DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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History analyzes the social, economic, political and intellectual changes that occur over the whole of recorded time. It prepares students to confront and manage change. The Department of History requires that students have an exposure to the broad sweep of human history, experience in comparisons across cultures, and a research seminar. The analytical and writing skills involved in a history major are valuable preparation for a number of fields. History graduates often pursue graduate work in a variety of fields, or enter careers in journalism, government, foreign service, international business, historic preservation, teaching or museum work.

History

Bachelor of Arts Major Requirements

(183 credits required for the degree (http://bulletin.du.edu/undergraduate/undergraduateprograms/traditionalbachelorsprogram/bachelorofarts))

44 credits, including the following:

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Required Courses</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 2998</td>
<td>Issues in Comparative History</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 2990</td>
<td>What is History? (Must be taken winter quarter of junior year.)</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 3989</td>
<td>Senior Seminar I</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>&amp; HIST 3990</td>
<td>Senior Seminar II (Only offered in Fall quarter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 3990</td>
<td>Senior Seminar II (Only offered in Winter quarter)</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000-level history course</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two 2000-level history courses</td>
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<td>Two 3000-level history courses</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electives</td>
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Distribution Requirement

Of the previously listed courses, students must take at least one course in four of the following categories:  
- Asian history  
- European history  
- American history  
- Latin American history  
- Middle Eastern history  
- Pre-Modern history

Total Credits: 44 credits

1elective credits may come from any history department course, as well as approved study abroad courses.

2See the department website for course listings by category. Students should consult with their faculty advisor or the department chair to make sure they have correctly fulfilled this requirement.

Students may be given elective credit for high school Advanced Placement (AP) or International Baccalaureate (IB) examination scores, at the discretion of the chair of the department. Ordinarily, no more than 4 credits of AP or IB work may go toward the history major.

Secondary Major Requirements

44 credits. Same requirements as for BA degree.

Minor Requirements

20 credits in history, of which at least 8 must be at the 2000 or 3000 level.
Requirements for Distinction in the Major in History

The History Department encourages students to consider seeking Departmental Distinction. This requires a curricular plan, which includes the following:

An additional 3000-level seminar beyond the two ordinarily required for the major

An average of B+ or higher for the history major, an A- or higher for HIST 3989 (Senior Seminar I), and the successful completion of HIST 3990 (Senior Seminar II)

Students will be invited to apply for distinction in winter quarter of their senior year.

a. By the end of the Winter Quarter examination period, the student must turn in a proposal (approximately 1 page) to his/her primary advisor. The proposal must be approved by all three faculty members who will serve on the student’s defense committee (the primary adviser and two others). It should explain what the honors thesis will involve and how it will differ from the Senior Seminar paper.

b. No more than one committee member can come from outside the Department. The student should consult with his or her advisor about the constitution of the committee, but final responsibility for getting each member’s signature lies with the student.

c. In Spring Quarter, the student should enroll in HIST 3993: History Honors Thesis.

d. At the end of Spring Quarter, the student must participate in an oral defense of the thesis, conducted by the three members of the defense committee.

e. Permission to pursue distinction will be made at the discretion of the faculty.

Note: The additional 3000-level seminar and HIST 3993 may count toward the 8 elective credits in the major. Students who graduate with distinction may complete all requirements with 44 credits.

Courses

HIST 1110 Ancient Rome (4 Credits)
This course examines the history and culture of Rome from earliest times to the death of Augustus in A.D. 14. We look at political and military developments of Rome as it went from a monarchy, a republic, and an empire. We also study social and cultural aspects of the Romans, who originally were simple pastoralists living along the Tiber but in time became rulers of the entire Mediterranean region. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1220 Warring States and Middle Kingdoms (4 Credits)
The study of history at American universities has, in recent decades, moved beyond a narrow focus on Western civilization to embrace the study of broader world historical issues. Other academic disciplines have, to some extent, followed suit. Yet, despite the globalization of our lives and culture, the intellectual categories we normally employ to understand both the present and the past remain, to a considerable degree, bound by old restrictions. History—even world history—remains stuck in the past. This course aims to use concepts derived from East Asian history to interrogate and challenge received concepts and categories—not to impose another paradigm but to continue the quest for a better one. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1230 Asia and the Modern World (4 Credits)
This course considers the recent history of Asia in a broad world-historical context and, in doing so, asks students to examine commonly held assumptions about the nature (and presumed uniqueness) of the modern world and the “place” of Asia in it. The aim in doing so is to reconsider how we might better understand the past and the present. We proceed on two levels, using both primary and secondary sources. We critically examine Robert Marks’ bold challenge to standard historiography, in “The Origins of the Modern World,” for what it can teach us about the ongoing development of historical knowledge. We also dip into the past for primary documents—the stuff of historical analysis. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1240 Comparative History of Medicine (4 Credits)
This class examines the historical development of three different traditions of classical medicine: classical Western medicine (i.e. Hippocratic/humoral medicine), Indian Ayurveda, and Chinese medicine. Students learn about the intellectual, social, and technological changes that, by the early twentieth century, transformed classical Western medicine into a form of healing based on laboratory and hospital knowledge—what we today call modern medicine or biomedicine. Finally, we ask how, since that recent transformation, modern medicine and traditional medicine have come to coexist in different parts of the world. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1250 Food in East Asian History (4 Credits)
This class examines the relationship between food and health in East Asian history. We focus on how that relationship, and the way people understood it, changed over the past century and a half. In other words, we focus not only on how (and what) people in East Asia have eaten, but also on how they have thought about eating. This course asks how western dietary ideas and practices have interacted with traditional East Asian ideas and practices over the past century and a half. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.
HIST 1310 Crime and Punishment (4 Credits)
We focus specifically on the history of crime and the history of punishment by examining the nineteenth century (1800s), considered by many to be the great age of criminology and the era of the birth of the modern prison system. Over the course of the nineteenth century, the meaning of crime underwent a radical change; whereas in earlier periods, crime was synonymous with sin and criminals were prosecuted for offenses against the common good, by the nineteenth century, criminals were individuals who did what they did for all sorts of complicated reasons and the scope of crime extended to offenses against individuals, property, and morality. Not surprisingly, the nature of punishment changed to meet the shifting definitions of crime. Punishment became less about torturing the body and more about reforming the will or character of the individual criminal. We study this change over time by looking mostly at Britain and Europe, considered to be at the forefront in criminology and penology at the time. We examine the implications of the shifting meanings of crime and punishment by looking at the criminologists’ own words, media coverage of crimes, and the opinions of historians and other contemporary thinkers. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1320 European Culture in the World Wars (4 Credits)
This course covers the history of Europe in the first half of the twentieth century—a time of crisis, extreme violence, and fascinating cultural production. Within the context of war, economic crisis and political extremism, we study the ways in which artists, writers, composers and film makers responded to the dramatic events they witnessed. We also examine European governments’ attempts to shape public opinion through propaganda and mass media. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1330 History of Ireland (4 Credits)
We examine the creation of modern Ireland from the 16th-Century to the present, including a brief discussion of the Celtic and Medieval periods. Major themes of analysis and discussion include changing definitions and representations of ‘Irishness’, competing questions of identity and national membership and how these debates influenced the development of various nationalist movements in both the past and the present. The role of women, gender, violence, emigration, and other social and geographical factors within Irish society are used to examine Ireland’s evolution into a modern state and its relationship with the United States, Britain, and the rest of Europe. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1340 The British Monarchy (4 Credits)
This course explores the role of the monarchy in British society from Elizabeth I in the Sixteenth Century to Elizabeth II, the current Queen. We discuss how monarchs adapted to changing political situations and how they attempted to shape public perceptions. We also explore the ways in which expectations of the monarch have changed, from an almost absolute ruler to a constitutional monarch whose role has become largely ceremonial. Over the course of the nearly five hundred years covered in this period, Britain experienced a regicide, the forcible overthrow of a king, and a voluntary abdication, yet the institution of monarchy has proven remarkably resilient. In the twentieth century, as the royal family struggled with a series of scandals, some came to believe that the institution had run its course and was due for abolition, but today public fascination with royalty remains strong. We focus on the relationship between the public image of the monarchy and its political role as a way of understanding broader changes in British society in the modern era. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1350 History of the British Empire (4 Credits)
This course explores the rise and fall of the British Empire from its origins during the English conquests of Wales, Scotland and Ireland; explorations of the world, through commercial expansion under the British East India Company; the rise of Britain as the preeminent world imperial power during the 19th century and its eventual decline and legacy during the late 20th century. Using a variety of secondary articles, primary sources, films and monographs, this course analyzes highly debated issues including the interconnected nature of British society and developments out in the Empire, both cultural and political; the important role that women, gender, and racial ideologies placed in British dominance of one quarter of the globe; how the empire and representations of Empire changed over the century; and finally, the impact of that empire upon issues of identity and population in a post-colonial Britain. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1360 World War One (4 Credits)
Historians have argued that the First World War definitively shaped the twentieth century. It set the stage for World War II; it redefined the role of government in citizens’ lives; it brought technology full-force into power struggles between nations; it simultaneously birthed communism and fascism; and it desensitized entire generations to violence and brutality. In this class, students explore this very dramatic and influential war. Students unfamiliar with the war will more firmly grasp the historical significance of the event while students who may be familiar with the war will gain new insights and interpretation of how the war was conducted and why the war mattered. Students read the words and thoughts of those who participated in the war, as well as interpretations of the war by military, social, and political historians. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement. There are no prerequisites for this class.

HIST 1370 Monks, Merchants, and Monsters: Medieval Travelers (4 Credits)
When we think of the Middle Ages we tend to think a static and isolated world, one without the benefits of fast travel or the convenience of easy communication via cell phones and e-mail, a world where much of the map was blank or contained the ominous words ‘Here There Be Dragons.’ And yet even in this period enterprising and intrepid men and women were on the move, exploring new places and meeting new peoples. In this course we will examine a number of different medieval travelers, from missionaries and religious pilgrims to merchants and diplomats, to explore how and why medieval people left home, and how these voyages shaped not just the travelers themselves but the lands they came from and those they entered.
HIST 1380 Barbarians at the Gates: Civilization and the Other in the Pre Modern World (4 Credits)
From the birth of the first cities in Mesopotamia in c. 7000 BCE writers and thinkers have been concerned with the peoples who lived beyond their walls. The Ancient Greeks coined the term "Barbarian" and this word continues to have incredible resonance even today. This course will look at a variety of pre-modern primary sources, from the very first written epic all the way to the discovery of America to examine how ideas of civilization and barbarism are created and used by pre-modern authors to understand both the world around them and their own identities. As we engage with these sources we will also work to see how these pre-modern events and ideas continue to impact our own conception of the past and our present. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1510 War and the Presidency (4 Credits)
This course examines four wars in American history and the relationship of those wars to the sitting presidents. Together we explore the reciprocal influence of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War, Woodrow Wilson and World War I, Franklin Roosevelt and World War II, and Lyndon Johnson and the Vietnam War. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1520 Immigrant Voices in Modern America (4 Credits)
This United States has aptly been called "a nation of immigrants." In this course, we explore the immigrant experience of the last century by examining different forms of personal testimony—autobiographies, diaries, novels, personal correspondence, and oral histories. Listening to these various immigrant voices helps us to understand the processes at work as newcomers and their children (first- and second-generation immigrants) struggled to achieve economic stability and to define their identity as Americans. The course readings as well as the student projects are intended as instruments with which to assess the influence of old world customs, religion, education, work, gender and anti-immigrant prejudice in shaping the process of adaptation to American society. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1530 History of the United States since 1865 (4 Credits)
From the devastation left by slavery and the Civil War to the dizzying changes brought by globalization in our own time, this course sweeps through the last 150 years of the American experience. We wrestle with questions like the following: How did the Industrial Revolution, the Great Depression, two world wars and the Cold War change America, and ordinary Americans' everyday lives, and what legacies did these events leave for our own day? How have Americans defined and divided themselves—by race, gender, class, or otherwise—and how have such categories shifted over time? Where did we get our political parties and ideologies? Our work habits and habits of play? Our ideas about "big business," "big government," "American exceptionalism," or the "American dream"? As we consider these and other big questions, we also explore how historians make sense of U.S. history, and how we can make it relevant to our own times and our own lives. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1540 Society, Culture, and Popular Politics in the Making of Early America, 1607-1815 (4 Credits)
This course examines the foundations and development of American society and culture from 1607 to 1815. We study Native American societies and the establishment of European colonies in America, and the complex processes and events that led to the American Revolution and the creation of a republic in North America. Through class discussions, lectures, group work, and reading, we examine American society and culture from a variety of perspectives and viewpoints. Themes and topics include empire and colonization; race, gender, class; politics and society; and popular culture. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1550 America in the Sixties (4 Credits)
This course examines one of the most tumultuous eras in U.S. history, its role in the reshaping of American life after World War II, and its legacies for the present. What constitutes "the sixties"? Was it an era of discord, dissolution, and decline, or of empowerment and democratization? Together we sort through conflicting perceptions of the period and closely examine some of the most salient issues of the decade - including the war in Vietnam, ethnic and race relations, youth culture, feminism and gay liberation, and the rise of conservatism. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1600 Jews in the Islamic World, 632 C.E. - 1948 C.E. (4 Credits)
This course deals with Jewish history in the Islamic world from the death of Muhammad to the establishment of the state of Israel. Students are exposed to the political, social, and economic histories of various Jewish communities, many of which no longer exist, in numerous Islamic empires and/or political units. While studying these communities we also compare the treatment of Jews under Islamic rule to the treatment of Christians under Islamic rule. Cross listed with JUST 1600. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1610 The History of the Crusades: 1095-1300 (4 Credits)
This course traces the origins and development of the Crusading movement as well as its impact on Christian, Muslim, and Jewish society in Europe and the Middle East from the 11th through the 14th centuries C.E. This course also examines ideas of Christian/Muslim/Jewish difference in this period. We pay special attention to primary source material. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 1630 Social Revolts in Latin America (4 Credits)
This course examines major revolutionary events that helped define the history of present-day Latin American. Major revolutions and rebellions, their agendas, uprisings, accomplishments, and shortcomings are studied. The underlining interpretive lens is to understand the political, economic, and cultural forces at work that compelled revolutionary behavior to emerge. While covering a large time period, the course is structured along transformative historical cases which are closely analyzed. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.
HIST 1992 Directed Study (1-10 Credits)

HIST 2000 Ancient Egypt (4 Credits)
This course examines the history and culture of ancient Egypt. We focus particularly on political and military developments during the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms. We also study the social and cultural practices of the ancient Egyptians. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 2015 Ancient Greece (4 Credits)

HIST 2022 The Roman Empire (4 Credits)
This course examines the history and culture of ancient Rome during the height of the empire. We look at political and military developments of Rome as it transformed from a republic into an imperial power. We also study social and cultural aspects of the Romans, who originally were simple pastoralists living along the Tiber but in time became the rulers of the entire Mediterranean region. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 2030 Ancient Near East (4 Credits)
This course traces the history of the ancient Near East from the earliest civilizations in the Fertile Crescent down through the Persian Empire. Particular attention is given to the political, military, and social developments in the region as well as the cultural contributions of Mesopotamia to the history of the ancient Mediterranean world.

HIST 2050 The Dark Ages: Survey in Early Medieval History (4 Credits)
This course is designed to introduce students to the societies and cultures of the pre-modern western world, beginning with the late Roman Empire and stretching to the year 1000, a period often referred to as the "Dark Ages." Throughout the semester we will read primary texts representative of ideas and historical developments that shaped the Early Middle Ages. Central to this course will be three major themes: the development of western Christianity, the ongoing struggle between centralizing governments and local powers, and the effects of cross-cultural contact on western society. As we examine topics such as the fall of Rome, the rise of the three great cultures of the early medieval period (Christendom, Byzantium, and the Islamic world), and the formation of kingdoms and states our readings and lectures will focus on one or more of these major themes as a way of approaching the complex and often unfamiliar pre-modern world. By analyzing and evaluating these texts and their authors we will gain a better understanding of the past and a clearer idea of how the institutions and ideas of the pre-modern world changed over time and how they continue to impact and influence modern societies.

HIST 2060 The High Middle Ages: From Dark Age to Rebirth (4 Credits)
This course is designed to introduce students to the societies and cultures of the pre-modern western world, beginning in the year 1000 and culminating in the end of the medieval period in 1453. The "High Middle Ages" was a period of tremendous development and innovation. The first universities appeared, men and women argued about belief and practice, traders and warriors forged new connections with the wider world, and the very structures of modern Europe appeared for the first time. As we examine topics such as the Crusades, heresy, popular revolt, and cross-cultural trade our readings, lectures, and discussions will examine how we can understand the development of "Western" civilization and the ways in which the medieval past continues to inform our modern lives.

HIST 2070 Culture/Conscience in Vienna (4 Credits)
This study-abroad course focuses on the cultural and social history of the city of Vienna as the hub of politics, culture, and religion for Central Europe with special attention to its religious heritage as the seedbed for its rich cultural traditions. The course examines how its religious heritage, particularly Judaism, shaped its rich cultural heritage and the birth of modernism. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement. Cross listed with RLGS 2070, JUST 2070.

HIST 2080 Europe in the Middle Ages (4 Credits)
Medieval European social, intellectual and political history.

HIST 2090 Europe in the Renaissance/Reformation (4 Credits)
Social, political, intellectual and cultural history.

HIST 2125 Cold War Europe (4 Credits)
Examines key issues in the history of Europe from the end of the Second World War to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The clash of twentieth-century ideologies provides a framework for understanding European relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, along with broader political and cultural trends, decolonization, economic and social change, and class, gender, and race relations.

HIST 2131 Early Modern Europe: 1600-1789 (4 Credits)
Social, political and intellectual history of Europe during period of the Old Regime and Enlightenment.

HIST 2132 19th-Century Europe (4 Credits)
Social, political and intellectual patterns from French Revolution to outbreak of World War I.
HIST 2200 France: The Revolution-1900 (4 Credits)
This course covers the history of France from the late 18th century and the French Revolution to 1900. Although it is organized chronologically around French political history, we will address issues that transcend the various regimes: economic and social change, class and gender relations, anti-Semitism and other forms of racism, artistic production and cultural trends.

HIST 2210 The French Revolution and Napoleon (4 Credits)
This course examines the many ways in which the French Revolution and Napoleonic period (1789-1815) marked a significant break with the past--politically, socially and culturally. Yet these changes could not occur with some continuity in social and political institutions. We will work to answer a central question: as Napoleon dominated most of the European continent militarily and established a dictatorship at home, to what degree was he promoting ideals of the Revolution?

HIST 2242 American Jewish History (4 Credits)
This course will explore how the American Jewish experience developed and changed over time, from the colonial period to modern times. It will begin with the first group of Jews who arrived in 1654 in what is now New York and focus on successive waves of immigration, continuing through World War II, and the post-war period. We will explore the varied ways in which the immigrants and subsequent generations constructed their American Jewish identities, as well as such pivotal issues as acculturation, assimilation, and ethnic tensions. One of the major goals of the course is to encourage clear and effective writing, as well as to expose students to primary and secondary sources and offer tools to help evaluate evidence. Primary source materials relevant to each unit will be analyzed and reviewed at each class session. Cross listed with JUST 2242.

HIST 2245 History of the Modern Jewish Experience (4 Credits)
Concepts, documents, movements and practices of modern Jewish history. Cross listed with JUST 2245.

HIST 2272 Twentieth-Century France (4 Credits)
This course will address central issues in the history of France in the twentieth century, from the World Wars to the end of the Cold War. We will discuss the French search for grandeur as a former Great Power, examining political and cultural trends, decolonization, economic and social change, and class, gender and race relations.

HIST 2300 The Arab-Israeli Conflict: 1881-2000 (4 Credits)
This course aims to introduce students to the political, social, and cultural history of the Arab-Israeli conflict from the initial Jewish migration to Palestine in the 1880s through the Oslo Accords. Cross listed with JUST 2300.

HIST 2310 The Modern Middle East: 1798-1991 (4 Credits)
This course traces the history and development of the modern Middle East from Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1798 through the First Gulf War in 1991. We pay special attention to the impact of colonialism and Great Power diplomacy on the region. Cross listed with JUST 2310.

HIST 2315 Women in the Middle East, 1800-Present (4 Credits)
This course looks at the histories of women in certain parts of the Middle East and North Africa in the 19th, 20th, and early 21st centuries. Geographically this course will focus on the histories of women in lands now associated with modern day Turkey, Iran, Israel/Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. We will pay close attention to women's education, political activism, and labor.

HIST 2320 US Foreign Policy in the Middle East (4 Credits)
This course aims to introduce students to both Middle Eastern history and American Foreign Policy by exploring the politics and culture of U.S. involvement in the Middle East in the post-WWII period. In doing so this course pays special attention to the impact of the Cold War in the Middle East, American policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict, the role of oil in American foreign policy, American responses to the rise of Islamist movements, the impact of media and culture on the formulation of America's Middle Eastern policies, and U.S. relations with dictatorial governments in the Middle East. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement. Cross listed with JUST 2320.

HIST 2330 Islamic Empires (4 Credits)
This course offers students a historical introduction to the major empires of the Muslim world. Starting with an overview of the major empires of the late antique Mediterranean (Roman and Sasanid Persian), it provides students with a primer on the rise and major principles of Islam, turning to the Umayyad and Abbasid empires and their roles in supporting the institutionalization and sectarian developments of classical and early-medieval era Islam. Students then examine the emergence of the great Andalusian and North American empires, noting their long-lasting influence on Spain. The course culminates in a multi-week study of the three major early modern sources from each empire and considers the political, social, religious, and economic aspects of each. The course concludes with a look at contemporary attempts to remember or revive the notion of "Islamic empire," connecting past to present. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement. Cross listed with RLGS 2113.

HIST 2380 Israeli History & Society: 1948-2011 (4 Credits)
Through historical sources, documentaries, movies and scholarly research, the course examines the major wars and clashes between Israel and its neighbors in the years 1948 to 2011. In this way, we will examine in depth the complexities of Israel's relationship with their Arab neighbor States, with a particular focus on the details of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Moving chronologically, the course aims to develop historical perspectives on the State of Israel, and the impact of emerging historical realities on Israeli society, including implications for religious identities, economics, political parties, security issues, and nationalistic movements. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.
HIST 2395 Contemporary India, 1947-2000 (4 Credits)
This course examines the history of India after independence from Britain in 1947. It traces the historical roots of the economy, society and polity of contemporary India. Understanding the hot button issues of the Kashmir conflict, nuclear weaponization, globalization and terrorism cannot be separated from and requires a historical grasp of the underlying processes of state formation, national identity, economic development and gender and social empowerment that have characterized India. While India will be the main focus, South Asia’s shared colonial history and its legacies mean that the issues of regional tensions, ethnic and gender conflict, communal violence, secularism, the unevenness of electoral democracy and the fragility of civil society have wider application in the subcontinent as a whole. Therefore, the course constantly and continuously draws useful comparisons with events and processes in other South Asian nations such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement. Cross listed with ASIA 2395.

HIST 2450 History of the Italian Mafia (4 Credits)
For two centuries, an entity called "Costa Nostra" has dominated the histories of Sicily and Italy. Costa Nostra has long been a shadowy and poorly-understood organization, yet it has changed the world in dramatic and unexpected ways. In this class, students learn what the Italian Mafia is and explore its history in Italy, particularly the Mafia’s developing relationship to the law, the Italian government, and Sicilian culture. Students examine the nineteenth-century origins of the Mafia as well as the more recent "Mafia Wars" (1962-69 and 1970-82) that rocked Italy and resulted in the first widespread prosecution of Mafiosi. The recent trials of notorious Mafiosi have led to political scandal and charges of conspiracy, collaboration, and cover-up at the highest levels of Italian government. Lastly, students learn about the efforts of the Anti-Mafia movement to reform and redirect Italian and Sicilian culture and society.

HIST 2510 American History to 1789 (4 Credits)
Encounters between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans in the American colonies; the Revolution, the confederation period; the framing and adoption of the Constitution.

HIST 2515 Print and Politics in the American Revolution (4 Credits)
This course examines the impact of the American Revolution on American society, politics, and culture. It combines social history with a print-centered approach to explore how different groups used newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and other media to articulate their respective and at times competing needs and interests during the conflict. The sources for this course consist primarily of the seminal texts produced during the Revolutionary era. These writings range from Thomas Paine’s pamphlet Common Sense and the Declaration of the Independence to the sermons of the African-American minister Lemuel Haynes and the letters exchanged between John and Abigail Adams. In addition to studying the key arguments forwarded in these texts, we focus on how their production, circulation, and reception influenced the outcome of Revolutionary events. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 2520 American History: 19th Century (4 Credits)
Establishment and development of new nation; emphasis on political history; experience in analysis of source materials.

HIST 2525 Great Depression in America (4 Credits)
This course will investigate the social, political, economic, and cultural dimensions of the Great Depression in America. Students will be exposed to a variety of sources, including photographs, posters, film, fiction, and documentaries, as well as more traditional historical sources, both primary and secondary.

HIST 2530 American History: 20th Century (4 Credits)
This course surveys the major political and social developments in the United States since the turn of the century, including the Progressive Movement, World War I, the Depression and New Deal Liberalism, World War II, the Cold War and American internationalism, the Civil Rights Movement and the growth of feminism, the Great Society, the Vietnam War, and the Watergate crisis.

HIST 2535 Warfare and Society in Colonial America (4 Credits)
From the earliest English settlements to the struggle for independence, military strife and warfare have played a central role in shaping the course of American colonial history. Throughout this period, Anglo-Americans engaged in numerous conflicts, waging war against indigenous peoples, Europeans, and sometimes each other. For this course, we adopt the methodologies of "New Military History" - a discipline focusing on the interaction of warfare with society, politics, economics, and culture - to better understand the full impact and pervasive nature of colonial warfare. Our investigation therefore focuses on how the practices and heritage of warfare intersected with and influenced imperial rivalry, religious beliefs, cross-cultural encounters, racial formation, gender relations, as well as military strategy and technology, from 1607 to 1776. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

HIST 2541 The Roots of Modern America (4 Credits)
This course surveys one of the most tumultuous periods in U.S. history, one that encompassed industrialization, massive immigration, urbanization, settlement in the American west, and the confrontation between Victorian and Modern culture. Special attention is paid to asking how political, cultural, and social dissent has been defined through time. Topics include Darwinism and social Darwinism, capitalism and its dislocations, agrarian and labor radicalism, cultural and political radicalism, the progressive movement, feminism, the home front during World War I, and the aftermath of the war.

HIST 2551 The American West Since 1860 (4 Credits)
Everyone knows the romantic and violent mythology of the Old West: cowboys and Indians, lawmen and gunslingers, trappers, miners, railroaders, homesteaders. This course explores the history behind the myths. Sweeping from the Civil War era to the resorts and suburb of today’s West, we follow such themes as the history of western land and resource use; the migration of peoples and the communities they created; the story of racial, religious, cultural, and political conflict; and the significance of those famous western myths to the nation as a whole.
HIST 2555 United States Since 1945 (4 Credits)
This course examines the social, cultural, economic and political developments that have shaped life in the United States since the 1940s. Special attention is given to the Cold War, suburban America, the civil rights movement, social conflict in the 1960s, and the rise of postwar conservatism.

HIST 2565 The Church in American History: Challenges and Changes in the Protestant Tradition (4 Credits)
For most of its history, a Protestant majority dominated religion in America. At times, Protestants seized new opportunities to shape and reshape the course of the nation. At other times, influence waned and tensions mounted. This course surveys the history of religion in the U.S. with a primary focus on the challenges and changes within the Protestant church as it has navigated a shifting and increasingly pluralistic culture. We explore how the faithful—from John Winthrop to the modern day evangelicals—have attempted to create a "city upon a hill" through their beliefs, practices, movements, and institutions. Special attention is given to Puritanism, disestablishment, revivalism, Mormonism, the Civil War, the Social Gospel, fundamentalism, civil rights, modern evangelicism, and pluralism. Cross listed with RLGS 2565.

HIST 2570 Civil War & Reconstruction (4 Credits)
This course covers the causes and consequences of the most important conflict in American history. We will investigate the problem of slavery, the question of states' rights, the sectional crisis, the experience of war, the role of Lincoln, the struggle over reconstruction, and the meaning and memory of the war in American life.

HIST 2575 Yellow Jack and Black Vomit: Disease and the Making of Early America (4 Credits)
Scholars have recently focused their attention on the way that diseases - Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Measles, Malaria - shaped the social and political landscapes of early America. In this course, we take up this investigation by examining both the diversity and pervasiveness of disease and the ways that non-human agents such as pathogens and insects had a destructive impact on African, European, and Indian peoples and influenced the course of events in early America. Our study therefore ranges from the virgin soil epidemics that decimated indigenous peoples to how smallpox outbreaks affected the Revolutionary conflict. In addition to examining the medical discourse of causes, symptoms, and treatments, we consider how disease influenced perceptions of personal and familial interactions, race and class relations, community and public health, and national culture and literature. For our investigation, we pay particular attention to the 1793 Yellow Fever outbreak in Philadelphia.

HIST 2630 American Women's History (4 Credits)
This course is a survey of U.S. women's history from the colonial period to the present. It examines the social, cultural, economic, and political developments shaping American women's public and private roles over several centuries, in addition to the ways in which women gave meaning to their everyday lives. Particular attention is paid to the variety of women's experiences, with an emphasis on the interplay of race, class, ethnicity, and sexuality. Cross listed with GWST 2630.

HIST 2640 Race and Ethnicity in Twentieth Century America (4 Credits)
This course will examine America through its cultural and racial diversity, comparing and contrasting the historical experiences of African Americans, Latina/os, European Americans, and Asian Americans over the "long" twentieth century. Together we will investigate the ways in which major events and episodes in the century affected a variety of racialized populations, and how these groups responded to their social and political environment. Attention will also be paid to changes in "American" national identity and citizenship over time, helping students think about such questions as: who is an "American"? And how did that definition change over time? How did debates over citizenship reflect Americans' ideas of race, class, ethnicity, and gender? How were racial and ethnic minorities, women, and immigrants defined at various times in opposition to Americanness?.

HIST 2645 Immigration in Twentieth Century America (4 Credits)
Immigration holds a peculiar place in our national narrative. At the same time that the United States celebrates its identity as a self-proclaimed "nation of immigrants," immigration policy and the presence of diverse peoples from around the world have historically generated intense battles over identity, national security, and civic belonging. This service-learning history course examines major topics in 20th century U.S. immigration history. Utilizing a thematic and comparative approach, we will explore how immigration and immigrants have shaped the social, political, and economic contours of American life, and how discourses of race, gender, sex and class have determined how Americans conceive of immigrants and of the nation. As part of their service-learning curriculum, students will examine salient issues in political discourse today—including xenophobia, detention and deportation policy, border policing, and the human side of the immigration debate—by volunteering with Casa de Paz, an Aurora, Colorado non-profit organization that offers support to immigrants recently released from detention.

HIST 2680 Historical Memory (4 Credits)
Why do successive generations rewrite the stories that teach Americans their history? Why do various social groups endorse alternate versions of past occurrences? This course explores the idea of historical memory by examining the narratives (stories) that have been composed about our country's past and how these stories have been revised over the years. We will focus on several major symbols of the American past and the narratives that have developed surrounding them. Our goals are to understand how and why these sites of memory have been interpreted and reinterpreted over the years.
In ways often hidden or ill understood, natural and environmental factors powerfully shaped the history of America from colonial times to the nineteenth century. In this course, we consider how natural resources like fish and forests became the basis for European empire-building; how colonists, Indians, slaves, settlers, and industrialists all acted to transform the landscapes and ecosystems of North America; and how ideas about nature helped mold the market economy and an emerging sense of American national identity. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

Oil drilling and outdoor recreation, "medical miracles" and natural disasters, the making of national parks and suburban landscapes, and political battles over pollution, property rights, energy, wilderness, endangered species, and toxic waste all belong to the environmental history of the recent U.S. In this class we explore that history, weighing how Americans from the late nineteenth century to the present day have thought about nature, modified and made use of it, and competed for control of resources and land.

Themes in early and late modern Japan—ideology and politics, culture and society, class and gender, empire and nation; Japan from Tokugawa peace through modern wars to post-war world. Cross listed with ASIA 2403.

This course uses contemporary Japanese culture to examine political and social trends. Cross listed with ASIA 2404.

In this class, students learn about change and continuity in imperial China, from the third century BC to 1911 AD. Over the course of this more than two thousand years, what we refer to as "China" changed a great deal politically, economically, and socially. We will explore many of these changes, while at the same time keeping an eye on the continuities that continued to characterize the place and its people over the long term. Among the topics students can expect to learn about in this course are: Who and what constituted "China" in different periods? How does the geography and climate of China differ from place to place? How was the imperial government organized, and how did the ruling family establish its legitimacy? How did different forms of religion--including Daoism, Buddhism, the state cult and popular practices such as ancestor worship--develop and relate to one another? How did the Chinese empire interact with the nomadic peoples and states on its borders? How did the role and treatment of women in Chinese society change, and what has remained the same? Crosslisted with ASIA 2850.

In this class we focus on China from the nineteenth century to the present. We examine historical change and continuity, including the revolutions that created the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China, the transformation of traditional values, changes in the status of women, economic liberalization in the post-Mao Zedong era, and the political, social, and environmental challenges that China has faced in recent years. Cross listed with ASIA 2870.

This course explores the encounters, struggles and realignments of Europeans and Native Americans in the process of conquest and colonization, the development of political, economic, and religious institutions, the racial and gender hierarchies that emerged in colonial society, the strategies of resistance and accommodation to Spanish and Portuguese colonial rule, and the origins, process and outcomes of the wars of independence. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

This is a general and introductory course of the history of Latin America that pays special attention to the modern period (19th and 20th centuries). The course is structured around themes dealing with the region's colonial legacy, economy, social life, politics, processes of modernization, urbanization, revolution, the quest for democracy and national development, and contemporary achievements and challenges. While much of Latin America's history has been a tale of violence and suffering, it has also been a story of great perseverance and self-affirmation. Using a historical perspective, the course seeks to understand how and why the struggle for independence, nation-building, economic growth, and social justice in the region has raged on for so long, and where it stands today. This course counts toward the Analytical Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.

This is a survey history course focused on how race and ethnic relations helped shape the historical formation of the Brazilian society. The course offers students an opportunity to study the historical evolution of Brazil, from the colonial period to the present day, as a way to understand how the historical exclusionary economic, political, and social structures of the country were shaped by racial elements, as well as how traditionally excluded groups have historically coped with and reacted to this reality.

This course examines how Latin American nations have tried to maneuver in the world sphere under the dominant role played by the United States in the hemisphere. Latin American countries and the United States have had a complex and, at times, difficult relationship that dates back to the early nineteenth century. In response to the challenges of this complicated relationship, Latin American nations have adopted a range of strategies to deal with the United States, most of which are examined in this course.
This seminar will focus on the twin processes of nation-building and nationalism in Europe. We will look at how the idea of an organized nation-state regimes, World War II and the Holocaust.

HIST 3370 Comparative Fascism in Europe (4 Credits)
A comparative survey of fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, from the origins of fascist movements in the 19th century to the establishment of political regimes, World War II and the Holocaust.

HIST 3372 Nations and Nationalism (4 Credits)
This seminar will focus on the twin processes of nation-building and nationalism in Europe. We will look at how the idea of an organized nation-state took root and how people came to think of themselves as belonging to a particular nation. We will examine these processes by using different national examples and by taking a variety of approaches—cultural, social, political—to understanding what a nation is.
HIST 3375 Empire: Revolt and Repression (4 Credits)
This seminar examines imperialism through case studies of European powers’ repression of anti-colonial revolts. We study, for example, the case of Algeria, which gained independence from France in 1962 after a brutal war of independence. We discuss the establishment and nature of the empire in the mid-nineteenth century, the moderate decolonization movement beginning in the early twentieth century, and the radical revolt of the 1950s that prompted the French to use torture in counter-terrorism operations. This case study also is relevant to post-9/11 U.S. foreign policy, when the George W. Bush administration was widely condemned for its use of “enhanced interrogation techniques” at Guantanamo Bay and other detention sites. Facing criticism from around the world, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld studied the history of French operations in Algeria and the French response to allegations of human rights abuses. In light of this recent history, we examine the lessons that the history of French Algeria teaches us about war, terrorism and counter-terrorism in our own times.

HIST 3380 World War II History & Memory (4 Credits)
This seminar examines the ways in which people have commemorated the events of World War II, reflected upon the war’s tragedies and honored its victims. The geographical area changes, and may include France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Britain, the United States or Japan. Students will analyze a variety of sources, such as diaries, memoirs, poetry, radio and television broadcasts.

HIST 3510 American Revolution and Its Background (4 Credits)
Causes, progress, consequences and significance of movement for independence in light of American colonial experience and problems of imperial authority.

HIST 3570 American Thought and Culture (4 Credits)
This course exposes students to writers, artists, philosophers, and reformers who have addressed some of the major intellectual and cultural transformations related to modernity: the problems of knowledge and communication, the struggle to achieve a democratic and equal community, and the endeavor to build a national culture.

HIST 3573 Celebration: American Holidays (4 Credits)
This course examines the invention, celebration and commercialization of various sorts of American holidays - as a means of addressing larger questions of ethnic and national identity, the transformation of public memory, and the rise of consumer culture.

HIST 3600 United States - Israeli Relations, 1948-Present (4 Credits)
This course deals with the history of United States-Israeli relations from 1948 - 2011. Some of the key topics covered include: the U.S. decision to recognize Israel; cultural foundations for U.S. support of Israel; Christian Zionism; the origins of the U.S.-Israeli "Special Relationship"; the Cold War in the Middle East; U.S. peacemaking successes and failures; the role of the pro-Israeli lobby; and the impact of September 11, 2001 on U.S.-Israeli relations. Cross listed with JUST 3600.

HIST 3620 United States Involvement in the Persian Gulf, 1933-Present (4 Credits)
This course looks at U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf from the initial search for oil in Saudi Arabia up until the so-called “Arab Spring”. The main focus of the course is on U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq although Kuwait and other Gulf States, as well as broader regional developments, will also be discussed. Emphasis is placed on developments related to the free flow of oil during the Cold War and increasing U.S. involvement in the region following the first Gulf War of 1991.

HIST 3670 The U.S. Home Front in World War II (4 Credits)
This course examines the social changes taking place on the U.S. home front between the late 1930s and 1940s, including an investigation of the effects of war on American government, society, culture, and economy. Particular attention is paid to the war’s impact on gender, ethnicity, race, and everyday people’s lives.

HIST 3680 The Strange History of American Suburbia (4 Credits)
Everyone knows the emblems of American suburbia: single-family houses with attached garages, grassy lawns, curving streets and cul-de-sacs, office parks and shopping malls. But there’s a history behind these settings that’s poorly understood - that is key to understanding much about the U.S. Suburbia sheds light on American popular attitudes toward nature, technology, health, politics, and patriotism, and on the complicated dynamics of race, gender, family, class, and religion in American society. In this course, we explore how the U.S. became a "suburban nation," from the Romantic retreats of the nineteenth century, through suburbia’s triumphant yet troubled "golden age" in the 1950s, to the stereotype-shattering suburbs of own time. We consider the surprisingly powerful ways suburbia history has shaped U.S. history more broadly.

HIST 3703 Topics in History (4 Credits)
HIST 3704 Topics in History (4 Credits)
HIST 3705 Topics in History (1-4 Credits)
HIST 3861 American Occupation of Japan (4 Credits)
Studies the important issues in a vital period of both U.S. and Japanese history. Cross listed with ASIA 2414.

HIST 3875 Chinese Science and Global History (4 Credits)
This class introduces students to the ideas and contexts of pre-modern Chinese science and critically examines ways in which modern historians have incorporated science and technology into their global narratives about China and the West. Intended for students familiar with the methods of historical inquiry. No prior knowledge of Chinese history is expected. Crosslisted with ASIA 3875.

HIST 3980 Internship (1-8 Credits)
HIST 3989 Senior Seminar I (4 Credits)
Development of research skills and historiographical understanding; preparation for senior research seminar.
HIST 3990 Senior Seminar II (4 Credits)
Completion of a substantial research project, based on original sources. Students should consult their departmental mentor no later than beginning of spring quarter of their junior year to begin the formulation of the research project.

HIST 3991 Independent Study (1-10 Credits)

HIST 3993 History Honors Thesis (4 Credits)
Independent study specifically for graduating seniors wishing honors. Prerequisites: HIST 3989 and HIST 3990.

HIST 3995 Independent Research (1-10 Credits)