
History

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The History Department offers a wide range of courses dealing with most of the world's major civilizations. The department offers four levels of courses: (1) for those beginning a serious study of history, the Department has designed entry-level courses, History 101 through History 199. 100-level courses are broad surveys and topical introductions to the study of history; (2) courses numbered 200-299 are considered intermediate in difficulty. Students taking these courses are generally expected to enter them with a firm grasp of fundamental historical facts and concepts; (3) 300-level courses are advanced, are more focused and thematic in scope, require a higher level of preparation than 100-level and 200-level courses, provide significant historiographical and theoretical content, and, with smaller enrollments, provide opportunity for significant discussion and for substantive research papers. Prerequisites: The Historian's Craft (History 190), specific courses designated by the instructor, or permission of the instructor; (4) courses at the 400-level (tutorials, seminars, and theses) are reserved for the most advanced engagement with historical research and writing. Prerequisite: The Historian's Craft (History 190) or permission of the instructor.

Majors in history in the Class of 2008 must take a minimum of 10 courses, and a maximum of 14. Advanced Placement credits do not count toward that total. Two European survey courses must be chosen from among the following: Rise of the Christian West to A.D. 1000 (HIST111); Emerging Europe, 1000-1500 (HIST112); Renaissance to Napoleon, 1500-1815 (HIST113); and Napoleon to the European Union (HIST114). First-year students with Advanced Placement scores of 4 or 5 in European History are exempted from this survey requirement and are allowed to take upper division courses in European history in their first year. Majors must take two United States history courses for the major, one of which may be an American Themes course. Students who have scored 4 or 5 in their Advanced Placement test in American history are exempted from entry level courses but must take two other U.S. history courses. Majors are required to take at least one course in the history of Africa, Asia, Latin America or the Middle East. Majors must also take at least two Pre-Industrial/Pre-Modern courses. (A list of Pre-Industrial/Pre-Modern courses is on the Department's home page and is available at the departmental office.)

Majors in the Classes of 2009, 2010, and 2011 must take a minimum of 10 courses, and a maximum of 14. Advanced Placement credits do not count toward that total. At least five courses must be at the 200-level or above. One European survey course must be chosen from among the following: Rise of the Christian West to AD 1000 (History 111); Emerging Europe, 1000-1500 (History 112);

Europe: Renaissance to Napoleon, 1500-1815 (History 113); and Europe: Napoleon to the European Union (History 114). Majors must take at least one other course in European history numbered 200 or above. First-year students with Advanced Placement scores of 4 or 5 in European history are exempted from this survey requirement but must take two courses in European history at the 200-level or above. Majors must take two United States history courses, one of which must be at the 200-level or above. Majors are required to take at least two courses in the history of Africa, Asia, Latin America and/or the Middle East, one of which must be at the 200 level or above. Majors must also take at least two Pre-Industrial/Pre-Modern courses. (A list of Pre-Industrial/Pre-Modern courses is on the Department's home page and is available at the departmental office.) Majors are required to take *The Historian's Craft* (History 190); except for unusual circumstances and with the permission of the Department Chair, this course must be taken by the end of first semester of the junior year. *The Historian's Craft* is a prerequisite for all courses at the 300-level or above.

Some courses, e.g., History 113 or History 126, fulfill two distribution requirements. Fourth-year majors will not be admitted to 100-level courses, including the European survey courses (History 111-114), except under extraordinary circumstances and only with special permission from the Department Chair. First-year students are restricted to one history course a semester; upper-class students should limit their schedules to two history courses per semester. All majors are strongly encouraged to take at least one seminar or tutorial to pursue more intensive historical study.

Historians study the process of change over time and examine all aspects of human experience in the past. History is among the most encompassing academic disciplines; it is informed by economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, the arts and literature. Majors should thus select courses in related disciplines to expand their historical insights and to acquire critical tools that will enhance their ability to pursue serious historical scholarship.

Students considering application to Holy Cross as history majors are strongly advised to pursue foreign language study in high school and to continue language study beyond the intermediate level at Holy Cross.

The Department of History offers the opportunity for fourth-year students to be nominated for the History Honors Program. Students aspiring to graduate with Honors in History are required to take a minimum of two seminars and to work closely with a member of the history faculty on a major research thesis during their senior year. The Department Honors Program will enrich and inform a student's course of studies at Holy Cross, particularly the quality and direction of a student's major in history. The program involves significant commitment and work, offers the intellectual rewards of independent research and original writing, and recognition of outstanding achievement.

Advanced Placement Credit: As described above, students with AP credit in history earn placement in the history curriculum but not progress toward the minimum number of courses required by the major.

Courses Taught Outside the Department of History: History majors may receive credit for a maximum of **four** history courses taught outside the department toward the major:

Transfer students may transfer one history course toward the major for every semester completed elsewhere. For example, a student who transfers after one year may transfer a total of two history courses taken at the previous institution. Students who **study abroad/away** will receive major credit for up to four history courses if they are abroad/away for one year and up to two history courses if they are abroad/away for one semester. Courses taken abroad must be approved by the student's academic advisor and the History Department Chair. A maximum of two history courses taken in the Consortium may be applied to the major.

Courses taken at Holy Cross outside of the History Department: A student may take a total of **two** courses in another department, but no more than **one** from any **single** department at Holy Cross to be applied to the History major. The following courses at Holy Cross are eligible to count toward the major: Classics 141, 142, 151, 152; Economics 221; and Political Science 255, 256.

Fulfilling a Deficiency: A student who needs to fulfill a deficiency may transfer one approved course

to the History major which is taken at another institution.

Please Note: Courses taken outside of the History Department **cannot** be used to fulfill distribution areas set for the major. Some exceptions are made for students studying abroad and transfer students. Determination of the applicability of any of these guidelines and approval of any waivers to the policy is at the discretion of the History Department Chair.

Self-Designed Minor in History

Students may apply for a self-designed minor in history if they have earned a GPA of at least 3.0 in two courses taught by the Department of History (these courses are designated as HIST-numbered courses in STAR) and have an overall GPA of 3.0 or above. To complete a minor, a student must take six courses taught by members of the History Department. The total of six courses includes the two a student has taken before application. Courses for the minor must include: History 190, Historian's Craft (completed before the second semester of the junior year); at least three courses numbered 200 or higher; and a capstone course such as a seminar, tutorial, internship, or thesis. An applicant for a self-designed minor must consult with a faculty advisor in the History Department to choose at least three courses which form a coherent, thematic cluster, representing an integrated body of historical knowledge and ideas (for example, war and memory; comparative revolutions; work, family and daily life; Medieval/Renaissance; nationalism and national identity; colonialism and nationalism; intellectual history; religion and society; the Atlantic world). The faculty advisor must indicate support of the application by signing the application before it is submitted to the department's curriculum committee.

Application deadlines are September 15 and February 15 of each academic year. A student may apply no earlier than the second semester of the sophomore year and no later than February 15 of the junior year.

Advising: The student's advisor for the minor will ordinarily be the faculty member who helped the student prepare a thematic cluster for the minor. If the student's advisor for the minor is on leave, the History Department Chair will assign an interim advisor. It is the student's responsibility to schedule an advising appointment with the advisor before registration each semester and to bring appropriate materials to that appointment. The student's advisor for the minor will audit the student's transcript during the first semester of the senior year to insure completion of requirements for the minor.

Study Abroad and Transfer Students: Minors may count up to two courses from Study Abroad programs or up to two courses taken at other institutions toward the minor. Courses taken outside the History Department at Holy Cross may not be credited toward the minor (even if they are allowed for credit toward the History major).

Courses

History 101 — American Themes

Fall, Spring

An introduction to history as a mode of intellectual inquiry, this is an intensive reading, writing, and discussion course which is limited to 24 students. Seeks to develop a sense of history through an in-depth study of selected topics and themes in American history. Emphasis is on student participation and the development of critical thinking. Readings involve some textual analysis, and there are frequent short papers. First year students only. Only one themes course may be applied toward the minimum of 10 courses needed for the major. One unit.

History 103 — Perspectives on Asia 1: "Traditional" East Asia

Fall

Introduces the major philosophical, political, social, religious and artistic traditions that developed in Asia prior to the 20th century; examines the historical contexts in which those traditions evolved, and considers their legacy for the modern era. Students are also introduced to the historical discipline itself: the concepts, methods, and tools that historians use to study the past. Various works in translation (fiction, philosophical and religious tracts, chronicles) are used, together with films, slides, field trips, lectures and discussions. Fulfills one non-Western requirement and one pre-industrial/pre-modern requirement for the major. One unit.

History 104 — Perspectives on Asia 2: Modern Transformations*Spring*

Focuses on historical and cultural movements in the Asian region. This a team-taught course and themes vary according to the interests and expertise of the Asian Studies faculty. Creative literature, anthropological accounts, journalists' reports, films and guest lecturers will be used to gain a multi-layered perspective of these complex societies. Fulfills non-Western requirement for the major. One unit.

History 105 — Asia in Western Fiction and Film*Alternate years*

Examines and compares descriptions of Asia and portrayals of Asian societies found in Western novels, short stories and films produced since the mid-19th century, and relates them to colonial and post-colonial historical encounters between Asia and the West. Fulfills non-Western requirement for the major. One unit.

History 109 — The Ancient Near East and Greece*Fall, every 3 years*

Examines the history of the Ancient Near East, Egypt, and Greece from the Neolithic to the fourth century B.C. Studies and compares the evolution of ancient humanity from prehistoric origins through the growth of ancient empires, explaining history as a discipline while studying the development of early human cultural advance. Fulfills one pre-industrial/pre-modern requirement for the major. One unit.

History 110 — Rome: Republic and Empire*Spring*

An examination of the growth and evolution of Rome from a city-state republic to its mastery of a Mediterranean empire. Concludes with the restructuring of the Empire by Diocletian and Constantine, and the patristic synthesis of Christian and pagan cultures. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 111 — The Rise of the Christian West to A.D. 1000*Fall*

Western history from the later Roman period to the formation of Europe in the 11th century. Covers political, religious, economic, social, artistic and legal developments in the fusion of Roman and Christian civilization, the disintegration of the Western Roman empire in the face of barbarian invasions, relations with the Byzantine Eastern Empire, the impact of Islam, rural and urban life, the Carolingian revival, and the impact of new peoples on the European scene. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 112 — Emerging Europe, 1000-1500*Spring*

The emergence of Europe in the 11th century to the era of the Renaissance. Covers political, religious, economic, social, artistic and legal developments in the formation of European states and territorial monarchy, European frontier expansion, urban growth, the evolution of Romanesque and Gothic styles, and the conflict of church and state. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 113 — Renaissance to Napoleon, 1500-1815*Fall, Spring*

Social, cultural, religious, economic, and political developments in Europe from the Renaissance to the fall of Napoleon. Special emphasis on the Protestant and Catholic Reformations, the evolution of monarchical power, the rise of European overseas empires, the scientific revolution, the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, and the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte. Fulfills one of pre-modern/pre-industrial requirements for the major. One unit.

History 114 — Napoleon to the European Union, 1815-Present*Fall, Spring*

European history from the end of the French Revolution to the aftermath of the collapse of communism in Europe: industrialization, the rise of liberalism and nationalism, the revolutions of 1848, the creation of national states in Italy and Germany, evolution of a consumer culture, European imperialism in Asia and Africa, art and culture of the 19th and 20th centuries, World War I, the rise of Bolshevism, fascism and Nazism, World War II, the history of the Cold War, western European integration, the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the formation and growth of the European Union. One unit.

History 115 — Historical Themes*Annually*

An introduction to history as a mode of intellectual inquiry, focusing on a particular theme which changes each semester. Themes courses develop a sense of history through an in-depth study of selected topics; they involve intensive reading and discussion. Only 24 students are enrolled in a Themes course. Emphasis is placed upon student participation and the development of critical thinking. Readings involve some textual analysis, usually of primary sources. These courses are limited to first year students. Only one themes course may be applied toward the minimum of 10 courses needed for the major. One unit.

History 121 — Making of the Modern Middle East*Annually*

Examines the making of modern Middle Eastern states and societies from World War I to the present, including the Arab countries as well as Iran, Israel and Turkey. Against the backdrop of the rise of European economic and political domination vis-à-vis the Middle East and expanding relations of capitalist production in the 18th and 19th centuries, the course surveys the main political, social, economic, and intellectual currents of the 20th-century Middle East with an emphasis on historical background and development of current problems in the region. Topics include imperialism, nationalism, state and class formation, religion, Orientalism, women, the politics of oil, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iranian revolution, the Gulf War and 9/11 and its aftermath. Fulfills non-Western requirement for the major. One unit.

History 126 — Colonial Latin America*Fall*

Introduction to the emerging field of United States Latino history. While the course emphasizes the intersection of U.S. and Latin American national histories, the migration process, and the formation of communities within the United States, it also examines the experience of Latinos in the U.S. through interdisciplinary themes that include ethnicity, poverty and social mobility, identity, popular culture, and politics—all in historical perspective. Readings stress the experiences of people from Puerto Rico, Mexico/U.S. Southwest, Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Central America. Fulfills one non-Western requirement and one pre-industrial/pre-modern requirement for the major. One unit.

History 127 — Modern Latin America*Spring*

Surveys the history of 19th- and 20th-century Latin America, focusing on six countries. Topics include the formation of nation-states, the role of the military, the challenges of development and modernization, the Catholic church and liberation theology, social and political movements for reform or revolution, slavery, race relations, the social history of workers and peasants, and inter-American relations. Fulfills one non-Western requirement for the major. One unit.

History 137 — American Slavery, American Freedom*Annually*

Examines the intertwined origins and development of American slavery and American freedom, racial ideology and democracy, and the combustible interaction that created the central contradiction of antebellum America: a republican nation professing equality that was also an enormous slave holding society. Also examines the ways in which historians work and make arguments, and students will be asked to critically examine both primary and secondary documents. One unit.

History 150 — The Formation of American Society, 1491-1877*Annually*

An introductory survey of the history of the United States from the pre-Columbian era through the mid-nineteenth century. Covers themes such as exploration, colonization, Native American responses, the rise of race slavery, the American Revolution, Euro-American expansion, slave life and culture, industrialization, reform, disunion, the Civil War, emancipation, and Reconstruction. Focuses on social developments, conflicting political and economic visions, and tensions between ideals and realities. One unit.

History 190 — The Historian's Craft*Fall, Spring*

An introduction to historical methods and to historiography—that is, how history is written and interpreted, and how the discipline or a topic within it has evolved. Students examine how historians formulate questions or lines of inquiry, how to locate and read primary sources, how to use secondary sources, how to develop research topics that are incisive and focused, and how to organize and present one's research in oral and written form. Required of all history majors starting with the Class of 2009. One unit.

History 199 — Introductory Topics in History*Annually*

Explores various subjects in the historical sciences, emphasizing reading, discussion, and writing on a topic selected by the instructor. Course format and subjects vary from year to year. One unit.

History 200 — Environmental History*Spring*

Beginning with the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Mesoamerica, China, and the Mediterranean, this course integrates human experience with the natural order. Examines changing ratios of humans to the land and of humans to other species and the impact of the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the hemispheres after 1492. Considers how perceptions of nature have differed over time. Case studies of environmental crises in the contemporary world are based on their 19th- and 20th-century roots. One unit.

History 201 — Colonial America*Alternate years in the fall*

The exploration, settlement, and development of North America from the late-16th to the mid-18th century. Special emphasis: comparative analysis of the backgrounds, goals, and accomplishments of the original colonists; social structure, economic development, and religious life; immigration and white servitude; slav-

ery; Indian-white relations; and development of the British imperial system. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 202 — The Age of the American Revolution, 1763-1815 *Alternate years in the spring*

The American Revolution and independence in the context of Anglo-American ideas and institutions. Special emphasis: imperial reorganization after the Seven Years' War; colonial resistance and loyalty; revolutionary ideology; social and political consequences of the Revolution; Confederation and Constitution; political parties under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson; and impact of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars on the U.S. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 203 — The Age of Jackson, 1815-1860 *Fall*

American life and politics between the time of the Founding Fathers and the Civil War. Emphasizes Jackson's role as a national hero and political leader; constitutional issues; political and economic developments; continental expansion; antebellum literature, social life, and reform; and the breakup of the Jacksonian consensus as a prelude to the Civil War. One unit.

History 204 — Lincoln and His Legacy: The Civil War and Its Aftermath *Spring*

American life and politics from the Civil War to the end of the 19th century. Emphasizes Lincoln's leadership and vision, the proximate causes and military progress of the Civil War, "Reconstruction" of the former Confederate states, and the evolution of the 14th and 15th Amendments as protectors of civil rights. One unit.

History 205 — U.S. in the 20th Century 1, 1890-1945 *Fall*

Examines the major political, economic, social and cultural forces that contributed to the modernizing of America. Special emphasis on: industrialization and Empire; the impact of racial, gender, class and ethnic struggles for justice with a democratic republic; "Americanism"; the expanding role of the government in the lives of its citizens; labor and capitalism; popular and consumer culture; war and homefront. One unit.

History 206 — U.S. in the 20th Century 2, 1945-Present *Spring*

Examines the major political, economic, social and cultural forces of the post-WWII era. Special topics include: Reorganizing the post-war world; McCarthyism; consumer and youth culture; the Civil Rights Movement; the New Left and the Vietnam War; the women's movements; Watergate and the resurgent Right; and post-Cold War America. One unit.

History 207 — 19th-Century U. S. Diplomacy *Fall*

Studies the foundations and development of American diplomacy to the turn of the 20th century, with emphasis on the American presidents and their secretaries of states. One unit.

History 208 — 20th-Century U. S. Diplomacy *Spring*

A study of the foreign policies and relations of the U.S. with respect to the nations of the Americas, Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, with an emphasis on the American presidents and their secretaries of state during the 20th century. One unit.

History 211 — Labor and Capital in America *Spring*

Examines the origins, development, and maturation of the Industrial Revolution in America, from 1800 to the present, with special emphasis on the experience of workers and the labor movement they built. Also takes into account the perspectives and interests of capitalists and the American entrepreneurial tradition to provide as full and complete a picture possible of the often contentious relations between workers and their employers. One unit.

History 214 — Comparative Women's History *Alternate years*

Beginning with the New Woman of the early 20th century, women's social roles were transformed with the spread of women in higher education, the transformation of women's work, and the impact of the women's rights movement. A particular focus is on the role of gender and sexuality in the construction of Fascism and National Socialism, and the impact of nationalism, imperialism and two world wars on women and the family. Many of the assigned texts are women's writings from the Holocaust and the Resistance. One unit.

History 216 — American Religious History *Alternate years*

A study of the American religious experience from colonial times to the present with an emphasis on the major religions, persons, institutions, and movements. One unit.

History 217, 218 — Family in American History 1, 2*Alternate years*

A study of the history of the American family. The first semester deals with the family in America from the English background of colonization in the 16th and 17th centuries to the middle of the 19th century. The second semester covers the mid-19th century to the present. One unit each semester.

History 221 — American Urban History*Alternate years*

A study of the role of cities in American life and thought from the colonial period to the present, with emphasis on the popular experience of city life, the evolution of municipal government, the organization of urban space, the emergence of suburbs and inner-city ghettos, and visions of the ideal city in the United States. One unit.

History 222 — Great Leaders*Spring*

A biographical study of leadership on the international scene as reflected in the persons who have shaped the social, political, intellectual, religious, and economic history of the 20th century. Does not fulfill U.S. history requirement. One unit.

History 223 — Radicalism in America*Annually*

Americans recognize that we live in a profoundly different nation than that which was created out of the American Revolution. Citizenship, itself, has changed. Civil society has been expanded such that we feel quite confident in our belief that the United States today is a fairer and more just nation in relation to the status of women, African Americans, and working people. We might account for these changes in various ways—the genius of the Founding Fathers, the general prosperity of the nation, even the feeling that “things” just always get better over time. This course is based on the idea that these changes have been the result of human effort, and that the efforts of American radicals have been essential to the rise of the American democracy. It examines the thought and action of radicals of various stripe and means, from Tom Paine to Martin King, from the brutal war on American slavery attempted by Nat Turner and John Brown, to the more genteel fight against patriarchy waged by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and look closely at the various efforts of Wobblies, Syndicalists, and Reds to advance the cause of industrial democracy. One unit.

History 225 — The Civil Rights Movement*Annually*

Provides an in-depth study of the civil rights movement from its origins in Jim Crow America to its stirrings in the 1950s, through to the heights of its successes in the mid-1960s and its dissolution thereafter. Assesses its legacy and consequence in the 1970s and afterward. Special attention is paid to the way in which the movement worked within and challenged consensus notions about progress and “the Negro’s place” in America and also to the movement as an ideological problem for Americans and activists like Martin Luther King, Malcolm X and others. Also examines the ways in which historians work and make arguments, and students are asked to critically examine both primary and secondary documents. One unit.

History 226 — Irish American Experience*Alternate years in fall*

Examines the historical experience of the Irish, one of the largest ethnic groups in America. The Irish in America have left an indelible mark on the nation’s economy, politics, and culture, while at the same time they have been shaped by their adoptive country. Among the topics addressed: colonial era immigration, the Famine, changes in ethnic identity, class conflict and the labor movement, the Catholic Church, machine politics and political affiliations, culture and the arts, nationalism and the fight for Irish freedom, upward mobility and the quest for respectability, relations with other ethnic and racial groups. One unit.

History 227 — American Immigration to 1882*Alternate years in fall*

A survey of immigration from the colonial period to the era of the Civil War. Topics include colonial immigration and the emergence of an American identity; 19th-century immigration from Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, and China; 19th-century nativism; Asian immigration, and the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. One unit.

History 228 — American Immigration since 1882*Alternate years in spring*

A survey of immigration since the era of the Civil War. Topics include new immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the growth of sentiment for immigration restriction, assimilation in the wake of the National Origins Act of 1924, refugee immigrants, Hispanic-American and Asian immigrants, and immigration legislation since 1945. One unit.

History 231 — Medieval England to 1216*Alternate years in fall*

Examines the political, social, legal and economic developments in England and the Celtic fringe from the prehistoric period, through the Roman and Anglo-Saxon invasions, into the Norman and Angevin eras,

ending in 1216 with Magna Carta and the death of King John. Topics include the Romanization of Britain, the growth of Christianity, the roles of medieval women and minority groups, crime and violence. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 232 — Medieval Lives

Every third year

Focuses on medieval life—writings dealing with personal expressions of the intersection of faith and action, personal identity and communal responsibility. Chosen works deal with basic questions of morality and ethics, and exhibit the variety of rhetorical methods by which to communicate these issues. Readings range from Augustine's Confessions, the autobiographies of Guibert of Nogent and Peter Abelard, to the trial testimony of Joan of Arc. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One Unit.

History 233 — Medieval France

Every third year

Examines the political, social, and cultural developments in France from Roman Gaul to the reign of Louis XI. Emphasizes the institutional development of the state, the vital role of Christianity in the religious, political and intellectual life of France, the evolution of social life and social classes, and the rich artistic and architectural heritage of this era in French history. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 234 — Medieval Spain

Alternate years in spring

The historical evolution of the peoples of the Iberian Peninsula from their Roman experience to the creation of Spain as a political entity at the end of the 15th century. Emphasis is placed on political, social, economic, religious and artistic development, and the influence of the Visigothic and Muslim invasions and the Reconquest on the shaping of Luso-Hispania. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 236 — Renaissance Europe

Every third year

Surveys the significant intellectual, cultural, social and political developments across Europe, beginning with the social and economic structures of family life during the early Italian Renaissance, continuing with the political and artistic expressions of the Italian city-states, and tracing the spread of Renaissance influences to northern Europe through the early 16th century. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 237 — The Reformation

Alternate years

The most significant political, intellectual, and religious developments of the Protestant and Catholic Reformation movements in 16th- and 17th-century Europe. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 238 — The Papacy in the Modern World

Alternate years

Examines the evolution of the papacy from the Renaissance to the present, and considers the various roles played by the popes, not only in church government, but also in the arts, in politics and diplomacy, and in international advocacy of peace and justice. One unit.

History 239 — Louis XIV's France, ca. 1560-1715

Alternate years

Studies the politics, religion, society, and culture of early modern France, from the Wars of Religion to the end of the reign of Louis XIV. Considers how and why France was the 'superpower' of the seventeenth century. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 240 — French Revolution and Napoleon

Alternate years in fall

The period of the Enlightenment to the Revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848 represents the birth of revolution, the concept of citizenship and of civil rights. Course focus is the dynamic of revolution itself, its causes and effects, the origins of terrorism and of counterrevolution that was massive and durable, the survival of monarchy, and the domination over Europe of a French Empire until 1814. The strength of both revolutionary and counterrevolutionary movements was demonstrated by the revolution of 1848 which inspired Karl Marx, the founder of modern socialism. One unit.

History 241 — Modern France

Spring

From the political, social and cultural transformation of France after 1848 through the creation of the European Union in the 1990s. It was in this period that Paris was rebuilt as "the capital of Europe," the center of artistic modernism as well as an economy fueled by an expanding empire. Having suffered three wars with Germany since 1870, France has experienced the devastating effects of total war on its own territory. France played a central role in the creation of the European Union, and has had to accept the political reality of being a diminished force in the world since World War II. One unit.

History 242 — British Society and Empire, 1763-1901*Alternate years*

By the end of the Seven Years War (1756-1763), Britain had emerged as a genuine world power, with holdings larger and richer than any other in the Western world. During the next 150 years, Britain would eclipse its European rivals in industry, trade, and sea power. At the height of its power in the late 19th century, Britain controlled one quarter of the world's population and one-fifth of its land surface. This course will survey the history of Britain and its empire from the late 18th century to the turn of the 20th century. This course rethinks certain familiar topics in British history by considering the intersections between home and empire and by highlighting how imperial considerations influenced Britain's social formation. Topics include the slave trade and slavery, rise of capitalism, industrialization and consumer culture, political reform movements (e.g., anti-slavery, Chartism, and Irish Home Rule), imperialism, religion, and British identity. One unit.

History 243 — Twentieth-Century British Society and Empire*Alternate years*

By the turn of the century, at the height of its power, Britain controlled one quarter of the world's population and one-fifth of its land surface. Over the next 60 years, Britain would lose its status as a world and imperial power. This course focuses on the ways in which imperialism was constitutive of much of the domestic history of Britain from 1901 to 2001, even after Britain lost most of its colonies. Students examine Britain's declining role as a world and imperial power and interrogate the meaning of Britain's national and imperial identities. Discusses the two World Wars with analysis of their economic, social, cultural, and ideological repercussions within Britain and its empire. One unit.

History 245 — Imperial Russia – Between East and West*Spring*

At its height, the empire of tsarist Russia stretched across one-sixth of the earth, running from Germany to the Pacific Ocean and bordering regions as disparate as Sweden, China, and Iran. Ever-preoccupied with their country's amorphous position between Europe and Asia, Russians have struggled for centuries to define how their vast homeland should modernize and what path of development it should follow. This course examines controversies about Russia's relationship to West and East that raged from the time of Peter the Great in 1682 to the outbreak of World War I in 1914. Focuses on the rival critiques of European-style capitalism, and individualism articulated inside the Imperial Empire by pro-autocracy conservatives, on the one hand, and socialist radicals, on the other. Drawing on novels, memoirs, paintings, and a variety of other primary sources, discusses issues including religion and secularization, serfdom and emancipation, terrorism, family and communal values, reluctant industrialization, and revolution. One unit.

History 251 — Colonial Ireland and India*Alternate years*

As British colonies which gained their independence in the 20th century, Ireland and India offer interesting points of comparison for studying the nature of British colonialism. Such a comparison offers opportunities to understand distinctions and nuances within colonialism such as the complex interactions of peoples in inherently unequal power relationships; the difficulties of administering a vast multi-national empire in an age of nationalist ferment; and the often stark clash between pre-independence nationalist expectations and post-colonial realities. This course examines their place in the Empire through three lenses: an imperial lens that considers how Britain achieved dominance and maintained rule; a subaltern lens that focuses on indigenous peoples whose "pre (British)-imperial" histories and experiences of empire varied enormously and would continue to shape their relationships in the present; and a lens that probes the complicated interactions between colonizer and colonized, exploring Ireland's unique position within the Empire, as both a colonized territory and an imperial participant. One unit.

History 253 — Russia in the 20th Century*Alternate years*

Studies the main stages in Russia's 20th-century experience: the Russian Revolutions, 1905-1921; the development of a new order, the Soviet Union, 1921-1941; World War II and the Soviet super power, 1941-79; and stagnation and the end of Soviet Union, since 1979. One unit.

History 255 — Europe: Mass Politics and Total War, 1890-1945*Alternate years in fall*

From the high point of European global power and cultural influence, Europe moved into an era of world war, popular millenarian ideologies, dictatorships, and unprecedented mass murder. This course examines the origins, evolution, and impact of the modern European ideological dictatorships, from the cultural ferment and socioeconomic change that characterized the pre-1914 "belle époque" through the two world wars. Topics include: modern art; liberalism and its discontents; the origins and nature of World War I; the Russian revolutions; the Versailles peace settlement; the struggling interwar democracies; the economic crises; communism and fascism; the Italian, German, and Soviet dictatorships; the Spanish Civil War; and the origins of World War II. One unit.

History 256 — Europe and the Superpowers, 1939-1991*Alternate years in spring*

Postwar Europe was shaped in part by four major influences: the clash between Western liberalism and Soviet communism; the withdrawal from overseas empires; the effort to come to terms with the legacy of world war; and the creation of integrative European institutions. Concentrating on Europe, this course examines reciprocal influences between the Europeans and the two peripheral superpowers (USA and USSR) of the Atlantic community. Topics include: World War II, the Holocaust, science and government, the Cold War, the division of Europe, the revival and reinforcement of western European democracy, de-Nazification, Christian democracy, the economic miracle, European integration, the strains of decolonization, the rise of Khrushchev, the Berlin crises, De Gaulle and his vision, protest and social change in the sixties, the Prague Spring, Ostpolitik and détente, the oil shocks, the Cold War refreeze, the Eastern European dissidents, the environmental movement, Gorbachev's reforms, and the collapse of communism. One unit.

History 261 — Germany in the Age of Nationalism*Alternate years in fall*

Late to unify, late to industrialize, and late to acquire democratic institutions, Germany had to cope with all three processes at once, with tragic consequences for human rights and international order. This course analyzes the development of German nation-building from the time of Metternich, through the age of Bismarck and the Kaisers, to the Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler. We explore the trends and circumstances in German and European history that came together to produce Nazism. But we also explore the presence of diversity, the alternative pathways, and the democratic potential in pre-Nazi German history. Topics include religious tension and prejudice (Catholics, Protestants, and Jews), Prusso-Austrian duality, the German confederation, the revolution of 1848, German national liberalism, Bismarck's unification and its legacy, imperial Germany under the Kaisers, German socialism, World War I, the revolution of 1918, the Weimar Republic, and the Nazis. One unit.

History 262 — Germany from Dictatorship to Democracy*Alternate years in spring*

In Western Germany after World War II, a people that once had followed Hitler now produced perhaps the most stable democracy in Europe. At the same time, eastern Germans lived under a communist dictatorship that lasted more than three times as long as Hitler's. What is the place of the two postwar Germanies in the broader context of German and European history? To what degree were the two German states a product of their shared past, and to what degree were they products of the Cold War? What are the implications for reunified Germany? This course explores these questions by examining the history of democracy, dictatorship, political ideology, and social change in modern Germany. Topics include: Marx as a German; liberalism, socialism, communism, and political Catholicism in pre-Nazi Germany; popular attitudes toward Nazism; the legacy of Nazism and the Holocaust; the Allied occupation; de-Nazification, the Cold War, and the partition of Germany; Christian Democracy and Social Democracy; the Adenauer era, the Berlin crises, and the economic miracle; German-German relations and the Ostpolitik of Chancellor Willy Brandt; protest politics, Euromissiles, and the Green movement; the development and collapse of East Germany; and Germany since reunification. One unit.

History 267 — Modern Italy*Fall*

Italy has a long and distinguished history, but its political unification occurred only in 1861. This course analyzes the process of unification, the social and cultural life of 19th-century Italy, the deep divisions between the north and the south, Italy's role in both world wars, Fascism and resistance to Fascism, the postwar economic miracle, the role of the Mafia in Italian politics, and Italy's role in the formation of the European Union. One unit.

History 271 — The American Indians' New World (American Indian History 1)*Annually*

A survey of American Indian history from the pre-Columbian era through the 1840s. What was life like in North America 500 years ago? How did Native Americans react and relate to people from diverse cultures? Can we make broad generalizations about their lives, or do particularities like sex, age, and geographical location indicate diverse experiences among Native Americans? This course explores such questions and themes such as trade, work, war, disease, gender, and religion in early North America. It examines theories of origin and life in North America before 1492 and ends with "removals" to Indian Territory in the 1830s and 1840s. One unit.

History 272 — American Indians: From the Plains Wars to the Present (American Indian History 2)*Annually*

Explores American Indian history from the 19th-century Plains Wars to the present. Because of the complexity, diversity, historical depth, and geographic scope of North American Indian societies, this course seeks to provide a general framework, complemented by several case studies, through an approach that is both chronological and thematic. Among the topics addressed are the development and implementation

of U.S. federal policies toward Indian peoples; Indian resistance and activism; definitions and practices of sovereignty; and cultural attitudes toward Indians in American society. Considers Native Americans not as victims, but as historical, political, economic, and cultural actors who resourcefully adjusted, resisted, and accommodated to the changing realities of life in North America and continue to do so in the 21st century. One unit.

History 281 — Imperial China

Alternate years in fall

Surveys Chinese political history from the formative era of the imperial system in the fourth century B.C. through the Communist revolution in 1949. Themes demonstrate how the tradition has shaped and is reconstructed to suit contemporary agendas in China. Films, biographies, historical and philosophical writings, and western interpretations of events and personalities offer a variety of perspectives. Fulfills non-Western requirement and one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 282 — Revolutionary China

Alternate years in spring

Introduction to events, personalities, and concepts of particular significance for understanding China's 20th-century history. Covers the period from 1911 through the present in some detail through a variety of documentary sources, interpretive accounts, and literature. Fulfills one non-Western requirement for the major. One unit.

History 290 — Vietnam: More Than an American War

Alternate years in spring

Examines Vietnam in terms of its own unique history and culture through a wide range of materials produced by Vietnamese writers, historians and filmmakers. Covers the Vietnam-American War with an eye to understanding all sides involved and with a critical approach to information. Examines different perspectives of a conflict that continues to trouble both sides by using new materials from Vietnamese and American participants. Films, memoirs and creative literature will offer students a sense of the tenor of life in post-war Vietnam. Fulfills one non-Western requirement for the major. Does not fulfill U.S. history requirement. One unit.

History 291 — Tarnished Gold: Asian Experiences in America

Alternate years in fall

Explores the myriad experiences of Asian immigrants and sojourners who have come to America in search of peace and prosperity since the 19th century. Examines the context that propel Asian peoples from their homelands to the United States and explores the barriers and opportunities that affect their responses. Draws from a wide range of resources to recognize as well the contributions that Asian peoples have made to American culture and politics. Explores the many ways that ordinary people have coped with a contradiction in American culture, which celebrates pluralism and diversity, yet encourages assimilation and conformity. Takes up current issues as well as those that have become a part of our national story. One unit.

History 292 — Afro-Latin America

Alternate years in spring

Examines the African Diaspora in Latin America from the aftermath of slavery to the present. Studies the struggles of Afro-Latin Americans in establishing citizenship and a dignified existence, emphasizing topics such as liberation movements; gender and racial politics; art; African religions in the Americas; national policies of "whitening"; and Afro-centric ideologies of the Caribbean. Course extensively uses music as both art and historical text. One unit.

History 293 — Ottoman Empire 1, 1300-1600

Fall

In the mid-16th century, all of Europe feared the power of the "Grand Turk," whose empire stretched from Baghdad to Budapest and from the Adriatic to the ports of the Red Sea. Its population was made up of Muslims, Christians, Jews, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Kurds, Serbs and Bosnians, to name a few. This course surveys the emergence of this demographically diverse and geographically vast Ottoman state from a small frontier principality into a world empire in its social, political and cultural contexts. Fulfills one non-Western requirement and one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 294 — Ottoman Empire 2, 1500-1922

Spring

Surveys the major themes in the history of the Ottoman 17th-20th centuries in an effort to understand transformations in state and society, which have collectively been termed by historians, "decline." Topics include transformations in the classical Ottoman land and military systems, forms of protest and rebellion, the formation of provincial magnates, Ottoman incorporation into the world economy, reform and revival, the Eastern Question and the rise of local nationalisms throughout the empire. Fulfills one non-Western requirement and one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 299 — Intermediate Topics in History*Annually*

Explores various subjects in the historical sciences, emphasizing reading, discussion, and writing on a topic selected by the instructor. Course format and subjects vary from year to year. One unit.

History 305 — America's First Global Age*Alternate years*

There is great talk about “globalization” and “global economies” during the late 20th and early 21st centuries. However, people living in America were touched by global economic processes as early as the time of Columbus. This course explores North America's first global age beginning in the 1400s and extending through the 1860s. It examines this history thematically by focusing on various kinds of trades and industries such as gold, fish, timber, tobacco, silver, sugar, alcohol, fur, coffee, tea, and cotton. In addition to economic processes, the course addresses the social, cultural, and political implications of these global trade connections for Americans of African, European, and Native descent. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 320 — Medieval England, 1216-1485*Alternate years spring*

Political, legal, social, and economic development in England and the Celtic fringe from 1216 and the reign of Henry III to the death of Richard III in 1485. Covers the growth of English common law and Parliament, especially during the reign of Edward I 1272-1307; agriculture and society, particularly during the years of demographic expansion in the 13th century and contraction after the Black Death; disturbances of the Hundred Years' War, the Wars of the Roses, and the role of crime and violence in medieval society. Fulfills one pre-modern/pre-industrial requirement for the major. One unit.

History 322 — War and Cinema*Alternate years in fall*

Examines the depiction of war in American and British cinema, contrasting filmed versions to historical events, ranging from Medieval Europe to the jungles of Vietnam. Reading includes analysis of both the historical events and the background to the filmed versions. Emphasis given to the nature of film as a primary source reflecting the perspectives of the society generating it. One unit.

History 324 — Italy and France: War and Resistance*Alternate years in spring*

Focuses on the nature of resistance to Fascism in Italy and to the French State under Vichy, and provides the opportunity for more advanced study of Italian and French history to students already familiar with the general history of modern France or modern Italy or those with an interest in the period of the Holocaust and World War II. Includes the works of Carlo Levi, Ignazio Silone, Primo Levi, Albert Camus, Marguerite Duras, Iris Origo, Jean Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir and others. One unit.

History 325 — Women and Gender in the War, Holocaust and Resistance*Alter. years in spring*

Beginning with the New Woman of the early 20th century, women's social roles were transformed with the spread of women in higher education, the transformation of women's work, and the impact of the women's rights movement. A particular focus will be the role of gender and sexuality in the construction of Fascism and National Socialism, and the impact of nationalism, imperialism and two world wars on women and the family. Many of the assigned texts are women's writings from the Holocaust and the Resistance. One unit.

History 350 — Latino History*Alternate years in fall*

Introduces students to the emerging field of United States Latino history. While the course emphasizes the intersection of U.S. and Latin American national histories, the migration process, and the formation of communities within the United States, it also examines the experience of Latinos in the U.S. through inter-disciplinary themes that include ethnicity, poverty and social mobility, identity, popular culture, and politics-all in historical perspective. Readings stress the experiences of people from Puerto Rico, Mexico/U.S. Southwest, Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Central America. One unit.

History 361 — Germans, Jews, and Memory*Every third year*

Explores the place of Jews in German life before, during, and after the Nazi period. Commences with an examination of the centuries-old issue of assimilation. Explores the 20th-century “German world” of Einstein and Freud, everyday Jewish life in Nazi Germany, the Holocaust, survivors and their problems, the place of Jews in divided Germany after 1945, the growing Jewish community in contemporary reunified Germany, and the changing relationships among the children and grandchildren of the Holocaust's perpetrators, victims, and bystanders. Special attention is given to memory issues in postwar Germany. These issues too have a history. How have Germans dealt with their past? How has the passing of generations affected this issue? Are Jews and non-Jews in today's Germany comfortable with each other? One unit.

History 399 — Advanced Topics in History

Annually

Explores various subjects in the historical sciences, emphasizing reading, discussion, and writing on a topic selected by the instructor. Course format and subjects vary from year to year. One unit.

History 401 — History Seminar

Fall, spring

An intensive research-oriented study on various themes; offered each semester; limited to 12 participants. One unit.

History 408 — Tutorial

Fall, Spring

Reading of selected sources, with individual written reports and discussion, under the direction of a member of the department. Students enrolled in a tutorial must receive the approval of the instructor. One unit.

History 420, 421 — Fourth-Year Thesis

Annually

An individual, student-designed, professor-directed, major research project. Usually available only to outstanding fourth-year majors. A lengthy final paper and public presentation are expected. Students engaged in a thesis may be nominated for Honors in History. One unit each semester.