

# Spring 2017

## History Undergraduate Course Descriptions

200s			
Course Name	Course	Professor	Day & Time
Development/Western Civilization to 1715	HIEU 241	Jacob Latham	TR 11:10-12:25
Development/Western Civilization to 1715	HIEU 241	Patricia Rutenberg	MWF 9:05-9:55
Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 242	Vejas Liulevicius	MW 11:15-12:05
Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 242	Marina Maccari-Clayton	MWF 9:05, 10:10, 1:25
Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 242	Robert Glaze	TR 9:40, 12:40, 3:40
Honors: Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 248	Patricia Rutenberg	MWF 10:10-11:00
Introduction/Latin American & Caribbean Studies	HILA 256	Melanie Huska	MWF 1:25, 2:30
History/World Civilization to 1500	HIST 261	Charles Sanft	MW 9:05-9:55
History/World Civilization to 1500	HIST 261	Robyn Pariser	TR 11:10-12:25
History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 262	Kristen Block	TR 8:10-9:25
History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 262	Brad Nichols	MWF 11:15, 2:30
History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 262	Jason Dawsey	TR 11:10-12:25
France Under Nazi Occupation	HIST 299	Margaret Andersen	TR 8:10-9:25
The University of Tennessee: Its Histories	HIST 299	Julie Reed	MWF 10:10-11:00
Country Music U.S.A.: An Introduction to Historical Thinking	HIST 299	Tore Olsson	MWF 1:25-2:15
History of the United States 1877 to the Present	HIUS 222	Tore Olsson	MW 10:10-11:00
300s			
Africa to 1400	HIAF 371	Robyn Pariser	TR 2:10-3:25
Africa 1400-Present	HIAF 372	Robyn Pariser	TR 3:40-4:55
Traditional Chinese Medicine	HIAS 383	Charles Sanft	MWF 11:15-12:05
China Since 1949	HIAS 383	James Hudson	MWF 9:05-9:55
Asia in World War II	HIAS 383	James Hudson	MWF 10:10-11:00
Asia in World War II	HIAS 383	James Hudson	MWF 2:30-3:20
History of the Roman Republic	HIEU 303	Stephen Collins-Elliott	MWF 12:20-1:10
The Reformation	HIEU 315	Robert Bast	TR 12:40-1:55
Modern Europe, 1715-1900	HIEU 319	Jason Dawsey	TR 8:10-9:25
Christianity in Late Antiquity	HIEU 322	Stefan Hodges-Kluck	TR 2:10-3:25
Deviance and Persecution in the Christian West	HIEU 323	Robert Bast	TR 2:10-3:25
Modern Germany	HIEU 335	Brad Nichols	MWF 3:35-4:25
Popular Culture in Latin America	HILA 383	Melanie Huska	MWF 10:10-11:00
The Global Dimensions of the American Revolution	HIUS 351	Christopher Magra	TR 9:40-10:55
U.S. Civil War and Reconstruction	HIUS 353	Luke Harlow	TR 11:10-12:25
United States History, 1877-1933	HIUS 354	Bob Hutton	MWF 10:10-11:00
United States History, 1933-Present	HIUS 355	Robert Norrell	TR 9:40-10:55
American Religious History	HIUS 359	Emily Johnson	MWF 10:10-11:00
History of American Education	HIUS 362	Julie Reed	MW 4:40-6:35
U.S. Constitutional History 1877 to the Present	HIUS 364	William Mercer	TR 2:10-3:25
History of Rape in the United States	HIUS 383	Lynn Sacco	TR 12:40-1:55
History of American Citizenship	HIUS 383	William Mercer	TR 3:40-4:55
400s			
Dark Age Empire	HIEU 426	Matthew Gillis	TR 9:40-10:55
European Cultural and Intellectual History	HIEU 431	Jason Dawsey	TR 2:10-3:25
Modern European Imperialism	HIEU 434	Margaret Andersen	TR 11:10-12:25
Gender and Sexuality in Early Latin America	HILA 465	Chad Black	TR 2:10-3:25
Honors: Senior Thesis	HIST 407	Kristen Block	T 3:40-4:55
Chariot Racing, Theater Shows, and Gladiator Combat in Ancient Rome	HIST 499	Jacob Latham	TR 2:10-3:25
Ethnicity in the Ancient World & the Origins of the Israelites	HIST 499	J.P. Dessel	W 3:35-6:35
The Civil Rights Movement	HIST 499	Robert Norrell	TR 12:40-1:55
History of Appalachia	HIUS 445	Bob Hutton	MWF 11:15-12:05
The City as History: Introduction to Public History	HIUS 484	Pat Rutenberg	T 2:10-4:55

*Most History courses are writing-emphasis; see the UTK Undergraduate Catalog for more information. Descriptions are listed in the same order as above. Some courses may not have descriptions at this time.*

## 200s

### **HIST 299: France Under Nazi Occupation: Collaboration, Resistance, and Daily Life**

**Dr. Andersen**

In June of 1940 France suffered a major military disaster and surrendered to Nazi Germany. The country was subsequently divided into an occupied zone in the north and an authoritarian, collaborationist regime in the south (Vichy). The extent and nature of French collaboration during this period has been a subject of great debate among historians. In this course, students will arrive at a greater understanding of many aspects of resistance and collaboration in occupied France. This will include an examination of the factors that led to France's military debacle in 1940, daily life in France during the occupation, France's role in the Holocaust, the characteristics of the Vichy Regime, and the resistance movement.

*Restricted to History majors.*

### **HIST 299: University of Tennessee: Its Histories**

**Dr. Reed**

Everything on the University of Tennessee's campus has a history: from its name, buildings, architectural styles, landscapes, and employees to its departments, streets, publications, and student groups. The University of Tennessee is also an archive. Focusing on subjects related to the university's history and using this vast archive, this course will introduce majors to the 5 C's specific to the study of history: change over time, causality, context, complexity, and contingency. We will also read a variety of histories written about the university and experiment with writing the university's history for a variety of audiences. *Restricted to History majors.*

### **HIST 299: Country Music U.S.A.: An Introduction to Historical Thinking**

**Dr. Olsson**

Whether you love or hate country music, it is difficult to deny its prominence as a quintessentially American art form of the last century. This course introduces students to the core concepts of historical thinking by examining the growth and evolution of country music as a byproduct of historical transformations in twentieth century rural America. It also questions how "American" country music actually is: after all, the genre is defined by non-native instruments like the banjo and steel guitar and has long had listeners around the world.

*Restricted to History majors.*

## 300s

### **HIAF 371: Africa to 1400**

**Dr. Pariser**

This course analyzes the history of Africa through the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Contrary to popular thought, Africa had a dynamic political, economic, and social history prior to European conquest. In this course students will examine a variety of primary and secondary historical texts, novels, and artifacts to explore Africa's pre-colonial history. In addition to introducing students to the basic chronology and actors of the pre-colonial era, this course is designed to encourage students to think about the processes and impacts of globalization as well as the complexities of identity, freedom, and power. Students will need to demonstrate a firm knowledge of the events of Africa's pre-colonial history as well as synthesize, analyze, and contribute to important scholarly debates.

### **HIAF 372: Africa 1400 to the Present**

**Dr. Pariser**

This course examines the history of Africa since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Africa had a dynamic political, economic, and social history prior to European conquest at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In this course students will examine a variety of primary and secondary historical texts, novels, and films to investigate how colonization altered the African landscape and impacted the lives of African men and women. Students will investigate the different motives and methods of the British and French imperial powers as well as explore how Africans experienced, understood, and resisted colonization. Students will also analyze the legacy of colonialism by examining how the current challenges of post-colonial states are connected to the past.

In addition to introducing students to the basic chronology and actors of Africa's colonial and post-colonial history, this course is designed to encourage students to think critically about the various competing and

contradictory narratives of Africa's past and present. Students will need to demonstrate a firm knowledge of the events of Africa's colonial and post-colonial history as well as synthesize, analyze, and contribute to important scholarly debates.

### **HIAS 383-001: Traditional Chinese Medicine**

**Dr. Sanft**

"Traditional Chinese Medicine" introduces the history and the science of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). TCM has drawn from and contributed to broader Chinese intellectual history since earliest times, and its practitioners have continually refined and developed their techniques. Participants in this course will explore the history, theory, and practices of TCM. We will engage ancient texts and recent articles, including primary sources in translation and peer-reviewed empirical studies. Our goal will be to understand TCM from a variety of perspectives and to learn what it tells us about different ways of knowing.

### **HIAS 383-002: China Since 1949**

**Dr. Hudson**

Among the questions and topics covered in this course will be how China emerged as a world economic superpower following the social and political instability of the Mao era (1949-1976), and how Chinese society was shaped by events such as the Cultural Revolution and the Tiananmen protests of 1989. In covering the Reform Era, we will learn about how a market economy can function in an authoritarian state, and China's new middle class. This course will help students understand how progress and economic prosperity can be achieved in any developing country or society following periods of social and political instability.

### **HIAS 383-003 and 004: Asia Since World War II (separate lectures)**

**Dr. Hudson**

Students enrolled in this course will learn about the experience of World War II (known as the War of Resistance Against Japan in Chinese) from the perspectives of modern China, Japan, and other Asian countries. This is an important topic of study, since our contemporary historical knowledge of World War II in the United States has been largely shaped by an emphasis on the European and American experiences. Lost in this popular narrative has been the stories of how nations and communities in other parts of the globe fared during some of the most tumultuous years of the twentieth century. We will spend time reading from primary sources as well as recent books and articles that shed new light on how the people of Asia experienced the war.

### **HIEU 315: The Reformation**

**Dr. Bast**

This course traces the religious, political, social and cultural dimensions of reforming movements in the western Christian churches from the 11-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. We begin by considering the transformations of Christianity from sect to state power at the end of the Roman era. Thereafter we explore the great medieval reformation of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the conflicts between Papacy and Empire, the apex of ecclesiastical power in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and the later medieval crises that gave rise to the Protestant and Catholic reformations of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. *Same as Religious Studies 315.*

### **HIEU 319: Modern Europe, 1750-1900**

**Dr. Dawsey**

This course in European history covers the "Age of Revolution," the era from 1789 to 1905 when a small number of European countries were the dominant economic, political, and military powers in the world. In the course, we will emphasize these issues: 1) the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars and their legacies 2) the origins and development of industrial capitalism 3) the emergence of modern political ideologies (liberalism, conservatism, socialism, feminism, nationalism) 4) European imperialism and colonialism 5) the increasing turn to racial, biologicistic forms of thought 6) the fascinating intellectual, artistic, scientific, and technological breakthroughs during this period (e.g. Romanticism, Marxism, the theory of evolution) 7) the preconditions for World War I. We will examine this period using several different types of historical inquiry – political, social, cultural, economic, and intellectual – and also through consideration of some of the crucial historiographical debates.

### **HIEU 322: Christianity in Late Antiquity**

**Mr. Hodges-Kluck**

What was early Christianity like? What did early Christians have to say about women, virginity, marriage, and the definition of Christianity? How did some early Christians gain power over other Christians who had different practices and beliefs? This course will address the major themes, conflicts, texts, and figures of Christianity in Late Antiquity (ca. 200-800 CE). This period saw the earliest Christian controversies over many topics (gender and sexuality, Christianity and politics, the "correct" interpretation of scripture) that are still

debated to this day. This course will introduce students to the complex world of early Christianity, and the Mediterranean context in which it developed. *Same as Religious Studies 322, primary department.*

### **HIEU 323: Deviance and Persecution in the Christian West**

**Dr. Bast**

Beginning in the Middle Ages, the ecclesiastical and temporal authorities in most portions of Western Europe initiated periodic waves of persecution aimed at groups or individuals thought to deviate from norms of conduct and belief promoted by the Christian Church. Those groups included Jews, religious dissenters ("heretics"), lepers, homosexuals and "witches," among others. This course will explore the social contexts in which these persecutions developed, the intellectual traditions that legitimized them, and the experiences of those who suffered and those who initiated persecution.

### **HIEU 335: History of Modern Germany: The Nation and Beyond**

**Dr. Nichols**

Over the last two and a half centuries, the German-speaking lands of Central Europe have experienced a sequence of transformations unparalleled in their frequency, rapidity, and turbulence. Between the onset of the French Revolution and the end of the Cold War, the territories that now comprise Germany and Austria (or once belonged to German majorities in the past) underwent no fewer than seven major geopolitical revolutions, each of them followed by an array of far-reaching social, cultural, and economic changes. This course explores the enigmatic history of modern Germany through the prism of such dramatic upheavals. Taking the concept of the nation as our principal category of analysis, as well as identifying its limitations and blindspots, we will probe the contradictory tensions of a people who could be simultaneously innovative and reactionary, cosmopolitan and insular, sophisticated and barbarous. Lectures, readings, films, and discussion forums will pose a set of questions for students to consider as they immerse themselves in debates that continue to divide scholars to this day: Did Germany follow a "special path" that fundamentally differed from the development of other countries? What were the continuities and ruptures that accompanied the modernization of state and society? Why did a nation that stood at the apex of human achievement embark on a trajectory of catastrophic violence and destruction? How have various historical actors sought to define the meaning of Germanness itself? In addressing these and other questions through a series of writing-intensive assignments, students will not only enhance their ability to engage in the practice of historiography – the study of historical interpretations – but come away with a thorough understanding of Germany's evolution from a fragmented "land of poets and thinkers" to a regional powerhouse of "blood and iron," from the engine of the Holocaust to the cornerstone of democracy in contemporary Europe.

### **HILA 383: Popular Culture in Latin America**

**Dr. Huska**

This course investigates the political nature of pop culture in 20<sup>th</sup> century Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Cuba. We'll study pop culture forms such as music, comic books, food, and detective fiction to consider the establishment of media empires in Latin America; tensions between globalization and national sovereignty and cultural imperialism and cultural nationalism; and popular culture as a site for creative resistance. *Same as LAC 383.*

### **HIUS 351: The Global Dimensions of the American Revolution**

**Dr. Magra**

The American Revolution rocked the world. This course exposes students to some of the most exciting and dynamic debates among historians about one of the most transformative events in human history. You will understand the ways in which people around the globe have been connected in the past. You will study the impact of those connections. You will learn how global events helped bring about the split between the North American colonies and the British Empire in the late eighteenth century. You will also learn how this split impacted people around world.

### **HIUS 353: U.S. Civil War and Reconstruction**

**Dr. Harlow**

The American Civil War is arguably the central transformative moment in American history. It brought the death of American slavery, which included the emancipation of four million enslaved African Americans, and preserved the national union. Furthermore, it was central to the making of the modern American nation state – and it is increasingly understood more broadly by historians as central to the making of the modern world. The Civil War cost more than 750,000 soldiers and civilians their lives. The war was the bloodiest in the nation's history, and it left a lingering impact long after the fighting ceased. This course examines the origins of the sectional crisis, studies the American Civil War itself, and explores the period of Reconstruction. It furthermore assesses the aftermath, legacy, and meaning of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

### **HIUS 354: U.S. History, 1877 to 1933**

**Dr. Hutton**

This is a general survey of a pivotal fourth or fifth of the history of the United States. Within this span of time African Americans, Native Americans and women were extended the full rights and privileges of citizenship from the perspective of the Constitution – this while racism and patriarchal chauvinism became “scientific.” This is a class on political history; ‘political in the more prosaic electoral sense of the word, but also the allocations and reallocations of power that take place far from the ballot box.

It was also during this time that many Americans came to question what this citizenship meant and whether or not it truly made all Americans free and equal as many people had assumed. There had always been those who owned and those worked, but industrialization had made this divide something altogether different. The Civil War changed the U.S. irreversibly and involvement in World War I, at the time the largest war ever fought in human history, changed it even more. Special consideration will be given to the simmering conflicts over class, race and gender during this period that begins with a national identity crisis and ends with a national state of economic depression.

### **HIUS 355: U.S. History, 1933 to the Present**

**Dr. Norrell**

This course will examine the main events in American since the First World War. It will focus on politics, wars and their impact, foreign policy, social change, and cultural events. The course will focus on the theme of Americans sense of security, what decisions were made to achieve security, and the persistent feelings of insecurity among the American population.

### **HIUS 362: History of American Education**

**Dr. Reed**

Teacher Accountability. Standardized Testing. Poverty. Public versus Private. Achievement Gaps. Technology. Literacy. Rigor. Early learning. STEM. Local control. College-ready.

These buzzwords permeate discussions of public education and educational policy today. However, none of these debates or concepts are unique to our current moment. This class will examine the origins of American education and the expansion of public schools as the dominant means of educating children in what is now the United States. Throughout the class, we will repeatedly ask the questions: What is education? What were its stated purposes historically and how have those purposes changed over time? What were the competing alternatives proposed, which won and why? We will also attend one Knox County school board meeting and one Knox County School Board committee meeting to begin to understand how one level of school governance works in our local community today.

This course is intended for History Majors and any student interested in the history of education and educational policy.

### **HIUS 364: U.S. Constitutional History, 1877 to the Present**

**Dr. Mercer**

This course will trace the constitutional development of the United States from the end of Reconstruction to the present. Topics will include the questions presented by immigration and territorial expansion, the rise of substantive due process, the New Deal Court, civil liberties during war, and the emphasis on individual rights.

We will read several court opinions as well as historical monographs. This is a writing intensive course and your grade is determined by several papers as well as by your attendance and participation.

### **HIUS 383: History of Rape in the United States**

**Dr. Sacco**

This course explores recent historical interpretations of the history of sexuality, with a focus on sexual violence. The readings cover changing definitions and laws, cultural representations, and the role of gender, race, and age in the construction of rape and other forms of sexual violence. Students will be required to read, write about, and discuss assigned texts.

### **HIUS 383: History of American Citizenship**

**Dr. Mercer**

In this class we will examine the legal and constitutional evolution of the concept of citizenship. As the Constitution notably fails to define who is considered a “citizen” of the United States, we will follow the historical struggle to determine the answer to that question. In addition, we will discuss the related concept of

rights to explore how different levels of citizenship evolved. We will study these interconnected concepts of citizenship and rights to define who constitutes a member of the American political, social, and civic communities.

We will read several court opinions as well as historical monographs. This is a writing intensive course and your grade is determined by several papers as well as by your attendance and participation.

## 400s

### **HIEU 426: Dark Age Empire**

**Dr. Gillis**

This course examines Europe in the era of Charlemagne and the Carolingian Dynasty from 700-900 – a time known to many of its contemporaries as a “Dark Age.” The class covers numerous topics, including: the Frankish imperial wars of conquests and the unification of much of Europe, religious reforms and the Christianization of Europe, the development of a hierarchical medieval society, gender relationships, new modes of spirituality and thought in the Carolingian Renaissance, and the growth of a new European identity that lasted throughout medieval history.

### **HIEU 431: European Intellectual and Cultural History**

**Dr. Dawsey**

This discussion-based course in European intellectual and cultural history will focus on socialist thought since 1800. The 2007-2008 economic downturn has renewed interest in radical critiques of capitalism. HIEU 431 provides an overview of earlier critiques of the capitalist system of social life in modern European history. We will look at several major European thinkers who confronted this subject, including Karl Marx, Peter Kropotkin, Rosa Luxemburg, Georg Lukács, the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory, Karl Polanyi, Guy Debord, and the Value-Critics such as Robert Kurz and Roswitha Scholz.

### **HIEU 434: Modern European Imperialism**

**Dr. Andersen**

This course explores the rise and decline of European empires during the modern period. We will begin with the demise of slave economies in the Americas, placing particular emphasis on the Haitian Revolution. Next, students will study the transition to liberal imperialism in the early nineteenth century by focusing on the British colony in India. Students will then learn about the impact of settler colonialism on the aboriginal population and the environment in Australia. For the “new imperialism” of the late nineteenth century, the class will cover scientific racism, popular images of empire in Europe, and human rights abuses in the Congo Free State. The final unit will focus on the twentieth century and will include the impact of the two world wars on European imperialism, the road to decolonization, the violence and trauma of the Algeria War, and the legacy of empire.

### **HILA 465: Gender and Sexuality in Early Latin America**

**Dr. C. Black**

Scholars and activists frequently claim that the current status of men and women in Latin America stem from a specific colonial legacy of gender oppression. And yet, the status of men and women has changed substantially, not always for the better, since the colonial period. It is tempting to view sexual practices as manifestations of natural drives that exist outside of history. And yet, sex is never just about sex. This course examines the sources, methodologies, and theoretical approaches that shape the history of gender and sexuality in early Latin America. The readings represent ethnic, racial, and class-based distinctions among men and women and emphasize the importance of using diverse approaches in the reconstruction of gender and sexual history and culture. *Same as LAC 466.*

### **HIST 407: Honors Senior Thesis**

**Dr. Block**

Bibliographic search, research, and conceptual clarification for the senior paper. *Instructor permission required.*

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(cont.)

**HIST 499: "Are You Not Entertained?": Chariot Racing, Theater Shows, and Gladiator Combat in Ancient Rome**  
**Dr. Latham**

"Are you not entertained?" As it turns out, Russell Crowe, or rather Maximus, unwittingly stumbled upon a central problem concerning the Roman games, especially gladiatorial combat: how could an audience willingly watch murder? Were all ancient Romans so bloodthirsty or inured to death? What did they think of the chariot races, which may have drawn crowds of up to 250,000 at a time? Or erotic theater shows? Moreover, all these games, as the Romans used to call these spectacles, were all religious events, gifts to the gods – and even, eventually, to the Christian God. How we might imagine and make sense of the Roman games? How do we look past the glitz and glamor or the blood and horror; or rather, how do we think historically about what the games meant to Rome's diverse people?

**HIST 499: The Civil Rights Movement**

**Dr. Norrell**

The Civil Rights Movement is remembered as a time of revolt in the 1960s. In fact, it was a movement of much longer duration, having begun much earlier and lasted past the 1960s. Its origins, course, and consequences are far more complex than is revealed in school textbooks and popular culture. This course will require students to explore some aspect, event, or issue that arose during the "long civil rights movement" in depth and then to bring forth a well-written, critical analysis. Students will then write a long research paper on a related topic.

Students' research will be asked to examine quite specific documents and historical circumstances. The university library holds several rich documents collections on civil rights organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Regional Council, and the FBI files on Martin Luther King. There will also be placed on reserve several published collections of documents. Many other resources are now available on-line, especially newspapers. There are now a plethora of memoirs by activists.

The common readings are designed to encourage critical thinking about the kinds of questions historians ask and the kinds of evidence they use. The initial readings are intended to direct the student's understanding of what might be an appropriate topic for individual research. The student will choose a subject, read the existing literature on that subject, both primary and secondary.

**HIUS 445: History of Appalachia**

**Dr. Hutton**

A class about Appalachia taught in Appalachia, and one that treats *Appalachia* not only as a place (and one with rather fuzzy boundaries at that) but also as a series of ideas that intermingle fact and fiction in wonderful and terrible ways. We start with the earliest Euro-American encounters with this continent's eastern mountain range, and said range's incorporation into an American republic- with all the voting, slavery and raising of cattle that entails. Things really get rolling after the American Civil War when this place is recognized as a distinctive region, a peculiar American problem and, eventually, the source of amazing legends. After that, Appalachia became a place to make fortunes from, a place to somehow "fix" or both. This course is an opportunity to examine a misunderstood segment of American history and to write some history of your own as well.

**HIUS 484: The City as History - Introduction to Public History**

**Dr. Rutenberg**

This course will introduce students to the world of public history through the lens of historic Knoxville, and will offer behind the scenes experiences at local cultural institutions that help shape public understanding of history. The course provides current and relevant scholarship, guest speakers who are professionals currently engaged in public history, and an in-depth exploration of public history spaces in the Knoxville area. Students will examine the various professional practices of historical societies, museums, historic houses, libraries, archives, historical editing projects, historical preservation groups, and other organizations involved in historical research, advocacy, and educational programming for public audiences. The course will include experiential learning through individual student internships and discussion of job opportunities and placement in the field.