

HISTORY DEPARTMENT TIP SHEET

2017-18

FALL 2017

If you really want to understand contemporary concepts like race, class, gender, religion, national security, and sexual orientation you **MUST** study the evolution of those concepts over time. The following courses are good places to start this year. In all of these classes you will learn how to read critically, think logically, and write persuasively.

History 111: Creating the American Nation (f,w,x, DIV, MOD)

PRICE

This is the place to start if you are really interested in American history or if you did not have a great experience in your high school history classes. Here you will learn that history is not about memorizing a series of discrete facts for a multiple choice test. Here you will learn to read creatively and think creatively about original sources. Here you will learn how the American nation and state came into being and about why this country and its people took the form that it did. MWF 9:10-10:10

History 226S: Gender and Women's History in Modern Europe (r, w, x, MOD)

NUNEZ

If you had a pretty good high school history background and have read some primary sources, this is the place to start if you want to learn more about issues of gender and sexuality. You will read about and discuss the birth of feminism during the Enlightenment and the French Revolution; industrialization and women's relationship to work; the domestic ideal; masculinity; prostitution; women's involvement in empire; the world wars; the impact of liberalism, nationalism, socialism, and fascism on women and women's roles in these movements; and secondwave feminism. Written work will consist of a couple of short papers and a longer research project which will be done in segments throughout the term. TTh 2:40-4:10. No prerequisite.

History 241S: Roman History (PRE)

LEEDOM

This class is for you if if you really want to think about how states are governed and led. What is the relationship between structure and personality in government? Do you thing that's a bit significant today? Well, how has that relationship worked in the past? Special emphasis will be placed on the social and political changes leading to the collapse of the Republic; on the growth and development of Christianity in the Roman empire; and on the transition from the ancient world to medieval Europe. Most readings will be taken from Roman sources, which will also provide an opportunity to investigate some of the vivid personalities of Roman history. This class is also recommended for people with significant experience reading primary sources. TTh 1:00-2:30. CURRENTLY CLOSED

History 250: African-American History to 1865

PRICE

This is the place to start if you want to participate intelligently in the dialogue on diversity in America. Through readings, lectures and discussion we will follow the experiences, of Black Americans stretching from life in Africa before slavery to emancipation. The course carefully analyzes the paradox of slavery and freedom in American history. Major topics include: the Transatlantic slave trade; the lives, communities and labor of enslaved people; the colonial and antebellum free black population; the Civil War, emancipation and Reconstruction. No prerequisite. TTh 8:50-10:20

SPRING 2018

- HIST 112 1 Rise of Modern America (f,w,x DIV,MOD) Price
American history from Reconstruction to the present, focusing on the evolution of the modern American state, the development of a diverse society, and the nature and process of social change. An introductory course for building further study, a complete review for those not continuing in the field, and a course designed to meet teacher licensure requirements. History 111 is NOT a prerequisite.
- HIST 125 1 Introduction African History (f,w,x GLO) Leedom
An introduction to some of the main turning points and problems in African history. This course covers such issues as Mediterranean Africa in antiquity, the influence of Islam, and European contact and colonialism, decolonization and post- colonial Africa.
- HIST 172 1 Modern Middle East (MOD) Coogan
An introduction to the major political developments in the Middle East from the collapse of the Ottoman Empire to the War in Iraq and Afghanistan. Topics emphasized will be the legacies of colonialism, the birth of Israel, the effects of war on the region, and patterns of American involvement.
- HIST 216 1 The New South (o DIV,MOD) Price
The South from Reconstruction to the 1980s, including different visions of the South in the late 19th century, industrialization, urbanization, and changes in race relations. Did southern distinctiveness persist into the late 20th century? No prerequisite.
- HIST 217 1 The American Civil War Coogan
This course will examine the causes, conduct, and consequences of the bloody civil war that tore apart the American nation and people in the middle of the nineteenth century. Subjects covered will include the nature of slavery and its role in the war, both the Union and Confederate home fronts, the strategic choices made by both sides, and the war's legacies. No prerequisite.
- HIST 242S 1 The Middle Ages, 300-1300 (Q,r,w,x PRE) Leedom
The context and content of the medieval world from the fall of Rome to the emergence of secular monarchies.
- HIST 274 1 The First World War (w,x MOD) Nunez
The First World War marked the end of Europe's "long nineteenth century" and set the stage for the conflicts and transformations of the twentieth century. This course will explore the origins, development, and consequences of the conflict. Topics include the roots of the war, military tactics and strategies, soldiers' experiences, life on the home- front, the peace settlements, and the war's legacy.
- HIST 283S 1 History of International Relations, 1900-1945 (MOD) Coogan
Between 1900 and 1945 somewhere between 70,000,000 and 120,000,000 people died in international and civil conflicts. WHY? This class uses previously classified documents to answer that question, focusing relations between nations from 1900 to 1945, on changes in the balance of power, on the effects of imperialism, and on why nations were unable or unwilling to avoid the First and Second World Wars.