

Fall 2020 History Course Descriptions

HIAF: Africa; HIAS: Asia; HIEU: Europe; HILA: Latin America/Caribbean; HIME: Middle East; HIUS; United States

- Descriptions are listed in the same order as in the table below, by number and then by subject field.
- Some courses may not have descriptions at this time.

Course Name	Course	Professor	Day & Time
200s			
Development/Western Civilization to 1715	HIEU 241	Jacob Latham	TR 11:10-12:25
Development/Western Civilization to 1715	HIEU 241	TBA	MWF 9:05, 11:15, 1:25
Development/Western Civilization to 1715	HIEU 241	TBA	MWF 10:10, 2:30, 3:35
Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 242	Margaret Andersen	MW 9:05-9:55
Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 242	Bob Hutton	MWF 11:15-12:05
Development/Western Civilization 1715-Present	HIEU 242	Pat Rutenberg	MWF 8:00, 10:10
Honors: Development/Western Civilization to 1715	HIEU 247	Pat Rutenberg	MWF 11:15-12:05
Early Latin American & Caribbean Studies	HILA 255	Chad Black	TR 9:40-10:55
Science, Medicine, and Technology in World Perspective	HIST 200	Susan Lawrence	MWF 10:10-11:00
History/World Civilization to 1500	HIST 261	Charles Sanft	MWF 1:25-2:15
History/World Civilization to 1500	HIST 261	Berke Torunoglu	MWF 11:15, 2:30, 3:35
History/World Civilization to 1500	HIST 261	TBA	MWF 8:00, 9:05, 10:10
History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 262	Laura Nenzi	TR 9:40-10:55
History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 262	Marina Maccari-Clayton	MWF 1:25, 2:30
History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 262	Can Bahadır Yüce	TR 11:10, 12:40, 3:40
Honors: History/World Civilization 1500-Present	HIST 268	Susan Lawrence	MWF 2:30-3:20
Christianity & Persecution in Late Antique/Early Medieval Africa	HIST 299	Matthew Gillis	TR 11:10-12:25
<i>Amandla!</i> Apartheid in South Africa	HIST 299	Nicole Eggers	MWF 1:25-2:15
Country Music USA	HIST 299	Tore Olsson	MWF 9:05-9:55
France Under Nazi Occupation	HIST 299	Margaret Andersen	MWF 11:15-12:05
Prokopios: History and Rumor in the Byzantine Empire	HIST 299	Felege Yirga	TR 3:40-4:55
History of the United States to 1877	HIUS 221	Luke Harlow	MW 10:10-11:00
300s			
History of Africa to 1880	HIAF 371	Nicole Eggers	MWF 10:10-11:00
History of Japan to 1888	HIAS 392	Laura Nenzi	TR 11:10-12:25
Early Middle Ages	HIEU 312	Sara Ritchey	TR 3:40-4:55
The Renaissance	HIEU 314	Robert Bast	TR 12:40-1:55
The Reformation	HIEU 315	Robert Bast	TR 9:40-10:55
Modern Europe, 1750-1900	HIEU 319	Marina Maccari-Clayton	MWF 10:10-11:00
Afro Latin America	HILA 383	Beau Gaitors	TR 2:10-3:25
History of the Middle East and Islamic World, 600-1050	HIME 366	Alison Vacca	MWF 11:15-12:05
Archaeology of the Biblical World	HIME 382	J.P. Dessel	TR 9:40-10:55
Honors: German Cultural History	HIST 307	Monica Black	TR 3:40-4:55
The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the United States	HIUS 300	Robert Bland	TR 2:10-3:25
The Entangled Histories of the U.S. and Mexico	HIUS 301	Tore Olsson	MWF 1:25-2:15
Early American Republic	HIUS 352	Michael Woods	TR 9:40-10:55
U.S. History 1877-1933	HIUS 354	Bob Hutton	MWF 10:10-11:00
U.S. Constitutional History to 1877	HIUS 363	William Mercer	TR 12:40-1:55
Appalachian History	HIUS 382	Bob Hutton	MWF 9:05-9:55
African-American Politics in a New Political Age	HIUS 383	Brandon Winford	TR 11:10-12:25
400s			
Gender and Medicine in the Middle Ages	HIEU 430	Sara Ritchey	TR 2:10-3:25
Honors: Senior Thesis I	HIST 407	Denise Phillips	W 3:35-6:35
African-American Business History	HIST 499	Brandon Winford	TR 2:10-3:25
The City of Rome from Romulus to Constantine	HIST 499	Jacob Latham	TR 12:40-1:55
All Fall Down: A History of Collapse	HIST 499	J.P. Dessel	TR 11:10-12:25
Medicine and Healing	HIUS 443	Kristen Block	MWF 10:10-11:00
The Great Migration and African-American Urban History	HIUS 484	Robert Bland	TR 11:10-12:25

HIEU 242: Western Civilization II**Dr. Andersen**

This course introduces students to the history of Europe from the eighteenth century to the present day. We will cover many of the major events and conflicts during this period including the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the two World Wars, the Russian Revolution, and the Cold War. There will be a particular emphasis on the history of everyday life, as well as politics and culture. This course emphasizes that the study of history requires more than simply memorizing a series of names and dates. Instead, understanding and reconstructing the past is a process that involves a combination of asking questions, interpreting sources, and making arguments. It is for this reason that most of the assigned readings are primary sources that students will discuss in section.

HILA 255: Early Latin American and Caribbean Studies**Dr. C. Black**

In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue and discovered or destroyed, conquered or civilized the Americas. Sixty years later, in 1552, López de Gómara, the private secretary of Hernán Cortes, wrote, "The greatest event since the creation of the world (excluding the incarnation and death of Him who created it) is the discovery of the Indies [i.e. Americas]." He was, himself, a participant in the conquest of Mexico. From the very beginning, not only the magnitude, but also the meaning of the Conquest of the Americas has been a point of controversy and acclaim. The history of Early Latin America, however, does not begin in October 1492. Indigenous bands and great civilizations inhabited North and South America for more than ten thousand years prior to the arrival of Europeans on the shores of Caribbean islands. Thus, in this class we will concentrate on the pre-Columbian period, the conquest period, and the ensuing three hundred years of Spanish (and to a limited extent) Portuguese rule. The lectures will move both chronologically and topically. We will concentrate on two key geographic areas of examination – central Mexico, home to the highly structured pre-Columbian societies of the Maya and the Mexica, among many others, and later the center of Spanish control in its northern kingdoms as the Viceroyalty of New Spain; and, the central Andes, land of the Inca Empire and its subject polities (among others), and home of the Viceroyalty of Peru, the center of Spanish power in its southern kingdoms. Our class will cover a tremendous breadth of time and territory, and as such the lectures, readings, and discussion sections are designed to draw your critical attention to issues, including ethnicity, gender, slavery, culture, and power, as well as the institutions and structures that patterned native, African, and European experiences of Spanish and Portuguese imperialism. *Same as LAC 251.*

HIST 200: Science, Medicine, and Technology in World Perspective**Dr. Lawrence**

Over the last 12,000 years, humans have manipulated our environment with tools, machines, weapons and pollution, increasing our overall standard of living while transforming our relationships with nature and with each other. We have sought to explain how nature works, to comprehend our place among other living creatures, and to discover orderly patterns underlying bewildering complexities. We have studied our bodies as they suffered from illnesses and trauma, applying drugs and vaccines, surgical interventions and sanitary reforms, to stave off death and relieve suffering. We have profoundly altered how we live and who we are.

In this course, we examine commonalities, divergences and intersections among the world's major civilizations in what we now call science, medicine and technology up to 1500. We consider how attitudes towards the divine shaped beliefs about nature, and vice versa. We follow technologies that enabled some humans to gain power over others by controlling cultural resources and ever-refined instruments of war. We then explore increasing globalization after 1500, with case studies of the technologies, scientific studies and medical interventions that gradually shifted power from East to West and South to North, culminating in explosive imperialism and world wars. We conclude with discussions of the cost of progress.

HIST 262: History of World Civilizations 1500 to the Present**Dr. Can Badahır Yüce**

This course is designed as an introduction to world history since the beginning of the sixteenth century. The primary emphasis of the course will be the encounters between cultures. During the semester, we will learn about the civilizations of Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the Middle East from the first colonial expeditions to the globalization period in the twenty-first century. Examining key concepts such as imperialism and colonialism, we will trace how and when the world became interconnected. Through primary and secondary sources (archival material, historical narratives, visual images, and film), this course aims to provide students a better understanding of how world history shapes our lives today.

HIST 268: Honors History of World Civilization 1500 to the Present

Dr. Lawrence

Over the last 500 years, humans have transformed the world. In this course, we focus on the complex ways that technologies – technologies of food production and transportation, of information and experimentation, of vaccines and pharmaceuticals – have given humans unprecedented power over their environments, over their bodies and over other people. The emergence of modern science and biomedicine offer us case studies in the globalization of particular ways of understanding and manipulating nature. As we survey the globe over half a millennium, we explore how the histories of technology, medicine and science have been enmeshed in the course of world events, from colonial conquests and plagues to political revolutions and world wars.

HIST 299: Christianity and Persecution in Late Antique and Early Medieval Africa

Dr. Gillis

This course is an introduction to the historian's craft that focuses thematically on the topic of Christianity, violence and persecution in late antique and early medieval Africa. We will read sources that reveal Latin-speaking, African Christians' experiences under Roman and so-called barbarian rule, while considering Africa's unique and influential role in shaping the Christian tradition in western Europe. In addition to learning this fascinating and important history, we will also cultivate our knowledge of *historical thinking*, or the discrete set of skills, practices, perspectives and understandings that make up the historian's art. Therefore, the course also serves as an introduction to the historical discipline, which will help students become part of the collective project of illuminating the past for us now in the present. *Restricted to History majors.*

HIST 299: Amandla! Apartheid in South Africa

Dr. Eggers

Amandla! It means "power" in isiXhosa, one of many languages spoken in South Africa today. It was also the rallying cry of the anti-Apartheid movement, the call to action for many thousands of African activists who hit the streets to topple South Africa's segregationist government in the second half of the 20th century. In this course we will learn about the history of this system called Apartheid. When, where, and how did it come to exist? How did it function? What was life like under Apartheid? But we will also learn the history of the Anti-Apartheid movement - of the women, men, and children who through their intellectual work, their activism, and their sacrifice, changed the face of South African history. In the process of exploring this many-faceted history of oppression, resistance, and what lies between, we will also investigate the foundations of the historian's craft. You will learn about the conventions of historical research and writing, as you develop your own skills as a historian.

HIST 299: Country Music U.S.A.

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.*

HIST 299: France Under Nazi Occupation

Dr. Andersen

This course explores the complexity 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. Moreover, this course will help prepare students for future coursework in the history major by developing the crucial skills required to think historically and write about the past. This course will emphasize learning how to identify and analyze primary and secondary sources, generating historical questions, understanding historiography, methods of carrying out historical research, historical writing, and thinking historically. Course readings will serve as examples of the different types of skills used by professional historians in their work. Students will demonstrate their mastery of these skills in a five-page research paper. *Restricted to History majors.*

HIUS 221: U.S. History to 1877

Dr. Harlow

This course surveys American history from the colonial period through the Reconstruction era, focusing upon the formation of the United States and the forces promoting unity and division in the new nation. We will

especially consider conflicting concepts of “freedom” and focus on the role of race and slavery in American history to 1877.

300s

HIAF 371: African History to 1880

Dr. Eggers

This course will provide an introduction to the social and cultural history of Africa from the earliest times to the eve of European colonization. The course will use a variety of case studies and perspectives to highlight larger historical processes that were – and still are – at work across the continent. Though we will visit nearly every major historical region with these case studies, certain regions – namely, Kenya and the Swahili Coast, Rwanda and the Great Lakes region, the Congo and the Equatorial region, Mali and West Africa, and South Africa – will receive particular attention in an effort to balance breadth of historical knowledge with depth. At the center of our investigations will be the question of how one can think and write about early African history. How do historians use sources like archeology, linguistics, oral traditions, art, documentary evidence to highlight the experiences of African people living in the distant past? *Same as AFST 371.*

HIAS 392: History of Japan to 1888

Dr. Nenzi

This class explores the evolution of Japanese history from ancient times to the nineteenth century. It uses art and literature to investigate various aspects of society, the economy, culture, and politics. Key topics include Japan’s relations with the outside world; the rise of the imperial institution; and the evolution of aristocratic, samurai, and townspeople culture(s). Previous knowledge of Japanese history and Japanese language skills are welcome but not required.

HIEU 312: High Middle Ages

Dr. Ritchey

This course serves as an introduction to developments in the social, cultural, religious, and political history of western Europe from (roughly) 1000 to 1300. This period saw the emergence of several of the institutions and cultural practices with which westerners have come to identify themselves and their history, such as the university system, colonization, vernacular poetry, personal piety, and constitutional law. But what were the circumstances of this emergence? What ethnic and cultural traditions were suppressed or borrowed from in order to securely establish them? Our goal will be to understand primary documents from this period in the fullness of their original contexts, to sense what was at stake for their authors as they crafted their statements, and to gather the significance of such texts for our present moment in world history. *Same as MRST 312.*

HIEU 314: Renaissance Europe

Dr. Bast

This course examines the social and political forces in Western Europe that formed the crucible for the late-medieval cultural movement known as the Renaissance. Our main focus will be on Italy, the center of Renaissance culture between the 14th and 16th centuries, but we will also be discussing developments elsewhere in Europe. The aims of this course are as follows: 1. To familiarize you with the major events in political, cultural, social and intellectual history during the Renaissance. 2. To introduce you to some of the major achievements of Renaissance writers and artists. 3. To examine some of the critical questions concerning the interpretation of the Renaissance as an historical event or period. 4. To help you develop and sharpen your own skills in reading and writing about history. In order to achieve these aims, it is essential that you attend class regularly and that you keep up with all reading assignments. *Same as REST 314.*

HIEU 315: Reformation Europe

Dr. Bast

This course traces the religious, political, social and cultural dimensions of reforming movements in the western Christian churches from the 11-16th 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 11th century, the conflicts between Papacy and Empire, the apex of ecclesiastical power in the 13th century, and the later medieval crises that gave rise to the Protestant and Catholic reformations of the 16th century. *Same as Religious Studies 315.*

HILA 383: Afro Latin America

Dr. Gaitors

This course examines the diverse African descendant experiences in Latin American history and society from slavery to the present day. [In this course we will discuss the countries of Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, and Mexico among others.](#) We will look specifically at race relations as well as social and political activities among Afro-Latin Americans in different nations. The class will uncover the contributions of Africans and people of African descent to the development of Latin American societies. And we will engage the diverse religious traditions, cultural practices and modes of artistic expression of African descendants in Latin America. *Same as Latin American-Caribbean 383.*

HIME 366: History of the Middle East and Islamic World, 600-1050

Dr. Vacca

This course introduces the history of the Middle East from c. 600 to c. 1050, focusing on the religious and ethnic diversity of the Islamic world from Central Asia to North Africa. It covers the rise and growth of the Islamic

polity and interactions between Muslims, Christians, and Jews under the Islamic Caliphate. The emphasis is on political and social developments in Middle Eastern and early Islamic history. Students will read English translations of excerpts from Arabic and Persian texts in conjunction with modern studies, and will also examine other material evidence, such as coins, architecture, and manuscript illustrations. *Same as MEST 366.*

HIME 382: Archaeology of the Biblical World

Dr. Dessel

This course will focus on the Late Bronze Age (16th century B.C.E.) through the end of the Iron Age (sixth century B.C.E.) in Israel and the Biblical World. Students will be introduced to the archaeology of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, and Cyprus. The empires of Egypt, Assyria and the Hittites will also be covered. We will cover themes including the regeneration of states and cities, empire-building, ethno genesis, and socio-political collapse. The emergence of new ethnic groups such as the Israelites, Phoenicians, Philistines, and Aramaeans, will be examined as they prosper and collapse throughout the Iron Age. *Same as JST 382.*

Honors: HIST 307: German Cultural History

Dr. M. Black

KULTUR is German for culture. But what exactly is "culture," and what is specifically German about *Kultur*? In this class, we will learn about German culture through many sources, from the time of the Brothers Grimm to the present, in films, images, fairy tales, automotive design, propaganda, and yes, even *Krautrock* (look it up!) But we'll also learn about the practice of cultural history, which entails ideas that can be useful in the study of history generally, regardless of subject matter, period, or geography.

HIUS 300: The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the United States

Dr. Bland

In this course, students will explore the destruction of slavery in the United States. Emphasizing the various strategies that enslaved and free African Americans deployed in their quest to topple the slave-power regime in the South and anti-black racism in the North. Most importantly, the class examines emancipation as not only a momentous turning during the Civil War but also a century-long battle that was waged by multiple generations of black men and women. *Same as AFST 300 and AMST 300*

HIUS 301: Borders, Burritos, and Gringos: The Entangled Histories of the U.S. and Mexico

Dr. Olsson

Perhaps no chant was more definitive of the 2016 election than "Build the Wall." Yet would you believe that for most of the shared history of the United States and Mexico, Mexicans would have been the ones who favored such a wall - to keep AMERICANS out? This course explores this irony and many others, revealing that the history of these two nations has always been entangled - for both good and ill. Covering the period from 1500 to the present (though with an emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), the course will explore the histories of the US and Mexico together in hopes of getting new perspectives on topics ranging from the Indian Wars to the New Deal to NAFTA, immigration, and beyond. Class time will be divided between lectures and discussions. This is a reading- and writing-intensive course.

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 363: U.S. Constitutional History to 1877

Dr. Mercer

Why do we have a constitution? What was it designed to do? What happens if it is violated? What is the role of “We the People” in this system? Understand these questions and more as we examine the evolution of the American constitutional order from its creation through the end of Reconstruction.

HIUS 382: History of Appalachia

Dr. Hutton

The population of the Appalachian mountains has been called a "forgotten people," and yet everyone seems to be talking about Appalachia. That's because the history of the region is central to American history from the 17th century to the present, involving race, class, political culture and more. How does Appalachia reaffirm traditional American narratives while also challenging them? This course will make students understand one of the most misunderstood physical spaces in the western hemisphere, a region that happens to include this campus.

HIUS 383: African-American Politics in a New Political Age

Dr. Winford

In this topics course, will examine the history of black political participation in the United States since 1896. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, African Americans across the United States entered a new political age, whereby southern state legislatures passed laws that led to black disfranchisement. At the same time, the United States Supreme Court handed down a devastating ruling in the landmark case *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), which served as the catalyst for rigidly defined racial boundaries while tightening restrictions placed on black citizenship. These turning points left black citizenship hanging in the balance and pushed blacks to the margins of American political discourse for the next half-century. In 1901, North Carolina Congressman George Henry White ended his second term in office, becoming the nation’s last congressperson until 1928 when former Chicago, Illinois alderman Oscar De Priest won election to Congress. De Priest represented Illinois’s First Congressional District from 1929 to 1935. We will explore topics such as housing, education, labor, voting, business, law, violence, religion, leadership, and political thought to understand the alternative strategies African Americans used to agitate for change despite efforts to push them away from the traditional realm of politics.

400s

HIEU 430: Gender and Medicine in the Middle Ages

Dr. Ritchey

Students in this course will explore the vast range of approaches to the healthcare of gendered bodies prior to the emergence of modern biomedicine. Humoral physicians, barbers, apothecaries, religious healers, saints, and charlatans all participated in the medieval medical marketplace and fundamentally shaped the way we think about sex, gender, reproductive rights, and healthcare practice.

HIST 407: Honors Senior Thesis

Dr. Phillips

The History 407 seminar will guide you through the first stage of writing your senior honors thesis. Over the course of the spring semester, you will define a workable topic for the thesis, formulate a research question, find a suitable initial primary source base, master the core secondary literature for your topic, and write a 20-page chapter draft. *Restricted: by Honors coordinator permission.*

If you encounter a registration flag when registering for a 499 section, contact Mary Beckley with your student ID number and the section CRN.

HIST 499: African-American Business History

Dr. Winford

In this research seminar, we will examine the long-standing tradition of black business that extended from the shores of Africa. "Beginning in the 1600s," notes historian Juliet E. K. Walker, "Africans in America, slave and free, seized every opportunity to develop enterprises and participate as businesspeople in the commercial life of a developing new nation." While the institution of slavery defined black life until the end of the Civil War, African Americans nevertheless found ways to embrace entrepreneurship. After emancipation, black business continued against the backdrop of Jim Crow segregation and in the face of tighter restrictions placed on the citizenship rights of black people at the turn of the twentieth century. Despite the realities of economic discrimination, blacks contributed significantly to the entrepreneurial spirit that has characterized American society, while at the same time improving the overall conditions of African Americans. This course is also the capstone course in the history major. This means you will undertake a research project of your own design and, with close and attentive faculty mentoring, work toward writing a substantial paper over the course of a semester. *Restricted to History majors.*

HIST 499: The City of Rome from Romulus to Constantine

Dr. Latham

"So long as the Colosseum stands, Rome shall stand; when the Colosseum falls, Rome too shall fall; and when Rome falls, so falls the world" – Pseudo-Bede, 8th-century CE or so [PL 94.543])

Rome, the city and the idea, is eternal ... sort of. As an early medieval aphorism insists, the grand monuments of Rome, especially high imperial ones like the Colosseum, evoke *Roma Aeterna*, Eternal Rome, by their sheer magnificence. Of course, by the time this aphorism was written the roars of the Colosseum-crowds had long since quieted. Indeed, the Colosseum was transformed into housing, workshops, stables, and then a twelfth-century fortress for the powerful Frangipane family, until its abandonment after an earthquake in 1349. After that, it continued to serve as a quarry for building materials, until its consecration in 1749 as a church which preserved what remains: now an iconic tourist destination – and for good reason! Prior to the massive Flavian amphitheater, the official name of the Colosseum, the site had been a dramatic ornamental lake set in the infamous Golden House (*Domus Aurea*) of Nero, a pleasure villa that occupied much of downtown Rome. And before that, who knows?

During the first half of the semester, this writing intensive (WC) seminar will survey the history of the city of Rome over the *longue durée* from Romulus to Constantine; from its origins in the tenth-eighth centuries BCE as a humble pastoral village to its imperial monumental apogee (first century BCE to fourth century CE), when the Colosseum and moreover the Circus Maximus (seating up to 250,000) were built. Along the way, we will examine Rome's urban development (including case studies of two paradigmatic monumental spaces – the Forum and the Capitol), as well as social, political, economic, cultural, and religious transformations.

After this historical overview, the seminar will meet at Hodges Library for several weeks of library research sessions. And finally, in the last two weeks each seminar participant will peer review drafts of her or his research paper. In the end, each seminar participant will develop an understanding of some aspect of the complex history of the city of Rome and will write a research paper on that history based on both the primary (ancient) evidence (textual, visual, material) and modern scholarship. *Restricted to History majors.*

HIST 499: All Fall Down: A History of Collapse

Dr. Dessel

The emergence of city, state, and empire, occupies a central place in the study of the past. Archaeology, in particular, has a longstanding interest in the rise and development of ancient societies. This theme of the rise of complex societies often frames the way we view the past, as an overall unilinear and upward trajectory, of increasingly complex societies. However, things do fall apart, and there is an equally important flip side to the study of rise, and that is the study of collapse. Ancient and modern societies do not continually develop from simple to complex in a unilinear fashion, but rather they rise and fall, in a diverse array of comparable and yet distinctive ways. This seminar will unpack collapse across time and space in a comparative framework. Students will develop their own approach to the study of collapse using primary historical and archaeological data, resulting in a final research paper. *Restricted to History majors.*

HIUS 443: Medicine and Healing in the Age of Slavery

Dr. Block

From the fetid holds of slave ships from Africa to slave markets in the Americas, enslaved people's grueling lives on plantations and city spaces required constant reckoning with physical and spiritual "dis-ease." What abuses were practiced in the name of medicine? How did enslaved people create effective therapeutic communities in such a hostile world? This class will center on one Big Question: What was the relationship between medicine and healing in the Age of Slavery? Our readings will begin with the Western construction of race as a physical, medical, and biological "fact." We will contrast the practical realities of medicine and sickness in lived experience with enslaved communities' use of herbal traditions and healing ritual that they employed to address afflictions of body and spirit. Finally, we will also consider the ethical implications of the intertwined history of race and science and its legacies today.

HIUS 484: The Great Migration in the United States

Dr. Bland

In this course, students will explore the epic story of the Great Migration in the United States. Beginning with the first mass exodus of black Americans from the Jim Crow South during World War I, we will examine how black America transformed from a largely rural and southern experience to becoming the quintessential urban story in the United States by the end of the century. Same as *AFST 435*.