HISTORY

HI 101 United States History to 1877 (4)
A survey of the social, economic, political, and constitutional development of the United States through the Reconstruction period.

HI 102 United States History since 1877 (4)
A continuation of 101 looking at developments since Reconstruction.

HI 111 World Civilization I (4)
A survey of the development of world civilizations from antiquity to approximately 1500 A.D. Readings will include many historical documents. Offered fall semesters.

HI 112 World Civilization II (4)
A general survey of the development of world civilizations since approximately 1500 A.D., emphasizing the rise of Europe and the “West” to world power. Readings will include many historical documents. Offered spring semesters.

HI 206 United States History since 1945 (4)
A study of ‘Cold War America’ and since. Attention is paid to McCarthyism, civil rights, Vietnam, and ‘the Sixties.’ Prerequisites: Prior completion of HI 102 or Junior standing recommended.

HI 215 American Indian History (4)
This course is designed to introduce students to the history of Native peoples in North America from the period before encounter, through the creation of the United States, and into the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries. Students engage this topic through historical monographs, primary documents, films, and literature.

HI 221 Origins of the Russian Revolution 1762 - 1917 (4)
The Russian Revolution of 1917 transformed the world by demonstrating the power of ordinary workers and peasants to overthrow a repressive government. This course looks for the origins of revolution in the politics, economics, and social life of Russia since the 18th century. Offered alternate spring semesters.

HI 222 History of the Soviet Union 1917 - 1991 and Beyond (4)
The Russian Revolution seemed to provide a model of revolutionary change for people struggling under repressive monarchies. Yet the revolutions of 1917 had entirely unexpected consequences. The revolutionary process lasted into the 1930s, created unprecedented opportunities for previously exploited workers and peasants, but also resulted in a new form of violent party dictatorship. After defeating Nazi Germany in the greatest land war ever fought and becoming a world superpower, the Soviet Union gradually broke down, until it collapsed in 1991. This course studies the interaction of social groups, political ideas, popular action and individual leaders in the making of Soviet history. Offered alternate spring semesters.

HI 229 The Holocaust in History (4)
The Holocaust is one of the most significant events in modern history. The Nazis and their allies across Europe killed millions of civilians in pursuit of a radical ideology of racial superiority. The work in this course consists of gathering information about the Holocaust, facing it squarely, and discussing its significance for us as a society and for ourselves as individuals.

HI 231 Women in U.S. History (4)
From Pocahontas to Hillary Clinton, this broad survey provides an overview of womens intellectual, political, literary, and material contributions to American society, from the colonial period to the present. This course also offers an introduction to theories of race, class, and gender in historical inquiry.

HI 234 Sex, Science and the Female Body (4)
This course investigates intimate representations of women’s bodies and social constructions of gender throughout
American history, in fields such as education, entertainment, and medicine. Students will gain an understanding of how gendered identities and images evolve over time and play a significant role in ordering our society. Embedded within this course are overviews of theories related to gender, science and technology, embodiment, and cultural identities.

**HI 240 The Sixties (4)**
The 1960s represent a period of tremendous social, political, economic, and cultural transitions in U.S. History. We will study the historical events that unfolded during this decade, as well as their precedents and lasting effects on the modern United States. We will discuss the contentious issues Americans argued about during the 1960s, and perhaps argue about them again: Cold War, civil rights, Vietnam War, women’s liberation, student movements, drugs. Through course readings, lectures, films, music, and web exhibits, students will learn to critically evaluate historical sources and arguments. Our assignments will help build the skills students need to write historical essays, including the term paper at the end of the course.

**HI 248 Prostitutes to Midwives (4)**
This course introduces students to early modern voices asserting centuries ago that women had contributions to make in the world, and that they, too, should be taken seriously in education, politics, religion, science, daily life. Students will gain an overview of the position of women in early modern Europe and examine texts from the 1400s to the 1700s, written by women such as courtesans, princesses, nuns, midwives, and commoners. All readings are in English. On the one hand, students will encounter a world very different from their own, and on the other, come across many of the same questions we ask today. (See IS 248.)

**HI 254 Modern Germany: 1900 to Present (4)**
A survey of German history from 1900 to the present. Particular emphasis on the Third Reich, post-World War II Germany, the collapse of East Germany, and the reunification of Germany.

**HI 255 Empire and Human Rights (4)**
This course is an introduction to the contemporary process of globalization by studying the history of European and America empire. Although the readings and materials include literature, film and artistic representations, the course is strongly historical in its form of analysis and organization. We will focus on wars of conquest, counter-insurgency, slavery, globalization, decolonization, and the legacies of empire in the U.S., Africa, Europe, the Caribbean, and the Middle East.

**HI 262 Agrarian Myth In American History (4)**
In 1782, Thomas Jefferson wrote, “Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God,” and declared that democracy could only thrive though the influence of farmers and small town folks. At that time, 90 percent of Americans lived on farms. Today that number stands as less than 2 percent. Yet Jefferson’s ideas, and others like them, have had a tremendous influence on the history of the United States, even as it became an increasingly urban, industrial nation. This course explores the social and political aspects of rural America from the colonial period to the present, covering such topics as daily life in colonial America, the institution of slavery, Westward expansion, and the current decline of small-towns across the country.

**HI 272 Civil War in the United States (4)**
This course is designed to introduce students to the history of the American Civil War and its profound impact on the United States. It focuses on the period from the nullification crisis of 1830 through the end of Reconstruction in 1877 and takes as its central theme, an in-depth exploration of the concept of freedom for nineteenth-century Americans. To that end, we will discuss national debates concerning slavery, the politics of the 1850s, and the creation of Southern nationalism, paying particular attention to concepts of freedom and nationality. It also examines the military, economic, and social aspects of the war, the process of emancipation, and the role of African Americans in these events. Finally, this course concludes with an exploration into the Reconstruction era and its legacy for race and gender issues, as well as politics and economics.
HI 280  Method to the Madness: Strategies for Political Inquiry (4)
(See PO 280.)

HI 292 Modern Europe since 1789
Survey of modern European history from the French Revolution to the present, focusing especially on the theme of the tension between the rise of democracy and the development of repressive and totalitarian governments in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Special attention will be given to the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the rise of movements seeking political, social, and legal equality for workers, minorities, and women, the rise and decline of Imperialism, and the rise of and resistance to Fascism, Nazism, and Soviet Communism. The readings and assignments will emphasize how cultural products (art, music, and literature) express the experiences of individual men and women in these turbulent centuries.

HI 300  Making History (4)
What do historians do? This course offers students an introduction to historiography — the history of historical writings and methods. Students will learn the major approaches to writing history since 1700, concentrating especially on the period since 1900, and students will apply their knowledge by developing a personal historical research project. Offered spring semesters.

HI 306 United States: 1877-1920 (4)
A study of modernization in post-Civil War America, protest, and reform. Attention is paid to race and gender issues, populism, and ‘progressivism.’ Prior completion of HI 102 or Junior standing recommended.

HI 308 United States: 1914-1952 (4)
During the period covered by this course Americans not only went through an uneven period of prosperity, the Great Depression, and two world wars, they also alternately embraced isolationism and internationalism. This course will look at the ways that the major crises and events of the time served simultaneously as disasters and opportunities. It will also examine the evolving connections between domestic and international events during the years in question. The class will have a particular focus on the roles of the American National Myths of inclusion, equality, and prosperity, and how different groups of Americans participated, coped, resisted, benefited, or suffered as a result of various developments.

HI 322 China: History and Religion (4)
A historical study of Chinese religions in their classical and modern forms. This course offers an introduction to Chinese history and culture. (See RE 322.)

HI 323 Japan: History and Religion (4)
An historical study of Japanese religions in their classical and modern forms. No previous knowledge of Japan assumed: the course offers an introduction to Japanese history and culture. (See RE 323.)

HI 325 Ancient Greece and Rome (4)
Concentrating especially on 5th century Athens and the late Roman Republic and the early Roman Empire, this course covers Greek and Roman understandings of politics, war, gender roles, and culture. Authors include Homer, Thucydides, Plato, Aristophanes, and Virgil. Offered fall semesters.

HI 332 Stormfront to Modernity, 1033-1650 (4)
A study of the intellectual and cultural achievements of the Renaissance, the character of the religious Reformation, and the meaning of both for modern history. (See RE 332.)

HI 333 Muslims and Moonscapes (4)
(See RE 333.)

HI 341 Social Movements in U.S. History (4)
An exploration of social movements throughout U.S. history. This course explores the roots of varied movements in
economic, social, and political conditions, and the effects of reform efforts. Consult instructor for specific topic. Prior completion of HI 101 or 102, or junior standing recommended.

**HI 344  History of the Rural Midwest (4)**
Typically defined as a twelve-state region in the middle of America, the Midwest evokes images of small towns, farms, and slow, simple living. This course seeks to break through those stereotypes by examining the rural Midwest as a dynamic region characterized by rapid economic, political, social, and cultural transitions that have unfolded in national and global contexts. Readings will emphasize the history of agriculture and farm life, the rise and decline of small towns, state and federal policy as it relates to rural residents, and the intersections of race, class, and gender in middle America.

**HI 350  Twentieth Century World (4)**
An examination of major events and developments of the twentieth century, both Western and non-western, with emphasis on ideological movement, major wars and revolutions, decolonization, and “globalization.” Offered spring semesters.

**HI 356  Problems in German History**
Selected topics in the political, cultural, and intellectual history of Germany between 1870 and the present. Please see instructor for specific topic.

**HI 358  The Holocaust (4)**
An introduction to Nazi Germany’s systematic attempt to murder the Jews of Europe. Special focus on the mentality of the killers and issues of moral responsibility. Readings will include many documents from the period. (See IN 358.) Offered spring semesters. Prerequisite: junior standing or consent of instructor.

**HI 389 Geographies of Intimacies and Intermarriage (4)**
Drawing on foundational texts, historical case studies in various contexts, and colonization studies / postcolonial theory, this course examines the topic of intermarriage through such themes as interracial relations under the radar of the colonial state, the role and power of assimilation ideology, resistance against state domination, colonial desire or the exoticization of the “other,” and the complex interplay or even interdependency of discourses of race, class, and gender, throughout North American history. Given the interdisciplinary and transnational nature of the scholarship on this topic, we will move beyond the borders of North America and gain insight from studies of other regions and contexts. We will also address questions of historical evidence and methodology, the politics of theory and perspective, and conceptual approaches to the study of intermarriage within the discipline of history.

**HI 390  Native American Leaders and Intellectuals: From Pocahontas to Wilma Mankiller (4)**
This course examines Native American leaders and intellectuals from the contact period to the present. It focuses on the political, cultural, and literary contexts in which these individuals worked, as well as their personal histories, actions, and legacies. We will analyze several individuals, including Pocahontas, King Philip (Metacom), William Apess, Tecumseh, Ely S. Parker, and Elias Boudinot. In so doing, we will seek to answer specific questions such as: Who/What makes a leader? Is there a conflict between Native and non-Native constructions of leadership (and do these constructions vary between Indigenous communities)? How can one understand/define a leader’s/movement’s “success”? Are there competing western and non-western intellectual frameworks?

**HI 391 Reason and Terror: The Enlightenment, the French Revolution, and the Birth of Modern Politics (4)**
In the 1700s, writers and philosophers in Europe championed a new movement called the Enlightenment, dedicated to religious tolerance, individual liberty, and human rights. But the 1700s ended with the French Revolution, the Reign of Terror, and wars of unprecedented destructiveness. How did that happen? Is there a connection between
Enlightenment and violence, reason and terror? History 391 seeks an answer by reading major Enlightenment writers and French Revolution documents to search for connections between the Enlightenment and the Revolution.

**HI 420, 421 Seminar in History (4, 4)**
Seminar devoted to special topic or theme, with individual research by participants. Prerequisite: consent of the instructor. Offered on demand.

**HI 461, 462 Independent Study in History (1 - 4)**
Independent reading or study in an area of particular interest to the student. Prerequisites: B average and consent of the instructor. Offered as needed.

**HI 463, 464 Internship in History (1 - 4)**
Students serve as interns in such institutions as the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, Illinois, for approximately 120 hours and keep a journal of their work.

**HI 465, 466 Independent Research in History (1 - 4)**

**HI 485 Senior Seminar (4)**
A capstone seminar bringing together all Senior majors to write senior essays on topics of their own choosing, advised by a member of the History faculty. This is a required Senior experience and is open only to history majors. Offered fall semesters.

**ECONOMICS**

**EC 105 Principles of Economics (4)**
This course is a one-semester combination of both micro and macro economics. In this course, students are introduced to analysis of supply and demand, national income theory, the banking system, fiscal and monetary policy and the corresponding usage for economic stabilization, theory of the consumer, theory of the firm, and other selected microeconomic topics.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**PO 101 U.S. Federal Government (4)**
A survey of the principles, problems, structure, and functions of the United States federal government including the concept of democracy, the constitution, the federal system, civil and political rights, the party system, public opinion, pressure groups, governmental institutions, and public policies.

**SOCIOLOGY**

**SO 101 Introduction to Sociology (4)**
This course is an introduction to the study of society, including the basic concepts of society, culture and personality, and their relationship to one another.