


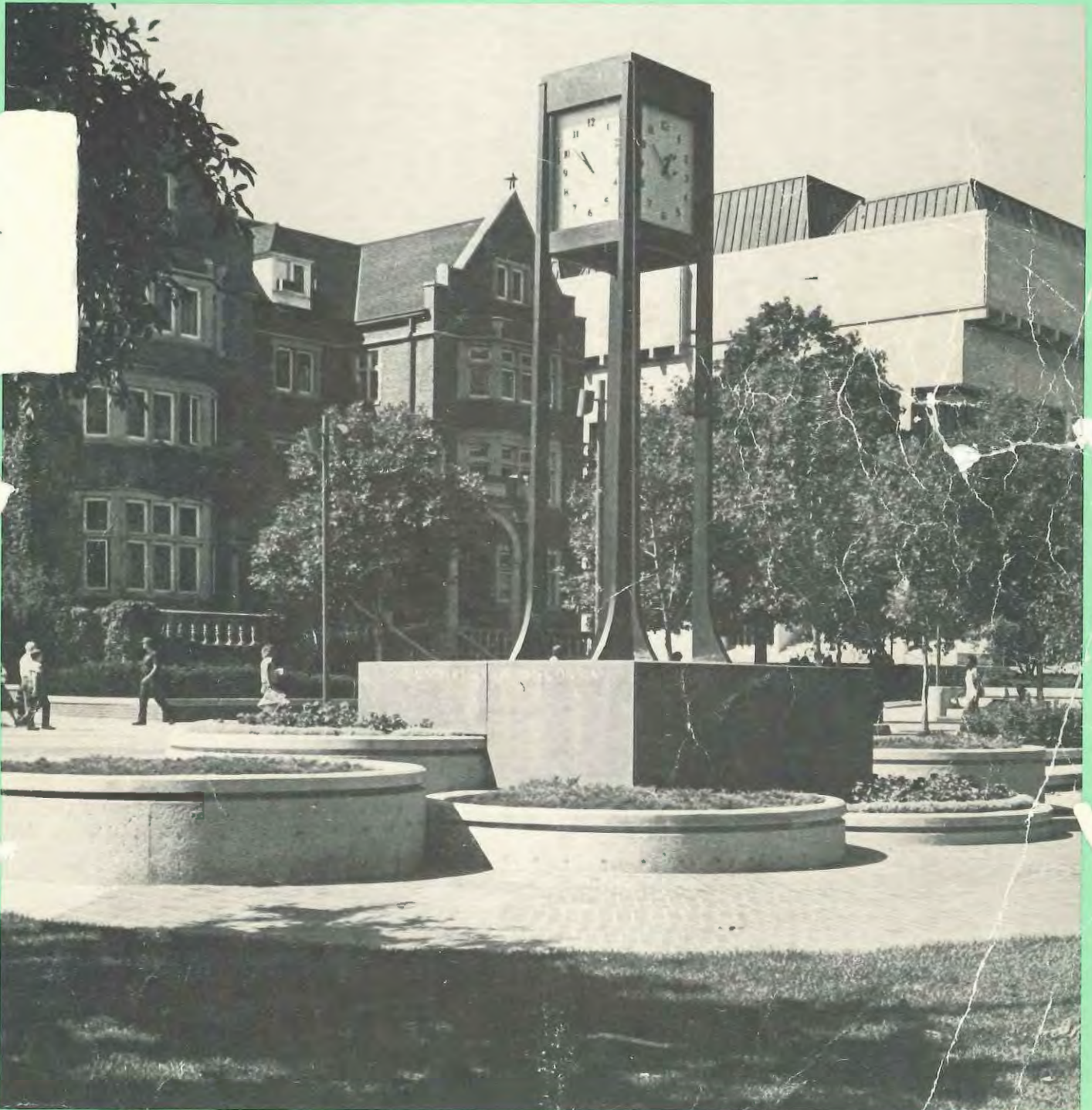
University of Wisconsin-Madison

MAY '80 

Bulletin

1980-82

College of Letters and Science



653-654 **The Book of Job**. I, II; 3 cr per sem. (H-A) A philological and critical interpretation of the book in the light of ancient versions, medieval and modern commentaries.

681-682 **Senior Honors Thesis**. Yr; 3 cr per sem. (H-A)
691-692 **Senior Thesis**. Yr; 2-3 cr per sem. (H-A)
699 **Directed Study**. I, II; 2-3 cr. (A) P: Cons chmn.

For a description of graduate courses and programs see the Graduate School bulletin, *Social Sciences and Humanities*.

HISTORY

3211 Humanities

Professors Barker, Boardman, Bogue, Chow, Clover, Coffman, Cooper, Courtney, Cronon, DeNovo, Donnelly, Dower, Feierman, Fishman, Frykenberg, Gargan, Goldberg, Hamalainen, Hamerow, Harrington, Herbst, Hollingsworth, Hurst, Kaestle, Karpat, Kingdon, Koehl, Kutler, Lovejoy, McCormick, Meisner, Mosse, Narain, Nesbit, Palmer, Payne, Petrovich, Risjord, Rothstein, Schultz, Sella, Senn, Sewell, Skidmore, Smail, Smith, Vansina; Associate Professors Archdeacon, Brown, Lin, Lindstrom, Mazzaoui, Sharpless; Assistant Professors Cigar, MacDonald, Melosh, Sacks, Stern.

The story and interpretation of human experiences and achievements are the subjects of historical study. It comprehends the development of states and of economic, social and religious institutions as well as literary, cultural and intellectual movements. The study of history aids in giving perspective to related subjects, notably the humanities (languages and literatures, philosophy, music and art), and the social studies (law, sociology and anthropology, economics, cultural and historical geography, history of science, political science, international relations, and psychology).

The Department of History offers courses for either a general knowledge of the history of a civilization or a special knowledge of the history of particular topics and chronological periods. Students may major in history for historical knowledge, training in research, preparation for teaching, or for government work at the local, state or national level.

Major in History

To be accepted as a major in the Department of History the student must have attained junior standing. All prospective majors must consult and register with the departmental undergraduate adviser.

A minimum of 30 credits is required. A history major may complete up to 40 credits in history and must complete at least 80 credits outside the major. Requirements follow:

1. At least one course in United States history, one course in European history, and one course in the history of the Third World (Africa, Asia or Latin America).
2. At least one of these three required courses must deal with the History of Europe and/or the Mediterranean before A.D. 1500 or with the History of Africa or Asia before these areas fell heavily under European influence.
3. At least one history seminar course chosen from History 481, 482, 571, 572, 573, or 574.

(In special circumstances, with prior approval of the Department Chairperson, students may fulfill this requirement by taking one of the department's graduate seminars.)

4. At least 15 credits in upper level course work (300-699), taken in residence at UW-Madison with at least a C average. Advanced courses taken under 1 and 2 above count toward fulfilling this requirement.

5. **Certification of competence in written English.** The History Department certifies the expository English language competency of any of its students who have successfully completed the history major. This certification will be automatically noted on the student's record by the Degree Summaries Office upon completion of the requirement. Double majors are advised to contact their other major department since certification requirements and procedures may vary.

6. **Courses are grouped below according to which requirement they fulfill.**

U.S.: 101, 102, 250, 290, 291, 390, 391, 392*, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 412, 433, 434, 461, 462, 465, 466, 490, 504, 505, 571, 603, 605, 607, 621, 622, 625, 626, 630, 635, 636, 644, 645, 647, 648.

Europe: 111, 112, 115, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 127, 211, 215, 251, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 321, 323, 325, 329, 333, 334, 335, 339, 340, 349, 350, 351, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 365, 366, 367, 368, 373, 374, 378, 379, 392*, 409, 410, 415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 425, 427, 428, 431, 432, 467, 469, 471, 473, 474, 475, 479, 512, 513, 514, 515, 531, 532, 539, 540, 541, 542, 572, 577, 578.

Third World: 135, 139, 142, 237, 238, 241, 242, 260, 277, 371, 375, 576, 377, 441, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 457, 458, 459, 492, 493, 494, 525, 530, 533, 552, 555, 556, 557, 573, 657, 758, 661, 663, 667, 677.

Ancient/Medieval: 111, 112, 115, 121, 123, 137, 142, 211, 215, 237, 251, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 321, 325, 333, 339, 360, 366, 368, 376, 447, 451, 453, 457, 493, 494, 517, 539, 550.

*Course content varies with instructor. Consult the *Timetable*.

Major in the History of Culture

A student may choose to major in the history of culture to emphasize the cultural aspects of historical development. A minimum of 30 credits and a maximum of 40 credits in history courses are required, to include the following:

At least one semester course in U.S. history; at least one semester course in European history; at least one semester course in the history of the Third World (Africa, Asia or Latin America); at least one of these three required courses must deal with the history of Europe and/or the Mediterranean before A.D. 1500 or with the history of Africa or Asia before these areas fell heavily under European influence; at least three semesters of advanced history

courses chosen to cover a logical segment of European or American cultural history. In addition, in consultation with an adviser or professor in the major area of interest, students must choose at least three advanced courses in related departments in humanities or social studies (for example, Latin-American history and Spanish literature and art; Greek history and ancient philosophy and science; American history and law and political theory). When the students' interests lie in the cultural history of a period or country outside the English or American fields, they must take an attainment examination or its equivalent in course work in the appropriate foreign language. Students should discuss this major with the undergraduate adviser in the history department for consultation on an appropriate program.

Joint Major in History and History of Science

A minimum of 30 and a maximum of 40 credits in History and History of Science, distributed as follows:

1. At least four courses in history. At least one of these courses must be in United States history, at least one must be in European history, and at least one must be in the history of the Third World (Africa, Asia, or Latin America).
2. At least four courses in the history of science. Students are urged to take one or more of these from the 300-399 series.
3. At least 15 credits of upper level course work (as defined by each department) of which at least 6 credits must be in history courses and at least 6 credits must be in history of science.
4. Knowledge of a science is recommended but not required for the joint major.

Students should not declare this joint major before discussing it with the Undergraduate Adviser in History and with the Chairman of the History of Science Department.

Honors Program

To earn the B.A. or B.S. with Honors, majors in history must complete (a) the L & S general course degree requirements, (b) the Honors Program requirements, and (c) the junior-senior honors curriculum in the department.

Junior-Senior Honors Curriculum. Of the 30-40 credits required for the major, 6 must be in the special honors course 481 and 482 open to juniors and seniors. Any of the undergraduate colloquia (571-574) may serve as substitute courses for 481-482. In addition, a Senior Honors Thesis (681-682) is required. The topic of the thesis should be selected after consultation with the professor in the student's field of interest; normally, this consultation should occur in the spring of the junior year. Students must maintain a general grade-point average of at least 3.0 and a grade-point average of at least 3.5 in the Department of History. Additional information is available from the Honors Adviser in the History Department.

Honors candidates majoring in other departments. Honors candidates who are not majors in history may still take any of the honors courses offered in the History Department with the exception of the Senior Honors Thesis (Hist 681-682). Enrollment preference will be given to history majors to limit the size of the classes, but students from other departments are welcomed and encouraged to take advantage of the course offerings.

Distinction in the Major

Students who are not L & S candidates for honors may work for Distinction in the Major. To be granted this award the student must inform the Undergraduate Adviser at least one month before graduation that the following requirements have been met: (1) The student must complete either two semesters of history seminars chosen from 481, 482, 571, 572, 573, 574, or write an acceptable senior thesis, registering for History 691-692 during the senior year. The thesis topic should be selected in the spring of the junior year after consultation with the professor with whom the student wishes to work, and registered with the Undergraduate Adviser in History.

Thesis of Distinction

Students not enrolled in the L & S Honors Program and not working for Distinction in the Major may qualify for the honor of Thesis of Distinction. This is granted for an exceptionally good or original thesis written in History 691-692, without consideration of the student's record in any other courses. Normally the thesis topic and the professor with whom the student wishes to work should be selected during the spring of the junior year, and registered with the Undergraduate Adviser in the History Department.

101 American History to the Civil War Era — the Origin and Growth of the United States. Sem; 4 cr. (S-E) American political, economic, and social development from the founding of the colonies to the Civil War. Open to all undergrads.

102 American History, Civil War Era to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (S-E) American political, economic and social development from the Civil War to the present. Open to all undergrads.

111 Ancient History. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-E) Civilization from the beginnings in Egypt and Mesopotamia through the Classical Greek and Hellenistic periods with emphasis on institutional and social development. Open to all undergrads. Clover, Sacks.

112 Ancient History. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-E) Civilization during the Roman Republic and Empire to the year 500 with emphasis on institutional and social development. Open to all undergrads. Clover, Sacks.

115 Medieval Europe, 410-1500. Sem; 3-4 cr. (Z-E) From the later Roman Empire to the end of the Middle Ages. Open to all undergrads.

119 The Making of Modern Europe, 1500-1815. Sem; 3-4 cr. (Z-E) Principal developments in the history of Europe from the Renaissance to the fall of Napoleon. Open to all undergrads.

120 Europe and the Modern World, 1815 to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (Z-E) Political, economic, social, and cultural history of modern Western civilization. Open to all undergrads.

121 Economic Development of the Western World. Sem; 4 cr. (S-E) Evolution of the economic institutions of the Western world from early Middle Ages to the Industrial Revolution. Open to all undergrads. Sella.

123 English History: England to 1688. Sem; 3-4 cr. (Z-E) Political, economic, social, and cultural history from earliest historic times. Open to all undergrads. Donnelly.

124 British History: 1688 to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (Z-E) Political, economic, social, and cultural history of Great Britain. Open to all undergrads. Donnelly.

127 The World in the Twentieth Century. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-E) Major trends in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas since 1900; the two world wars, the social and political revolutions of our time; Fascism and Communism; the new states of Africa and Asia. P: So st. Koehl.

135 Colloquium in Comparative World History. Sem; 4 cr. (S-E) Intensive discussion and writing of research papers on aspects of a selected comparative historical topic. P: Open to all undergrads; enrollment limited.

137 Introduction to the History and Society of the Eastern Mediterranean and Muslim Worlds, 475-1258. I; 4 cr. (S-E) Social, economic and political history of the eastern and southern regions of the Mediterranean Basin from the fall of the Roman Empire to the destruction of the Arab Caliphate in the mid-thirteenth century. P: Not open to Srs. Karpat.

139 The Middle East in the Twentieth Century. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-E) Partition of the Ottoman Empire; rise of independent states; French, British, United States, and Soviet involvement; the cold war; Arab-Israeli conflict. P: Open to second sem Fr and upperclassmen. Karpat.

142 History of South Asia to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-E) Survey of the development of societies within the Indian subcontinent. Equal segments for the ancient, medieval and modern periods. Open to all undergrads.

199 Directed Study. I, II; 1-3 cr. (E)

211 Ancient Societies of the World. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) A comparative history of urban civilizations in the ancient world: development of civilization in the Mediterranean Basin and India until the seventh century A.D.; in China until the third century B.C.; in Central America until the first millennium A.D. For comparative purposes, attention given to developments in China until the seventh century A.D. P: So st or cons inst. Clover, Lin, Narain.

215 Life in the Middle Ages. (Also Medieval 215.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-E)

237 History of East Asian Civilizations to 1650. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Political history and principal accomplishments of the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean peoples. Emphasis on cultural and institutional features distinctive and common in the respective traditional civilization of each country. P: So st.

238 History of East Asian Civilizations since 1650. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Political history and principal accomplishments of the Chinese, Japanese and Korean peoples, and the effect of Western influence on traditional institutions. P: So st.

241 Colonial Latin America: From Conquest to Independence. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Pre-Columbian cultures; conquests by Spain and Portugal; the socio-economic, cultural, and governmental institutions in colonial life; background of revolution and wars for independence. P: So st.

242 Modern Latin America: From Independence to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Culture and institutions of Latin America since independence. P: So st.

250 The United States and the World Since 1945. Sem; 3 cr. (S-I) Major developments in the world since the end of World War II with focus on issues that affected American thinking and policies. P: So st.

251 The Jewish People in the Greco-Roman World. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) A study of the fundamental changes in Hebrew culture and theology produced by Greco-Roman civilization during the period 200 B.C. to 135 A.D. P: Open to all undergrads. Sacks.

260 Latin America: An Introduction. Sem; 4 cr. (S-E) Latin American culture and society from an interdisciplinary perspective; historical developments; political movements; economic problems; social change; ecology; legal systems; literature and the arts; land reform; labor movements; capitalism, socialism, imperialism; mass media. Open to all undergrads.

277 Africa: An Introductory Survey. (Also Soc 277.) I, II; 4 cr. (Z-I)

290-291 Introduction to the Study of American History: The Lab Approach. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) A lab with emphasis on the problems of historical investigation and communication through select case studies. P: So st. Herbst, Sewell.

303 A History of Greek Civilization. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Cultural and political history of Bronze Age and Archaic Greece through the Persian Wars.

304 A History of Greek Civilization. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Chronological continuation of 303: the rise and fall of Periclean Athens, the unification of Greece under Alexander the Great, and the spread of Hellenistic civilization.

305 The Rise of Barbarian Europe. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Europe north of the Alps and the Eurasian Steppe from ca. 2500 B.C. to ca. A.D. 500. Early Indo-European invasions of Europe; the rise of Celtic and Germanic societies; the migrations of Iranian and Turko-Mongolian nomads and the effects of these migrations on Europe, particularly in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D.; the rise of Romano-Germanic states in the western Mediterranean in the fifth century. P: Jr st. Clover.

306 From Balance of Power to World Power: The Greek and Roman World from 272 to 129 B.C. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-D) P: Jr st or cons inst. Clover, Sacks.

307 A History of Rome. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) The Republic: a view of Roman history from the beginning to the Roman state to the fall of the Republic. P: So st. Clover.

308 A History of Rome. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) The Empire: a view of the Roman Empire from its foundation to the dissolution of the Empire in the West. P: So st. Clover.

309 The Medieval Crusade: Fact, Fiction, and Fantasy. Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) Interdisciplinary examination of the Crusading movement; its origins, realities, and reflections in literature and the arts. P: Jr st.

310 Mediterranean Cities: A Cross-Cultural Approach. (Also Medieval 310.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-D)

311 Schools and Learning in the Medieval World. (Also Medieval, Classics, Hist Sci 311.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-D)

312 Popular Culture in the Middle Ages. (Also Medieval 312.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I)

313 Introduction to Byzantine History and Civilization. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Topical consideration of the entire scope of the history of the Byzantine Empire, from the fourth to the fifteenth centuries, and selected aspects of its culture. P: So st. Barker.

315 Music, the Arts, and History: A Multi-media Approach. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Examination of the insights and perspectives which musical literature, within the context of the other arts, can contribute to selected periods or problems in Western history, both European and American. No musical training required. P: Jr st. Barker.

316 Latin Paleography. I, alt yrs; 3-4 cr. (H-I) The development of book and charter hands from Late Roman to fifteenth century. P: Reading knowledge of Latin; So st. Courtenay.

317 Medieval Social and Intellectual History, 400-1200. Sem; 3-4 Cr. (H-I) Emphasis on interrelation of social structures and ideology. P: So st. Courtenay.

318 Medieval Social and Intellectual History, 1200-1450. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Emphasis on social change and intellectual developments. Courtenay.

319 History of Medieval Islamic States. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Rise of Islam and the history of the Caliphate and Arab Empires to the end of the Buyid Period. Emphasis on the social and economic forces, such as land and taxation policy in a military feudal empire, leading to religious and intellectual movements. P: Jr st.

321 Economic Life in Medieval Europe. II; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Agriculture, industry, and commerce in the Middle Ages. P: So st. Mazzaoui.

323 The Scientific Revolution. (Also Hist Sci 323.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I)

325 History of Medieval France. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Rise of the national state and its civilization under the monarchy, 987-1483. P: So st.

329 Modern Italy: from Renaissance to Risorgimento. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Italian people from the beginning of foreign domination in the sixteenth century to the achievement of national unity in the nineteenth century, emphasizing cultural, social, and economic developments. P: So st. Sella.

333 The Renaissance. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-A) Emphasis on the transition from medieval to early modern thought in Italy, 1300-1525. P: So st. Mazzaoui.

334 The Protestant Reformation. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) The rise of Protestantism, 1500-1640, and its impact on European society. P: So st. Kingdon.

335 The Catholic Reformation. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The revival of Roman Catholicism, 1520-1650, and its impact on European society. P: So st. Kingdon.

339 History of Spain and Portugal to 1700. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The peninsular kingdoms in the Middle Ages and the imperial period. Political and social developments. P: So st. Payne.

340 Revolution and Fascism in Spain, Italy, and Portugal. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Political and social systems and revolutionary mass movements in southwestern Europe from the liberal revolution through the Fascist-corporatist regimes to the Portuguese revolution. P: So st.

349 Contemporary France, 1914 to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Social and political evolution of France since 1914. Ideology and social change. P: So st. Gargan.

351 Seventeenth Century Europe. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Intellectual, social and political developments during the seventeenth century. Impact of the Scientific Revolution and Rationalism on traditional beliefs. Revolts against Absolutism. The so-called "general crisis". P: So st. Sella.

356 Europe Between the Wars, 1919-1939. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Political, social, economic, and cultural history of the European nations. P: So st. Koehl.

357 The Second World War. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Background and history of World War II. Problems of peacemaking and international organizations; rise of Fascism, National Socialism, and Japanese imperialism; breaking the peace; World War II. P: So st.

359 History of Europe since 1945. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Political, social, economic, and moral effects of the Nazi era, the Resistance and the Liberation; restoration and reconstruction; influence of the United States and the Soviet Union; capitalism, socialism, and communism; the European unity movement and the cold war; social and cultural changes; relations with Africa and Asia. P: So st. Koehl.

360 The Anglo-Saxons. (Also English 360.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A)

361 The Emergence of Modern Britain — England, 1485-1660. I; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Cultural, economic, political, and social issues and developments, foreign relations; the background of empire. P: So st or Hist 123-124.

362 The Emergence of Modern Britain, 1660-1815. II; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Cultural, economic, political, and social issues and developments, foreign relations; the old empire; Anglo-American relations. P: So st or Hist 123-124.

365 Revolution and Nationalism in Ireland, 1780 to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Analysis of Irish nationalist movements since the late eighteenth century, treating constitutional nationalism, revolutionary republicanism, and the Gaelic cultural movements. Emphasis on the development of Ulster; Unionism in response to political and cultural nationalism; and on the current crisis in Northern Ireland. P: So st. Donnelly.

366 The Religious Community: The Roots of Christian Monasticism. (Also Medieval 366.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-D)

367 Society and Ideas in Shakespeare's England. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Explores the relationship between social change and the major systems of thought in Tudor and Stuart England. Popular magic and religion, astrology, witchcraft, the varieties of Anglican protestantism and puritan dissent, the scientific revolution and political thought. P: So st. MacDonald.

371 The Modern Arab World. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Social and political forces which have shaped the modern Arab world, viewed in a historical perspective. P: So st.

373 British Empire — Nineteenth Century. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The rise and expansion of the Empire from the Napoleonic Wars to the Boer War. P: Jr st or cons inst.

374 British Empire in the Twentieth Century. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Passage from Empire to Commonwealth. P: Jr st or cons inst.

375 The Middle East in World Affairs since 1900. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) History of the international relations of the Middle East from Morocco to Iran in the twentieth century. P: So st. Cigar.

376 History of Africa to 1800. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) African societies and cultures from the beginning of the Iron Age to 1800, including studies of state formation, trade, the role of Islam; emphasis on Africa south of the Sahara. P: So st. Brown, Feilerman, Vansina.

377 History of Africa since 1800. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) From the European conquest: resistance movements, African social history, the politics of independence. Emphasis on Africa south of the Sahara. P: So st. Brown, Feilerman, Vansina.

378 The Old Regime and the French Revolution, 1685-1799. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) The institutional and social development of France from the age of Louis XIV to the rise of Napoleon. Emphasis on the coming of the Revolution and its historic significance. P: So st. Goldberg.

379 Modern France, 1799-1914. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) The social and political history of France from 1799 to 1914. Emphasis on the formation and evolution of social classes. P: So st. Gargan.

390 History of Wisconsin. Sem; 3 cr. (S-I) Emphasis on the political, economic, and social history since 1783. P: So st. Nesbit.

391 The Age of Jefferson and Jackson, 1789-1848. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Establishment of the national government, growth of democracy and the nature of party development, westward expansion, economic change, slavery, and social reform. P: So st. Risjord, Sewell.

392 Women in History. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) An examination of the cultural, social, economic, and political activities of women. Geographical or chronological emphasis varies with instructor. P: So st.

393 The Civil War Era, 1848-1877. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Analysis of slavery in the Old South, the antislavery movement, the conflict between the southern plantation system and northern industrialism, the significance of the Civil War, presidential and congressional reconstruction, the position of the freedmen of the South, and the rise of racism. P: So st. Sewell.

395 The United States, 1877-1917. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The rise and impact of modern industrialism, organization of labor and farmers, disappearance of the frontier, growth of American imperialism, and the resulting political, intellectual, and social changes in America. P: So st. Cooper.

396 Military History of the United States. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) The founding and growth of the military establishment, the exercise of the military art, and military policies treated in connection with relevant political, social, and economic factors. P: So st. Coffman.

397 The United States, 1917 to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Political, social, economic, and cultural changes in America during World War I, the Twenties, the Age of the Great Depression, World War II, post-war America and the ripening civil rights movement. P: So st.

399-400 Representative Americans. I, II; 3 cr. (H-I) A biographical approach; evaluation of contributions of leading Americans to the nation's development. P: So st. Risjord.

401 American Urban History: 1620-1870. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Origins, growth, and role of the city in American history; life in colonial cities; rise of western cities; urban imperialism; transportation revolution; urban order and disorder; social mobility; social reform; sectionalism and the cities. P: So st. Schultz.

402 American Urban History since 1870. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Physical growth and social problems of the modern city; city in industrial America; pathology of urban growth; urban reform movements; city and national politics; development of city planning; suburbanization; post-industrial urban America. P: So st. Schultz.

403 Immigration and Assimilation in American History. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Survey of immigration to the U.S. from colonial times to the present with analyses of the roles of ethnic and racial groups in economics and politics, the reactions of earlier arrivals to their successors, the extent of assimilation and contemporary ethnic and racial consciousness. P: So st. Archdeacon.

405 American Cultural History to 1860. Sem; 4 cr. (H-I) A survey of popular ideas and cultural patterns in American life from the colonial period to the Civil War. P: So st.

406 American Cultural History 1860 to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (H-I) A survey of popular ideas and cultural patterns in American life since the Civil War. P: So st.

409 History of Central Europe, 1648-1871. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Political and social development of Central Europe from the Thirty Years' War to the establishment of the German Empire. P: So st. Hamerow.

410 History of Central Europe, 1871 to the Present. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Political and social development of Central Europe from the establishment of the German Empire to the post-World War II period. P: So st. Hamerow.

412 History of American Education. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Development of educational theory and practice in the context of American social and intellectual history. P: Jr st, or cons inst. Herbst, Kaestle.

415 History of National Socialism. Sem; 3 cr. (S-I) Political, social, cultural, and economic factors in the rise of the Hitler movement in Germany; impact of National Socialism on German political institutions, economy, social structure, and culture; Nazi foreign policy; long-term consequences. P: So st.

417 History of Russia. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Origins and evolution of the Russian people and state; political, economic, and social history; foreign relations as they affect domestic policy; from the ninth century to 1800. P: So st. Petrovich.

418 History of Russia. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Russian political, economic, and social history from 1800 to 1917; foreign relations as they affect domestic policy. P: So st. Petrovich.

419 History of Soviet Russia. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Major political, economic and social developments in Russia since 1917. P: Jr st or cons inst. Senn.

420 Russian Social and Intellectual History. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-A) Main currents of Russian social thought in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Recommended that students have some knowledge of modern Russian history or of modern European cultural history. P: So st. Petrovich.

421 The Russian Revolutions 1905-1921. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Revolutionary movements in Russia and the establishment of the Soviet regime; the Revolution of 1905 and reaction, the internationalist and the defensist tendencies in Russian socialism, the revolutions of 1917, the Bolshevik regime and the development of the one party state. P: Jr st or cons inst. Senn.

422 History of Russian and Soviet Foreign Policy to 1945. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Foreign policy of the Russian Empire and the Soviet State up to the end of World War II and the beginning of the Cold War. Emphasis on nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Special problems: Russia's role in world affairs, Russia and the European balance of power, techniques of diplomacy and foreign relations. P: So st. Senn.

423 Cultural and Intellectual History of the Soviet Union since 1917. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Major cultural trends since the revolution with emphasis on the relationship of the arts to the changing social and political conditions of the Soviet system. P: So st. Senn.

425 History of Poland and the Baltic Area. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Northern part of East Central Europe, the territory included in the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. P: Jr st or cons inst. Senn.

427 History of Southeast Europe. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Origins of the Balkan peoples and their history from the end of the Byzantine Empire, under the rule of the Ottoman and Hapsburg Empires, to the rise of the Modern Balkan national states. P: So st. Petrovich.

428 History of Southeast Europe. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Emergence of modern Balkan nationalism and the rise of the Balkan states; the end of the Ottoman Empire and of Austro-Hungarian rule in the Balkans; the place of the Balkans in modern European diplomatic history; domestic history to present, including establishment of Communist regimes. P: So st. Petrovich.

431 History of Scandinavia to 1815. (Also Scand 431.) Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Political, social, economic and cultural developments of Scandinavia through the "Viking Age" to the break-up of Sweden-Finland and Denmark-Norway; emphasis on the interplay between social and political forces and institutions and the area's relationship with the rest of Europe. P: So st. Hamalainen.

432 History of Scandinavia since 1815. (Also Scand 432.) Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Political, social, economic, and cultural development: political realignments and rise of nationalism, industrialization and rise of liberalism and socialism, democratization, independence struggles and social conflict, evolution of welfare states, World War II and its aftermath. P: So st. Hamalainen.

433 American Foreign Relations, 1763-1901. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) America's relations with the world, emphasizing the economic, political and ideological elements determining policy. P: So st. DeNovo, McCormick.

434 American Foreign Relations, 1901 to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) America's relations with the world, emphasizing the economic, political and ideological elements determining policy. P: So st. DeNovo, McCormick.

441 Revolution and Conflict in Modern Latin America. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Comparative analysis of the relationship

between socio-economic structure and political conflict in nineteenth and twentieth century Latin America. Cases; chosen to illustrate such outcomes as social revolution, authoritarian repression and electoral stalemate, vary each year. P: Previous course work on Latin America and cons inst. Skidmore, Smith, Stern.

442 History of Ancient India. Sem; 4 cr. (H-I) A survey of history and civilization of ancient India based on literary and archaeological sources and dealt with in world perspective; emphasis on "classical" India. P: So st. Narain.

443 History of West Africa. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) History of Africa south of the Sahara and West of the Cameroon highlands. African cultural tradition, contact with Islam and the West, state-building in the Western Sudan and the forest, the European invasions, the colonial period, and the reemergence of the independent states. P: So st. Brown.

444 History of East Africa. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Formation of ethnic groups, state building, the development of pre-colonial trade institutions, and African social and political history in the colonial period. P: So st. Feilerman.

445 History of Equatorial Africa. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Area south of Lake Chad and north of Southwest Africa and Zambia from the advent of the Iron Age to the present. P: So st. Vansina.

446 History of Southern Africa. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) From the Cape to the Zambezi River; from the Iron Age to the present. P: So st.

447 History of African Classical Religion and Thought. Sem; alt yrs; 3 cr. (H-D) The nature and dynamics of African classical religions and modes of thought. P: Jr st. Vansina.

448 History of Medieval India. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Introduction to the institutions and culture. Impact of the Muslim conquests and formation of an Indo-Muslim society in the subcontinent. P: So st. Narain.

449 Radical Movements in India During the Age of Gandhi. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-D) Mobilization of radical ideological and constitutional change and the reactions thereto which produced fundamental alterations in society and politics of the subcontinent during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. P: So st. Frykenberg.

450 History of Modern India. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-D) Influences of the West upon societies within the subcontinent; responses to changing conditions in the Indian Empire; movement leading to the establishment of independence. P: So st. Frykenberg.

451 History of Chinese Civilization. Sem; 4 cr. (H-I) The development of Chinese institutions, culture, and thought to the end of the eighteenth century. P: Jr st or cons inst. Boardman.

452 Recent Chinese History. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) The Western impact, social change, the revolution in nineteenth and twentieth century China. P: Jr st or cons inst. Boardman.

453 History of Pre-Modern Japan. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) Cultural and institutional developments from earliest times to 1600. Dower.

454 History of Early Modern and Modern Japan. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Japan's emergence as a modern state, from 1600 to World War II. Nature of late feudal society, Japan's response to the West, domestic developments and contradictions, and Japanese imperialism. Dower.

457 History of Southeast Asia to 1800. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Formation and development of classical Indian and Chinese influenced societies in the area comprising present-day Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and their meeting with Islam and the early Europeans. P: Jr st or cons inst. Small.

458 History of Southeast Asia since 1800. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Effects of the modern Western revolution on the established societies of Southeast Asia through colonial rule and economic and cultural change. P: Jr st or cons inst. Small.

461 The American West 1781-1970: The "New" Continent. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) The challenge of free land: Turner's hypothesis, national expansion, territorial system, Indian policy, land policy, problems of communication and shaping economic growth. P: So st. Bogue.

462 The American West 1781-1970: Exploitation, Culture, Conservation. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Patterns of exploitation: fur trade, mining, lumbering, grazing, and frontier agriculture. The West and American culture: politics, religion, literature, community process, conservation and closed space. P: So st. Bogue.

463 Special Topics in S. Asian History. Sem; 3 cr. (S-D) Topics vary. P: So st. Frykenberg.

465 The American Economy to 1865. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Survey of the forces underlying American economic development and the distribution of income; rise of regional economies; origins of manufacturing; effects of slavery; influence of government and politics on growth. P: So st. Lindstrom, Rothstein.

466 The American Economy since 1865. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Emergence of the large corporation; growth and instability since the mid-nineteenth century; increasing government participation in the economy; the impact of war, depression, discrimination, and international responsibilities. P: So st. Lindstrom, Rothstein.

467 Economic and Social History of Europe, 1500-1750. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Population trends, technology, and the level of economic activity; overseas expansion and its impact on Europe; the northward shift of economic power; wealth and poverty in early modern society. P: So st. Sella.

469 Industrial Revolution in Europe, 1780-1945. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The industrial revolutions of Britain and the major continental countries through World War II; an analytical and comparative approach focusing on the stages, varieties, and trans-national interdependence of growth; the impact of industrialization on living standards, class structure and social mobility, religion and education. P: So st. Donnelly.

471 Contemporary Societies. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Imperialism and national liberation from the Cold War to the present; the impact of the world market and the strategy of containment on several developing societies; a comparison of revolutionary movements in selected Western and non-Western countries. P: So st. Goldberg.

473 European Social History, 1640-1830. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The transition from the feudal to the capitalist mode of production: an analysis of class formations and social struggles from the commercial expansion of the sixteenth century through the French Revolution of the eighteenth. P: So st. Goldberg.

474 European Social History, 1830-1914. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The institutional and ideological hegemony of the bourgeoisie: an analysis of class formations and social struggles from the Industrial Revolution to the monopoly stage of capitalism. Emphasis on patterns of repression and forms of working class resistance. P: So st. Goldberg.

475 European Social History, 1914 to the Present. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The crisis of Western capitalism, from the first World War to the Second. Revolutionary movements, the genesis of anti-imperialism, the impact of the Great Depression. Emphasis on the emergence of international communism and the modalities of counter-revolution. P: So st. Goldberg.

478 Comparative History of Childhood and Adolescence. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) A comparative study of the ways children and adolescents have been regarded in European and American societies since 1500; childhood and adolescence defined culturally rather than biologically. P: Jr st or cons inst. Fishman.

479 A Social and Cultural History of European Education since 1750. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) The transmission of society's thought and culture through education. P: Jr st; background in European history recommended. Fishman.

481-482 Honors Seminar — Studies in History. Sem; 3 cr. (Z-A) P: Jr st and cons inst.

492 Intellectual History of China, 1911-1949. Sem; 4 cr. (Z-A) The major intellectual currents in twentieth century Chinese history, with emphasis on the various roles of intellectuals in the rise and fall of the Kuomintang and the growth of the Chinese Communist movement. P: So st or cons inst. Maisner.

493 Social and Intellectual History of China, 1400 B.C. to 589 A.D. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) Social and cultural background of the rise of ancient Chinese philosophies; the doctrines and evolution of classical Confucianism, Taoism, Moism, and Legalism; the establishment of the Chinese imperial state and its impact on Chinese thought; Han Confucianism; the introduction of Buddhism to China and the rise of Neo-Taoism. P: So st or cons inst. Lin.

494 Social and Intellectual History of China, 589 A.D. to 1919. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) The culture of the literati in the T'ang; major trends of Neo-Confucianism during the Sung and Ming; the Confucian response to the West in the nineteenth century; the emergence of the modern Chinese intelligentsia and iconoclasm in the early May Fourth period. P: So st or cons inst. Lin.

495-496 Senior Tutorial Reading in Asian Studies. 2-3 cr. (A) Taken on a person-to-person basis with a member of a department offering courses within the Asian Studies major. P:

Sr st or cons inst and enrollment in the Asian Studies Program.

497 A Natural History of Man. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) History of Homo sapiens from the origin of the species to the contemporary crisis, examined in the light of fundamental principles of evolution.

504 Society and Health Care in American History. (Also Hist Sci 504.) Sem; 3 cr. (B-I)

505 Poverty and Welfare in Twentieth Century America. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Nature and extent of and attitudes toward American poverty since 1890 and on public programs involving income, education, health, housing, and nutrition since 1890. P: So st. Hollingsworth.

507 Health, Disease and Healing I. (Also Hist Sci 507.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (B-I)

508 Health, Disease and Healing II. (Also Hist Sci 508.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (B-I)

511 European Cultural History, 1500-1610. Sem, alt yrs; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Thought and belief in their social and political setting, concentrating on the sixteenth century. P: So st. Kingdon.

512 European Cultural History, 1610-1815. Sem, alt yrs; 3 cr. (H-I) Main movements in thought and taste as well as the political and social thought of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. P: So st. Mosse.

513 European Cultural History, 1815-1870. Sem, alt yrs; 3 cr. (H-I) Conflicting cultural attitudes of liberalism, romanticism, conservatism as well as Marxism. P: So st. Mosse.

514 European Cultural History since 1860. Sem, alt yrs; 3 cr. (H-I) The fin de siècle and the main cultural trends of the twentieth century. P: So st. Fishman, Mosse.

515 The History of European Jewry in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Jewish emancipation, the development of anti-Semitism and the rise of the Zionist movement, with emphasis on the interrelationship between Jews and general European thought and society. P: So st. Mosse.

517 Ancient Religion and the Early Church. (Also Classics 517.) Sem; 4 cr. (H-I)

525 The World and the West from 1492. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) How and why of major recurring types of relations between Westerners and other peoples of the world during five centuries of intensifying contact. Patterns considered: trading post empires (Eastern spices, Northern furs), slave plantation colonies, true empires (minute Western ruling elites), creole empires (Latin America, South Africa), settlement colonies, and informal empire (neocolonialism). P: Jr st or cons inst. Small.

531 Diplomatic History of Europe, 1815-1914. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) The reconstruction of Europe, the near Eastern question, the diplomacy of national unification, the great powers and imperialism, the rise of alliance systems, the coming of World War I. P: So st. Koehl.

532 Diplomatic History of Europe, 1914-1945. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Wartime diplomacy, the nature of the peace, the League of Nations, the collapse of the Versailles System, the Rise of the Axis, the Grand Coalition of Anti-Fascist States. P: So st.

533 Multi-Racial Societies in Latin America. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Genesis, evolution, and contradictions of racially heterogeneous societies, from European conquest to the present. Emphasis on social history of Indians, Blacks, and Orientals; attention to relationships between racial, sexual, and class oppressions. Regional emphasis may vary. P: Jr st or cons inst. Stern.

535-536 History of Social Sciences. (Also Hist Sci 535-536.) Yr; 3 cr per sem. (H-A)

539 The Ottoman Empire in the Middle East and the Balkans. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) The rise of the Ottoman state and its relation to the Seljuk Empire and Islam. Emphasis on social, economic and military organization, the bureaucratic structure, expansion into the Balkans and the Middle East, and its impact on Europe from the thirteenth century to the siege of Vienna, 1683. P: So st. Karpal.

540 The Decline of the Ottoman Empire to the Young Turk Movement. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Survey of political and economic organization, with emphasis on domestic and foreign forces conditioning social change from the seventeenth century to the emergence of nationalist groups. P: So st. Karpal.

541 The Empire and Nation in the Turkish Republic. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) The downfall of the Ottoman Empire, the War of

Liberation, the social, economic and cultural forces conditioning the emergence and evolution of the modern Turkish state. P: So st. Karpal.

542 The Intellectual Foundations of Middle East and Ottoman History. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) The cultural influences which shaped the political and social organizations of the Middle East and the Ottoman Empire from the rise of Islam to the twentieth century. Emphasis on the conflict between the religious dogma and rational philosophy within Ottoman political and social institutions. P: So st. Karpal.

550 Advanced Interdisciplinary Studies in Medieval Civilization. (Also Medieval 550.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-A)

552 History of Modern South America: Selected Countries. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) Since independence, emphasis on the relationships between economic development, social structures, and political systems. Regional coverage may focus on one or more individual nations such as Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Peru, or Venezuela. P: Jr st or cons inst. Smith.

555 History of Brazil. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) The evolution of Brazil's society, economy, and political institutions since the arrival of the Portuguese court in 1808. Attention to the forces that have supported or opposed modernization. P: Jr st or cons inst. Skidmore.

556 History of Mexico: The Colonial Period. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Emphasis on social, intellectual and institutional history of pre-conquest (Aztec period) and colonial Mexico. P: Jr st or cons inst.

557 The Mexican Revolution: Background, Development, and Consequences. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Emphasis on the growth of Mexican nationalism, and the gradual emergence of a distinctive mestizo culture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. P: Jr st or cons inst. Smith.

571 Undergraduate Studies in United States History. Sem; 3 cr. (Z-A) Small group discussion of selected advanced topics. Topics and period of emphasis of each section announced in *Timetable*. P: Jr st and cons inst.

572 Undergraduate Studies in European History. Sem; 3 cr. (Z-A) See 571.

573 Undergraduate Studies in the History of Africa, Asia or Latin America. Sem; 3 cr. (Z-A) See 571.

574 Undergraduate Studies in World History. Sem; 3 cr. (Z-A) See 571.

577 Contemporary Scandinavia: Politics and History. (Also Scand, Poli Sci 577.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) Social, economic, and ideological changes, institutions, and movements and their relationships with the political processes and structures in the Nordic states. P: Jr st or cons inst. Hamalainen.

578 Contemporary Scandinavia and International Relations. (Also Scand, Poli Sci 578.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-I) The Scandinavian or the Nordic States and international relations with emphasis on their roles in the major issues and conflicts of the twentieth century and their participation in international organizations. P: Jr st or cons inst. Hamalainen.

597 Sorcerer's Apprentice; A History of Modernity. Sem; 4 cr. (S-I) The emergence around 1800, out of the chrysalis of old Europe, of a new world order, its drastic remaking of mankind. Investigates the evolution of fundamental features of the new order: the individual freed and rebound, bureaucratic social structures; unlimited knowledge, goods, and mobility; propaganda; energy capture; enlargement of scale and acceleration of change. P: Jr st or cons inst. Small.

603 History of Colonial Society. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) European expansion and colonization in the New World, English colonization, political ideas and institutions, economic foundations, social evolution and conflict. P: Jr st. Lovejoy.

605 The Age of the American Revolution, 1763-1789. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Structure of American society, Britain and the Colonies; the revolutionary movement for independence; the war for independence; social, political, and constitutional change. P: Jr st. Archdeacon.

607 The American Impact Abroad: The Historical Dimension. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Repeatable (as topic changes) with cons inst. Analysis of diplomatic, economic, cultural, and social interaction of Americans with foreign peoples and nations. P: Jr st. DeNovo, McCormick.

621 History of American Thought, 1620-1859. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) A history of basic beliefs about God, Nature, Man, and Society. P: Jr st.

622 History of American Thought, 1859 to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) See 621. P: Jr st.

625 American Social History, 1607-1860. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Origin and early evolution of American social ideas, practices and institutions; population growth and migration, minority groups, church and family, social welfare, class status and mobility, educational and vocational reform. P: Jr st. Sharpless.

626 American Social History, 1860 to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Evolution of American social ideas, practices and institutions since 1860; city life and problems, population and immigration, class status and mobility, minority groups, church and family, educational and vocational opportunity, social welfare and reform. P: Jr st. Hollingsworth.

630 American Constitutional and Legal Development. Sem; 4 cr. (S-D) The role of constitutionalism, law, and legal institutions in American life. Old world and colonial background, framing of republican institutions; the impact of the Constitution and law upon social process, politics, and economic development, 1787 to the present. P: Jr st or cons inst. Kuttler.

635-636 Afro-American History. (Also Afroamer 635-636.) Sem; 3 cr. (S-A)

644 Man in the American Environment. (Also Env St 644.) Sem; 4 cr. (S-I)

645 The History of American Agriculture. Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) Colonial settlements and land tenure; western migration and the disposition of the public domain; impact of transportation and markets; technology and science, regional specialization; political movements and government intervention. P: Jr st. Rothstein.

647 American Business History. Sem; 3-4 cr. (S-A) Survey of major developments in the history of businessmen, firms, and organizations from the colonial period to the present, divided roughly into three chronological periods: mercantile capitalism to 1840; industrial capitalism to 1900; the organizational transformation in the twentieth century. Emphasis on the relationship between the business sector and other groups in American history. P: Jr st or cons inst. Rothstein.

648 Farmer Movements. (Also Ag Econ 648.) Sem; 3 cr. (S-A) History of farmers' efforts to improve their status through organizations designed to control markets and influence legislation. P: Jr st or cons inst. Rothstein.

657 History of Revolution in China 1850-1949. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) Analysis of the social character and ideological content of revolutionary movements in China from the Taiping Rebellion to the Chinese Communist victory and the establishment of the People's Republic. P: Jr st or cons inst. Meisner.

658 History of the People's Republic of China, 1949 to the Present. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) The social, economic and political transformation of China under Communism, with emphasis on the role of ideology in contemporary Chinese historical development and an analysis of the nature of that historical development in the comparative perspective of other post-revolutionary histories. P: Jr st or cons inst. Meisner.

660 The Arab Provinces under the Ottoman Empire, 1500-1900. Sem; 4 cr. (H-A) The history of Syria (including Palestine), Egypt, and Iraq under the Ottomans, emphasizing relations between central authority and diverse forces of social and political regionalism. P: Hist 138 or 540 or cons inst; reading knowledge of French desirable.

661 Archaeology of South Asia. Sem; 3 cr. (H-A) An introduction to the main problems and contents of South Asian Archaeology with emphasis on proto-historic cultures and early historic cultures from 3000 B.C. to the fourth century A.D. P: Jr st or Hist 245 and cons inst. Narain.

663 Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) A survey of the history of political ideas and institutions in ancient India from the Vedic times to twelfth-thirteenth century A.D. P: Jr st or Hist 245 and cons inst. Narain.

677 History of North Africa. Sem; 4 cr. (S-A) History of northern and northeastern Africa, Morocco through Egypt and Sudan to Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. P: Jr st or cons inst.

691-692 Senior Thesis. I, II; 3 cr. (S-A) Research and writing of an original topic. P: History major and cons inst.

696-697 Senior Thesis in Asian Studies. I, II; 3 cr. (S-A) P: Sr st and enrollment in Asian Studies Program.

699 Directed Study. I, II; *cr. (A)

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

410 South Hall

Professors Coleman, Daub, Lindberg, Numbers, Parascandola, Risse, Siegfried, Sonnedecker, Stauffer; Associate Professors Hilts, Reynolds, Siegel; Assistant Professors Leavitt, Neu.

History of science is a relatively new discipline, having affinities with both history and science. It makes contact with general history through its concern with the role of science and technology in the development of cultures and civilizations. It makes contact with the sciences through its concern with the development of methods and concepts in the various scientific disciplines. History of science courses, including courses in the history of technology and the history of medicine, are popular electives, supplying a humanistic-social perspective on science for students with scientific and technical majors, and supplying insight into the nature of the scientific process for humanities and social studies majors. Premedical students and others in the health sciences will find these courses attractive either as electives or as part of a major.

Major

The history of science major is a broad, interdisciplinary major, incorporating, in addition to a core of history of science courses, substantive training in one of the following areas: (1) Biomedical Sciences; (2) Physical Sciences/Technology; (3) Social Aspects/Social Science; (4) General History. The science-oriented options (1) and (2), will appeal to students who like science but would find a science major constraining. Option (1), Biomedical Sciences, provides a unique opportunity for students in the health sciences to obtain, in conjunction with the requisite technical training, a broad historical perspective on both basic science and medical practice. Any of options (1) - (4) would be appropriate preparation for careers (such as journalism, law, library science, or government service) in which a knowledge of the nature of science and technology and an understanding of their role in society would open up specialized career tracks.

Major Requirements

Option (1) Biomedical Sciences: 21 credits in history of science, with an emphasis on history of biology and/or history of medicine, along with 20 credits in science, constituting a coherent program oriented toward biomedical science and involving at least 8 credits beyond the elementary level. Premedical students will automatically complete the biomedical science requirement.

Option (2) Physical Sciences/Technology: 21 credits in history of science, with an emphasis on history of the physical sciences and/or technology, along with 20 credits in physical science, mathematics, and applied science, constituting a coherent program and involving at least 8 credits in physical science beyond the elementary level.

Option (3) Social Aspects/Social Science: 21 credits in history of science with an em-

phasis on the history of the social and behavioral sciences, and 20 credits in particular social and behavioral sciences and/or in courses relating to the sociology, economics, or politics of science.

Option (4) General History: Typically 15 credits in history of science and 15 credits in history. This option is jointly administered by the History Department and the History of Science Department, and is more fully described under *Joint Major in History and History of Science* on page 68.

The 21 credits in history of science required in options (1), (2), and (3) must constitute a coherent program and include the senior seminar for majors (Hist Sci 555). At least 15 of the 21 credits must be beyond the elementary level. One three-credit course toward the total of 21 credits may be chosen from approved courses in related disciplines.

Those wishing to major in the history of science should consult with the department as early as possible, and must have departmental approval of their program.

201 The Origins of Scientific Thought. Rep; 3 cr. (H-E) Emergence of scientific method and scientific modes of thought out of ancient philosophical and religious traditions; the impact of ancient science on medieval Christendom; the origins and development of the Copernican-Newtonian world view. Lindberg.

202 History of Science from Seventeenth Century to Early Twentieth Century. Sem; 3 cr. (H-E)

203 Science in the Twentieth Century. Sem; 3 cr. (H-E) Major themes in the physical and biological sciences from 1890 to the present, with attention to conceptual development, interaction of science and society, philosophical issues, and personalities in science. P: So st. Siegel.

204 Newton, Darwin, and Freud: Makers of the Modern World. Sem; 3 cr. (H-E) Historical origins, personal development and cultural impact of three major contributors to the contemporary world view. Not open to students who have had Hist Sci 202. Siegfried.

205 The Sciences of Man. Sem; 3 cr. (H-E) Development of humankind's attempt to achieve self-knowledge through the methods of science. An overview of the emergence of the social and behavioral sciences. Hilts.

206 History of Astronomy and Cosmology. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) The development of astronomical knowledge and cosmological views from the earliest times to the present, viewed in their social, philosophical, and technological contexts. P: So st. Siegfried.

207 History of Pseudo-Science and the Occult. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Occult and pseudo-scientific traditions within Western thought from the Middle Ages to the present. P: So st. Lindberg, Siegfried.

215 History of Mechanical Engineering. (Also Gen Engr 215.) II; 3 cr. (H-D) Evolution of machine technology and mechanical developments in the twentieth century focusing on major figures such as Leonardo da Vinci, James Watt, Maudsley, Parsons, Otto, Ford, and Goddard. Reynolds.

216 History of Electrical Engineering. (Also Gen Engr 216.) II; 3 cr. (H-I) Historical survey of the emergence and development of electrical engineering and the electrical industries. Reynolds.

217 History of Civil Engineering. (Also Gen Engr 217.) II; 2-3 cr. (H-I) Origins and development of civil engineering and the civil engineer focusing on the fields of transportation, structures, and urban development. Reynolds.

222 History of Technology. (Also Gen Engr 222.) I; 3 cr. (N-I) Developments from primitive techniques to nineteenth century power technologies with consideration of the historical interactions between science and technology, some comparisons of Western and Chinese achievements, critical role of steam power, and the sources of technological innovation. P: So st. Reynolds.

311 Greek Thought, Arabic Learning, and the Latin West: A Cross-Cultural Study of Baghdad and Toledo. (Also

Medieval 311.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) Consideration of the two cities as important centers for the development and dissemination of culture during the Middle Ages. P: Jr st or cons inst.

322 Ancient and Medieval Science. (Also Medieval 322.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-A) Scientific ideas and institutions from the beginnings of Greek philosophy to the Renaissance. Fourth credit requires extra work. P: Jr st. Lindberg.

323 The Scientific Revolution: From Copernicus to Newton. (Also Hist 323.) Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Major ideas and events in the physical and life sciences in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Fourth credit requires extra work. P: Jr st. Lindberg.

324 Science in the Enlightenment. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Development of Newtonian mechanics, its triumph in astronomy, its application to sound, electricity, heat and the nature of matter. Growth of positive knowledge of nature, its influence on and its setting in the age of enlightenment. Romantic reaction in *Naturphilosophie*. Fourth credit requires extra work. P: Jr st. Siegfried.

325 Development of Modern Physical Science. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Major themes in the physical sciences (mainly physics and related developments in chemistry and astronomy), late eighteenth through early twentieth centuries — from the Newtonian synthesis to the Einsteinian revolution. Broad historical approach, appropriate for both science and nonscience majors. P: Jr st. Siegel.

326 History of Modern Biology. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Topical survey of major developments in biology and related sciences ca. 1750-1950. Topics include cell theory and embryology, evolutionary theory, ecology, and genetics; physiology, physiological chemistry, and the rise of molecular biology; biology as a profession. P: Jr st or cons inst. Coleman.

327 Science, Technology and Society. Sem; 3-4 cr. (H-I) Effect of application of scientific knowledge on technology, medicine, and agriculture with attention to resultant problems raised for government and society. Fourth credit requires extra work. P: Jr st. Hilts.

329 History of the American Engineer. (Also Gen Engr 329.) I; 3 cr. (H-I) Evolution of technology in America focusing on the emergence of the American engineer. P: Jr st. Reynolds.

331 Issues in the History of Science, Technology and Theology. (Also Gen Engr 331.) II; 3 cr. (H-I) Major historical confrontations between scientific theories and theological ideas, the changing character of the dialogue between science and religion in modern times, and the ethical challenges that arise with our increasing technological powers. P: Jr st. Daub.

363 Science, Philosophy, and Poetry in the Middle Ages: The Tradition of the Liberal Arts. (Also Medieval 363.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) Investigation of the seven liberal arts, with attention given to their interrelationships and place in medieval educational theory. P: Jr st or cons inst.

394 Science in America. (Also Hist Med 394.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) From the colonial period to the present, with emphasis on the development of scientific institutions and the influence of science on American life. P: Jr st or cons inst. Numbers.

401 History of Pharmacy. (Also Pharm 401.) I; 3 cr. (H-I) Pharmaceutical field from antiquity to modern medical care; professional structuring in principal countries of the West. P: Jr st. Sonnedecker, Parascandola.

402 History of the Use and Misuse of Psychoactive Drugs. Sem; 2 cr. (H-I) Proseminar analyzing concepts, trends, and problems related to the use of psychoactive drugs throughout history. P: Jr st. Sonnedecker, Parascandola.

410 Evolution of Food and Drug Controls. (Also Pharm 410.) Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Historical development of standards and controls for food and drugs; to insure safe, wholesome and effective products for the public; impact of science and technology on the food and drug industries; focuses on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in the U.S. P: Jr st. Sonnedecker, Parascandola.

426 Biology Before 1800. Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) Biological ideas, their advocates, institutional bases and social and intellectual setting from Greek antiquity to 1800. P: Jr st and cons inst. Coleman.

444 Health and Social Welfare in Western Society. Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) The rise of explicit public concern for human well-being in the European nations traced from preliterate society to the twentieth century. Greek individualism, Christian *caritas*, the shift from ecclesiastical to secular responsibility, the sanitary movement and development of a scientific basis for public health, and medical and organizational background to certain contemporary public health issues. P: Jr st and cons inst. Coleman.

461 The Roots of Twentieth Century Physics. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Origins, and development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, of thermodynamics, atomic physics, quantum theory, and related topics. Course requirements flexible. Provides historical perspective and foster scientific understanding. P: Jr st and one yr gen physics or cons inst. Siegel.

473 History of Mathematics. (Also Math 473.) Sem; 3 cr. (H/N-A)

501 Foundations of Chemistry. (Also Chem 501.) I; 3 cr. (P-A) Development of chemistry out of ancient and medieval technology. Greek philosophy, alchemy, and medicine through Lavoisier and the chemical revolution. P: Chem 110, 223 or cons inst.

502 Development of Modern Chemistry. (Also Chem 502.) II; 3 cr. (P-A) History from the chemical revolution to present. P: Chem 110, 223, 341, or cons inst. Siegfried.

504 Society and Health Care in American History. (Also Hist Med 504.) II; 3 cr. (B-I) Providers and recipients of health care, the development of medical institutions, and related social, economic, and ethical issues. P: Jr st or cons inst. Numbers.

507 Health, Disease and Healing I. Sem; 3-4 cr. (B-I) General survey from prehistory to the Renaissance, alternatively describing changing health conditions and efforts organized to cope with sickness. P: Jr st and cons inst. Risse.

508 Health, Disease and Healing II. Sem; 3-4 cr. (B-I) See 507. From the Renaissance to the present. P: Jr st and cons inst. Risse.

509 The Development of Public Health in America. (Also Hist Med 509.) I; 3 cr. (B-I) Health problems and the growth of public responsibility for health care in the United States from colonial times to the twentieth century. P: Jr st or cons inst. Leavitt.

514 History of Geologic Thought. (Also Geol 514.) I; 3 cr. (H-A)

520 History of Ecology. Sem; 3 cr. (H-D) The development of the ecological point of view and associated research from the initial explicit formulation by Linnaeus to the early twentieth century. P: Jr st or cons inst. Stauffer.

536 History of the Social Sciences. (Also Hist 536.) II; 3 cr. (H-A) Development and interaction of the social sciences disciplines, chiefly in the twentieth century. P: Jr st or cons inst. Not open to students who have had Hist Sci 205. Hilts.

551 Health Issues in Latin America: Historical Perspective. Sem; 3 cr. (N/S-I) Survey from pre-Columbian times to the present, examining relationships between society, environment, and disease, and their effects on traditional and modern health strategies in Latin American countries. P: Jr st and cons inst. Risse.

555 Undergraduate Seminar in History of Science. Sem; 3 cr. (H-A) Introduction to research in history of science.

604 History of Drugs since 1850. Sem; 2 cr. (H-A) Development of the major classes of modern therapeutic drugs (e.g. biologicals, antibiotics, hormones) in relation to changing concepts of disease and drug action. P: Jr st. Parascandola, Sonnedecker.

606 Proseminar: Historical Studies of Pharmacy. Sem; 2 cr. (H-A) Topics in the history of pharmacy or pharmaceutical sciences; reading and discussion. May be repeated. P: Jr st. Sonnedecker, Parascandola.

616 The History of Evolutionary Thought. I, II; 3 cr. (H-A) Biological and geological foundations, preliminary speculations, the Darwinian synthesis, and its substantiation. Primarily for Grads. P: Jr st or cons inst. Stauffer.

620 History of Physiology. Sem; 3 cr. (H-I) Greek legacy regarding the study of animal form and function and its modification in the sixteenth century; Harvey and the anatomical experimental approach; the chemical approach from Lavoisier to Claude Bernard and Paul Bert; the biophysical approach of Helmholtz and others of the Berlin School. P: Jr st. Stauffer.

698 Directed Study. Sem; 1-3 cr. (A) Cr/N. P: Jr st and cons inst.

699 Directed Study. Sem; 1-3 cr. (A) P: Jr st and cons inst.

For graduate courses and programs, see the Graduate School bulletins, *Natural Sciences and Engineering*, or *Social Sciences and Humanities*.