HISTORY

Director of undergraduate studies: Beverly Gage, 216 HGS, 432-1355, beverly.gage@yale.edu; history.yale.edu

FACULTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Professors  Jean-Christophe Agnew, Seema Alavi (Visiting), Abbas Amanat, Ned Blackhawk, David Blight, Daniel Botsman, Paul Bushkovitch, George Chauncey, Carolyn Dean, John Demos (Emeritus), Carlos Eire, Laura Engelstein, John Mack Faragher, Paul Freedman, Joanne Freeman, John Gaddis, Beverly Gage, Glenda Gilmore, Bruce Gordon, Valerie Hansen, Robert Harms, Jonathan Holloway, Matthew Jacobson, Gilbert Joseph, Paul Kennedy, Daniel Kevel, Benedict Kiernan, Jennifer Klein, Naomi Lamoreaux (Chair), Bentley Layton, Mary Lui, Joseph Manning, Ivan Marcus, John Matthews, John Merriman, Joanne Meyerowitz, Alan Mikhail, Peter Perdue, Steven Pincus, Stephen Piti, Cynthia Russett, Lamin Sanneh, Stuart Schwartz, Michael Silber (Visiting), Frank Snowden, Timothy Snyder, Harry Stout, William Summers, J. Adam Tooze, Francesca Trivellato, John Warner, Anders Winroth, Jay Winter, John Witt, Keith Wrightson

Associate Professors  Bruno Cabanes, Patrick Cohrs, Kathryn Lofton, Naomi Rogers, Edward Rugemer, Paul Sabin, Marci Shore, Kerry Ward (Visiting)

Assistant Professors  Paola Bertucci, Fabian Drixler, Alejandra Dubcovsky, Marcela Echeverri, Anne Eller, Crystal Feimster, Daniel Magaziner, Joanna Radin, William Rankin, Eliyahu Stern, Jenifer Van Vleck

Senior Lecturers  Annping Chin, Becky Conekin, Bettynne Keves, Stuart Semmel, Rebecca Tannenbaum

Lecturers  Asiya Alam, Adel Allouche, Amanda Behm, Raymond Clemens, Ziv Eisenberg, Yiftah Elazar, Jeremy Friedman, Jay Gitlin, David Huysssen, Agostino Inguscio, George Levesque, Konstantina Maragkou, William Metcalf, Rachel Purvis, William Summers

History courses that do not require permission of the instructor for enrollment are open to all students in Yale College. Such courses, however, are liable to be limited in their enrollment (“capped”) at the beginning of the term, depending on the number of teaching assistants available. With a few exceptions, chiefly departmental seminars (see below), history courses are automatically open to freshmen.

Courses numbered HIST 001 to 099 are freshman seminars, with enrollment limited to 18. Courses numbered in the 100s are in the history of the United States or Canada; those in the 200s, Europe and Britain; and those in the 300s, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Courses numbered in the 400s address global topics.

The major  History is the study of ways in which human activities in the past have shaped the contours of the present. Historians ask not only how the contemporary world came to be the way it is, but also why societies have changed and developed over time. Yale’s History department offers a wide range of courses that pursue these kinds of questions not only about the United States and Europe, but also about Latin America, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. History majors learn how to read a variety of texts critically and analytically and then to write about them in engaging ways. The History major is thus an excellent preparation for careers in many fields, including law, medicine, journalism, public policy, consulting, business, and the arts.

Selection of courses  The Department of History strongly urges each student to devise a program of study that, while meeting individual interests and needs, also achieves a balance between diversification and specialization. Exposure to a variety of areas of history is desirable first because only wide-ranging experience can give students confidence in having discovered their own true interests and aptitudes. Equally important, studying various times and societies, including preindustrial ones, prevents provincialism and provides the comparative knowledge essential to a clearer understanding of the area chosen for specialization. Finally, the department assumes that all students understand the vital importance of studying the historical traditions from which their society has developed. One cannot expect to understand another culture without a firm historical grasp of one’s own.

To help students organize their course selection, the History department has developed suggested programs of study based on specific themes. Information about these thematic pathways is available from the office of the director of undergraduate studies. The combination of the History major’s distributional requirements and thematic pathways familiarizes students with a variety of regions and epochs while also allowing them to pursue individual areas of interest.

Prerequisite  The prerequisite for the major is two term courses in history. Courses completed in fulfillment of the prerequisite may be applied toward the requirements of the major.

Requirements of the major  Twelve term courses in history are required, which may include the two courses taken as prerequisites. These twelve must include two term courses in United States or Canadian history (courses in the colonial period may fulfill this requirement); two term courses in European or British history (courses in Greek and Roman, Byzantine, and Russian history may fulfill this requirement); and three term courses in African, Asian, Latin American, or Middle Eastern history.

Two of the seven courses in the geographical categories listed above must be in preindustrial history, and they must be chosen from two different geographical categories. Preindustrial history courses are so marked in their course listings. Students may use the same courses to count toward both geographical and preindustrial requirements. Students who wish to count a course in a global topic, numbered 400–493, toward a particular geographical distribution category must apply to the director of undergraduate studies. Only in rare cases
Senior requirement

Other

Distribution of courses

Number of courses

Prerequisites

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAJOR

undergraduate studies prior to the sixth term of enrollment for specific requirements in History.

Master's Degrees” under “Special Arrangements” in the Academic Regulations. Interested students should consult the director of their departmental adviser approve and sign their schedules. It is possible for students to change advisers provided they obtain the written consent of the new adviser.

Combined B.A./M.A. degree program Exceptionally able and well-prepared students may complete a course of study leading to the simultaneous award of the B.A. and M.A. degrees after eight terms of enrollment. See "Simultaneous Award of the Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees" under "Special Arrangements" in the Academic Regulations. Interested students should consult the director of undergraduate studies prior to the sixth term of enrollment for specific requirements in History.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MAJOR

Prerequisites 2 term courses in hist

Number of courses 12 term courses (incl prereq and senior essay)

Distribution of courses 2 courses in hist of U.S. or Canada, 2 in hist of Europe or Britain, 3 in hist of Africa, Asia, Latin America, or Middle East; 2 of preceding must be preindustrial in different geographical areas; at least 2 departmental sems in 2 different geographical distribution categories, as specified

Substitution permitted Relevant course approved by DUS

Other Library research workshop

Senior requirement Senior essay (HIST 495 and 496)
Freshman Seminars

Enrollment in these seminars is limited to freshmen. Preregistration is required; see under Freshman Seminar Program.

*HIST 012b / AMST 012b, Politics and Society in the United States after World War II Jennifer Klein
Introduction to American political and social issues from the 1940s to the present, including political economy, civil rights, class politics, and gender roles. Legacies of the New Deal as they played out after World War II; the origins, agenda, and ramifications of the Cold War; postwar suburbanization and its racial dimensions; migration and immigration; cultural changes; social movements of the Right and Left; Reaganism and its legacies; the United States and the global economy.  HU

*HIST 023b / AFAM 030b / AMST 011b, War and Rebellion in Early America Alejandra Dubcovsky
The role of war and rebellion in early American history, from precontact to the War of 1812. Changing roles and meanings of war and rebellion; the impact of these violent events on European, Indian, and African populations; implications of using war and rebellion as historical categories.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 027b, History and Holocaust Testimony Carolyn Dean
Introduction to the basic tools historians use to narrate and assess witness testimony, with a focus on the history and memoirs of Holocaust testimony. Questions regarding memory and history; forces historians must address when assessing memoirs, including popular culture and politics; the treatment of fraudulent memoirs.  WR

*HIST 028a, Gilded Age New York David Huyssen
New York as both nexus and antithesis of U.S. nationhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Aspects of the city’s social, cultural, political, and economic history. Insights offered by the study of New York on phenomena often associated with other parts of the country, including violent racism and the African American experience, political corruption and national power, and the labor movement. Sources include histories, novels, poems, film, and art. Includes a field trip to New York.  WR

*HIST 030b / EAST 030b / HUMS 083b, Tokyo Fabian Drixler
Four centuries of Japan’s history explored through the many incarnations, destructions, and rebirths of its foremost city. Focus on the solutions found by Tokyo’s residents to the material and social challenges of concentrating such a large population in one place. Tensions between continuity and impermanence, authenticity and modernity, and social order and the culture of play.  WR, HU

*HIST 038a, History of the Caribbean to 1898 Anne Eller
The fundamental role of the Caribbean in the development of the modern world from c. 1400 to 1898. Historical formation of the greater Caribbean and the lived experiences of its residents. The intersecting allegiances, identities, itineraries, and diasporas of Caribbean peoples examined in hemispheric and global context.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

Lecture Courses

HIST 107b / AMST 133b / ER&M 187b, Introduction to American Indian History Ned Blackhawk
Survey of American Indian history, beginning with creation traditions and migration theories and continuing to the present day. Focus on American Indian nations whose homelands are located within the contemporary United States. Complexity and change within American Indian societies, with emphasis on creative adaptations to changing historical circumstances.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 108a, North America to 1763 Alejandra Dubcovsky
Significant themes in American life from 1492 to 1763, including politics, imperial rivalries, social structure, religion, race relations, gender, and popular culture. Ways in which encounters, conflicts, and compromises among Native Americans and people of African and European descent shaped culture and society.  HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 112a / AMST 190a, The Formation of Modern American Culture, 1876–1919 Jean-Christophe Agnew
An introduction to the cultural history of the United States from Reconstruction through the First World War, with special attention to the persistence of popular culture, the transformation of bourgeois culture, and the birth of mass culture during a period of rapid industrialization.  HU

HIST 116a, The American Revolution Joanne Freeman
The American Revolution from the perspective of the colonists; their shifting identities as English subjects, colonial settlers, revolutionaries, and Americans. Readings include contemporary correspondence and eyewitness accounts.  HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 125b, Capitalism in American Thought, 1886–2008 David Huyssen
Debates about capitalism in the United States, from the Haymarket bombing in 1886 to the epic market collapse of 2008, and the influence of such debates on American social, political, and economic life. Capitalism’s moments of adversity and ascendancy, including progressive-era industrial warfare and socialist agitation, the Great Depression, the New Deal, the rise of anticommunist politics, the Reagan Revolution, the end of the Cold War, and global resurgence.  HU
HIST 127a / AMST 135a / WGSS 200a, U.S. Lesbian and Gay History  George Chauncey
Introduction to the social, cultural, and political history of lesbians, gay men, and other sexually constituted sexual minorities. Focus on understanding categories of sexuality in relation to shifting normative regimes, primarily in the twentieth century. The emergence of homosexuality and heterosexuality as categories of experience and identity; the changing relationship between homosexuality and transborder; the development of diverse lesbian and gay subcultures and their representation in popular culture; religion and sexual science; generational change and everyday life; AIDS; and gay, antigay, feminist, and queer movements.  HU

HIST 130b / AMST 216b / ER&M 216b, Introduction to Latina/o Histories  Stephen Pitti
The histories of Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Central Americans, Dominicans, and Cuban Americans in the United States since the colonial period. Empire and settlement; demographic changes and anti-immigrant movements; citizenship and transnational politics; labor and popular culture; revolutions, the civil rights movement, and youth activism.  HU

HIST 135b / ECON 182b, American Economic History  John Wallis
The growth of the American economy since 1790, both as a unique historical record and as an illustration of factors in the process of economic development. The American experience viewed in the context of its European background and patterns of industrialization overseas. After introductory microeconomics.  WR, SO

HIST 137a / AMST 228a / HSHM 213a, American Families, 1873 to the Present  Ziv Eisenberg
Changes in the concept of the American family since the late nineteenth century, with a focus on the influence of scientific research, innovative technologies, and medical care and expertise. The effects of government policies, law, political ideologies, religion, markets, and media. Topics include marriage, divorce, parenthood and the parent-child relationship, adoption, pregnancy, childbirth, reproductive control, and the politics of family values.  HU

HIST 140a / HSHM 215a, Public Health in America, 1793–2000  Naomi Rogers
A survey of public health in America from the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 to AIDS and breast cancer activism at the end of the past century. Focusing on medicine and the state, topics include quarantines, failures and successes of medical and social welfare, the experiences of healers and patients, and organized medicine and its critics.  HU

HIST 144b / AMST 176b / EVST 206b / HSHM 206b / HUMS 323b, Science and Technology in the United States  Daniel Kevles
The development of science and technology in American society from the colonial period through the late twentieth century. The rise of the United States to a world-class scientific and technological power; the American scientific community and the tensions it has faced in a democratic society; the role of science and technology in exploration, agriculture, industry, national defense, religion, culture, and social change.  HU

HIST 145a / AMST 150a, Religion in Modern America, 1865–2000  Kathryn Lofton
An examination of U.S. religious history from the close of the Civil War to the present day, a period of climactic change in the histories of capitalism, pluralism, secularization, and globalization. Locations discussed include Indian reservations and world fairs, auto plants and soap factories, storefront churches and stadiums; individuals include female evangelists and talk show hosts, presidents and pariahs, traveling monks and pop rabbis. Focus on how subjects are selected for historical inquiry.  HU

HIST 146b / HLTH 280b / HSHM 212b, Historical Perspectives on Global Health  Joanna Radin
The broader historical context of contemporary practices, policies, and values associated with the concept of global health. Historical formations around ideas about disease, colonialism, race, gender, science, diplomacy, security, economy, and humanitarianism; ways in which these formations have shaped and been shaped by attempts to negotiate problems of health and well-being that transcend geopolitical borders.  HU

HIST 147a / AMST 247a / HLTH 170a / HSHM 202a, Media and Medicine in Modern America  John Warner and Gretchen Berland
Relationships between medicine, health, and the media in the United States from 1870 to the present. The changing role of the media in shaping conceptions of the body, creating new diseases, influencing health and health policy, crafting the image of the medical profession, informing expectations of medicine and constructions of citizenship, and the medicalization of American life.  HU

HIST 149b / WGSS 210b, Women in Modern America  Joanne Meyerowitz
U.S. women’s history and the history of gender from 1900 to the present. Changing meanings of femininity, masculinity, sex, gender, and sexuality; intersections of class, race, ethnicity, and gender; women’s labor in industrial and postindustrial economies; women’s participation in politics and social movements; trends in sexual expression, gender presentation, reproduction, child rearing, and marriage; and feminist and other gender-equity movements.  HU

HIST 150b / AMST 272b / ER&M 282b / WGSS 272b, Asian American History, 1800 to the Present  Mary Lui
An introduction to the history of East, South, and Southeast Asian migrations and settlement to the United States from the late eighteenth century to the present. Major themes include labor migration, community formation, U.S. imperialism, legal exclusion, racial segregation, gender and sexuality, cultural representations, and political resistance.  HU

HIST 184a / AFAM 160a, Slavery and Abolition in Atlantic History, 1500–1888  Laurie Woodard
The history of peoples of African descent throughout the Americas, from the first African American societies of the sixteenth century through the century-long process of emancipation.  HU
HIST 187b / AFAM 162b / AMST 162b, African American History from Emancipation to the Present  Jonathan Holloway
An examination of the African American experience since 1861. Meanings of freedom and citizenship are parsed through appraisal of race and class formations, the processes and effects of cultural consumption, and the grand narrative of the civil rights movement. HU

HIST 193b / HSHM 242b, Molecules, Life, and Disease: Twentieth Century  William Summers
The emergence of the molecular vision of life and disease in the twentieth century. Topics include the role of technology and research practices, intellectual and political migrations, science policy and philanthropic foundations, constructions of risks and patting of life, big science and biotechnology, politics of memory, and popular representation of science. Relationships to broad intellectual, social, cultural, and political changes. HU

HIST 202a, European Civilization, 1648–1945  John Merriman
An overview of the economic, social, political, and intellectual history of modern Europe. Topics include the rise of absolute states, the scientific revolution, the Enlightenment, the French Revolution and Napoleon, the industrial revolution, the revolutions of 1848, nationalism and national unifications, Victorian Britain, the colonization of Africa and Asia, fin-de-siècle culture and society, the Great War, the Russian Revolution, the Europe of political extremes, and World War II. HU

HIST 206b, The Middle Ages, 300–1500  Anders Winroth
Introduction to the European Middle Ages. Topics include Rome's decline, the rise of Christianity, the spread of Islam, Charlemagne, Viking attacks, wars and the Crusades, the commercial revolution, saints, the culture of chivalry, the papacy, the invention of universities, the foundations for modern law, and early journeys of discovery. May not be taken after HIST 210 or 211. WR, HU

*HIST 212b / CLCV 308b, The Ancient Economy  Joseph Manning
A survey of the economies of the ancient Mediterranean world, with emphasis on economic institutions, the development of the economies over time, ancient economic thought, and the interrelationships between institutions and economic growth. Material evidence for studying the economies of the ancient world, including coinage, documentary material, and archaeological evidence. HU

*HIST 215b / RLST 283b, Reformation Europe, 1450–1650  Bruce Gordon
Examination of a series of religious revolutions in Europe between 1450 and 1650. The causes and nature of the reformations that changed the religious, political, social, and economic landscapes of early modern Europe and shaped the course of Western civilization as a whole. HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 217a / CLCV 206a / HUMS 446a, The Roman Republic  Andrew Johnston
The origins, development, and expansion of Rome from the earliest times to the deaths of Caesar and Cicero. Cultural identity and interaction; slavery, class, and the family; politics, rhetoric, and propaganda; religion; imperialism; monumentality and memory; and the perception and writing of history. Application of literary and archaeological evidence. HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 218b / CLCV 207b, The Roman Empire  Andrew Johnston
The history of the Roman Empire from its establishment by Augustus to the reign of Justinian. Attention to social, intellectual, and religious changes, as well as to the framework of historical events within which these changes took place, and to the processes by which the Roman Empire was replaced by the institutions of the Western Middle Ages and the Byzantine Empire. HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 219a / ER&M 219a / JDST 200a / MMES 149a / RLST 148a, History of the Jews and Their Diasporas to Early Modern Times  Ivan Marcus
A broad introduction to the history of the Jews from biblical beginnings until the European Reformation and the Ottoman Empire. Focus on the formative period of classical rabbinic Judaism and on the symbiotic relationships among Jews, Christians, and Muslims. Jewish society and culture in its biblical, rabbinic, and medieval settings. Counts toward either European or non-Western distributional credit within the History major, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies. HU, RP

History: Preindustrial

HIST 221a / GLBL 281a, Military History of the West since 1500  Paul Kennedy
A study of the military history of the West since 1500, with emphasis on the relationship between armies and navies on the one hand, and technology, economics, geography, and the rise of the modern nation-state on the other. The coming of airpower in its varied manifestations. Also meets requirements for the Air Force and Naval ROTC programs. HU

*HIST 227b / SPAN 367b, The Spanish Civil War: Words and Images  Noël Valis
An introduction to the history and cultural-literary impact of the Spanish Civil War (1936–39) from national and international perspectives. Views both from within and from outside the war; women and the war; memory and the war. Authors include George Orwell, Ernest Hemingway, Javier Cercas, Alberto Méndez, Mercè Rodoreda, Ramón J. Sender, W. H. Auden, and Stephen Spender. Open to students who have placed into L5 courses or who have successfully completed an L4 course in Spanish. Counts toward the Spanish major. L5, HU
HIST 231b / GMAN 209b, War in Germany, 1648–2010  J. Adam Tooze
The rise and fall of modern militarism in Germany. Individual battles, soldiers, and weapons discussed within a broader context of the justification and regulation of state violence. Germany as a European battlefield, and as a nation that has perhaps come closest to drawing a final, concluding line under its military history.  HU

HIST 234b / HSHM 235b, Epidemics and Society in the West since 1600  Frank Snowden
A study of the impact of epidemic diseases such as bubonic plague, cholera, malaria, and AIDS on society, public health, and the medical profession in comparative and international perspective. Topics include popular culture and mass hysteria, the mortality revolution, urban renewal and rebuilding, sanitation, the germ theory of disease, the emergence of scientific medicine, and debates over the biomedical model of disease.  HU

HIST 237b / HUMS 285b / RSEE 390b / RUSS 241b, Russian Culture: The Modern Age  John MacKay and Paul Bushkovitch
An interdisciplinary exploration of Russian cultural history, focusing on literature, art, religion, social and political thought, and film. Conceptions of Russian nationhood; the myths of St. Petersburg; dissent and persecution; the role of social and cultural elites; the intelligentsia; attitudes toward the common people; conflicting appeals of rationality, spirituality, and idealism; the politicization of personal life; the impact of the Bolshevik Revolution and its aftermath.  HU

HIST 238b, Origins of the British Empire  Steven Pincus
Exploration of why Britain was able to transform itself during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from a minor offshore archipelago into the world’s greatest power. Focus on changes both within Britain and in North America, the West Indies, and South Asia. The British Empire situated in relation to other empires; the virtually simultaneous creation of a British Empire in India and loss of an empire in North America; the American Revolution as part of a British imperial crisis.  HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 239a, Britain’s Empire  Stuart Semmel
The varieties of rule in different parts of Britain’s vast empire, from India to Africa to the West Indies. Ways in which events in one region could redirect policy in distant ones; how British observers sought to reconcile empire’s often authoritarian nature with liberalism and an expanding democracy at home; the interaction of economic, cultural, political, and environmental factors in shaping British imperial development.  HU

HIST 242b, The Soviet Experiment  Jeremy Friedman
The attempt to implement socialism in the geographically vast and ethnically diverse territory of the former Russian Empire. Focus on interactions between ideology and political necessity in the formation of policies and institutions. Attention to both domestic and international factors.  HU

HIST 243a / MGRK 223a, Occupied Europe during World War II  Konstantina Maragkou
The immediate causes, experience, and consequences of the conquest of European countries during World War II. Comparison of occupation experiences under different conquerors, with an emphasis on Nazi and Soviet rule. Occupational patterns, collaboration and resistance, genocide, and the impact of military and diplomatic events on the internal social and political developments of individual European nations. Greece used as a case study.  HU

HIST 243b / MGRK 232b, The Cold War in Europe and the Balkans  George Syrimis and Konstantina Maragkou
The role of history in works of literature and film that engage with Greek and Balkan culture during and after the Cold War. Relations between politics, dominant ideologies, literary and cinematic aesthetic models, and popular culture. Unique elements of the Cold War experience in countries of southeastern Europe. Themes include totalitarianism, Eurocommunism, decolonization, espionage, state surveillance, and the nuclear threat.  HU

HIST 248bG / JDST 293bG / RLST 214bG, Introduction to Modern Jewish Thought  Eliyahu Stern
An overview of Jewish philosophical trends, movements, and thinkers from the seventeenth century to the twenty-first. Topics include enlightenment, historicism, socialism, secularism, religious radicalism, and Zionism.  HU

HIST 251a, Early Modern England: Politics, Religion, and Society under the Tudors and Stuarts  Keith Wrightson
An introduction to the development of English society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—a period of social, political, economic, and cultural transition, and one that provided the immediate context of early British settlement in North America and the literature of the English Renaissance.  HU

History: Preindustrial

HIST 255b, The Experience of War in the Twentieth Century  Bruno Cabanes
An overview of the history of war in the modern era. Examination of the actors, forms of violence, ideological stakes, and memories of modern war. Topics include World Wars I and II, the experience of captivity, the Vietnam War and the culture of trauma, women at war, and genocide and ethnic cleansing.  HU

HIST 273a, Europe in the Age of Total War, 1914–1945  Jay Winter
A survey of European history that addresses the two world wars and the transformation of European society and culture between 1914 and 1945.  HU
HIST 276b, France since 1871  John Merriman
The emergence of modern France since the Paris Commune of 1871 and the beginnings of the Third Republic. The social, economic, political, and cultural transformation of France; the impact of France’s revolutionary heritage, of industrialization, and of the dislocation wrought by two world wars and decolonization; and the political response of the Left and the Right to changing French society, including the impact of immigration and the emergence and challenges of the European Union. One discussion section conducted in French; students in this section may count the course toward the French major.  HU

HIST 277a, The Great Recession as History, 2007–2013  J. Adam Tooze
Introduction to the financial crisis that struck the United States and Europe in 2007 and that continues into the present day. Focus on how the current crisis is already being written into history. Ways in which the events are understood as historical; narratives of modern American and European history and models of historical change invoked by key commentators. Works by economists, economic historians, political scientists, and journalists.  HU

HIST 280a / HUMS 348a / RLST 160a, The Catholic Intellectual Tradition  Carlos Eire and staff
Introductory survey of the interaction between Catholicism and Western culture from the first century to the present, with a focus on pivotal moments and crucial developments that defined both traditions. Key beliefs, rites, and customs of the Roman Catholic Church, and the ways in which they have found expression; interaction between Catholics and the institution of the Church; Catholicism in its cultural and sociopolitical matrices. Close reading of primary sources.  HU

HIST 282b / HUMS 413b / RLST 269b, Golden Age Spain  Carlos Eire
Survey of Spanish history, culture, and religion from 1500 to 1700. Emphasis on cultural history and the integration of various approaches to the past.  HU

HIST 290a, Russia from the Ninth Century to 1801  Paul Bushkovitch
The mainstream of Russian history from the Kievan state to 1801. Political, social, and economic institutions and the transition from Eastern Orthodoxy to the Enlightenment.  HU

HIST 303b, Japan's Modern Revolution  Daniel Botsman
A survey of Japan’s transformation over the course of the nineteenth century from an isolated, traditional society on the edge of northeast Asia to a modern imperial power. Aspects of political, social, and cultural history.  HU

HIST 307a / EAST 301a, The Making of Japan's Great Peace, 1550–1850  Fabian Drixler
Examination of how, after centuries of war in Japan and overseas, the Tokugawa shogunate built a peace that lasted more than 200 years. Japan’s urban revolution, the eradication of Christianity, the Japanese discovery of Europe, and the question of whether Tokugawa Japan is a rare example of a complex and populous society that achieved ecological sustainability.  HU

HIST 310a / SAST 221a, History of Modern South Asia  Asiya Alam
Survey of the Indian subcontinent’s history from colonial rule, through nationalist resistance, to postcolonial history. The establishment of British dominion; colonial transformation of Indian politics, society, economy, and culture; nationalism before and after Gandhi; the partition of India; and recent developments in South Asia.  HU

HIST 314a / HUMS 426a, Early Sources in Chinese Intellectual Traditions  Annping Chin
Readings in translation of the basic texts of Confucianism, Taoism, and legalism. Examination of what the early Chinese thought about the world and themselves, how they articulated what they thought and organized what they knew, and how they explored the irrational and issues such as fairness and moral appropriateness.  HU

HIST 316b / EAST 320b, History of China, 1550 to the Present  Peter Perdue
Fall of the Ming and rise of the Qing dynasty. Political, economic, and cultural changes in China compared to those in East Asia and the rest of the world. China’s first Republic and the impact of foreign imperialism and communism. The People’s Republic of China under Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping; Taiwan from Chiang Kai-shek to the independence movement. Globalization, environmental stress, and human rights issues in historical perspective.  HU

HIST 337b, The Mediterranean from the Crusades to Napoleon  Alan Mikhail and Francesca Trivellato
Introduction to the history of the Mediterranean from the era of the Crusades to Napoleon’s conquest of Egypt. Topics include city states and empires, religious conflict and coexistence, commerce, gender, military history, the arts, travel, piracy, and orientalism. Ways in which the study of the Mediterranean has shaped knowledge about the medieval, early modern, and modern worlds.  HU
Departmental Seminars

Juniors majoring in History must take at least two departmental seminars from two different geographical areas. Seminars on the history of the United States or Canada are numbered 100J to 199J; seminars on Britain and Europe are 200J to 299J; and seminars on Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East are 300J to 399J. Seminars numbered in the 400s address global topics; students must apply to the director of undergraduate studies in History to count a 400-level seminar toward a particular geographical distribution category. Each departmental seminar aims to acquaint students in a substantial and professional way with the literature of a period in history; to train them as far as possible in the use of primary source materials; to introduce them to problems of bibliography, historiography,
and historical method; and to give them training in the writing of history. The relative importance of these objectives in any particular seminar depends on its subject matter, the previous preparation of its students, and the availability of materials.

Each term prospective junior History majors should apply for departmental seminars for the following term using the online seminar preregistration site. Preregistration begins after midterm in the fall for seminars offered in the spring term, and after spring recess for seminars offered in the subsequent fall term. Accelerated students holding junior status must notify the undergraduate History administrator in 357 HGS, 432-1359, by October 11 in the fall and by March 21 in the spring in order to be eligible to preregister for the following term’s seminars. All students who wish to preregister must declare their major beforehand.

In September and in January, application for admission should be made directly to the instructors of the seminars, who will admit students to remaining vacancies in their seminars. Priority is given to applications from juniors, then seniors, majoring in History, but applications are also accepted from qualified sophomores and from students majoring in other disciplines or programs. The department seeks wherever possible to accommodate students’ preferences; for their part, students should recognize that limitations imposed by the size of seminars (normally fifteen students) make accommodation impossible in some instances. HIST 494 and residential college seminars that count toward the History major do not fulfill the departmental seminar requirement.

*HIST 102Jb, Slavery and Emancipation in Native American History  Rachel Purvis
Captivity, slavery, and emancipation in Native American communities from the colonial period through the turn of the twentieth century. Emphasis on northeastern and southeastern societies. Issues of enslavement, race, gender, citizenship, and native sovereignty. WR, HU
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*HIST 105Ja / AFAM 235a / AFST 105a, America and Africa, 1492 to the Present  Joseph Yannielli
The complex relationship between Africa and America, from the Columbian era through the recent invasion of Libya. Topics include the rise and demise of the transatlantic slave trade, piracy, zombies, religious missions, colonialism, resistance movements, and humanitarian and military interventions. Sources from film, images, letters, newspaper articles, novels, pamphlets, and travelogues. HU

*HIST 110Ja, Witchcraft and Witch-Hunting in Europe and North America  John Demos
The history of witchcraft and witch-hunting in Europe and North America from classical times to the present. Focus on the European witch craze of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and its offshoots in colonial America. Some attention to twentieth-century American parallels, such as McCarthyism and the day-care abuse cases of the 1980s and 1990s. HU
History: Preindustrial

*HIST 111Ja, Politics of Reform in America  David Huyssen
History of advocacy for social and legislative change in America by reformers and reform movements from the early nineteenth century to the present. Relations between reform, radicalism, and mainstream discourse in areas of public debate such as inequality, public morality, race relations, sexual practices, and educational policy. Roles played by reform and reformers in transforming the United States; limits to what reform can achieve. WR, HU

*HIST 115Jb, The United States from Offshore  Dael Norwood
A maritime perspective on U.S. history during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The nation’s economic, social, political, and cultural development explored through Americans’ engagement with oceans, rivers, and other waterways. Sources include visual art, ships’ logs, court decisions, newspapers, and works by Equiano, Douglass, Melville, Stowe, and Northrup. WR, HU

*HIST 116Jb, Roads and Cars in American Life  David Spatz
The shaping of American social and commercial geography, politics, and culture by automobiles and roads in the twentieth century. Political struggles to finance and build modern roads; new patterns of daily life for drivers; manufacturing and marketing innovations; residential and commercial development; policies of environmental activism, community defense, individual liberty, and modern conservatism. WR, HU

*HIST 117Jb, Robert Moses’s New York  David Huyssen
Twentieth-century urban life in New York City explored through the life and work of Robert Moses. His public works projects, from bridges, tunnels, and highways, to parks, playgrounds, beaches, and zoos, to housing, civic centers, exhibition halls, and the 1964–65 New York World’s Fair. Themes include the origins of urban reform in the progressive era, state and municipal politics, labor, race, and urban renewal. Research in the Robert Moses Papers in Sterling Memorial Library. WR, HU

*HIST 129Jb / AMST 480b, Theories of History  Greta LaFleur
Critical, philosophical, and theoretical survey of history as an idea and a practice. The intellectual genealogy behind the historiographic practices used and discussed most often in contemporary scholarship, including new historicism and queer historiography. The problem of describing the nature, uses, and abuses of history. Readings from works by Socrates, Hegel, Marx, Freud, Benjamin, Foucault, Scott, White, Said, and Spivak. HU

*HIST 130Jb, Frontiers in North America and Southern Africa  Andrew Offenburger
Comparative study of frontiers and colonial encounters in North America and southern Africa. The contours of each region’s frontiers and borderlands, including the Cape Colony, the Eastern Cape, Natal, and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe in southern Africa, and U.S.-Mexican borderlands, the far west, frontier Colorado, and the Ghost Dance movement in North America. Ways in which the United States and South Africa have shaped the frontier past for contemporary purposes. Counts toward either U.S. or non-Western distributional credit within the major, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies. WR, HU
*HIST 134Ja, Yale and America: Selected Topics in Social and Cultural History  
Jay Gitlin

Relations between Yale and Yale people—from Ezra Stiles and Noah Webster to Cole Porter, Henry Roe Cloud, and Maya Lin—and American society and culture. Elihu Yale and the global eighteenth century; Benjamin Silliman and the emergence of American science; Walter Camp, Dink Stover, and the all-American boy; Henry Luce and the information age; faith and ideology in postwar Yale and America.  WR, HU RP

*HIST 136Ja, Liberalism and Conservatism in U.S. Politics  
Beverly Gage

American domestic politics and political thought since the New Deal. Emphasis on the decline of midcentury liberalism and the rise of modern American conservatism. Topics include McCarthyism, the civil rights movement, the New Left, labor, business activism, the conservative intellectual movement, the Christian Right, and the Reagan Revolution.  WR, HU

*HIST 138Ja, History of U.S.-China Relations  
Tao Wang

The complex bilateral relationship between China and the United States explored from the perspectives of both countries, from its beginnings in the mid-nineteenth century through the early twenty-first. Major events and significant policies in Sino-American interaction as it developed to the state of current relations. Counts toward either U.S. or non-Western distributional credit within the major, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies.  HU

*HIST 139Jb / HSHM 462b / WGSS 457b, Reproductive Health, Gender, and Power in the United States  
Ziv Eisenberg

U.S. women’s and men’s reproductive health from the nineteenth century to the present. Ways in which gender norms and social power structures have shaped medical knowledge, scientific investigation, political regulation, and private reproductive experiences. Topics include abortion, activism, childbirth, contraceptives, eugenics, fertility, pregnancy, reproductive science and technology, sexual health, and sterilization.  WR, HU

*HIST 140Jb / HSHM 467b, History of the Modern Body  
Ziv Eisenberg

Examination of ways in which modern societies and individuals around the globe have understood the human body. The role of society, culture, and politics in shaping medical science and experiences of health, illness, and debility. Topics include disease, body parts, bodily functions, gender and sexuality, reproduction, mental health, disability, enhancement, and aging.  WR, HU

*HIST 142Ja / HSHM 464a, The Cultural History of Mental Illness  
Courtney Thompson

The construction of madness and mental illness in Western thought and culture. The rise and fall of the asylum system; the development of psychoanalytic theory; twentieth-century medical practices such as psychopharmaceutical treatments and lobotomy; the antipsychiatry movement; patients’ rights and contested diagnoses; portrayals of the mentally ill in society and popular culture; issues surrounding gender and sexuality.  HU

*HIST 148Jb / AFAM 210b / AMST 445b, Politics and Culture of the U.S. Color Line  
Matthew Jacobson

The significance of race in U.S. political culture, from the "separate but equal" doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson to the election of an African American president. Race as a central organizer of American political and social life.  HU RP

*HIST 151Ja / AMST 422a / ER&M 435a, Writing Tribal Histories  
Ned Blackhawk

Historical overview of American Indian tribal communities, particularly since the creation of the United States. Challenges of working with oral histories, government documents, and missionary records.  WR, HU

*HIST 155Jb / HSHM 424b, Science, Invention, and the Visual Arts since Darwin  
Bettyann Kevles

The influence of scientific theories and technologies on the visual arts from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Understandings and misunderstandings of scientific concepts and inventions as they appear in artistic works. Topics include relativity, quantum mechanics, medical images inside the human body, and images from space. Focus on American and European artists and art movements.  WR, HU

*HIST 159Ja / HSHM 459a / HUMS 459a, Spies, Secrets, and Science  
Paola Bertucci

The relationship between secrecy, intellectual property, and science from the Middle Ages to the Cold War. Topics include alchemy and esoteric knowledge; the Manhattan Project and other secret scientific projects run by the state; the history of patents and copyright laws; and scientists as spies.  WR, HU

*HIST 168Jb, Quebec and Canada from 1791 to the Present  
Jay Gitlin and Ryan Brasseaux

The history of Quebec and its place within Canada from the Constitutional Act of 1791 to the present. Topics include the Rebellion of 1837, confederation, the Riel Affair, industrialization and emigration to New England, French-Canadian nationalism and culture from Abbé Groulx to the Parti Québécois and Céline Dion, and the politics of language. Readings include plays by Michel Tremblay and Antonine Maillet in translation.  WR, HU

*HIST 169Jb / WGSS 428b, Labor, Migration, and Democracy in the Twentieth-Century United States  
Jennifer Klein

A history of work, labor relations, social movements, immigration, and labor policy in the United States since 1890; the history of class politics and economic development in modern America. Racial and gender hierarchies from farms to factories to sweatshops; labor rights as part of broader struggles over citizenship rights and democracy. Topics include various forms of labor organizing and protest, limits and possibilities of solidarity, braceros and migrant workers, civil rights, the Cold War, politics and policy, and Wal-Mart.  WR, HU

*HIST 170Ja, Ideas and Ideologies in U.S. International History  
Patrick Cohrs

The influence of American and foreign ideas and ideologies on U.S. international history. American assumptions about peace and international order from the days of the early republic and the Federalist Papers to the height of the Cold War. Emphasis on American
responses to war and international crises, and on the impact of exceptionalist, imperialist, isolationist, "exemplarist," and capitalist ideologies on U.S. policy making.  WR, HU

*HIST 191Ja / WGSS 3544, Women, Gender, and Grassroots Politics in the United States after World War II  Jennifer Klein
American politics and grassroots social movements from 1945 to the present explored through women’s activism and through gender politics more broadly. Ideas about gender identities, gender roles, and family in the shaping of social movements; strategies used on the local, regional, national, and international levels. Connections between organizing and policy, public and private, state and family, and migration, immigration, and empire.  WR, HU

*HIST 200jb, Medieval Saints  N. Clemens
The lives and cults of saints in Western Christian culture from the late antique period to c. 1500. Saints’ attributes, special abilities, and relationships with a transcendent power; differences between hagiographers’ accounts of men and women; the role of relics, including their treatment and perceived powers, as well as methods used for determining their identity and authenticity.  HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 201Ja / CLSS 4444G, Documents of Roman History  William Metcalf
An introduction to principal documents, preserved primarily on stone or in metal, that bear on Roman history from the fifth century B.C. to the fourth century A.D. Selected documents are either themselves important (e.g., the Twelve Tables) or are paradigmatic for occurrences that are extensive in time and space (e.g., imperial rescripts, city and colonial charters). Documents are in either Latin or Greek, and are accompanied by English translations.  HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 203jb / MGRK 230b, Greece in the Twentieth Century  Irene Karamouzis and Konstantina Maragkou
The history of modern and contemporary Greece. Recent political developments, economic and cultural aspects, and international relations.  HU

*HIST 211jb / NELC 380bG / RLST 253bG, The Making of Monasticism  Bentley Layton
The social and intellectual history of Christian monasteries, hermits, ascetics, and monastic institutions and values in late antiquity and the early Middle Ages, as seen in classic texts of monastic literature and in monastic archaeology. Readings in translation. (Formerly RLST 420)  HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 215jb, The Art of Biography  John Gaddis
A comparative examination of successful as well as unsuccessful biographies, intended to identify both principles and pitfalls.  WR, HU

*HIST 221jb, Memoirs of Twentieth-Century Europe  Laura Engelstein
Exploration of how men and women of twentieth-century Europe (including Russia) made sense of their lives in the context of war, revolution, and cultural conflict. Focus on first-person narratives, some by professional writers, others by ordinary people searching for personal and cultural identity.  WR, HU

*HIST 222jb, The Cultural History of the First World War  Bruno Cabanes
A survey of the cultural history of World War I. Topics include violence and its impact on soldiers and civilians, shell shock, women at war, literature and cinema, mourning, and memory.  WR, HU

*HIST 224jbG / JDST 3344G, Jewish Emancipation in the Modern Era  Michael Silber and Eliyahu Stern
The expansion of the rights of Jewish people in Europe and the United States from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth. The influence of factors such as capitalism, citizenship, nationalism, and social and economic developments. Case studies used to compare the emancipation process in different nations and societies.  HU

*HIST 228Ja / HUMS 412a, Venice and the Mediterranean, 1400–1700  Francesca Trivellato
Major issues in the history of Venice and the Mediterranean in the early modern period. Topics include the organization of trade, relations between East and West, slavery, Venetian politics and society, women and gender roles, ethnic and religious minorities, foreign travelers, and the seeds of Orientalism.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 229JaG / JDST 3334G, Orthodox Jewry in Modern Times  Michael Silber
The history of Orthodox Jewry from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. Innovations introduced by the Jewish Enlightenment, and the traditional establishment’s responses to them; the mainstream, neorthodox, and ultraorthodox wings of the Reform movement; issues of identity and culture surrounding Jewish nationalism, the Zionist movement, and the emergence of the State of Israel.  HU

*HIST 230Ja, Europe and Empire, 1815–1991  Amanda Behm
European overseas expansion and colonial relationships in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Focus on British, French, Dutch, and German imperialism. Ideologies, strategies, and technologies that shaped the interactions of colonizers, settlers, and colonized populations; reasons why empires ended.  WR, HU

*HIST 231Ja, The Dark Years: Collaboration and Resistance in Vichy France  John Merriman and Bruno Cabanes
The concomitants of collaboration and resistance during Vichy France, 1940–44. Topics include the fall of France in 1940; the return of Pétain’s "National Revolution" and its continuities with the French Right during the Third Republic; the extent and nature of resistance
(in the context of pre–World War II politics); and the memory of the Vichy years and its influence on subsequent French political life.

WR, HU

*HIST 232Ja / HUMS 443a / JDST 270a / MMES 342a / RLST 201a, Medieval Jews, Christians, and Muslims Imagining Each Other

Ivan Marcus

How members of Jewish, Christian, and Muslim communities thought of and interacted with members of the other two cultures during the Middle Ages. Cultural grids and expectations each imposed on the other; the rhetoric of otherness—humans or devils, purity or impurity, and animal imagery; and models of religious community and power in dealing with the other when confronted with cultural differences. Counts toward either European or Middle Eastern distributional credit within the History major, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies.  WR, HU RP

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 234Ja, The First World War

Jay Winter

A survey of recent historical interpretations of the military, social, and cultural history of the war of 1914–18.  WR, HU

*HIST 236Jb, Information Technology, 300–1600

Anders Winroth and Aaron Vanides

Techniques and technologies of communication and information management in Europe and the Mediterranean world, from the later Roman Empire through the end of the sixteenth century. Topics include book production, educational systems, scholarly and nonscholarly finding tools, publicity techniques, speech, and methods of information retrieval.  HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 239Ja / HUMS 313a / PHIL 421a / PLSC 317a, John Locke in Historical Context

Steven Pincus

Locke’s thinking about political resistance, religious toleration, and political economy examined in light of the writings and activities of his contemporaries. Introduction to methodological questions in the history of political thought.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 247Ja, The Invention of Modern Democracy

Yiftah Elazar

The reinvention of the classical idea of democracy as both a political institution and an ideal, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Classical and neoclassical critiques of democratic government; revival and conceptual transformation in the Puritan, American, and French revolutions. Readings focus on Anglo-American political thought of the period, including its relation to classical, humanist, and contemporary continental sources. Counts toward either European or U.S. distributional credit within the History major, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 250Jb, The Contested Idea of Liberty

Yiftah Elazar

The controversial idea of liberty in the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English-speaking world. The concept of independence and its relation to gender, property, and arms; the ideas of political slavery and natural rights and their paradoxical employment by slaveholders; the dangers and prospects of market economy; individual and communal self-government, its critics, and its moral and religious underpinnings. Counts toward either European or U.S. distributional credit within the History major, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 253Ja, Culture, Dissidence, and Control in Golden Age Spain

María Jordán

Aspects of Spanish culture and society in the Golden Age (c. 1550–1650) that demonstrate discontent, dissidence, and suggestions for reform. Emphasis on the intersection of historical and literary sources and the dynamic between popular and elite cultures.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 254Jb, Time and Place in Early Modern England

Keith Wrightson

Perceptions of time and place in England and their relationships to personal and social identity, c. 1500 to 1800. Cartography, chorography, antiquarianism, conventions of timekeeping, perceptions of the life course, the creation of social memory and historical narratives, representations of social place, the effects of the Reformation, iconic places, and perceptions of previously unknown places and peoples. Use of visual and textual primary sources.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 257Jb / HSHM 460b / HUMS 356b, Art, Technology, and Science from Antiquity to 1800

Paola Bertucci

Changes in the notions of art and science in the West through 1800. The association of the term “art” with the fine arts as a legacy of the Enlightenment; implications of this semantic shift for early modern European culture. Visual and material cultures of science, including anatomical and natural history illustrations, curiosity cabinets and Wunderkammern, microscopy and astronomy, Greek and Roman military technology and warfare, and Leonardo and the engineers of the Renaissance. Use of rare books, manuscripts, and historical scientific instruments from library and museum collections at Yale.  WR, HU

History: Preindustrial

*HIST 273Ja, Anglo-American Relations, 1939–1989

Irene Karamouzis

Anglo-American relations from World War I through the Reagan presidency, with attention to politics, diplomacy, economics, defense, and intelligence. The nature of the special relationship between the two nations; the importance of personalities in strengthening and weakening the alliance; responses of the American and British governments to major events in world history.  HU
*HIST 279Jb, History of British Cuisine  Paul Freedman and Becky Conekin
The history of British food from the Middle Ages to the present. Particular characteristics and specialties; ways in which the expansion of the British Empire, economic changes, and recent wars and globalization have influenced the cuisine. Representations of food, agriculture, celebration, and hunger in British culture.  WR, HU
History: Preindustrial

*HIST 311Jb / EAST 422b, History and Nationalism in East Asia  Hyung-Wook Kim
Modern conflicts among East Asian countries over the temporal and spatial boundaries and the ownership of the region’s ancient kingdoms. The role of such conflicts in contemporary territorial disputes; issues surrounding historical fact and interpretation; the presentation of sovereignty in early national histories; relations between nationalism, collective memory, and public commemoration.  HU

*HIST 312Ja / EAST 430a, Japanese Nationalism in Global Context  Nathan Hopson
The history and global context of modern nationalism; related questions regarding cultural identity in modern political contexts. Focus on Japan as a case study. The intersections of intellectual and cultural history with the complex politics of the modern world.  HU

*HIST 313Ja / EAST 425a / EVST 420a, Asian Environments and Frontiers  Peter Perdue and Kwangmin Kim
The impact of Asian farmers, merchants, and states on the natural world. Focus on imperial China, with discussion of Japan, Southeast Asia, and Inner Asia in the early modern and modern periods. Themes include frontier conquest, land clearance, water conservancy, urban footprints, and relations between agrarian and nonagrarian peoples. Attention to environmental movements in Asia today.  WR, HU

*HIST 320Jb, Non-Chinese Dynasties' Defeat of China, 1004–1911  Valerie Hansen
Study of four dynasties whose emperors were ethnically non-Chinese: the Kitan, the Jurchen, the Mongols, and the Manchu. Ways in which they shaped the last 1000 years of China’s dynastic history. Focus on techniques used by these dynasties to exploit traditional China’s weaknesses, including military strategy, the use of Chinese collaborators and technologies, and cultural adaptivity.  HU
History: Preindustrial

*HIST 327Jb / EAST 321b, Navigating Life in Nineteenth-Century Japan  Fabian Drixler
A study of the joys and sorrows of life in nineteenth-century Japan. Topics include finding a mate, becoming a parent, making and keeping friends, seeing the world, and coping with bereavement. In spring 2014, students may participate in the design of an exhibit at the Peabody Museum using the museum’s collection of objects from Tokugawa and Meiji Japan.  WR, HU
History: Preindustrial

*HIST 343Ja / MMES 344a / NELC 316a / RLST 313a, Iran's Prophets of Protest  Abbas Amanat
Iranian messianic movements from ancient to modern. Emphasis on continuity in patterns of dissent, social impact and challenges to religious and political establishments, and influences on the Islamic world and beyond. Zoroastrian apocalyptic origins, Manichean moral community and Mazdakite protocommunism, emergence of the Mahdi and Shi’i movements from Isma’iils to Safavids, "Universal Peace" from Mughal India to Babi-Baha’i modernity, and messianic trends from the Islamic Revolution to contemporary Iran.  HU

*HIST 351Jb / LAST 357b, The Cuban Revolution  Michael Bustamante
Forces that have shaped Cuba’s revolutionary process and Cuban society from 1959 to the present. The revolutionary government’s conflicting legacies of citizen empowerment and repression; the politics of race, gender, and culture; the degrees to which U.S. policies, the Cold War international context, and internal dynamics bear responsibility for pushing the revolutionary government into new diplomatic alliances and toward increasingly radical positions; the evolution of Cuban expatriate politics.  WR, HU

HIST 332Jb, Reinventing Gender in Modern India
A study of changing gender norms and practices in India in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Widow immolation and remarriage, child marriage and the age of consent, arranged vs. love-based marriages, education and domestic roles, religious life, sex workers, female labor in mills and in agriculture, caste and tribes, gender behavior in political life.  WR, HU

*HIST 359Jb / SAST 423b, Reinventing Gender in Modern South Asia  Asiya Alam
History and theory of debates surrounding issues of gender and sexuality in modern South Asia. Overview of theory that has shaped the field of women’s and gender studies; social reform in South Asia; nationalism and the politics of race and feminism under colonial rule; postcolonial challenges, including feminist questions on gender, sexuality, religion, and caste marginality.  HU

*HIST 362Ja, Cold War in the Third World  Jeremy Friedman
The collapse of colonial empires and the emergence of Asia, Africa, and Latin America during the Cold War. Attempts to develop political and economic systems while negotiating factors such as revolution, socialism, religion, and geopolitics. Conceptual discourses within and without the developing world surrounding issues such as independence, nationalism, racial identity, violence, social and political order, and economic justice and growth.  WR

*HIST 364Jb, History of the Caribbean, 1898 to the Present  Anne Eller
History of the greater Caribbean area as its citizens emerged from struggles against slavery and forged new projects for independence after 1898. The historical unity of the Caribbean explored across linguistic, imperial, and national lines. The region’s central role in global events, its democratic struggles, and its diasporas and their influence.  WR, HU
Analysis of revolutionary movements in Latin America against the backdrop of the Cold War. Critical examination of popular images and orthodox interpretations. An interdisciplinary study of the process of revolutionary change and cold war at the grassroots level. WR, HU

The history of freedom in Latin America, with a focus on issues surrounding slavery and abolition. The rise of slavery and slave societies across the region, including context within the founding of European empires in the Americas. Ways in which the lives of freed slaves in Latin America represented a practical freedom that preceded the emergence of Enlightenment abolitionism in the nineteenth century. Relations between black politics, revolution, liberalism, and opposition to slavery. WR, HU

Major themes in Chinese scientific thinking from antiquity to the twentieth century. Non-Western concepts of nature and the development of science in China; East-West scientific exchanges; and China's role in modern science. WR, RP

The impact of the Crusades and the Mongol conquests on the Islamic Middle East. Political, social, and economic changes in the region from the eleventh century to the middle of the fourteenth. Emphasis on the rise of new dynasties as a result of changes in the ethnic mosaic of the Middle East. WR, HU

The slave trade from the African perspective. Analysis of why slavery developed in Africa and how it operated. The long-term social, political, and economic effects of the Atlantic slave trade. WR, HU

A study of the Mamluks, manumitted slaves initially imported to Egypt for military service who established their own rule over Egypt and Syria (1250–1517). Focus on the structure and workings of the Mamluk state. Military, political, economic, and social factors that contributed to the grandeur and, later, the decline of the Mamluk period in Egypt and its conquest by the Ottoman Turks. WR, HU

Introduction to debates and sources on historical and contemporary human trafficking. The transformation of the slave trade and of slavery in the nineteenth century; forms of unfree labor that existed beyond the formal end of slavery; the emergence of illegal and clandestine slave trades in the wake of emancipation; the role of gender in contemporary trafficking; human rights discourses, international human rights law, immigration patterns and policies, and social activism from the late nineteenth century to the present. May count toward geographical distributional credit within the History major for any region studied, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies. HU

The history of human rights, from their origins in the European Enlightenment to current arguments about their global expansion, their evolution, and their meaning in both theory and practice. May count toward geographical distributional credit within the History major for any region studied, upon application to the director of undergraduate studies. WR, HU

The endings of European empires from the eighteenth century to the present. The American Revolution; the end of Spanish and French empires in the Atlantic world; nineteenth-century colonial self-government in the British empire; the breakup of European empires in Asia and Africa after the Second World War. Decolonization as a topic in both political theory and historical analysis. WR, HU

The global crisis of malaria examined in comparative and historical context. The mosquito theory of transmission and other developments in scientific understanding of the disease; World Health Organization strategies to eradicate malaria since 1955; the development of tools such as insecticides, medication, and bed nets; the attempt to create an effective vaccine. WR, HU

The transformation of the modern international system and of America's role in this system from the American Revolution to the Paris peace conference. Underlying causes of international conflicts; the Vienna and Versailles peace settlements; the Monroe Doctrine;
international relations in the era of imperialism; the emergence of the United States as a world power; Woodrow Wilson's pursuit of a "peace to end all wars." WR, HU

*HIST 472Jb / HUMS 341b, Historical Method Valerie Hansen
Exploration of writings by historians whose main goal was to explain how their particular world was taking shape. Readings include works by Herodotus (Greece), Polybius (Rome), Sima Qian (China), al-Tabari (the Islamic world), and Marx and Weber (Europe). Examination of different historical methods, including the evaluation of primary and secondary sources. How to organize disconnected bits of evidence into persuasive narratives. Priority to sophomores. HU RP

Writing Tutorial and Senior Essay Courses

*HIST 494a or b, Individual Writing Tutorial Beverly Gage
For students who wish, under the supervision of a member of the faculty, to investigate an area of history not covered by regular departmental offerings. The course may be used for research or for directed reading. It is normally taken only once. The emphasis of the tutorial is on writing a long essay or several short ones. To apply for admission, a student should present the following materials to the director of undergraduate studies on the Friday before schedules are due: a prospectus of the work proposed, a bibliography, and a letter of support from a member of the History department faculty who will direct the tutorial. A form to simplify this process is available from the office of the director of undergraduate studies.

*HIST 495a and HIST 496b, The Senior Essay Valerie Hansen
There will be a mandatory senior essay meeting on Monday, September 9, 2013, in 114 SSS at 4 p.m. Preparation of the required senior departmental essay under the supervision of a member of the faculty. Students expecting to graduate in May enroll in HIST 495a during the fall term and complete their essays in HIST 496b in the spring term. December graduates enroll in HIST 495b in the spring term and complete their essays in HIST 496a during the following fall term; students planning to begin their essay in the spring term should notify the senior essay director by December 2, 2013. Each student majoring in History must present a completed Statement of Intention, signed by a department member who has agreed to serve as adviser, to the undergraduate History administrator in 237 HGS no later than September 16, 2013 (for HIST 495a), or January 17, 2014 (for 495b). Blank statement forms are available in 237 HGS before the end of a student’s junior year, and thereafter in the Senior Essay handbook. Students writing a senior essay must attend a library workshop for historians (http://www.library.yale.edu/instruction/hist). Students enrolled in HIST 495 submit to their advisers a prospectus of the essay and an annotated bibliography during the course of the term, and at least ten pages of the essay or a detailed outline of the entire project by December 2, 2013 (495a), or May 5, 2014 (495b). Those who meet these requirements receive a temporary grade of SAT, which will be changed to the grade received by the essay upon its completion. Failure to meet any requirement may result in the student’s being asked to withdraw from HIST 495. Students enrolled in HIST 496 must submit a completed essay to 211 HGS no later than 5 p.m. on April 7, 2014, in the spring term, or no later than 5 p.m. on December 2, 2013, in the fall term. Essays submitted after 5 p.m. will be considered as having been turned in on the following day. If the essay is submitted late without an excuse from the student’s residential college dean, the penalty is one letter grade for the first day and one-half letter grade for each of the next two days past the deadline. No essay that would otherwise pass will be failed because it is late, but late essays will not be considered for departmental or Yale College prizes. All senior departmental essays will be judged by members of the faculty other than the adviser. In order to graduate from Yale College, a student majoring in History must achieve a passing grade on the departmental essay. The essays should take the form of substantial articles, not longer than 12,500 words (approximately forty double-spaced typewritten pages), with the total word count given at the end of the essay. This is a maximum limit; there is no minimum requirement. Length will vary according to the topic and the historical techniques employed. Essays generally run between 10,000 and 12,500 words. The limitation on length is regarded as important because precision, clarity, and conciseness are essential to good historical writing. A brief evaluation of major sources is required. Consult the director of the senior essay course for details.

Related Course in Another Department

GLBL 318a / EAST 338a / ECON 338a, The Next China Stephen Roach
Economic development in China since the late 1970s. Emphasis on factors pushing China toward a transition from its modern export-and investment-led development model to a pro-consumption model. The possibility of a resulting identity crisis, underscored by China’s need to embrace political reform and by the West’s long-standing misperceptions of China. Prerequisite: introductory macroeconomics. SO

Global Affairs: Development