Mao Zedong's famous portrait hangs over the entrance to the Forbidden City in Beijing, a fitting symbol of his dominating presence in the history of modern China. But who exactly was Mao and how has he been perceived by others? A courageous revolutionary seeking the liberation of the oppressed masses? A bloodthirsty tyrant bent on self-exaltation and personal power? A savvy politician promoting the modernization of an ancient land? In this course we will probe the figure of Mao through a variety of readings, some by Mao, but most by others, ranging from Mao's physician to former Red Guards to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. And we will add our own perceptions to them by writing about Mao, the man and the myth.

This course looks at how Brazilian intellectuals came to terms with their present and imagined their future throughout the 20th century. From São Paulo’s week of Modern Art in 1922 through the construction of Brasília in 1960 and into the musical movement known as Tropicália, Brazilians have sought to define themselves as both modern and tropical. This seminar will explore how they did so, familiarizing students with the history of Brazil through the lens of literature, art, architecture, and music. It will provide tools to think critically about different regions in Brazil, the social and aesthetic contexts for the emergence of artistic vanguards, and the complicated relationships that Brazilian intellectuals have had with the United States and Western Europe.
History Courses

HIST 1585  Glickman, L
Sports and Politics in American History (HA-AS)

TR  11:40-12:55

In Spring 2018 this class will run as the Milman course on sports & American culture.

This survey course will explore the relationship between sports and politics over the course of American history from the nineteenth century to the present. Sports and politics have come together surprisingly frequently in the last two centuries and this course will take a “case study” method to examine particular episodes of politicized sports. In the course of our investigations, we will the following questions: How do we define politics? How have sports acted as a place for subversion and resistance? Conversely, how have sports reflected the power structure? No background knowledge is necessary. Course materials will include memoirs, articles, and a variety of visual sources, including film and photography. Course requirements will include a research paper.

HIST 1622*  Roebuck, K
The World of Modern Japan

MW  2:30-3:20

In 1868, samurai revolutionaries and their allies seized the reins of power and established a new capital they called Tokyo. Against all odds, this fragile regime survived and made Tokyo a center of power that would transform both Japan and the world. This survey of Japanese history explores the rise and fall of Japan as a modern imperial power; its foreign relations; its economic and scientific development from “feudalism” to futuristic technologies; and Japan’s many modern revolutions, from the rule of the samurai to Westernization and democracy, from democratic collapse to fascism and World War II, and from Japan’s postwar rebirth to the present. We will examine not only big events but also everyday life, including gender and sexuality, family and schools, and art and popular culture. (non-US)
# History Courses

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<td>HIST 1660*</td>
<td>Falk, O.</td>
<td>TR 10:10-11:25</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 1660*</td>
<td>Falk, O.</td>
<td>TR 10:10-11:25</td>
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**The Vikings and their World**

Globalization may seem like a recent hot topic, but it was already very much in vogue 1000 years ago when Norse explorers burst out of Scandinavia to journey as far as North America, Azerbaijan, the Mediterranean and the White Sea. This course will introduce students to the Norsemen and women of the Viking Age and the centuries following it, weaving together literary, chronicle, archaeological and other sources to tell the remarkable stories of these medieval entrepreneurs and of the many people and places they encountered. Along the way, students will also pick up crucial historical thinking skills: assessing change and continuity over time, learning the basics of source criticism, and gaining an appreciation for interdisciplinary research. This course qualifies for credit towards the undergraduate minor in Viking Studies. (pre-1800)

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<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 1885*</td>
<td>Johnson, A.</td>
<td>TR 1:25-2:40</td>
<td>AMST 1885</td>
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**Consumer Culture**

This course will examine consumerism in the United States, first focusing on the rise of advertising, mass market goods, shop windows, and department stores at the turn of the 20th century. We will examine the built environment and experience of shopping and the consequent disease of “kleptomania,” or shoplifting, looking at inequality and activism as potential political outlet for consumerism. We will also ask study consumerism as a system. What stands outside consumer culture? Are the most precious, protected parts of our daily lives actually the most commercialized: nature, love, the gift, the family? What does it mean to commodify love or bottle nature? Can art or beauty be beyond value? This class moves beyond a discussion of Nikes and fast cars, asking for a wholesale revision of what can’t be bought: Is it nature, family, love, art?
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<tr>
<td>HIST 1951*</td>
<td>Loos, T.</td>
<td>Foreign Policy as Subversion</td>
<td>2.55-4:10</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>AMST 1951</td>
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To what extent does the ideal of the US as a vanguard for democracy and freedom in the world match up with other aspects—military, economic, and humanitarian—of US foreign policy? This same question about the degree to which discourses and practices correspond might be asked of other countries, like the Soviet Union, China, and Britain, but this course examines the ways in which US foreign policy has been deployed over the course of the twentieth century and the ways those policies have been perceived and received by people living in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Particular case studies will be addressed stemming from the faculty’s specializations (for example, Vietnam, Cambodia, Guatemala, and Chile) and the emphasis is on the role of the United States in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Prominent themes will include forms of subversion, from military muscle to economic coercion, and how and why they have changed over time; meanings of liberty, democracy, freedom, and sovereignty in different places and times; popular responses to policies and actions of foreign administrations; the relationships between sovereign states and transnational corporations; the uses and abuses of History in the formulation and justification of policy initiatives and in local responses to them; and the complexities involved in discerning internal and external forces in an increasingly transnational world. The course emphasizes lectures but also intensive reading and participation in discussions about both primary and secondary texts, as well as films and other visual sources.

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This course examines Black spirituality, religion, and protest from an historical perspective, beginning with African traditions and Christianity during enslavement, which created resistance ideology and racial nationalism. Prophetic Christianity and church formation became primary political weapons after enslavement, particularly in the Age of Jim Crow, and foundationally led to twentieth century civil rights movements. While exploring these themes, the course will also analyze the complexities and contractions (i.e. Southern Baptist Convention, Nation of Islam and Black Lives Matter) inherent in resistance movements based on spiritual leadership.
History Courses

HIST 2180   Hull, I.

Seminar on Genocide

MW  2:55-4:10

Limited to 15 students.

This course examines some of the most terrible events of the twentieth century, events such as the mass murders of the Armenians (1915-1918), the European Jews (1939-1945), the Cambodians (1975-79), and the Hutus of Rwanda (1994). Students will apply historical methods to address such questions as the preconditions leading to genocide; the relation of genocide to war, revolution, nation-building, and ideology; the motivations of perpetrators; the limits to victim's efforts at self-defense; the responses of the regional or world community; and the legal and political consequences of such acts. (non-US)

HIST 2220   Glickman, L

From the New Deal to the Age of Reagan (HA-AS)

TR  2:55-4:10

Interested Juniors and Seniors should contact Professor directly at lbh49@cornell.edu.

This seminar will explore some of the major political and cultural trends in the United States, from the era of the Democratic New Dealer, Franklin D. Roosevelt, through the era of the conservative Republican, Ronald Reagan? This seminar will explore through primary source research and secondary readings the key economic, political, and cultural characteristics and transformations of the period from 1930 though the turn of the century. The course will examine the rise, persistence, and breakdown of the so-called “New Deal Order” and the crucial political shifts that we call the “Reagan Revolution.” A key theme in this course will be the transformations and critiques of American liberalism and conservatism.
HIST 2321 Strauss, B.  
Introduction to Military History (HB)  

MW 2:55-4:10  

Limited to 15 students.  
An introduction to basic themes of military history, e.g., battle, strategy, tactics, war and society, as well as classic works, e.g. Sun Tzu, Thucydides, Clausewitz, Jomini. Recent theories in scholarship will also be emphasized. (pre-1800/non-US)

HIST 2452 Byfield, J.  
Dress Cloth and Identity  

MW 2:55-4:10  

This course uses a multi-disciplinary approach to examine the importance of textiles in African social and economic history. It combines art history, anthropology, social and economic history to explore the role of textiles in marking status, gender, political authority and ethnicity. In addition, we examine the production and distribution of indigenous cloth and the consequences of colonial rule on African textile industries. Our analysis also considers the principles of African dress and clothing that shaped the African diaspora in the Americas as well as the more recent popularity and use of African fabrics and dress in the United States. (non-US)
### HIST 2512  Washington, M.  
**Black Women in the Twentieth Century**  
TR  11:40-12:55  

This course focuses on African American women in the 20th century. The experiences of black women will be examined from a social, practical, communal, and gendered perspective. Topics include the Club Women's movement, suffrage, work, family, black and white women and feminism, black women and radicalism, and the feminization of poverty.

### HIST 2542  Byfield, J.  
**The Making of Contemporary Africa**  
MW  8:40-9:55  

Most people learn about Africa through the media. However, media critics note that coverage is disproportionately skewed toward negative stories - poverty, war and corruption. While these factors are a reality for too many people on the continent, media observers note that too often the coverage lacks context and breadth. Furthermore, media outlets do not report positive developments even where they exist. This course will provide some of the depth and context necessary to understand events in contemporary Africa. The first two-thirds of the course will examine African social and economic history since the nineteenth century - Africa’s integration in the international economy, the rise of new social classes, the creation of the colonial state and the post-colonial state. Our primary examples will be drawn from East, West and Southern Africa to highlight both the similarities and differences of their historical development. The final third of the course will examine several contemporary issues in which scholars and journalists have attempted to address the weaknesses in general press coverage. (non-US)
HIST 2560       Strauss, B.        CLAS  2680
War and Peace in Greece and Rome

MW      8:40-9:55

In ancient Greece and Rome, government did little besides wage war and raise taxes, culture focused on war, warriors gloried in battle, and civilians ried to get out of the way. This course surveys the impact of war and the rarity of peace in the ancient world. Topics include: "why war?"; the face of battle; leadership; strategy, operations, and tactics; women and war; intelligence and information-gathering; diplomacy and peacemaking; militarism; war and slavery; the archaeology of warfare. Readings in translation include selections from Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Caesar, Livy, Tacitus, Josephus, and Ammianus Marcellinus. (pre-1800/non-US)

HIST 2562       Hinrichs, TJ.        ASIAN  2262
Medicine and Healing in China (GHB) (HA-AS)

MW      2:55-4:10

An exploration of processes of change in health care practices in China. Focuses on key transitions, such as the emergence of canonical medicine, of Daoist approaches to healing and longevity, of "scholar physicians," and of "traditional Chinese medicine" in modern China. Inquires into the development of healing practices in relation to both popular and specialist views of the body and disease; health care as organized by individuals, families, communities, and states; the transmission of medical knowledge; and healer-patient relations. Course readings include primary texts in translation as well as secondary materials. (pre-1800/non-US)
History Courses

HIST 2581  Giacomelli, J.  AMST  2581  BSOC  2581
Environmental History (HB) (HA-AS)
TR  9:05-9:55
Students must enroll in a section.  Open to Freshmen.
This lecture course serves as an introduction to the historical study of humanity's interrelationship with the natural world. Environmental history is a quickly evolving field, taking on increasing importance as the environment itself becomes increasingly important in world affairs. During this semester, we'll examine the sometimes unexpected ways in which "natural" forces have shaped human history (the role of germs, for instance, in the colonization of North America); the ways in which human beings have shaped the natural world (through agriculture, urbanization, and industrialization, as well as the formation of things like wildlife preserves); and the ways in which cultural, scientific, political, and philosophical attitudes toward the environment have changed over time. This is designed as an intensely interdisciplinary course: we'll view history through the lenses of ecology, literature, art, film, law, anthropology, and geography. Our focus will be on the United States, but, just as environmental pollutants cross borders, so too will this class, especially toward the end, when we attempt to put U.S. environmental history into a geopolitical context. This course is meant to be open to all, including non-majors and first-year students. There are no prerequisites.

HIST 2660  Parmenter, J.  AMST  2660  AIS  2660
Everything You Know about Indians is Wrong: Unlearning Native American History (HB)
MWF  9:05-9:55
One thing many Americans think they know is their Indians: Pocahontas, the First Thanksgiving, fighting cowboys, reservation poverty, and casino riches. Under our very noses, however, Native American history has evolved into one of the most exciting, dynamic, and contentious fields of inquiry into America's past. It is now safer to assume, as Comanche historian Paul Chaat Smith has pointed out, that everything you know about Indians is in fact wrong. Most people have much to "unlearn" about Native American history before true learning can take place. This course aims to achieve that end by (re)introducing students to key themes and trends in the history of North America's indigenous nations. Employing an issues-oriented approach, the course stresses the ongoing complexity of Native American societies' engagements with varieties of settler colonialism since 1492 and dedicates itself to a concerted program of myth-busting. As such, the course will provide numerous opportunities for students to develop their critical thinking and reading skills. (pre-1800)
HIST 2750  Ghosh, D.  

History of Modern India (GB) (HA-AS)

MW  11:15-12:05  

This introductory course is a broad survey of the history of the Indian subcontinent from remnants of the Mughal empire through the end of the British empire into the postcolonial present. Prominent themes include the emergence of nonviolent protest, religious and regional identities, ethnic rivalries, social reform and the “woman question,” deindustrialization, nationalism and the place of democracy and militarism in a region that includes two nuclear powers, India and Pakistan. (non-US)

HIST 2791  Weiss, J.  

International Humanitarianism (GB) (HA-AS)

TR  11:40-12:55  

This course studies international humanitarian and human rights activities from their origins to the present. The ideological and social roots of humanitarian thought and action receive attention, as does the often-overlapping, sometimes conflictual relationship between humanitarianism and human rights advocacy. Case studies will include the anti-slavery movement, the activities of faith-based groups, biographical studies of pioneering individuals, and the international response to the creation of refugees and to various genocides. (non-US)
HIST 2985  Barwick, J.  ASIAN 2286
Transformations in Twentieth Century China (GB) (HA-AS)  CAPS 2985

TR  11:40-12:55

The twentieth century was a time of unprecedented change in China as the country's ancient imperial system collapsed and a new modern order began to emerge. This course will explore the myriad transformations that occurred during this remarkable century of revolution and renewal. Among the major changes that we will focus on are the fall of the Qing dynasty, the intellectual awakening of May Fourth, the rise of the Nationalist party-state, and key events of the Communist era, such as the Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution under Mao Zedong and the capitalist reforms of Deng Xiaoping. The class will encourage historical reflection on China's engagement with the modern world in order to better understand the complex reality of China today. (non-US)

HIST 3140  Von Eschen, P.  AMST 3140
U.S. in the World  CAPS 3140

TR  1:25-2:40

Students examine the emergence of the United States as a world power in the twentieth century. The course focuses on the domestic sources of foreign policy and the assumptions of the major policy makers (Wilson through Bush), as well as U.S. relations with pivotal global actors. Important themes include the American response to a revolutionary world since 1912, American response to colonialism and anticolonialism, and role of different areas of government, from the president to the CIA, in the making of U.S. foreign policy.
History Courses

HIST 3580 Hull, I.
The Road to Nazi Germany: German History from 1870 to 1945 (HA-AS)

MWF 10:10-11:00
Each student must enroll in a section.
This course examines the causes and consequences of the "catastrophic nationalism" of the German nation state from its unification by war in 1870 under Bismarck, through the First World War and Germany's defeat, to the unloved Weimar Republic and its legendary political violence, culminating in the Third Reich's unprecedented logic of total destruction and annihilation. What social and political forces caused the German state(s) to unleash two world wars and several genocides? What role did the military play? Why were opponents unable to stop these developments? And why did these forces, once unleashed, not shrink from the total destruction of the German nation itself? In addition to reading a novel, historical works, and original documents, we view classic films from the Weimar period and the Third Reich, which reflect the troubled politics of mass destruction. (non-US)

HIST 3590 Rickford, R.
The Black Radical Tradition in the U.S. (HA-AS)

TR 10:10-11:25
ASRC 3590
AMST 3590
This course provides a critical historical interrogation of what Black Marxism author Cedric Robinson called "the Black Radical Tradition." It will introduce students to some of the major currents in the history of black radical thought, action, and organizing, with an emphasis on the United States after World War I. It relies on social, political, and intellectual history to examine the efforts of black people who have sought not merely social reform, but a fundamental restructuring of political, economic, and social relations. We will define and evaluate radicalism in the shifting contexts of liberation struggles. We will explore dissenting visions of social organization and alternative definitions of citizenship, progress, and freedom. We will confront the meaning of the intersection of race, gender, class, and sexuality in social movements.
History Courses

HIST 3960  Tagliacozzo, E.  ASIAN  3396
Transnational Local: Histories of the Modern in Southeast Asia (GB) (HA-AS)
TR  1:25-2:40

Surveys the modern history of Southeast Asia with special attention to colonialism, the Chinese diaspora, and socio-cultural institutions. Considers global transformations that brought "the West" into people's lives in Southeast Asia. Focuses on the development of the modern nation-state, but also questions the narrative by incorporating groups that are typically excluded. Assigns primary texts in translation. (non-US)

HIST 4000  Ghosh, D.
Introduction to Historical Research

M  2:30-4:25
Limited to 15 students.

This seminar is an introduction to the theory, practice, and art of historical research and writing. One key purpose of this course is to prepare students to work on longer research projects—especially an Honors Thesis. We will analyze the relationship between evidence and argument in historical writing; assess the methods and possible biases in various examples of historical writing; identify debates and sources relevant to research problems; think about how to use sources creatively; and discuss the various methodological issues associated with historical inquiry, analysis, and presentation.

This course is required for all students wishing to write an Honors Thesis in their senior year. It should be taken in either semester of the junior year, or in spring of the sophomore year if you are planning to be abroad in your junior year. NOTE: you do NOT need to be enrolled in the Honors Program in order to sign up for this course.
## History Courses

### HIST 4002  Falk, O.

**Honors Research**

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*Permission of Instructor required.*

This course is designed to facilitate student’s successful completion of their History Department Honors theses through regular deadlines and small group writing workshops.

### HIST 4160  Loos, T.

**Gender and Sexuality in Southeast Asia**

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*Intended for upper-level undergrads. Limited to 15 students.*

Students consider the relationships among colonialism and gender and sexual identity formation in Southeast Asia. Using material from a wide range of fields including anthropology and literature, the course complicates the simplistic East/West and male/female binary. Each year the course is offered, its emphasis shifts to adapt to changes in the fields of gender, sexuality and Asian Studies. It incorporates theoretical literature and content that is broader than that of Southeast Asia. (non-US)
Climate History: New Perspectives on Science, Society, and Environment

Climate change is old news. Human societies have been debating and coping with climatic changes since long before the (relatively) recent advent of massive-scale greenhouse gas emissions. In this seminar, we will immerse ourselves in scholarly debates about the role of climate change in causing social, economic, cultural, and political changes. For instance, did the Little Ice Age spark sixteenth-century witch-hunts in Europe? We will also delve into case studies focusing on historical climate beliefs and their significance. How did climate theory legitimize French colonialism in the Maghreb? Throughout the course, we will discuss how climate history can inform contemporary climate change discourse and activism.

Reconstruction and the New South (HB)

This course focuses on the American South in the nineteenth century as it made the transition from Reconstruction to new forms of social organization and patterns of race relations. Reconstruction will be considered from a sociopolitical perspective, concentrating on the experiences of the freed people. The New South emphasis will include topics on labor relations, economic and political changes, new cultural alliances, the rise of agrarianism, and legalization of Jim Crow.
History Courses

HIST 4405* Jonsson, M.
Magic and Demonic Creatures between Reformation and Enlightenment
R  12:20-2:15

This course examines beliefs in magic and magical creatures, looking at how the occult organized all aspects of early modern life. Scientists believed that magic could help them create gold, doctors practiced blood magic, and court magistrates sentenced Jews or elderly women to death for allegedly performing devilish rituals on small children. Through the course readings, both primary and secondary, we will analyze how the superstitious was mobilized within struggles between Catholics and Protestants, the nobility and the peasantry, and within emergent Enlightenment philosophy. In particular we will discuss why witches or werewolves were imagined (and hunted) in the period, what that can tell us about the cultural climate of the time, but also how their meaning could morph into the familiar horror stapes of our own world. (pre-1800)

HIST 4460 Weiss, J.
Strategy in World War II (HA-AS)
T  2:30-4:25

Permission of Instructor required. Limited to 15 students.

Strategic decision-making in World War II. The course will be organized into a "task force" addressing crucial problems faced by the European-American Allies in World War II: the invasion of northwest Europe, strategic bombing tactics, the rescue of European Jews, and coordination with the Soviet Union. Individual papers and presentations to the group and to panels at Cornell and in Washington, D.C. (non-US)
History Courses

HIST 4723* Travers, R. SHUM 4623
Scandal, Corruption, and the Making of the British Empire in India
M 2:30-4:25

As the English East India Company conquered vast Indian territories in the late 1700s, it was besieged with allegations of corruption against its leading officials. This course will examine the origins of modern imperialism through the lens of corruption, exploring how corruption scandals became sites for generating new ideas and practices of empire. As well as reading prominent figures of the European enlightenment, including Adam Smith, Edmund Burke, and Denis Diderot, we will also study major Indian writers on corruption, including the historian Ghulam Husain, and the liberal reformer, Ram Mohan Roy. Students will conduct primary research into eighteenth century imperial corruption scandals, and consider the larger question of how modern ideas of political reform grew out of early modern theories of corruption.

HIST 4724* Weil, R. SHUM 4624
The Politics of Imprisonment
T 10:10-12:05

Different polities incarcerate in different ways. This seminar put prisons into their wider political contexts, considering them as sites for wider debates about rights, tyranny, corruption and slavery, race and empire. Why did the birth of the modern prison coincide so closely with the birth of the American (and French) republics? How did changing forms of imprisonment intersect with imperial ambitions? What do the new generation of activists and scholars mean by "the carceral state." Why and when do politicians talk about prisons, how do prisons serve as models or anti-models for political society? In what sense can we call prisons political institutions, or speak of a "carceral state?" Readings cover Europe and the US from the 17th century to the present.
The discovery of the Americas, wrote Francisco Lopez de Gomara in 1552, was "the greatest event since the creation of the world, excepting the Incarnation and Death of Him who created." Five centuries have not diminished either the overwhelming importance or the strangeness of the early encounter between Europeans and the indigenous peoples of the Americas. Taking a comparative approach, this course will conceptualize early American history as the product of reciprocal cultural encounters by assessing the various experiences of Spanish, French, and English newcomers in different regions of the Americas. Critical interpretation of primary source material will be emphasized in the course, as will the development of students' ability to reflect critically on these documents, taking into account the perspective of both the colonizers and the colonized. (pre-1800)

This course focuses on the role of the oceans in human history, from earliest times to the present. It does so by moving both chronologically and topically through oceanic history, so that a number of important topics are covered. We start by looking at a number of different methodologies that may be useful in examining the sea, and then proceed to week-long reading sections on the sea in the ancient world, the Age of Discovery (European and non-European), and at the science of the sea. The second half of the course gets more geographic in focus: week-long sessions deliberate on individual oceans and the main themes that have driven them, covering the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the polar seas. Slavery, piracy, discovery, cultural transmission, nautics and science are a part of all of these stories, though in different ways. The course hopes to impart to students the overwhelmingly important role of the oceans in forging human history, both in the centuries that have past and in our modern world. Open to all students with an interest in the sea. (pre-1800/non-US)
HIST 6000  Greene, S.  Graduate Research Seminar

R  4:30-6:25pm  
For History graduate students only.
This seminar is devoted entirely to the writing of a substantive research paper. Students will share research proposals, annotated bibliographies, outlines and portions of rough drafts. Class meetings will be devoted to discussing what students have produced, and general issues associated with constructing research papers.

HIST 6276*  Verhoeven, C.  Radicalism

R  2:30-4:25
This Seminar will examine the history of the European Left from 1848 until 1917. Readings will concentrate on key theoretical works by Marx, Blanqui, Bakunin, Kropotkin, Malatersa, Shaw, Kausky, Luxemburg, Trotsky, Sorel, and Lenin.
### History Courses

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<td>HIST 6322</td>
<td>Rickford, R.</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>2:30-4:25</td>
<td>6322</td>
<td>This graduate seminar will explore major currents in historical writing about African-American life and culture in the twentieth century. Focusing on social, intellectual, and labor history, we will identify key themes in recent studies of the formation of modern black communities and politics before and after World War Two. The course will place special emphasis on class, gender, social movements, migration, and transnationalism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST 6391</td>
<td>Washington, M.</td>
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<td>2:30-4:25</td>
<td>6391</td>
<td>Limited to 15 students. Juniors and Seniors only. This course focuses on the American South in the nineteenth century as it made the transition from Reconstruction to new forms of social organization and patterns of race relations. Reconstruction will be considered from a sociopolitical perspective, concentrating on the experiences of the freed people. The New South emphasis will include topics on labor relations, economic and political changes, new cultural alliances, the rise of agrarianism, and legalization of Jim Crow.</td>
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HIST 6586*  Von Eschen, P.

U.S. Empire in Global and Transnational Dimensions

M  4:30-6:25pm

This course will give you a broad introduction to the scholarship on U.S. imperialism, focusing on transnational and global approaches to history. Examining the evolution of the field over the past three decades, we will focus on the interrelated shifts of a cultural turn that has illuminated issues of race, gender, and imperialism, and the globalization of the study of the United States. In addition to considering the transnational circulation of culture and political projects (state and non-state), we will consider global approaches to the reconfigurations of capital, comparative and transnational studies of consumption, gender, and the family, and the transformation of international sovereignty inaugurated by the “Wilsonian moment” and Bolshevik revolution (with attention to tensions between sovereignty and transnational institutions and politics movements.)

Most weeks we will read one book and supplementary essays. We will occasionally focus on historiographical essays and/or chapters instead of a monograph.

HIST 7220*  Hinrichs, TJ.

Exploring China's Archives

R  2:30-4:25

Prerequisite: reading knowledge of literary and modern Chinese.

In this course we will explore the historical processes by which Chinese documents have been compiled, curated, and re-curated. We will examine the theoretical and methodological implications of those curatorial processes for historical research and analysis. Focus will be on documents and archives of the middle to late imperial and modern periods.

Prerequisite: reading knowledge of literary and modern Chinese.