

History

The program in history is a cooperative program with Scripps College. Studying the past has the intrinsic value of stretching the imagination and satisfying our curiosity about ourselves. At the same time, the study of history builds skills and knowledge that are indispensable for any career: research; writing and speaking; effective use of evidence and argument; critical awareness of alternatives and the consequences of choice; comprehension of how different cultures and eras have attempted to reconcile individuality and commonweal, material and spiritual values, war and peace.

History provides excellent preparation for students who plan to enter law, business and international commerce, government service, or graduate study in various fields.

Curriculum

The History department offers four levels of courses:

1. Lower division courses (numbered under 100) dealing with “continental” or national histories, as well as special seminars (100, 101, and 102) for freshmen and sophomores with a strong high school background in history. Any one of these courses will fulfill the general education requirement in history (see “General Education Requirement Information” below).

2. Upper division survey courses (numbered 103 through 169) appropriate for a mixed audience of majors and non-majors. These courses are intended primarily for sophomores and undergrads with some background in history, although freshmen may take these courses with the consent of instructor. Any one of these courses will fulfill the general education requirement history (see “General Education Requirement Information” below).

3. Specialized upper division courses (numbered 170 through 178) based on a theme or narrow focus. These courses are designed primarily for majors and students in the social sciences or humanities. Prior college level course work in history or related fields is strongly advised. These courses do not fulfill the general education requirement or the advanced seminar requirement for the major.

4. Advanced seminars (numbered 179 and higher) designed primarily for junior and senior history majors. Qualified non-majors and sophomore history majors may take these courses with the consent of the instructor. These courses do not meet the general education requirement in history.

Major Requirements

The major in history requires nine courses, distributed as follows:

1. One course from each of the following three geographical areas:

- **United States**
- **Europe**
- **Non-Western or developing areas** (Asia, Latin America, Africa, Middle East)

2. At least one advanced seminar (CMC course numbered 179 or higher)

3. Electives to complete a total of nine courses

One of the elective courses must include a course covering material **mostly before 1700**, unless this period has been covered in “1” above.

At least **five** of the nine history courses must be **numbered 100** or above.

The History department strongly encourages students to select history courses in such a manner as to achieve a variety of methodological approaches.

Senior Thesis in History

The senior thesis is a general education requirement and the capstone experience of a student’s undergraduate education.

Students must complete a senior thesis in at least one of their majors under supervision of a faculty reader who teaches within that major, unless granted a special exception.

Students interested in receiving honors in history are usually required to complete a two-semester project. Candidates for honors must register for a thesis research course in history in the first semester and for the senior thesis in the second semester. The senior thesis and the thesis research course may not be counted as courses in the major. For further information on honors, see “Honors in History” below.

Special Options for Majors

Dual Majors

A dual major including history requires a minimum of seven history courses; dual majors should normally meet the History department distribution requirements for history majors (see above). Students with a dual major including history are encouraged to write their *senior thesis* on a topic in history. For further information, see “Senior Thesis in History” above.

Please note the restrictions on honors in the major for students with a dual major including history under “Honors in History” below. For further information on dual majors and the requirements for the other field of study of the dual major, please check the appropriate sections of the catalog.

Honors in History

To be eligible for departmental honors in history, a student majoring in history must:

- Achieve a “B+” (10.00) average in all history courses.
- Receive at least an “A-” (11.00) in the *one- or two-semester honors thesis* in history and any related independent study. (A one-semester honors thesis is normally preceded by a semester of independent study with the thesis advisor.) Participants in the honors program must register with the department chair at the beginning of

their senior year.

Students with a *dual major* including history who wish to be considered for honors in history will only receive honors if they:

- have completed all requirements for a *full major* in history and are granted honors, or
- qualify and receive honors in *both disciplines* of their dual major. See “Academic Honors at Graduation” for details.

Students with a dual major including history who wish to be eligible for honors in history, must submit their thesis topic to the department chair for approval. In such cases, the thesis must include a substantial historical component and a member of the History department must serve as one of the readers.

Phi Alpha Theta

History majors can become members of the Alpha Theta Nu Chapter of Phi Alpha Theta, the national honors society for the study of history founded in 1921. Our chapter is a joint chapter with Scripps College, and information regarding membership is sent to majors at the start of the Spring semester. Application deadlines are in early March and the induction ceremony typically takes place in April of each year.

Membership includes a subscription *The Historian* for one year, and invitations to take part in chapter activities. In the past these have included essay contests, regional conferences, etc. For more information on Phi Alpha Theta, see www.phialphatheta.org. Professor Yoo serves as the CMC faculty advisor.

General Education Requirement Information

History requirement: Students can complete the general education requirement in history in two ways:

- Complete any *one history course at CMC numbered lower than 170 (freshmen need*

permission of the instructor to enroll in courses above 102)

- Complete any two history courses at The Claremont Colleges, including CMC courses numbered 170 and above.

Two courses completed during study abroad or in summer school may be used for the general education requirement with *the prior approval of the department chair.*

History majors: For the general education requirement in the *social sciences* and *the humanities*, CMC students majoring in history must take designated courses in all four fields of the social sciences (economics, government, history, and psychology), and in two of the four fields of the humanities (literature, philosophy, religious studies, and literature in a foreign language). History majors with a dual or double major in the humanities must take courses in three humanities fields. For further information, see “Academic Policies and Procedures.”

Advanced Placement (AP), Credit, and Placement

The History department will grant a maximum of *one elective credit* towards graduation to students who earn a score of 4 or 5 on any of the AP examinations in history, or a score of 6 or 7 on a higher level International Baccalaureate exam in history. These course credits *cannot be used for the general education requirement in history.* Freshmen with high AP or IB scores may receive permission to take an upper division survey course (103 through 169) for the general education requirement in history.

Study Abroad

The History department is a strong supporter of study abroad, and all students with a major including history are encouraged to study abroad for a semester or year during their junior year. Students are encouraged to take history courses relevant to the country of their study, and the department has traditionally granted up to two course credits towards the major

for history and historically-oriented courses taken abroad.

Courses in History at the Other Claremont Colleges

Students are encouraged to take history courses at the other Claremont Colleges since collectively the various history departments are better able to provide coverage of the enormous sweep of human history. Students should also note that CMC’s History department has a cooperative program with Scripps College, and *history courses taken at Scripps are not considered cross-registration for CMC students.* History majors should discuss their course selection with the department chair to make sure they complete the appropriate requirements for the major.

The Faculty

CMC Faculty: Bjornlie, Cody, Hamburg, Khazeni, Kumar (on leave, second semester), Lofgren, Park, Petropoulos (on leave, first semester), Rosenbaum (chair), Selig, and Yoo.

Visiting Faculty: Allgor, and Kirkland.

Courses

SEMINARS FOR FRESHMEN AND SOPHOMORES

These courses meet the general education requirement in history.

100. Freshman Honors Seminar. Staff

Selected topics in history. Invitation or permission of instructor. Offered every fall semester.

In the fall of 2008, the seminar topics are:

- **Art and Politics, Advertising and Propaganda, 1500-1945. Cody**

This seminar examines different aesthetic genres between the Renaissance and World War II, asking how visual, performing, and literary arts work politically, and how politics might be viewed as an art. Topics include: Renaissance painting and literature that represents kingship; print culture, opera and theatre during the Enlightenment; spectacle and imagery in the French Revolution; mass culture and advertising in the 19th century; and film, photography, and music in the first half

of the 20th century. Offered every third year.

• **American Autobiography and Biography in History.** *Yoo*

This seminar examines major themes in United States history through the lens of autobiographical and biographical texts. The experiences of individuals are placed within a larger context to ask how various people lived through events such as the formation of the United States, slavery, immigration, and war. Readings will include *The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, and *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Maya Angelou. The seminar will selectively span the time period from colonial America to the 20th century. Offered every third year.

101. Freshman-Sophomore Honors Seminar. *Staff*
Selected topics in history. Permission of instructor. Offered every year. Topics to be announced.

Examples of History 100 and 101 seminars include:

• **War and Revolution in Russia.** *Hamburg*

This course will look at the modern Russian experience of war and revolution as reflected in Russian literature. The principal text for the course will be Lev Tolstoy's novel *War and Peace*, an epic treatment of the Napoleonic wars but also of the origins of the Russian revolutionary movement. Students will write short papers on different aspects of the novel and on its historical context. Topics include: Russian court society; peasant life and the culture of the landed estate; religion and spirituality; Napoleon as symbol of Western culture; warfare in theory and practice; Russian women in peacetime and at war; and the roots of the Decembrist rebellion. Offered every third year.

• **Mao's China.** *Rosenbaum*

This course uses Mao's biography to illuminate the impact of the man on the nature of Chinese revolution and the emergence of the Maoist party-state. Each week's assignment covers a chronological period, while introducing materials on such topics as child raising, peasant behavior, cults of the leader, and mass mobilization. By the end of the semester, students should understand the socio-cultural-political context in China, the relationship between mass movements and charismatic leadership, and the appeals/problems of utopian ideas. Offered every third year.

• **Japan in the World, 1868-Present.** *Park*

This seminar examines Japan's relationship with the world following its inclusion into the global market after the Meiji Ishin in 1868, asking how the internal and external affected each other. Topics include the Meiji Revolution; the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; urban culture of the 1920s and 1930s; Japanese colonialism, western imperialism and World War II; democratization and economics in postwar Japan; popular culture in 1970s and 1980s Japan; the end of the "Economic Miracle" in 1990s Japan. Offered every third year.

• **Bread and Circuses: The Politics of Roman Private Life.** *Bjornlie*

This course explores various categories of Roman culture that defined both private lives and the public image of society. Topics include wealth, patronage, gender, slavery, violence and death. By examining a variety of primary sources—histories, poetry, letters and urban fabric—we shall better appreciate the ways in which private life in ancient Rome was a public performance. Offered every third year.

ASIA

These courses meet the general education requirement in history; freshmen need permission of the instructor for courses above 102.

51. Modern South Asian History through its Literature, 1700 to the Present. *Kumar*

This course uses South Asian literature in English translation to recover a picture of social, cultural, and political life in the period 1700 to the present. The literature includes diaries, poetry, novels and essays. It provides data on the everyday life of the period, but also on questions such as, *What was the experience of modernity? And, how are gendered and class identities experienced?* Students will read literature but learn how to think historically. Offered every other year.

52. New Indian Civilizations: Origins to Mughals. *Kumar*

This course is the first of two parts of an introduction to the civilization(s) of historical India, or present-day India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The course is organized both thematically and chronologically. Topics will include: The state and the people; attitudes to the body, male and female; community; caste and class; religions and sects; and the arts. The readings and lectures are organized around these topics with special emphasis on changes over four major time periods: Harappan civilizations, Classical India, The Delhi Sultanate, and the Mughul Empire. Offered every fall semester.

53. Everyday Life in South Asia, 1700 to the Present. *Kumar*

This course is the second of two parts of an introduction to the civilization(s) of historical India, or present-day status of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. These three hundred years consist of complex changes in the economy, social structure, and the values of this life and an after life. The course looks at the agencies of change such as colonial law and education, mass media and technology, and demography. The main focus, however, will be on the experiences of people of this change and the emergence of new identities. Offered every spring semester.

55. The Middle East: From Muhammad to the Mongols. *Khazeni*

This survey is an introduction to the pre-modern history of the peoples of the classical Islamic lands, from North Africa to Central Asia. The course will cover the time period from the rise of Islam to the Mongol invasions of the 13th century and their aftermath, examining topics such as geography and environment, relations between nomadic and sedentary peoples, the formation of Islamic law, science and philosophy, and the relation between the rulers and the ruled, the state and its subjects. Offered every fall semester.

56. The Middle East: From the Ottomans to the Present. *Khazeni*

A survey of the social, political, and economic history of Islamic societies since ca 1500. Beginning with an examination of the Turkic "gunpowder empires," the course then explores how capitalist market economies, European penetration, and nation building projects transformed the region during the 19th and 20th centuries. Subjects include state and society under the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals; colonialism and imperialism; capitalism and the integration of the region into the world system; responses to the West; the territorial settlement of the Middle East; the emergence of the Mandate System after the first World War; nationalism; the question of Palestine; and the modern revival of Islamic movements. Offered every spring semester.

57. Gunpowder Empires: Safavids, Ottomans, and Mughals. *Khazeni*

This course is an introduction to the history of the regional Islamic empires of the early modern period: the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals. Beginning with the settlement of the Turko-Mongol steppe peoples, the course goes on to examine the formation of Islamic states and societies in the years 1400 through 1900. Topics to be studied include: frontier warriors (ghazi) and the Turkic military patronage system; the creation of Sunni and Shi'i Islamic empires; ethnic and religious communities; the making of frontiers and borderlands; and the changing relations between Islamic states and the West. Particular attention will be paid to the ways in which early modern empires ruled over heterogeneous populations before the transformations of the 19th century and the rise of nation states. Offered every fall semester.

59. Civilizations of East Asia. *A. Park*

The rise and development of Chinese (Sinitic/Confucian) civilization from neolithic origins to its full maturation in the 18th century and the struggle of countries on the periphery of the Chinese cultural zone - primarily Japan and secondarily Korea and Vietnam - to retain distinct cultural and political identities while borrowing aspects of Chinese culture. Themes include state building, the changing role of women, cultural and aesthetic traditions, religious values, and political patterns. Special

attention is given to divergent paths of pre-modern development which helped condition 20th-century approaches to political/economic modernization. Offered every year.

61. The New Asia: China, Japan, and Indonesia in the Modern Era. *Rosenbaum*

Revolution, state building, modernization and socio-cultural change in three representative cultural zones of Asia. The first part of the course examines imperialism and de-colonization, socio-religious reform movements, changing gender roles, and dynamics of political revolution. The second part explores the new forces which have reshaped the countries: the passing of charismatic leaders and revolutionary development strategies, the Japanese/East Asian economic model, and problems defining culture. Offered every year.

155. Utopianism and Political Imagination in East Asia. *A. Park*

Utopianism has been celebrated as stimulating imagination and criticized as a mystifying force. Despite its critics, utopianism in East Asia has played a valuable role in organizing movements for political liberation and economic equality, criticizing ideological structures and helping people to negotiate the present in order to create a new future. Examining utopian ideas and movements in East Asia after 1800, this class critically studies various themes in utopian studies, including Utopian Thinkers, such as Thomas More, the Taiping Rebellion in China; 1930s Japanese Utopian Literature; Utopian Agrarianism in Korea; Maoism and Utopianism; and Anime and Fantasy in East Asia. Offered every other year.

161. Modern Korean History. *Park*

Examination of the evolution of modern Korean culture and society within the context of political and institutional history. Consideration of such topics as the opening of Korea, Korean reactions to imperialism, the colonial experience, national division and civil war, and contemporary Korea. Offered every year.

163. Modern Chinese History, 1750 to the Present. *Rosenbaum*

This course examines the various processes that define China's struggle for a modern identity and state. It begins by evaluating the changes in 18th-century Chinese society and the economy resulting from population growth, increased commercialization, and environmental problems. It then traces the decline and collapse of the 19th-century state due to popular rebellion and foreign imperialism. The course then focuses on 20th-century revolutionary movements, efforts at state building, and currents of cultural change culminating in the Maoist revolution, and concludes with the dramatic changes in the reform era following Mao's death. Offered every year.

164. Mao's China: Revolutionary Leadership and Its Consequences. *Rosenbaum*

This course explores the life, ideas, policies, and

leadership style of Mao Zedong, one of the most influential leaders of the twentieth century. Even today Mao remains a national hero to many Chinese, although others view Mao as the archetype of tyranny and despotism. This course uses Mao's biography to illuminate a variety of issues about Mao the man, Mao the leader, the Chinese revolution, and the meaning of the Maoist party-state. Each week's assignment covers a chronological period while introducing thematic materials on topics such as child raising, peasant behavior, the cult of the leader, mass mobilization, and reactions to totalitarianism. The course also explores the nature of charismatic leadership and the role of the individual as an agent of historical change. Offered every other year.

166. Late Imperial China, 1400-1911. *Rosenbaum*

The final phase of imperial China began in the late 14th century with the establishment of the Ming dynasty and the expulsion of the Mongols, and ended with the fall of the Qing dynasty in 1911. During these centuries, China experienced economic growth and social change as it became linked to the global economy. Topics include the rise and fall of dynasties, population growth and environmental problems, patterns of political governance, changing patterns of family and gender, the rise of popular culture, intellectual and artistic life, popular rebellions, early contacts with the west, and family life. Offered every other year.

167a. Gender and History in South Asia (seminar). *Kumar*

This seminar looks at the way gender is constituted with a case study of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh). The course uses feminist approaches to discuss how "women" and femininity, and "men" and masculinity are produced. After a quick survey of South Asian history to locate gender, the course will look at three specific problem areas: how the state and its legal system apportion power to women and men; how education works to produce different gender identities; and how in the arts the human body is differently used and interpreted, and experiences and emotions become gendered. Offered every other year.

169. Topics in Asian History. *Staff*

Topics in the Middle East (169a), South Asia (169b), or East Asia (169c). Offered occasionally.

In 2008-2009 the following course will be taught:

• **169c. Topics in East Asian History: Colonialism and Korea: Power, Culture and Modernity, 1910-1945.** *Park*

This class examines how under Japanese colonial rule, Korean society underwent fundamental transformations that ultimately affected the histories of North and South Korea. The course considers this period of political domination and more particularly how Koreans themselves experienced economic, social and cultural changes. Topics include: Japanese imperialism; capitalist

development; peasant movements; the "New Woman" movement; and "modern" forms of literature and art.

188B. Environmental History of the Middle East. *Khazeni*

This seminar presents a history of the natural and cultural geography of the Middle East. It explores how people have used, constructed, and perceived natural environments in the region extending from North Africa to the Iranian Plateau. Concerned with the interrelated themes of environment, society, and culture, the course focuses on the transformation of natural environments in modern times. Students will be asked to consider the ways in which different groups of people – peasants, pastoral nomads, imperial agents and engineers, among others – have shared in the making of these changes in the land. Offered every other year.

ANCIENT WORLD

These courses meet the general education requirement in history; freshmen need permission of the instructor for courses above 102.

103a. From Village to Empire: The History of the Roman Republic, 750-44 BCE. *Bjornlie*

This course explores the history of Rome from its foundations as a small village in the middle of the 8th century BCE to its establishment as an imperial power over the Mediterranean world through the 1st century BCE. Rome's expansion from a city-state to a world power and the social, political and economic implications of this expansion will constitute the primary focus of the course. But we will also examine material culture, religion, social customs, sub-elites and women, and the dynamics of cultural interaction in the ancient Mediterranean. First part of sequence on Roman history. Offered every other year.

103b. Governing Rome: The History of the Roman Empire, 44 BCE – 565 CE. *Bjornlie*

This course examines the manifold techniques adopted and adapted by Roman emperors and their representatives to govern a vast territory that at its greatest extent stretched from the British Isles to the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Particular attention will be given to changes in traditional Roman political, social and cultural practices brought about by the emergence of a monarchical government, economic crises, ethnic diversity, and the rise of Christianity. Part two of sequence on Roman history. Offered every other year.

104. Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. *Bjornlie*

Described as Late Antiquity or the Early Middle Ages, the period from Constantine to Charlemagne (300 to 800 AD) represents an age of dynamic cultural transition viewed as the crucible for the blending of Roman, barbarian and Christian cultural elements. This course will examine the narrative and major themes of this period – fragmentation of the Roman Empire, movement

of migrant peoples, consolidation of diverse religious practices and the rise of the Catholic Church, social changes in urban society, reorientation of economy and land use, and the transmission of an intellectual culture that was heir to Classical tradition. Offered every other year.

108. The Age of Cicero: Politics, Philosophy and Culture at the End of the Roman Republic. *Bjornlie*

The life, works, and death of Cicero is in some ways iconic for the last stages of the Roman Republic. Cicero's life spanned a period of intense political, social and intellectual change that would inevitably lead to the rise of autocratic emperors. Sometimes a participant, and always an acute observer of affairs in Rome, Cicero provides us with a remarkably detailed picture of an ancient society in evolution. This course will follow, and question the nature of, the end of the Roman Republic through a close inspection of Cicero's political speeches and court cases, letters to friends (and enemies), and moral and philosophical treatises. Offered every other year.

110. Topics in Ancient History. *Staff*

Topics in ancient history. Offered occasionally.

EUROPE

These courses meet the general education requirement in history; freshmen need permission of the instructor for courses above 102.

71. The Making of Medieval Europe: 337-1300. *Staff*

This course offers a broadly based inquiry into the Greco-Roman, Germanic, Judeo-Christian, and Islamic cultures that constituted the western world from the late Roman empire of the 4th century to the height of medieval Christendom in the 14th century. Designed to provide students with an overview of the history of the Mediterranean world from ca. 337-1300, the course will explore such topics as the "fall" of Rome and the emergence of the Church as a governing institution, the rise and importance of monasticism, medieval notions of sexuality, ethnicity and identity, the transformation of the feudal state into a commercial economy, Byzantine, Islamic and Western Christian scholarship, kingship, knighthood and the crusades. Offered every other year.

72. The Making of Early Modern Europe, 1300-1800. *Cody*

This course provides an introductory overview of European society from the late middle ages to the end of the French Revolution. The major events examined include the Black Death in the 14th century and the spread of smallpox in the New World in the 16th; the Renaissance, Protestant and Catholic Reformations; the place of Jews and Muslims in the European imagination; intellectual and scientific movements; colonization of the Americas; the French Revolution and the rise of

nationalism; and changes in gender relations and the family. Offered every third year.

73. The Rise of Modern Europe, 1750 to the Present. *Petropoulos*

An examination of the major issues in the rise of modern Europe from the 18th to the 21st centuries. Major topics include the secularization of culture, the industrial revolution, imperialism, the rise of the modern nation state, and rise of new political-economic systems such as capitalism, democracy, fascism, and communism. The course concludes by examining the devastation of two world wars, Europe's post-war recovery, and Europe's new relationship with the world. Offered every other year.

111. Topics in European History. *Staff*

Selected topics in European history. Offered occasionally

115. Women in European Intellectual and Cultural History, 1789 to the Present. *Hamburg*

This course looks at varieties of thinking about women from Mary Wollstonecraft and Jane Austen to Hannah Arendt and Simone de Beauvoir. The purpose of the course is to understand the complex intellectual roots of feminism and to explore the connections between feminist thinking and other aspects of European intellectual history. Offered occasionally.

129. Europe since 1945. *Hamburg*

This course looks at European political, cultural and social history after the Second World War in Europe. Students will explore the European recovery from war and genocide, the imposition of socialist regimes in Eastern Europe, the impact of the Cold War, the construction of the European community, the collapse of communism and the tension between globalism and nationalism. Offered occasionally.

132e. European Intellectual History: 16th Century to the Present. *Hamburg*

This course examines the reorientation of European thought in the secularization of culture and the beginning of the modern state in the 16th century; the new ideologies concerning the relation of the individual, society, and nature with the rise of modern science in the 17th century, and post-modern thought in the late 20th century. Offered every other year.

132f. Russian Intellectual and Cultural History. *Hamburg*

This course analyzes the ideas of Russian thinkers such as the socialists Alexander Herzen and Vladimir Lenin, the anarchists Mikhail Bakunin, Lev Tolstoy and Petr Kropotkin, and religious visionaries like Fedor Dostoevsky and Vladimir Solovyov. Offered occasionally.

133a. Late Imperial Russian History, 1861-1917. *Hamburg*

The course is designed to offer students a basic knowledge of late imperial Russian politics and culture, and to provide background for understanding the rise of

Bolshevism and the Russian Revolution of 1917. Offered every other year.

133b. Modern Russian History, 1917 to the Present. *Hamburg*

This course analyzes Russian society and politics in the Soviet and post-Soviet periods. Emphasis will be placed on the Russian revolutionary experience, on the origins and implications of Stalinism, on the Soviet Union after Stalin, and on the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991. Offered every other year.

134. Dostoevskii's Russia. *Hamburg*

This course is: (1) a study of Dostoevskii's life, his religious and political ideas as articulated in major fictional and non-fictional works, his contributions to 19th-century debates about Russia's place in the world and its historical mission; (2) a study of the Russian social, religious and ideological contexts in which Dostoevskii operated. Offered every other year.

136. The Great War. *Petropoulos*

The First World War as seen through fiction and memoirs. Its impact on European values and institutions; the various types of combat; attitudes toward enemies and the home front; women and war. Offered every other year.

139e. Culture and Society in Weimar and Nazi Germany. *Petropoulos*

A study of the transformation of German culture and society from 1919-1945. Begins with intellectual dilemmas of 19th-century Germany. Examines flourishing culture and political turmoils of Weimar democracy, Hitler's rise to power in 1933, and Nazi perversions of culture. Focuses on literature, art, architecture, film, and music. Themes include the artist's role in society, the rise of modernism, art as propaganda, and responses to the Holocaust. Offered every other year.

140. Family, Women, and Social Change in Western Europe, 1500-1945. *Cody*

This course analyzes the relationships between family and gender, asking how men, women, and children's roles are shaped by economic, demographic, religious, and cultural factors. In turn, we will consider how family and gender provided a symbolic language in politics and society, and how political, economic, and religious revolutions often focused on remaking the family and altering the roles of women and men. From the Renaissance and Reformation to industrialization and nationalism of the late 19th century. Offered every other year.

142e. Culture and Politics in Turn of the Century Europe, 1880-1918. *Petropoulos*

Explores the relationship between politics, culture, and social change in Western and Central Europe. Units will focus on important cities, including Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Prague, Budapest, and Paris. Topics include the rise of psychoanalysis, impressionism, and expressionism, conceptions of decadence, cultural pessimism, and

anxieties about changing gender roles. Offered every other year.

143a. Revolutions in the Atlantic World: Britain, North America, and France in the Age of Enlightenment. *Cody*

This course examines the political, economic, intellectual, and cultural revolutions in the northern European and North American world from the late 17th century to the early 19th century, exploring the rise of democracy, republicanism, liberalism, and the public sphere. Topics will include comparative conceptions of rights, citizenship, and nationalism; the Enlightenment; economic change; women and revolution; violence; culture and the arts as registers of change. Though the course examines the American Revolution, the focus is primarily European. Offered every third year.

145. The Culture of Fascism in 20th-Century Europe. *Petropoulos*

Provides an understanding of fascism in modern Europe by exploring its cultural and intellectual components. After surveying the various fascist movements and considering the competing definitions of the concept, specific topics to be treated include: intellectual roots; theories of psychological appeal; management of the arts in national socialist and fascist Italy; film; architecture and monuments; and the role of the Church. Offered every third year.

146. History of Germany, 1740 to the Present. *Petropoulos*

Traces the history of German lands from Frederick the Great to recent reunification. The rise of Prussia, the mixed responses to the Enlightenment, the emergence of Bismarck, and the creation of a unified German state in 1871, are examined as foundations of modern Germany and as prelude to the devastation of two world wars. Other topics include the nature of the Third Reich, the evolution of the genocidal program, postwar efforts at de-nazification, the establishment of two Germanies, the tensions of the Cold War, and the fall of the Berlin Wall. Offered every third year.

150e. The Age of Elizabeth I and Shakespeare: Tudor-Stuart Britain, 1485-1640. *Cody*

Explores the triumphant rise of the 16th-century Tudor monarchs and their impact on politics, society, religion, and culture. By using several of William Shakespeare's plays and other cultural sources, the course analyzes how theater, literature, the visual arts, print and popular culture created mythic national histories and reflected contemporary socio-political concerns. Other topics will include: kingship and state building; the Protestant Reformation; women and family; crime and the poor; early empire building and slavery. Offered every other year.

151e. The Making of Modern Britain, 1688-1918.*Cody*

From the "Glorious Revolution" to the end of the "Great War," this course will examine how the British politically, economically, and culturally constructed their nation and empires. Themes will include the British Enlightenment, the rise of capitalism and industry; the acquisition of a world-wide empire in the Americas, India, Africa, and elsewhere; the cultivation of nationalism, Victoria and Victorianism; the growth of mass politics and culture; the early welfare state; warfare; revolution; politics and political change. Offered every year.

152. Politics and Art in Europe from the Enlightenment to Fascism (seminar). *Cody*

This seminar examines different aesthetic genres between 1700 and World War II, asking how visual, performing, and literary arts work politically. Topics include print culture, satire, the theater and opera in the 18th century; spectacle and imagery in the French Revolution and 19th-century political revolutions and movements; mass culture and entertainments in the 19th century; film, photography, and music in the first half of the 20th century. Offered every third year.

THE UNITED STATES

These courses meet the general education requirement in history; freshmen need permission of the instructor for courses above 102.

80. Forging a New Nation, America to 1865.*Lofgren*

Focusing primarily on political and institutional development from the founding of the English colonies to the establishment of a federal union and the emergence of a continental nation, the course also examines pervasive historical myths, changing interpretations, and the present relevance of the American past. Offered every fall semester.

81. Modern America, 1865 to Present. *Selig*

This introductory survey course, beginning with the United States' emergence in the late 19th century as an industrialized, urbanized society, traces America's evolution into a complex, heterogeneous, "modern" state. Offered every spring semester.

112. Topics in American History. *Staff*

Topics have included: *The American Experience*; *Biography and Autobiography*; *History of Los Angeles*; *The Twenties: Fords, Flappers, and Fanatics*; *The Sixties*; and *History of California*. Offered occasionally.

121. The Politics of Recent America, 1945 to the Present. *Lofgren*

After exploring pre-1945 roots of the liberal interventionist government in America, the course examines its subsequent impact in areas such as politics, military and foreign policy, race relations, individual freedom, and governmental responsibility. Also listed as

Government 108. Offered every other year.

122. American Schools (seminar). *Selig*

This seminar explores the history of schools in the United States from the late 19th century to the present. The focus will be public education at the primary and secondary school level in the context of industrialization, immigration, and urbanization. Topics may include school curricula and funding, education and social mobility, segregation and integration, and debates over school reform. Throughout, we will consider how the schools have served as a focal point for debate over what it means to be American. Offered every other year.

123. History of the American West. *Yoo*

This course examines the role of the American West within U.S. history from the Gold Rush era to the present. Students will examine major themes within the field such as migration and settlement, the environment, role of the federal government/public policy, popular culture, and the peopling of the West. Offered every other year.

124. The American Mosaic: Immigration and Ethnicity in the United States. *Yoo*

From the very beginning, the United States has been a country composed of peoples who have migrated from other parts of the world. This course will examine how many different peoples have undergone the process of becoming Americans. Although the time period will stretch from colonial times to the present, the focus will be on the 19th and 20th centuries. Offered every year.

125. Asian American History, 1850 to the Present.*Yoo*

This survey course examines the journeys of Asian immigrant groups (and subsequent American-born generations) as they have settled and adjusted to life in the United States since 1850. The course addresses issues such as the formation of ethnic communities, labor, role of the state, race relations, and American culture and identity. Offered every year.

126. American Constitutional History. *Lofgren*

The development of American constitutional and legal institutions and ideas from the colonial period to the present. Focuses include the constitutional conflict with Britain; the framing and ratification of the Constitution; federalism in the early republic; slavery and sectional conflict; the Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights; total war and civil liberties; private law and public policy; and the political role of the modern Supreme Court. Also listed as Government 176. Offered every year.

128. The Supreme Court and the Constitution in Modern America (seminar). *Lofgren*

The development of the American Constitution from the late 19th century through the late 20th century, particularly as affected by the work of the United States Supreme Court. Oriented toward research in primary sources and writing, but also includes discussion of secondary literature and oral presentations. Previous

coursework in American history or constitutional law is desirable. Prerequisite: Permission of instructor. Also listed as Government 188. Offered occasionally.

149. America in Depression and War. Selig

This course examines the transforming effects of two cataclysmic events in the 20th century. We will study the ways in which both the Great Depression and World War II led to a major reordering of American society, politics, and culture. Topics include social welfare, the growth of the state, race and gender relations, work and organized labor, the impact of new forms of media, economic mobilization, and war and social change. Offered every other year.

153. American Religious History. Yoo

This seminar examines the role that religion has played in the history of the United States, and asks students to critically explore how peoples and communities in various places and times have drawn upon religion to give meaning to self, group, and nation. The course will cover a wide range of traditions, including Protestant Christianity, Roman Catholicism, and Judaism, as well as regional, denominational, and racial-ethnic dimensions within these groups. Also listed as Religious Studies 138. Offered every other year.

ADVANCED AND COMPARATIVE COURSES

173. History of U.S.-Latin American Relations.

Kirkland

This course offers an introduction to the history of political, economic, military, and cultural relations between Latin America and the United States from the early 19th century to the present. The course will approach "Latin America" not as a homogeneous entity, but as a diverse, heterogeneous community of nations that interacted with the United States in different ways throughout time. The course will review the general historical evolution of U.S. – Latin American relations from the 1820s to the 1990s. The last part of the course will review the present situation and explore the perspectives for the future. Offered every other year.

174. U.S. and Comparative Military Systems (seminar). Kirkland

This seminar course deals with the nature of military systems and their relationships with the societies they serve (or dominate). Each week the course will consider a different aspect of "things military" in a comparative context. The literature and issues the course will consider concern: the social origins of military personnel, their recruitment, their training, and the process of value inculcation; inter- and intra-service rivalries; the nature of combat; mutinies; civil-military relations; coups d'état; the role of the military in "nation-building;" and the laws of warfare. Also listed as Military Science and Leadership 130. Offered every year.

175. Women and Politics in America (seminar).

Selig

This seminar will analyze the history of American women in political life, broadly defined, from the mid-19th century to the present. Following a historical chronology, we will consider the debate over the 15th amendment, the movement for female suffrage; reforms of the Progressive era; activism through church and community groups; the New Deal; the Civil Rights movement; the women's movement; and women officeholders today. Throughout we will consider women's political work as legislators, public policy makers, reformers, and activists. Offered every other year.

176. American Families (seminar). Selig

This seminar will explore the history of American families in the 20th century. The course examines the changing structure and functions of the family and analyzes how the family reflects and shapes larger social, political, and economic developments in American life. Readings and discussions will consider the family in relation to gender, sexuality, childhood, immigration, race, social welfare, and the state. Offered every other year.

178. Theories of History. Moss

This course examines the nature of philosophy and history and their interrelations. Accounts of the past - including speculative philosophies of history - are considered critically in terms of the methodological problems they involve, the meaning of "explanation," "causal connection," "unit of interpretation," "historical generalization," and "objectivity" as distinguished from "subjectivity." Also listed as Philosophy 181. Offered occasionally.

ADVANCED SEMINARS

179. Researching the Holocaust (seminar).

Petropoulos

An interdisciplinary exploration of research and reflection on the cutting-edge of current issues and debates surrounding Nazi Germany's attempt to annihilate the Jews. In a seminar-style inquiry designed for students who want to take their previous Holocaust studies to a more advanced level, attention focuses on film and internet resources, as well as on recent books and articles. Written permission required. Offered every year.

180. A History of European Aristocracy Since 1750 (seminar). Petropoulos

This advanced seminar will explore the European aristocracy in a comparative context. It will focus on the modern era, beginning with the Enlightenment and continuing through the present day. The first segment will explore the monarchies in various countries: the Windsors, Romanovs, and Hohenzollern, for example. The second segment will examine the declining fortunes of the feudal aristocracy: how they contended with revolutions, republicanism, and a nascent bourgeoisie. Offered every other year.

181. Gandhi's India (seminar). Kumar

This seminar is an exercise in how to study a topic in history from different theoretical perspectives. We will look at Mohandas ("Mahatma") Gandhi, the India he belonged to of the 19th and 20th centuries, and the problems he took up (inequality, leadership, self-perfection) through the perspectives of narrative history, development, Marxism, psychoanalysis, structuralism, cultural studies, postmodernism, deconstruction, and feminism. Offered every year.

182. The Middle East in Modern Times (seminar). Khazeni

This seminar examines the social, political, and economic history of the Middle East since 1500. Beginning with an examination of early modern states and societies, the seminar will go on to explore the ways in which capitalist market economies, European penetration, and nation building projects have transformed and restructured the region during modern times. Subjects include the Ottoman era, the territorial settlement of the Middle East and the emergence of the Mandate System after the First World War, nationalism and the question of Palestine, and the emergence of modern Islamic movements. Offered every spring semester.

183. History of The Claremont Colleges: Topics in Oral History (with Practicum). Yoo

The course introduces students to the theory and methodology of oral history through a group project. The first part of the course acquaints students with the basic methodologies of oral history and the historical background of the topic for the year. The second portion of the course consists of interviews. Each student edits a final transcript for deposit in the Honnold Library and submits a written report on his/her findings. Students also develop a group report and video documentary based on the interviews. Some prior background in history required. Intended primarily for majors and other interested students. Offered every year.

186. London and Paris in the 19th Century (seminar). Cody

A seminar comparing how these two great urban centers experienced the tremendous social upheavals of the 19th and early 20th centuries. How did the developments of capitalism, revolution, war, urbanization, modernity, and alienation play themselves out in London and Paris between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the end of the First World War? We will examine historical texts, maps, economic and demographic data, art, architecture, novels, poetry, popular culture, detective stories, photography, and early film. Some prior background in history required. Offered every other year.

187. After the Holocaust, After the Gulag, 1945 to the Present. Hamburg

This course explores European responses to the Holocaust and the Gulag, the construct of "totalitarianism" often invoked to explain them, and the

problem of absolute or radical evil in politics. Offered every other year.

188. The Making of Modern Iran and Afghanistan (seminar). Khazeni

This seminar traces the history of state and nation building in Iran and Afghanistan. Ranging in chronology from the pre-modern period to the present, the course examines the emergence of national identities and nation states in West and Central Asia. Following an introduction to the historical geography of the region, exploring such topics as environment, ethnicity, Islam, and Western imperialism, the course will seek to understand how Iran and Afghanistan have undergone processes of modern transformation during the 19th and 20th centuries. Finally, the course will turn to the modern Islamic movements that have developed as a reaction to Western imperialism and secular, nationalist, and Marxist ideologies. Offered every fall semester.

188B. Environmental History of the Middle East (seminar). Khazeni

This seminar presents a history of the natural and cultural geography of the Middle East. It explores how people have used, constructed, and perceived natural environments in the region extending from North Africa to the Iranian Plateau. Concerned with the interrelated themes of environment, society, and culture, the course focuses on the transformation of natural environments in modern times. Students will be asked to consider the ways in which different groups of people – peasants, pastoral nomads, imperial agents and engineers, among others – have shared in the making of these changes in the land. Offered every other year.

190. Advanced Topics in Chinese History. Staff

Topics have included: *China and Christianity; The Cultural Revolution*. Offered occasionally.

191. Advanced Topics in Asian History. Staff

Offered occasionally.

192. China and World War II (seminar). Rosenbaum

This seminar will examine the Chinese experience in World War II. We will study the ways in which World War II altered the course of Chinese history by weakening the government of Chiang Kai-shek and facilitating the rise of the Chinese Communist movement. Topics include the origins of the war, military operations, the Nanjing Massacre, resistance and collaboration, the American role in the China Theater, and how the war was experienced and remembered by different groups of Chinese, Americans, and Japanese. Offered every other year.

193. The Great Men of India. Kumar

We will look at a dozen exemplary figures in South Asia: Vishwamitra, Shankara, Kabir, Akbar, Rammohan Roy, Ghalib, Iqbal, Bankimchandra, Phule, Tagore, and Nehru. They include saints, teachers, philosophers, poets, rulers, reformers, and novelists. The aim is to understand what it is about historical constructs at different times that

gives them the status of 'great.' We will also aim to understand their male-ness, and how it was inevitable that the 'great' people should have been 'men.' Offered every other year.

194. Advanced Topics in Ancient History. *Staff*
Offered occasionally.

195. Advanced Topics in European History. *Staff*
Offered occasionally.

196. Advanced Topics in American History. *Staff*
Offered occasionally.

196. Advanced Topics in World History. *Staff*
In **2009-2010**, the topic will be ***International Relations Theory for Historians*** and will be taught by *Professor Leonard V. Smith*. The course description is as follows:

• ***International Relations Theory for Historians.***
L. Smith

This seminar course investigates how theory and practice inform each other in one of the most active fields of historical inquiry. It begins with a survey of international relations theory, from Machiavelli and the origins of modern "realism," to today's controversies among political scientists over "constructivism." The second half of the course investigates how theory has informed the shift from "diplomatic history" to "international history," and will focus on recent historiographical literature. There will be frequent short class presentations and short papers."

INDEPENDENT STUDY

199. Independent Study in History. *Staff*

Students who have the necessary qualifications and who wish to investigate an area of study not covered in regularly scheduled courses may arrange for independent study under the direction of a faculty reader. See "Academic Policies and Procedures" for details. Offered every semester.

