

HISTORY

PROFESSORS MERCHANT, BURLEIGH, FUTCH,
JEANS, MACHADO, McAHREN, PORTER,
SANDERS
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS BIDLACK, PARKER,
SENECHAL
ASSISTANT PROFESSORS DeLANEY, PETERSON

MAJOR

A major in **history** leading to a bachelor of Arts degree requires completion of 39 credits in history, including the following:

1. At least six credits from the 100-level courses, preferably taken during the freshman or sophomore years.*
2. At least 27 credits in history courses numbered 300 or above. Fifteen of these credits must be in one of the following three areas:
 - a. Europe and Russia (300-329)
 - b. United States, Canada, and Latin America (330-369). Because of the accessibility of primary materials in American history, the 15 credits must include one course from three of the following six groupings:
History 331
History 342
History 344 or 346
History 348 or 368
History 361 or 367
History 339 or 366
 - c. Asia, Russia, and Africa (370-389 and 320-323)

HONORS: The History Department offers an Honors Program in history for qualified students; see department head or department web page for details.

INTRODUCTORY

★HISTORY 100 (3)—European Civilization, 325-1517

An introductory survey, featuring lectures and discussions of European culture, politics, religion and social life, and of Europe's relations with neighboring societies, from the rise of Christianity in Late Antiquity through the Middle Ages and the Italian Renaissance, to the beginnings of the 16th-century Protestant and Catholic Reformations. *Peterson.*

Fall

★HISTORY 101 (3)—European Civilization, 1500-1789

Prerequisite: Freshman or sophomore standing. The rise of capitalism, Renaissance and Reformation, the age of absolutism, and the Enlightenment. *Staff.*

Fall

★HISTORY 102 (3)—European Civilization, 1789 to the Present

Prerequisite: Freshman or sophomore standing. The French Revolution and Napoleon, the age of Metternich, the era of nationalism, the rise of socialism, imperialism, and the two world wars. *Staff.*

Winter

**Rising sophomores who have a B average in six credits of 100-level courses are eligible to enroll in some 300-level courses subject to the permission of the instructor.*

★**HISTORY 103 (3)—Modern China: The Road to Revolution**

The Opium Wars. The 19th-century reform movements and popular rebellions. Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Republic. Warlordism. Chiang Kai-shek and the Guomindang. The rise to power of Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communists. The People's Republic of China. *Jeans.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 104 (3)—The Rise of Modern Japan**

The fall of the Tokugawa shogunate. The Meiji Restoration. The rise of Japanese imperialism. The growth of party government. The road to Pearl Harbor. The post-war occupation. Recovery and prosperity since the war. *Jeans.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 107 (3)—History of the United States to 1876**

The colonial period, the American Revolution, the formation of the Constitution, the rise of parties, western expansion, the slavery controversy, sectionalism, secession, Civil War and Reconstruction. *Staff.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 108 (3)—History of the United States Since 1876**

Industrialization and urbanization, the closing of the Frontier, the New South, the Gilded Age, Progressivism, World War I, the Twenties, the New Deal, World War II, post war adjustment and emergence of the Cold War, the Civil Rights movement, Vietnam, Watergate, participation in the world economy, conservative reaction, end of the Cold War. *Staff.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 109 (3)—History of Ancient Egypt**

The origins of civilization and the bronze age ideology; the rise of Dynastic Egypt and its relations with the other African, Near Eastern and Mediterranean states; Pharaonic society, art, literature, and mythology; the New Kingdom, the empire, and the collapse of the Bronze Age system; social, technological, commercial, climatic change and the advent of the Iron Age. *Sanders.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 110 (3)—History of Ancient Greece**

The formation of the Greek people. Dark, archaic and classical eras. Athens, Sparta and the Persian Wars. Conflict among the city states and the *pentecontaetia*. Macedonia, Philip and Alexander the Great. Alexander's successors, the Hellenistic kingdoms and their relations with Rome, Greece and the Roman Peace. *Sanders.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 111 (3)—History of Ancient Rome**

Early Italy and the Etruscans. The rise of the Roman Republic, the conflict of the orders and the political unification of Italy. The wars with Carthage and the Hellenistic kingdoms. Civil War and the reign of Augustus. The Imperial peace, the spread of Christianity, and the problem of decline and fall. *Sanders.*

Spring

★**HISTORY 114 (3)—Seminar: The World of Dante**

A reading of Dante's Divine Comedy in the context of the emergence of Renaissance art and culture in Florence, and the church-state conflicts and scholastic culture of his time. *Peterson*

Spring 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 115 (3)—Seminar: The Machiavellian Moment**

An examination of the republican vision of history and politics elaborated by Machiavelli in his *Prince*, *Discourses on Livy*, and *Florentine Histories*, in the contexts of preceding humanist thought and the political crises of the late Italian Renaissance. *Peterson*

Spring 2003 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 130 (3)—Survey of Colonial Latin America**

An introduction to the "Indian" and Iberian people active from Florida to California through Central and South America between 1450 and 1750. *Parker.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 131 (3)—Survey of Latin America, 1750 to the Present**

Emphasizing regionalism and social factors, this course traces the disintegration of Iberian empires in America and the development of national entities. *Parker.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 132 (3)—Case Studies in Latin American Nationalism**

A history of selected Spanish-speaking Latin American nations emphasizing contemporary conditions. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. A maximum of three credits may be used to meet major requirements. *Parker.*

Spring 2003 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 133 (3)—Survey of Brazilian History**

A tracing of the major social, political, economic and constitutional themes in Brazilian history, focusing primarily on paternalism and the organic view of society and the state. *Parker.*

Spring 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 150 (3)—Seminar in American History for Freshmen and Sophomores**

An investigation of selected American presidents from 1789 to 1865. An introduction to methods of researching and writing American history. Class discussion of assigned reading and term papers. *Merchant.*

Spring 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 152 (3)—Seminar in American Foreign Relations for Freshmen and Sophomores**

An investigation of selected crises in American foreign affairs since 1945, with special emphasis on how five modern presidents, Truman to Nixon, and their advisers interpreted the responsibilities of the Presidency for formulating and implementing policy. Topics include the Korean War, the Cuban-Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, the nuclear arms race, the Arab-Israeli conflict and others. Topics will change from year to year. *Machado.*

Spring

★HISTORY 158 (3)—Seminar in 19th- and 20th-Century Africa for Freshmen and Sophomores

Topics include African societies before European political intervention, the European “scramble” (1876 to 1902), the colonial era (the 1890s to 1960s), independence, the Cold War, civil war, economic collapse and new beginnings. *Porter.*

Offered in the Spring when interest is expressed and departmental resources permit.

HISTORY 190 (1)—Bibliographical Resources

Corequisite: Enrollment in a history course requiring a research paper. An introduction to bibliographical tools and their use including finding aids to the historical literature of various countries and periods. Most class meetings and assignments take place in the first half of the term in order to permit completion of a specialized bibliography essential to the preparation of the research paper in the corequisite course. Degree credit is given for only one 190 course regardless of academic discipline. *Directed by the history faculty and the library staff.*

Fall

★HISTORY 195 (3)—Topics in History for Freshmen and Sophomores

Offered from time to time on a selected topic or problem in history. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Staff.*

Offered when interest is expressed and departmental resources permit.

EUROPEAN HISTORY

★HISTORY 300 (Classics 300) (3)—Seminar in Ancient History

Prerequisites: Junior standing and permission of the instructors. A consideration of the major Greek and Roman historians, the influence of various literary and philosophical conventions on the development of their method and their approach to selected problems in ancient history evaluated in the light of modern historical research. *Sanders.*

Winter

★HISTORY 301 (3)—Europe in the Early Middle Ages, 325-1198

Examines, through lectures and discussions, the culture and society of late Roman antiquity, the rise of Christianity and the formation of the Western church, Europe’s relations with Byzantium and Islam, Germanic culture, monasticism, Charlemagne’s empire, the Vikings, feudalism, manorialism, agriculture and the rise of commerce, gender roles and family structures, warfare and the Crusades, the growth of the papacy and feudal monarchies, the conflict between church and state, the revival of legal studies and theology, and the development of chivalric and romantic ideals in the cultural renewal of the 11th and 12th centuries. *Peterson.*

Fall 2001 and alternate years

★HISTORY 302 (3)—Europe in the Late Middle Ages, 1198-1500

Examines, through lectures and discussions, the high medieval papacy, the rise of new lay religious movements, Franciscans and Dominicans, dissent and heresy, the inquisition, Jews and minorities, the rise of universities, scholasticism and humanism, the development of law, Parliament and constitutionalism, the Hundred Years War, the Black Death, the papal schism and conciliarism, gender roles, family structures and child-rearing, Europe’s relations with Islam and Byzantium, and the rise of commerce, cities and urban values, as well as of the “new monarchies.” *Peterson.*

Winter 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 303 (3)—The Italian Renaissance in Its Historical Setting

Examines, through lectures and discussions, the Italian Renaissance within the framework of European religious, political and cultural development. The first third of the course follows the rise and impact of commercial and urban values on religious and political life in the Italian communes to the time of Dante. The second contrasts cultural and political life in the “despotic” *signorie* and in republics such as Florence and Venice. The final third of the course follows the diffusion of Renaissance cultural ideals from Florence to the other republics and courts of 15th-century Italy, to the papacy, and to Christian humanists north of the Alps. Readings from Dante, Petrarch, Leonardo Bruni, Pico della Mirandola and Machiavelli. *Peterson.*

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 304 (3)—The Age of Reformation

Examines the origins, development, and consequences of the Protestant and Catholic Reformations of the 16th century. The course first reviews the late medieval religious environment, the emergence of new forms of lay religious expression, the impact of urbanization, and the institutional dilemmas of the church. It then examines carefully the views of leading reformers such as Luther, Calvin, and Loyola, and the impact of differing social and political contexts, and technological innovations such as printing, on the spread of reform throughout Europe. Finally, to appraise the impact of reform and religious strife on state development and the emergence of doctrines of religious toleration and philosophical skepticism, the course reviews recent theses and approaches emphasizing “confessionalization,” “social discipline,” and “microhistory.” *Peterson.*

Winter 2003 and alternate years

★HISTORY 305 (3)—Seminar: Religion, Church, and Politics in Medieval and Renaissance Society

Prerequisite: History 100, or 301 and 302, or 303, or permission of the instructor. The seminar draws on primary and secondary sources to examine the rise of Christianity in Europe, church-state relations, scholastic theology, mendicant piety, lay religious life, mysticism, heresy, humanism, gender and religion, urban and rural contexts, and church reform. *Peterson*

Winter 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 306 (3)—Seminar: Medieval and Renaissance Political Thought**

Prerequisite: History 100, or 301-302, or 303, or permission of the instructor. The seminar draws on primary and secondary sources to survey the evolution of legal and political thought from St. Augustine to Machiavelli. Topics include church-state relations, scholasticism, the revivals of Greek and Roman thought, and humanism. Readings include St. Augustine, John of Salisbury, Thomas Aquinas, Marsilius of Padua, Leonardo Bruni, and Niccolò Machiavelli. *Peterson*

Winter 2003 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 307 (3)—French Revolution and Napoleon**

Origins and development of the Revolution; Napoleon and the Empire, some discussion of various interpretations. *Staff.*

★**HISTORY 308 (3)—Europe, 1815-1871**

The Vienna Settlement and the Concert of Europe, the agrarian system in Eastern Europe, social and political effects of industrialization in Western Europe, science and intellectual revolution, the unification of Italy and Germany. *Futch.*

Fall 2001 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 309 (3)—Europe, 1870-1918**

The development of the industrial and democratic nation in Western Europe, nationalism and domestic tensions in Eastern Europe, international relations and World War I. *Futch.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 310 (3)—Europe, 1918-1940**

The failure of the Versailles Settlement, the collapse of the European economy, dynamic totalitarianism and the crisis of democracy. International relations and the coming of World War II. *Futch.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 311 (3)—Europe Since 1939**

The Second World War. The Cold War and Europe's division into east and west blocs. The revival of Western Europe. Decolonization. Sovietized Eastern Europe. The Fifth Republic. *Ostpolitik. Détente.* The fading of American dominance in the west. Emergence of a west European community. *Futch.*

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 313 (3)—Germany, 1815-1914**

The struggle to unite Germany; the German Empire from Bismark to the outbreak of the First World War. *Burleigh.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 314 (3)—Germany, 1914-2000**

The First World War and its aftermath; politics and society during the Weimar Republic; Nazi Germany; occupation and the emergence of two German states; unification 1989-2000. *Burleigh.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 315 (3)—Venetian History**

Foundation of island state, commercial and naval greatness of Venice, Venetian culture of the Renaissance and Baroque eras, fall of the republic and subjection to Austria, *Venetia redenta.* *Futch.*

Spring 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 316 (3)—Rome and the Papacy Since the Schism**

Politics and art in Renaissance Rome. Counter Reformation culture. Heretics, Jesuits, and Spaniards in the 16th-17th centuries. The baroque papacy vs. Enlightenment and Revolution. Destruction of Temporal Power. Papacy and totalitarianism in the 20th century. *Futch.*

Spring 2003 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 317 (3)—British Isles to 1688**

Social, political and constitutional development: the breach with Rome, Puritan Revolt, and the Revolution of 1688. *Sanders.*

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 318 (3)—British Isles Since 1688**

England of Newton and Johnson, conflict with France, growth of the Empire, adjustments to economic, social, and political changes in the 19th and 20th centuries. *Sanders.*

Fall 2003 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 320 (3)—Imperial Russia, 1682 to 1917**

From the rise to power of Peter the Great, Russia's first emperor, through the fall of the Romanov dynasty. *Bidlack.*

Fall

★**HISTORY 321 (3)—Soviet Russia, 1917 to 1991**

The revolutions of 1917, the emergence of the Soviet system, the Stalinist period, Stalin's successors, and the eventual collapse of the USSR. *Bidlack.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 322 (3)—Seminar in Russian History**

Selected topics in Russian history, including but not limited to the rise of Muscovy, heroes and villains, Stalinism, the Second World War, and the decline and fall of the USSR. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Bidlack.*

Spring

★**HISTORY 323 (3)—Ethical Issues and World War II**

An examination of some of the key moral questions which arose immediately before, during and after World War II. These include Anglo-French appeasement in the 1930s; the Nazi temptation and the responses of the Christian churches; the dilemmas of Jewish people and their leaderships in occupied Europe; moral self-righteousness and mass murder; the ethics of area bombing; Allied repatriation of prisoners of war to Communist-controlled countries; revenge and retribution; the comparability of Nazi and Soviet criminality. *Burleigh.*

Winter

★**HISTORY 324 (3)—Seminar: Totalitarianism**

The evolution of the concept of totalitarianism from the 1920s to the present. Students study some of the classics of the literature, including George Orwell, Carl J. Friedrich, Z. Brzezinski, Francois Furet, Karl-Dietrich Bracher, and Hannah Arendt, as well as the political purposes the concept sometimes served during the Cold War. *Burleigh*.
Spring

★**HISTORY 325 (3)—European Intellectual History from Renaissance to Kant**

Cultural and intellectual history emphasizing the Enlightenment and including such topics as British science, psychology, and political philosophy. Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot and the Encyclopedie, popular cultural movements. All studied within the context of social and political groups and institutions. *Staff*.

★**HISTORY 326 (3)—European Intellectual History, 1880 to the Present**

An examination of major themes in western intellectual history from the 1880s to the present, including both political ideologies and cultural trends. *Burleigh*.
Fall

★**HISTORY 327 (3)—Senior Seminar in European History**

Opening lectures deal with the rise of historical thinking. Thereafter, papers are presented and discussions held on such problems as historical evidence and knowledge, biography, historical forces, interpretations of history, and the great philosophies of history. *Staff*.

★**HISTORY 329 (3)—Topics in European History**

A course offered from time to time depending on student interest and staff availability, in a selected topic or problem in European history. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Staff*.

**UNITED STATES, CANADIAN,
AND LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY**

★**HISTORY 330 (3)—Colonial Latin America**

A study of Latin American social, political and economic history focusing on most recent monographic and interpretive studies, with emphasis on post-conquest societies. *Parker*.
Fall

★**HISTORY 331 (3)—Latin American Nations**

A study of 19th and 20th century Latin American history, emphasizing politics (especially 19th century), international relations and trade using monographic and interpretive studies. *Parker*.
Winter

★**HISTORY 332 (3)—The Dynamics of Political Change in Latin America**

A study of the characteristics and backgrounds of political leaders in Latin America since independence, how and when they rose to power, and how they exercised and ultimately left power. Emphasis on political theory. *Parker*.
Spring

★**HISTORY 335 (3)—Canada Since 1837**

Rebellion of 1837: the Union of the Canadas. Confederation: Macdonald, Conservatives, Manitoba, Riel, the CPR and western expansion. Ontario's centrality. Laurier and Liberalism. Borden, World War I, the 1920's, the Depression, and World War II. Evolution of foreign policy and of welfare state: Mackenzie King, St. Laurent, Diefenbaker, and Pearson: Canada as a Middle Power. Québec: Duplessis, Quiet Revolution, Levesque: PQ and *indépendantisme*. Western growth, oil, resources, and alienation. Trudeau: bicultural federalism and the Canada Act. Mulroney and Conservatism fail: Liberal revival. Bloc Québec, Parizeau and the PQ's second coming. *Porter*.
Winter

★**HISTORY 339 (3)—Seminar: Natives and Strangers**

An intensive study of the earliest contacts between the eastern tribes of North America and new arrivals from Europe and Africa. Student research papers include primary source materials. *DeLaney*.
Spring 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 340 (3)—The American Colonies, 1605-1763**

Prerequisite: Junior standing. This course covers the political and constitutional, economic and social development of the North American British colonies from their founding through the conclusion of the French and Indian War. *McAhren*.
Fall 2001 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 341 (3)—The American Revolution, 1763-1787**

Prerequisite: Junior standing. The political, constitutional and economic history of the 13 colonies from the Peace of Paris, 1763, through the formulation of the Constitution of 1787. *McAhren*.
Winter 2002 and alternate years

★**HISTORY 342 (3)—The United States, 1787-1800**

Prerequisites: Junior standing. An intensive examination of the first two presidential administrations including the formulation of the Bill of Rights, implementation of the new Constitution, development of Constitutional interpretations, creation of the Hamiltonian financial system, emergence of the first political parties, impact of the French Revolution on American domestic politics, and ramifications of the election of 1800. *McAhren*.
Spring

★**HISTORY 343 (3)—The United States, 1801-1840**

The political, constitutional, social and economic history of the United States from the inauguration of Jefferson through the presidential election of 1840. *DeLaney*.
Fall 2001 and alternate years

★HISTORY 344 (3)—Seminar on The United States, 1840-1860

An intensive examination of the sectional conflict: the Mexican War, Manifest Destiny, slavery and the territories, the abolition movement, the failure of compromise, and secession. Emphasis is on the study of primary sources and class discussion of assigned reading. *Merchant*.

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 345 (3)—The American Civil War

The sectional crisis. The election of 1860 and the secession of the southern states. Military strategy and tactics. Weapons, battles, leaders. Life of the common soldier. Diplomacy. King Cotton and King Wheat. The politics of war. The economics of growth and destruction. Emancipation. Life behind the lines. Victory and defeat. *Merchant*.

Winter 2003 and alternate years

★HISTORY 346 (3)—Seminar on Reconstruction, 1865-1877

Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and the restoration of the Union. Congressional Reconstruction and the crusade for black equality. Impeachment of the President. Reconstruction in the South. Carpetbaggers, Scalawags and Freedmen. The politics of growth and greed. Collapse of Republican governments and restoration of conservative control. Implications for the future. *Merchant*.

Spring 2003 and alternate years

★HISTORY 347 (3)—America in the Gilded Age, 1870-1900

A survey of the transformation of American society under the impact of industrialization and urbanization. It examines how business leaders, workers, farmers, and the middle class attempted to shape the new industrial society to their own purposes. Emphasis is given to social, intellectual, and cultural experiences and to politics. *Senecal*.

Winter 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 348 (3)—Populism, Progressivism, and the New Deal

The objective is to identify and analyze the major political, economic, social and intellectual changes that occurred in American life between 1890 and 1945. *Machado*.

Fall

★HISTORY 349 (3)—The United States Since 1945

An examination of the domestic history of the U.S. from the Truman through the Bush presidencies. Emphasis on the civil rights movement, the Great Society, the women's movement, the decline of American cities and the rise of suburbia, and the Reagan Revolution. *DeLaney*.

Winter 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 351 (3)—U.S. Social and Intellectual History from Colonial Times into the 19th Century

Prerequisites: Junior standing. The origins of American ideas in Puritanism, the Enlightenment, the First Great Awakening. The impact of 19th-century democratic ideas. Selected aspects of early American social history. *McAhren*.

Fall 2002

★HISTORY 352 (3)—U.S. Social and Intellectual History from the 19th Century

Prerequisites: Junior standing. Adjustment of American ideas to industrialization and urbanization. Selected aspects of modern American social history. *McAhren*.

Winter 2003

★HISTORY 355 (3)—The History of American Foreign and Military Affairs to 1913

An examination of American foreign policy from the founding fathers through the Taft administration, with primary attention on the rising American empire. The War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Spanish-American War are treated in depth. *Machado*.

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 356 (3)—The History of American Foreign and Military Affairs, 1913-1975

From Woodrow Wilson's to Richard Nixon's response to war and revolution, with additional emphasis on the ideals and economic self-interest which have shaped America's foreign relations from World War I to Vietnam. *Machado*.

Winter

★HISTORY 357 (3)—History of Women in America, 1609-1870

An examination of women's social, political, cultural and economic positions in America through the immediate post-Civil War. Changes in women's education, legal status, position in the family, and participation in the work force are addressed with emphasis on the diversity of women's experience, especially the manner in which class and race influenced women's lives. The growth of an organized women's rights movement comprises an important part of this course. *Senecal*.

Fall 2001 and alternate years

★HISTORY 358 (3)—History of Women in America, 1870 to the Present

A survey of some of the major topics and themes in American women's lives from the mid-19th century to the present, including domestic and family roles, economic contributions, reproductive experience, education, suffrage, and the emergence of the contemporary feminist movement. Attention is paid to the influence on women's roles, behavior, and consciousness by the social and economic changes accompanying industrialization and urbanization and to variations in women's experience caused by differences in race, class, and region. *Senecal*.

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 359 (3)—The History of the African-American People to 1877

This course focuses on aspects of the African-American experience from the colonial period through Reconstruction. Special emphasis is given to the slave experience, free blacks, black abolitionists, development of African-American culture, Emancipation, Black Reconstruction, and racial attitudes. *DeLaney.*

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 360 (3)—The History of the African-American People Since 1877

This course focuses on aspects of the African-American experience from 1877 to the present. Special emphasis is given to the development of black intellectual and cultural traditions, development of urban communities, emergence of the black middle class, black nationalism, the civil rights era, and the persistence of racism in American society. *DeLaney.*

Winter 2003 and alternate years

★HISTORY 361 (3)—The History of Violence in America

A broad survey of the social origins, evolution, and major forms of extra-legal, violent conflict in the United States, including individual and collective violence and conflict related to race, class, gender, politics, and ethnicity, especially emphasizing the 19th and 20th centuries. Major topics include theories of social conflict, slavery and interracial violence, predatory crime, labor strife, and the response to crime, especially the rise of prisons and a professional police force. *Senechal.*

Winter 2003 and alternate years

★HISTORY 362 (3)—The Old South to 1860

A study of the making of the Old South. Slavery. Antebellum political, economic, social, and cultural developments. The origins and growth of sectionalism. *Merchant.*

Fall 2001 and alternate years

★HISTORY 363 (3)—The South Since 1877

Restoration of conservative control. The New South Creed. Tenant farms and mill villages. The agrarian revolt and the Populist party. Racial segregation. Progressives and Dixie demagogues. The Great Depression and the New Deal. The crusade for civil rights. Economic and political transformation since 1945. *Merchant.*

Winter 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 364 (3)—Seminar on the Origins of the Constitution

An examination of the historical origins and development to 1791 of the Federal Constitution, including English and colonial backgrounds, state constitutions, the Articles of Confederation, drafting and ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. *Merchant.*

Winter 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 366 (3)—Seminar: Slavery in the Americas

An intensive examination of slavery, abolition movements and emancipation in North America, the Caribbean and Latin America. Emphasis is on the use of primary sources and class discussion of assigned readings. *DeLaney.*

Spring 2003 and alternate years

★HISTORY 367 (3)—Seminar in American Social History

Prerequisites: Junior standing and 15 credits in history. An examination of selected topics in the social history of the United States. Requirements include a major research paper based on original source material. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Senechal.*

Spring

★HISTORY 368 (3)—Seminar in the History of American Business

An intensive examination of business since 1865, with emphasis on the rise of big business and technology, the changing processes of production and distribution, the revolution in management, and the place of business in the broader culture. Some of the leading histories and historians of American enterprise are discussed. *Machado.*

Fall 2001 and alternate years

★HISTORY 369 (3)—Topics in United States, Latin American or Canadian History

A course offered from time to time depending on student interest and staff availability, in a selected topic or problem in United States, Latin American or Canadian history. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Staff.*

ASIAN AND AFRICAN HISTORY

★HISTORY 370 (3)—Australia and New Zealand

Indigenous peoples, European exploration and settlement, colonial evolution, wool, gold, aboriginal degradation, the Maori Wars, social experiments, urbanization, depression and federation (in Australia). Constitutional and party history, industrialization, labor relations, Depression, and the World Wars. Foreign policy, the welfare state, immigration: postwar South Pacific powers. Decline of British influence, dealing with America's hegemony, Vietnam, turning to free markets, the choice for Asia and the Pacific. *Porter.*

Spring

★HISTORY 374 (3)—History of Southern Africa from the 17th Century

San, Khoi and the Southeast African background. The Dutch East India Company and its Cape Colony. British conquest. Boer vs. African vs. British. The Zulu upheaval, Xhosa resistance, the Basuto and Swazi kingdoms. The Great Trek and Trekboer republics. From wine and sheep to diamonds then gold and the Rand. Transvaal autonomy, German intrusion, Boer Wars, Reconstruction, and the Union of South Africa. Botha, Smuts, Hertzog and the rise of Afrikaanerdom. World Wars, Depression, and Nationalist victory. Afrikaaner domination: apartheid's tyranny. African nationalist resistance. Nats isolation and aggression. Apartheid fails: Botha, de Klerk, Mandela, the African unions, African majority government 1994. Rhodesia: conquest, colony, and revolution: Zimbabwe's independence: Mugabe's regime. Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana: colonies to independence and after. Mozambique: Portuguese colony, revolution, independence, chaos. Namibia's struggle for independence succeeds. *Porter.*

Fall 2002 and alternate years

★HISTORY 375 (3)—European Imperialism in East and Central Africa in the 19th and 20th Centuries and the Successor States

East African and Islamic origins. Swahili's spread: commerce, the slave trade, and African imperialisms. Exploration: Livingstone, Stanley, etc. and the Christian missions. Portuguese, German, and British imperialism: the colonial era. World Wars, colonial development, nationalism, and independence. Mau Mau, Kenyatta and Moi in Kenya. Tanzania: Nyerere: socialist ideals and economic failure. Zambia: Kaunda's economic failure. East African holocausts: Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Mozambique. Uganda's recovery. Rhodesia: settler colony, UDI, revolution, independence: Zimbabwe: Mugabe's leadership. *Porter.*

★HISTORY 378 (3)—The Indian Subcontinent: European Imperialism and the Rise of the Succession States, 1498 to the Present

Rise and fall of the Mughal Empire. The Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English in India. Indian resistance and the domination of the English East India Company's empire in India. Bengali renaissance, Reform, and the Indian Mutiny. The conservative British Raj. The Indian Congress Party: Tilak, Gokhale and Gandhi. Congress, the World Wars, Jinnah and the Muslim League. Divided independence: Pakistan: creation, dictatorship, division and the Bhuttos. Bangladesh: deprivation, disaster, independence and poverty. India: Nehru: democracy, socialism, and Cold War. Indira and Rajiv Gandhi: dynasty's destruction. Economic reform. Sri Lanka: European domination, independence, cultural division and disaster. Nepal's independent dependence. *Porter.*

Fall 2001 and alternate years

★HISTORY 380 (3)—Japanese Civilization to 1800

The historical setting. The origins of Japanese civilization. Shinto. The introduction and spread of Chinese influence. The impact of Buddhism. Modification of the Chinese model. The feudal age and the samurai ethos. Popularization of Buddhism. Zen culture. The first European encounter. The period of reunification. The Tokugawa political system. Tokugawa culture. *Jeans.*

Winter

★HISTORY 381 (3)—Seminar on Japan in World War II

A study of Japan in the war including the Manchurian Incident, the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, the road to Pearl Harbor, the war, Japan's decision to surrender, the controversy over the role of Emperor Hirohito, and the occupation and its legacy. Using films, memoirs, and wartime and later Japanese writings, the period is viewed from both Japanese and western perspectives. *Jeans.*

Spring 2002 and every fourth year

★HISTORY 382 (3)—Occupied Japan, 1945-1952

An examination of the political, cultural, social, and economic history of Japan during the Allied (mainly American) occupation. Using memoirs, biographies, novels, historical studies, and films, the period is viewed from both Japanese and Western perspectives. *Jeans*

Spring 2004 and every fourth year

★HISTORY 383 (3)—Imperial China

The origins of Chinese civilization. Feudalism. Classical thought. The first golden age of imperial China. Chinese Buddhism and Neo-Daoism. The second golden age. The "great divide" in premodern history. The civil service system. The Mongol conquest and rule. Despotism in imperial China. "Stagnation" in late imperial China. *Jeans.*

Fall

★HISTORY 384 (3)—Seminar on History of Chinese Communism

Study of the Chinese Communist movement (1921-present), including its origins, the first united front with the Guomindang, the Jiangxi period and the Long March, the Yan'an era and the Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese Civil War, and the Chinese Communists in power since 1949. Special attention is devoted to the roles of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. Using films, memoirs, and Chinese Communist writings, the movement and the period is viewed from both Chinese and Western perspectives. *Jeans.*

Spring 2005 and every fourth year

★HISTORY 385 (3)—Seminar on Westerners in Modern China

A study of Western diplomats, scholars, soldiers, businessmen, missionaries, and advisers and supporters of the Guomindang and the Chinese Communist Party in China from the Opium War (1839-1842) until the present. Using memoirs, biographies, and films, these men and women are viewed from both Western and Chinese perspectives. *Jeans*

Spring 2003 and every fourth year.

★HISTORY 389 (3)—Topics in Asian or African History

A course offered from time to time depending on student interest and staff availability, in a selected topic or problem in Asian or African history. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Porter.*

★HISTORY 395 (3)—Advanced Seminar

Prerequisites: Junior standing, 15 credits in history, and permission of the instructor. A seminar offered from time to time depending on student interest and staff availability, in a selected topic or problem in history. May be repeated for degree credit with permission and if the topics are different. *Staff.*

★HISTORY 396 (3)—History of Washington and Lee

Prerequisites: Permission of the instructor and completion of preliminary research. An examination of the history of Washington and Lee University concentrating on the period between 1910 and 1945, and applying interpretations from general literature on the history of higher education in America. Several papers are required. During the fall and winter terms prior to enrollment, interested students should consult with the instructor about their research project. *Sanders.*

★HISTORY 401 (1), 402 (2)—Directed Individual Study

Prerequisites: GPA of 3.000 in all history courses and permission of the instructor. A course which permits the student to follow a program of directed reading or research in an area not covered by other courses. May be repeated for degree credit with permission. *Staff.*

HISTORY 403 (3)—Directed Individual Study

Prerequisites: GPA of 3.000 in all history courses and permission of the instructor. Limited to juniors and seniors. A course which permits the student to follow a program of directed reading or research in an area not covered in other courses. May be repeated for degree credit each term of the junior and senior year. *Staff.*

HISTORY 473 (3-3)—Senior Thesis

Prerequisite: Admission to candidacy for Honors in history. This course serves only as an alternative to History 493 when work for the Honors program is either incomplete or inadequate. *Staff.*

HISTORY 493 (3-3)—Honors Thesis

Prerequisites: Honors candidacy, senior standing.
Fall-Winter
