, Piety, and Practice  
Dr. Ahmet Karamustafa  
Examination of the formation and development of major religious and intellectual currents of Islam in historical perspective. We will cover essential sources and practices (the Qur'an and the example of Muhammad), the development of religious disciplines of learning (Qur'an and hadith studies, law and ethics, philosophical and mystical theology), everyday popular ritual and piety (popular preaching, celebration of Muhammad’s birth, saint cults), sectarian/charismatic movements (Shi’is and Karijis), as well as the social and intellectual bases of reformist thought of both liberal and conservative character in the early modern and modern eras.

HIST319V: Special Topics in History; America in the 1960s  
Dr. Katarina Keane  
Both celebrated and vilified, the years between 1960 and 1970 witnessed watershed moments in American history. This course will examine the seminal events, policies, actors, and movements that continue to shape our nation. Topics include the civil rights movement; the women’s movement; the Chicano movement; the gay rights movement; the Vietnam War; the peace movement; the sexual revolution; the presidencies of Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon; the New Right; the New Left; and the counterculture.

HIST320: Early Christianity: Jesus to Constantine  
Dr. Hayim Lapin

2015 Course Descriptions
Social and religious history of early Christianity from its origins in the first century to the reign of Constantine.

**HIST328A: Selected Topics in History; "Forging the Tortilla Curtain": US-Mexican Borderlands History**  
*Dr. Chantel Rodriguez*  
The U.S.-Mexican borderlands sparks themes of frontier lawlessness, manifest destiny, rebellion against injustice, national pride, border-making, economic commerce, drug wars and Mexican culture. This course examines the historical roots of the U.S.-Mexican borderlands landscape from 1800 to the present. At the turn of the nineteenth century, a host of diverse peoples—Mexicans, Mexican Americans, Euro-Americans, Native Americans and Spaniards—struggled for control over the geographical area we now call the U.S. Southwest. When borders shifted, lands and peoples were subjected to different sets of rules, which profoundly shaped identity, and social, economic and political relations.

**HIST329F: Special Topics in History; Ancient World**  
*TBA*

**HIST329I: Special Topics in History; Race in Latin America**  
*Dr. Karin Rosemblatt*  
In this course we will explore the diverse systems of race relations that have existed in Latin America from the late colonial era through the present. We will consider indigenous, immigrant, and Afro-Latin American experiences and how they have changed over time. To what extent have groups of African, indigenous, or immigrant ancestry been considered full members of the nation? When and why have groups identified or been identified by their race? When and why have civil rights movements emerged? What is "race"?

We will study these questions by looking at systems of racial categorization; race-mixing (or mestizaje); slavery and emancipation; labor markets; land; local and regional identities; gender and sexuality; science and the arts; nationalism; and transnationalism.

**HIST329R: Special Topics in History; What Makes a City? Metropolitan Change in Modern America**  
*Dr. David Freund*  
How has the growth and steady transformation of metropolitan places shaped modern U.S. history? Who and what makes those places and spurs them to change? Why have peoples’ experiences of the metropolis varied so widely? Are the growth of cities and suburbs and the urbanization of the countryside natural, “market” driven processes or political processes? What determines if we call a place urban, suburban, or rural? Can we tell the history of the modern United States--of its political and protest traditions, of its innovations and cultural expressions, of its successes and failures--without paying careful attention to metropolitan life, politics, and culture? (Short answer: no.)

**HIST331: Europe in the High Middle Ages: 1000-1500**  
*Dr. Marie Ito*  
Medieval civilization in the 11th through 15th centuries. Emphasis on cultural and political developments of the high Middle Ages with study of the principal sources of medieval thought and learning, art and architecture, and political theory prior to the Renaissance.

**HIST332: Renaissance Europe**  

2015 Course Descriptions
Dr. Stefano Villani
Intellectual developments in Italy and Northern Europe from 1300 to 1550 and their influence on the arts and religion; social and economic trends, including the rise of the commercial economy in cities; the family and the role of women in society; expansion of Europe overseas and the beginnings of colonization; emergence of the state and consequent changes in political theory.

HIST352: America in the Colonial Era, 1600-1763
Dr. Miles Bradbury
The founding of the English colonies in America and their European backgrounds, the reasons for the instability of colonial society to 1689 and the emergence of stable societies after 1689; the development of colonial regionalism, political institutions, social divisions, the economy, religion, education, urban and frontier problems in the eighteenth century.

HIST353: America in the Revolutionary Era, 1763-1815
Dr. Whitman Ridgway
The background and course of the American Revolution and early nationhood through the War of 1812. Emphasis on how the Revolution shaped American political and social development, the creation of a new government under the Constitution, and the challenges facing the new nation.

HIST356: Emergence of Modern America, 1900-1945
Dr. Robert Chiles
The emergence of modern institutions and identities, 1900-1945. These institutions may include corporate enterprises and the welfare state; identities include homosexuality, the New Woman, and the New Negro.

HIST357: Recent America: 1945-Present
Dr. Howard Smead
United States history from the end of World War II to the present, with emphasis on political economy and on cultural and social developments. Major themes include the Cold War, the liberal state, civil rights, feminism, labor, the New Left, deindustrialization, and the rise of conservatism.

HIST386: Experiential Learning
Restriction: Permission of ARHU-History department; and junior standing or higher.
The History Department's Internship program. Pre-professional experience in historical research, analysis, and writing in a variety of work settings.
Contact department for information to register for this course.

HIST395: Honors Colloquium I
Dr. Stefano Villani
History and theory: the conceptual underpinnings of the historical discipline. Students evaluate several contrasting theories of history. Prerequisite for other honors courses.

HIST398: Honors Thesis I
Dr. Holly Brewer
2015 Course Descriptions
HIST404: History of Modern Biology
Dr. Lindley Darden
This is a combined history and philosophy of modern biology course. The historical cases to be examined are nineteenth and twentieth century evolutionary theory, Mendelian genetics, eugenics and molecular biology. Readings include both primary and secondary historical sources, as well as readings on philosophical issues raised by the biological cases. Participation in class discussions is expected. This course is appropriate for history, philosophy, and biological science majors, science journalists, and biology teachers. Some knowledge of biology will be helpful. Graduate students who wish to take the course at the 600 level should contact the instructor; additional requirements apply.

HIST406: History of Technology
Dr. Robert Friedel
The changing character of technology in modern history, beginning with the Middle Ages. Concentrates on the Industrial Revolution and its aftermath, the nature of technological knowledge and the sources of technological change.

HIST408A: Senior Seminar; Revolutions in Africa, 1945 to the Present.
Dr. Paul Landau
Explores the history of seven revolutions in Africa after World War II: Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Liberia, and South Africa. Our readings cover warfare, foreign involvement, settler-colony revolutionary change, and help us to understand the shape of Africa today.

HIST408B: Senior Research Seminar; Politics, Protests, and Social Movements in 20th Century America
Dr. Robyn Muncy
This course allows history majors to pursue independent research in twentieth-century US history. Building on the skills developed in HIST 208, this course will guide students toward completion of an original historical essay of 15-20 pages. The course will review the process of research and writing: how to generate a fruitful question for research; how to develop an efficient research strategy; how to craft a compelling essay.

For the first two weeks, students will discuss common readings. Work in these weeks is designed simply to suggest issues and research strategies in twentieth-century US history and to remind students how best to structure an historical essay. After that, the course will make room for students to design their own research projects, pursue their own research, and make sense of their findings.

In this section of HIST 408, each project will focus on some aspect of electoral politics, political/social protest or the history of social movements in the twentieth century US. Students might, for instance, research the feminist movement in the 1970s or the political campaigns of Spiro Agnew or student anti-war protests in the 1960s. They might study miners’ strikes in the coal fields of Colorado in the 1910s and 1920s or the role that African Americans played in the election of Harry Truman. They might ask whether men and women running for the US Senate in the 1990s and 2000s represented themselves differently or put forward significantly different agendas.

HIST408D: Senior Seminar; Empire and Borderlands in Russia
Dr. Mikhail Dobrilov
This class discusses uninterrupted processes of empire-building under the Romanov dynasty’s rule from Peter the Great (r. 1682-1725) to the First World War from the angle of the Russian empire’s multiethnic
and multi-confessional composition. Formative of the course is the attempt to differentiate between the political, cultural and ideological frameworks of the Russian imperial state and those of a nation-state and to show a shifting character of the empire’s center–periphery balance. This approach should enable us to discern and criticize persistent (especially in the post-Soviet states) elements of the nation-centered and teleological history narrative depicting pre-nationalist phenomena through the lenses of a later or today’s nation(s).

We will be exploring the key and, paradoxically, central place of the imperial western, southern, and eastern borderlands in political, administrative, spatial and representational structures of the empire. Of our primary interest are diverse roles the borderlands played in the empire’s workings. They can be viewed as laboratories of imperial statecraft; experimental sites for reform; arenas of bitter clashes between competing national projects; zones of experience shared with the neighboring continental empires – Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Ottoman.

Why did Polish lands stand out as the most troublesome of all the borderland regions? Was the “Russian” Central Asia a kind of colony, not unlike India for Britain or Algeria for France? Could Russia be imagined as an empire without Siberia? What visions and considerations plunged 19th century Russia into an exhaustive war in the North Caucasus? These and similar questions will be addressed in our discussions.

Hist408M: Senior Readings Seminar; Rednecks, Race, and Riots: Readings in the Modern South, Civil War to Civil Rights
Dr. Emily Landau
This is a readings course in the history of the modern American South, as the title suggests. In it we will cover the period from the end of the Civil War up till (and through) the modern Civil Rights movement. We will examine large cultural themes such as race and racism, gender and patriarchy, political rights and disenfranchisement, local politics and the national scene, memory, monument-building, and martyrdom. We will do this through the close reading, analysis, and discussion of key texts in the field. Our focus will be on the scholarship as well as on the history that scholarship seeks to illuminate. Students will leave the class with a deep understanding of the time period spanning roughly a century from 1865 to 1965, as well as the ways historians have approached it over time and up to the present. HIST408M is a readings seminar.

Hist408N: Senior Seminar; The American Revolution
Dr. Whitman Ridgway
This seminar will focus on changes associated with the American Revolution. You will be asked to write two papers: the first, a historiographical paper of 8-10 pages, on how the topic of your choice has been interpreted by other historians; the second, a research paper of 25-30 pages, on what you have found, using original sources as well as secondary material, on that topic.

For instance, historians have argued that the American Revolution was actually a civil war. The first paper would be on how they came to this conclusion – was it based on the fact that so many Loyalists left America with the British; or that Americans fought one another during the war; and some considered fighting after the peace of 1783? How do you account for the British strategy after 1778 to unify a southern Loyalist region? Another potential topic might be the nature of government at this time. How do you account for the establishment of powerful state
governments, and a weak national government during the revolution, which is transformed by the creation of a stronger national government by the Constitution in 1787? Similarly, why did the founding fathers refuse to consider adding a bill of rights to the draft in 1787 which was followed by the adoption of a Bill of Rights by the first Congress? Considering that the Anti-Federalists, the opponents of the Constitution, saw this as an opportunity to weaken the national government, how do you explain James Madison’s clever proposals to Congress?

Hist408R: Senior Readings Seminar; Identity and Nationalism in Central Europe, 1848-1945
Scott Moore
This course will use a range of primary and secondary sources to explore the intersection of nationalism and identity in Central Europe from 1848 - 1945. It will begin by exploring the challenge nationalism posed to the status quo in Central Europe in the nineteenth century and how this challenge manifested in political uprisings, the development of national cultural movements, and efforts to establish political nation-states in Germany and Italy. It will also examine the persistence of non-national forms of identity in the region and show how its transformation into a collection of nation states after the First World War led to heightened tensions between national groups. It will conclude by looking at how these tensions contributed to the outbreak of war in 1939 and the way the war was fought in Central Europe. Ultimately, this seminar will seek to understand how national identity shaped the way Central European populations interacted with one another, especially when they shared spaces and histories with one another.

HIST418D: Jews and Judaism: Selected Historical Topics; Hasidism and Its Opponents: Readings in Modern History
Dr. Rachel Manekin
Readings from classical Hasidic masters (Baal Shem Tov, R. Nachman of Bratslav, the first Lubavitcher rebbe) and their opponents (R. Elijah of Vilna and Joseph Perl) in their historical context. The readings will be in Hebrew but the class will be taught in English. Vocabulary lists will be provided.

HIST419M: Special Topics in History; Nazi Germany
Dr. Jeffrey Herf
This course examines the rise of Nazism (1919-1933), the establishment and consolidation of the German dictatorship (1933-1939); launching World War II (1939-1941); expanding World War II and implementing the Holocaust (1941-1945); and the political, judicial and intellectual reckoning with Nazism and its aftereffects during Allied Occupation (1945-1949) and afterwards. Issues include the place of Nazism fit in German and European history; formation and tactics of the Nazi Party, the destruction of the Weimar Republic and Hitler’s rise to power in January 1933; extent of voter support for Hitler and Nazism before 1933; translation of Nazi ideology into government policy regarding the economy, other political parties, racial legislation, anti-Jewish persecution between 1933 and 1939; response of the military, diplomatic economic, judicial, academic and intellectual elites to the Nazi dictatorship; Hitler’s foreign policy, 1933-1939; response of major powers in Europe and the United States to the German dictatorship before 1939; and instruments of the new regime for propaganda and terror.

We will then spend considerable time on the years from 1939 to 1945, period of World War II, the Holocaust as well as the aftermath. Issues here include: Hitler’s initial strategy to win a second European war; radical anti-Semitism and the Nazi propaganda narrative of World War II; the Hitler-Stalin non-aggression pact and Hitler’s decision to begin a second European war; 1939-1941, the invasions of Poland, France, the Battle of Britain, and the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941; ideology, timing and decision making in launching the Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe, 1940-1941; World War II on the military fronts and in Germany, 1941-1945; the Holocaust; why the Allies won; the

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Nuremberg and successor trials, 1945-1949; facing and avoiding the crimes of the Nazi regime in West and East Germany; questions of evidence from German and Allied government files, postwar trials, diaries, postwar testimony regarding all major events involved in this history. Finally, we will ask if Nazism is only history or if its ideas had an afterlife inside and/or outside Europe.

The course includes a mid-term, final, a short (2-3 page) exposition of a required text and a 15 page research paper. There will be between 100 and 250 pages a week.

HIST419N: Special Topics in History; History of Country Music in the 20th Century South
Dr. Emily Landau

In a recent hit song, country music superstar Brad Paisley lists the many subjects deemed inappropriate to sing about, and then asserts, “Well this is country music, and we do.” This course uses country music as a vehicle to understanding our nation’s history. We will take Paisley’s suggestion to “Turn it on, turn it up, and sing along.” He continues, “This is real; this is your life, in a song.” We will listen to country music from its inception, and seek to identify the “you” that is supposedly so well represented by the genre. Using the music as our guide, we will travel back in time to the people who created it, who produced it, who broadcast it, and who enjoyed it. Students will listen to country music songs selected in advance by me—and by the textbook we will follow—and together the class will locate themes in the lyrics and styles of playing, from the 1920s through the 1970s, and in some cases right up to the present day and Paisley himself (among others). We will discover country music’s roots in social and economic dispossession and political disempowerment, and question its enduring appeal and recent resurgence in popularity, all the while listening ourselves and exploring the cultural contexts and meanings of the music.

HIST419P: Special Topics in History; Origins of Ethnic Cleansing in Russia/USSR
Dr. Mikhail Dolbilov

This course offers an in-depth analysis of the ethnic and nationality policies in the Russian Empire and in the Soviet Union, with focus on different forms of violent or potentially violent social engineering that were run, contrived or mediated by the state. These were procedures of defining ethnicity and ascribing identity, systems of classification of subjects/citizens by various criteria, techniques of surveillance, practices of stereotyping and scapegoating, population transfers, resettlement and relocation, purges, expulsion, etc.

We will explore how the authoritarian Romanov and, later, totalitarian Soviet regimes’ drive to homogenize diverse populations and their attempts at science-based governance conspired to produce mass cleansings and, ultimately, mass killings. We will look at the role that different types of nationalism played in shaping the regimes’ attitudes toward ethnic and religious minorities as well as marginalized social groups.

HIST427: Age of Decline: Britain 1914 to Present
Dr. Richard Price

British society since the First World War. The social, cultural, economic, and political impact of the First World War; labor and politics in the 1920s and 1930s; the inter-war Depression, appeasement and foreign policy; the social impact of the Second World War; the welfare state and nationalization of industry; the dissolution of Empire; the emergence of a consumer society; social criticism in the 1950s; the economic and political problems of the 1960s and 1970s.

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HIST428B: Selected Topics in History; France in the Revolutionary Century: How France Became a Democracy
Dr. Donald Sutherland

HIST428M: Selected Topics in History; Foreigners as Citizens: Recording Oral Histories of Immigration
Dr. Anne Rush
Explores the impact of immigration on the society and culture of the United States and originating societies; focus on issues of citizenship, cultural negotiation, and transnationalism. Students utilize the practice of oral history to contextualize the experiences of migrants to the Washington DC area since the mid-twentieth century in projects based on engagement with local immigrants. Interviews with migrants will be archived by the Center for History in the New America, allowing students to directly contribute to ongoing research on migration.

HIST428W: Selected Topics in History; Battle of the Narratives
TBA
The history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and how it is influenced by the narratives of each side. Part of the course will be interactive through distance learning technology with a parallel course at Tel Aviv University taught by a professor there.

HIST429A: Special Topics in History; Society and Culture in Victorian Britain
Dr. Julie Taddeo
Corseted ladies, Jack the Ripper, street urchins, and Sherlock Holmes are just a few of the Victorians we will meet in this course as well as challenge some myths about the people and the time period (1830-1900). We will pay particular attention to the various meanings of Victorianism and the bourgeois myths of progress, morality, reform, and imperial conquest. We will focus on the “Two Nations” residing within Britain and how government and moral reformers addressed conditions of social inequality. We will also address Victorian notions of class, race, gender, and sexuality and how they were shaped by and influenced the politics and culture of everyday life. How we imagine the Victorians today in pop culture (film, steampunk, etc.) will also be addressed. The format is both chronological and topical. Readings will be a combination of primary and secondary sources.

HIST429C: Special Topics in History; Sufism: Mystics in Islamic History
Dr. Ahmet Karamustafa
This course is designed as a social and intellectual history of Sufism. We begin with a survey of Sufism’s formative period from the 9th to the 12th centuries, examining the emergence of key Sufi doctrines and practices as well as the formation of the first Sufi communities around accomplished masters. We then trace the rise to social prominence of the Sufi mode of piety during and after the 12th century in the form of Sufi paths (tariqas) as well as the reaction of nonconformist Sufis to such increasing social success. In the second half of the course we survey the spread of Sufi paths and Sufi piety in the early modern period (15th through the 18th centuries) as well as the changing fortunes of Sufism in the colonial, postcolonial and global eras (19th and 20th centuries). Along the way, we consider such related issues as conversion to Islam, Islamization of originally non-Islamic beliefs and practices, and the relationship between popular religiosity and Sufism. We also discuss the theme of hagiography/sacred biography and raise the question of how to approach hagiographies as historical sources.

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HIST429P: Special Topics in History; Japanese Empire  
Dr. Charles Lilley  
At mid-nineteenth century, Japan was incorporated into the world capitalist system as one of the colonized. In a quite remarkable reversal of fortune, after 1894, it joined the colonizers and carved out an empire of its own in East Asia and the Pacific. The Japanese Empire lasted but a half century, and at its end came crashing down in the flames of the Fifteen Year War, 1931-1945. In addition to tracing the rise and fall of Japan’s empire, this course seeks to identify the agents of empire, understand the role of pan-Asianism, and, among other topics, explore the policies of colonial rule and its outcomes, especially colonial modernity. Global and comparative perspectives will also be pursued.

HIST429X: Special Topics in History; Religious Movements in European Jewish History  
Dr. Rachel Manekin  
An exploration of the history of the different modern Jewish religious movements that developed in Europe, starting with messianic movements and ending with Reform and Orthodoxy. Emphasis will be placed on the influence of the academic study of Judaism on the development of modern Jewish religious ideologies and practices.

HIST429Y: Special Topics in History; Islamic Memory: The Prophet Muhammad and the Founding Generations of Islam  
Dr. Antoine Borrut  
This course focuses on some of the most important characters and events of early Islamic history and traces their images and memories across the centuries, down to modern times. Although more and more remote in time, the founding generations of Muslims played indeed a fundamental role in the shaping of an Islamic memory. What is at stake is thus the making of Islamic heroes as well as the use of the past by the successive generations of Muslims. As a consequence, the course aims to define and study some of the most important Islamic realms of memory (“lieux de mémoire”).

The Prophet Muhammad himself will be especially scrutinized, as well as Ali, Husayn, Aisha, and other major actors of early Islam (caliphs, military and religious leaders); the course will also investigates Sunni and Shiite memories. HIST429Y is a reading seminar.

HIST430: Tudor England  
Dr. Sabrina Baron  
This course examines the major events in England, and to a certain extent Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, during the period running roughly from 1455 to 1603, the period when England was ruled by the Lancastrian, Yorkist, and Tudor dynasties. The material is dominated by the largest and strongest of these nations, England, as well as by events of a political nature. This course does, however, provide an introduction to an integrated cultural history of the period in the geographical areas named above, including literature, drama, art, music, and social conditions. Focus will be on central events such as the Wars of the Roses; the English Reformation; the emergence of female monarchs; social and economic changes of the sixteenth century; the coming of the English Renaissance; and the beginnings of the exploration and colonization of Ireland and the Americas as the foundations of a British empire. The material also addresses the importance of financial stability, religious stability, and ‘a surety to the succession.’

HIST433: Strategic Military Theory: Clausewitz  
Dr. Jon Sumida  

2015 Course Descriptions
An exploration of Clausewitzian thought. Topics include the conduct of fighting and war planning, the relationship of war and politics, guerrilla war, the principles of concentration of force, the Clausewitzian trinity, absolute war and real war, unlimited and limited war, the relative strengths of the defense and the attack, and the intuitive sources of strategic decision.

HIST447: Riot, Law, and Justice in European History
Dr. Donald Sutherland
An examination of the role of violence and the attempt of law to contain or punish it. Major interpretations of societal codes of honor, retribution, and punishment, and how violence is governed by these codes.

HIST452: Diplomatic History of the United States to 1914
Dr. Colleen Woods
American foreign relations from the American Revolution to the beginning of World War I. International developments and domestic influences that contributed to American expansion in world affairs. Analyses of significant individuals active in American diplomacy and foreign policy.

HIST454: Constitutional History of the United States: From Colonial Origins to 1865
Dr. Michael Ross
The interaction of government, law, and politics in the constitutional system. The nature and purpose of constitutions and constitutionalism; the relationship between the constitution and social forces and influences, the way in which constitutional principles, rules, ideas, and institutions affect events and are in turn affected by events. The origins of American politics and constitutionalism through the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Major constitutional problems such as the origins of judicial review, democratization of government, slavery in the territories, secession, and civil war.

HIST457: History of American Culture and Ideas Since 1865
Dr. Saverio Giovacchini
The theme underlying this course – or perhaps one of its themes just to be cautious! – is that consciously or unintentionally we who live in the US spend a lot of time in our thoughts and in our conversations with others trying to define America. My idea is that this definition often occurs in cultural terms. In other words, we often say things like “America is a melting pot of peoples”, “America is the land of the free”, “Americans are individualists”, “America is an imperialist nation”, America is a Judeo-Christian nation”, “America is racist”, “America is tolerant” etc. (NOTE THAT I AM CITING AND NOT ENDORSING ANY OF THESE STATEMENTS). What we are really doing here, I contend, is really defining what American culture is. In other words, these statements can also be read as “American culture comes from different places and peoples”, “American culture is based on [undefined] freedom” or “American culture allows us to be our own self defined people” or American culture is defined by values that mostly come from the Bible”, “American culture is tolerant of diversity” etc..

The striking element in all these statements is how contradictory they are. And we are not going to spend our time trying and decide which is right and which is silly. This is because American culture is not an accomplished fact, but an ever-changing process whose outcome changes over time, across space, and across social classes and groups. What we shall do over the course of the semester is studying the way these definitions of America and its culture have changed over the course of the almost two centuries that go from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to, grosso modo, our present day. We may, thus, come to the conclusion that we do not, in fact, know what America is but that its cultural definition has changed over time and that it has changed under pressures (gentle or otherwise) coming from social groups, historical circumstances, and technological innovations.

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Our tools will be our brains, our senses, and some secondary readings. Our raw materials will be cultural artifacts, and we are using a very generous acception (i.e. received meaning) of this term: we shall read books, watch movies, peruse comic books, photos, posters, and paintings in the hope to come to some understanding of this ever morphing, ever interesting “thing”, which we usually call American culture.

**HIST467: Women and Reform Movements in the Twentieth-Century United States**  
**Dr. Robyn Muncy**  
U.S. women have been involved in reform movements throughout the twentieth century. This course will focus especially on women in progressive reform movements and will ask questions about how women’s participation in such movements has been influenced by their gender, race, and class positions. In each of three periods, we will study women’s participation in the labor movement, movements for racial justice, and social welfare reform. To the extent that movements for the advancement of women have existed independent of other movements, we will examine those as well. The three periods of special focus are the Progressive Era (1890-1925); the New Deal Era (1933-45); and the Postwar Era (1945-1975).

**HIST481: A History of Modern China**  
**Dr. James Gao**  
Modern China from 1800 through the People's Republic of China. A China-centered history with a primary emphasis on politics and foreign relations, and a secondary emphasis on cultural movements and social change. The spectacular but often painful change from a traditional China to a modern China will be closely studied in time sequence.

**HIST482: History of Japan to 1800**  
**Dr. Charles Lilley**  
History 482 focuses on the dynamics of political and economic change over a millennium of time, from ca. 900 to 1800. The course traces the successive transformations of the Japanese polity from the ritsu-ryo state, to kenmon or “gates of power” system, and ultimately the creation of the baku-han system. Another portion of the course follows the social, cultural, and economic interactions between the Japanese islands and continental East Asia – Korea and China. Course readings include both primary and secondary sources and will offer students opportunities to explore and “understand” Japanese society and culture.

**HIST484: Cultural History of the Chinese Revolutions**  
**Dr. James Gao**  
Modern China from 1800 through the People's Republic of China. A China-centered history with a primary emphasis on politics and foreign relations, and a secondary emphasis on cultural movements and social change. The spectacular but often painful change from a traditional China to a modern China will be closely studied in time sequence.

**HIST491: History of the Ottoman Empire**  
**Dr. Madeline Zilfi**  
Critical survey of major issues in the rise and rule of the Ottoman Empire as the largest and longest-lived Islamic state in history. The course combines readings, extended discussions and lectures to explore the formation of the imperial state; conflicts and tensions in the empire’s ethnically and religiously pluralistic environment; encounters with the West; nationalism and ethnic identity in the 19th and early 20th centuries; the “women question” and the discourse on rights; slavery and abolition; World War I and the Turkish war of independence.

**HIST492: Women and Society in the Middle East**  
**Dr. Madeline Zilfi**  

2015 Course Descriptions
Recommended: Must have completed prior coursework in Middle East studies or gender studies. Also offered as: WMST456. Credit only granted for: HIST492 or WMST456. Examines the customs, values, and institutions that have shaped women's experience in the Middle East in the past and in the contemporary Middle East.

Hist499: Independent Study

Prerequisite: permission of department.

Contact department for information to register for this course.