This course surveys European prehistory from the early peopling of the European landmass until the fall of the Roman Empire and the rise of Vikings and Anglo-Saxons. Geographical coverage will include Western, Central and Eastern Europe and southern areas including parts of the Mediterranean and Aegean. Emphasis will be placed on investigating major changes in social organization, cultural contact and exchange, technology and economy. Key developments covered will include the rise of complex hunter-gatherer-forager communities in the Post-glacial period, the emergence and spread of agriculture and megalith building in the Neolithic, the impact of metallurgy, Iron Age 'Celtic' developments, the expansion, influence and collapse of the Roman Empire, and the rise of the post-Roman World with Viking and Anglo-Saxon migration and colonization processes. This course will provide a foundation for students interested in archaeology, history, ethnic history, art history and classics.

Undergraduate Seminar. Violence between members of different ethnic religious communities within what had been nation states is increasingly common: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Ukraine, to name just a few current cases. Yet such violence is not new -- in the past century alone, it has occurred in many countries throughout the world. This course examines the logic and frequent tactics of such violence in Europe (Greece/Turkey 1923, Cyprus 1974, Yugoslavia 1941-45 and 1991-95), south Asia (India/Pakistan 1947, India since then), the Middle East (Israel/Palestine; Syria) and Africa (Rwanda/Burundi), among others. We will pay particular attention to links between religion and conflict, and to gendered patterns of violence. Most readings are ethnographic, close analyses of cases; but comparative frameworks will also be developed. I assume no special knowledge by students of any of the case studies before the course begins. By the end of the course, students will have an understanding of contemporary cases of violence, and also of the common features of such violence in the modern period.

Gender is a key structuring principle of difference and inequality in society, while globalization is a condition characterized by time-space compression and ever-expanding connections across national boundaries. Globalization emerged out of such (and often violent) practices of contact as capitalism, colonialism, socialism, the Cold War, and neoliberalism. This course will explore the intersection of gender and globalization asking how gender shapes processes of globalization and how the role of gender is shifting as national/cultural regulatory systems are no longer able to maintain control over what is recognized as 'normative' in the context of gender roles and gendered practices. Adopting an interdiscipliary approach, this course will draw on a range of materials including scholarly texts, fiction, and film to examine various facets of the interface between gender and globalization in such contexts as labor migration, gendered labor in transnational factories, maritime trade, and the high-tech industries, marriage and family, sex and colonialism, sex work and state violence, new reproductive technologies, as well as queer identities and activism. The particular historical contexts in which we will discuss these themes include colonialism, the Cold War Era, post-socialism, and neoliberalism.

This course introduces students to Russian fairy tales, a fascinating and productive genre of folklore that reveals a great deal about Russian traditions and modes of thought. Taking a psychological approach to the materials, the course examines not only the tales, but also the beliefs informing the magic world of these narratives. Since the humans, spirits, and beasts populating this world are richly portrayed in Russian art, a significant component of the course will consist of visual and audio representations of figures and scenes from fairy tales. We shall examine slides of posters, paintings, book illustrations, postcards, etc., and shall listen to music based on characters, situations, and narratives drawn from the tales (e.g., extracts from Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Chaikovsky, and Mussorgsky).
This course examines the phenomenon of vampirism in verbal and visual texts from different time periods in various cultures (Russia, Poland, France, England, America). Why do vampires capture the imagination especially of Anglophone readers? What qualities does the vampire incarnate? Which historical events and customs have triggered particular enthusiasm for depicting the undead? How have the depictions of the vampire evolved over centuries? Our discussions will address these issues as we analyze stories, novels, and films focusing on vampires from a variety of critical perspectives, contextualizing the works in the cultures that produced them.

This course provides an introduction to the field of international economics. The course divides roughly in half between topics from international trade and from international finance. Topics to be covered include: comparative advantage; the effects of tariffs and other forms of protectionism; U.S. commercial policy; the balance of payments; exchange rates; and the international monetary system.

This course offers an opportunity to read, discuss, and write about a wide variety of short stories and their social and historical contexts, beginning with an examination of what contexts we now bring to our readings of short stories: What do we expect a short story to be and to mean? And what historical and cultural influences have shaped our ways of thinking, reading, and writing about short stories?

This course will acquaint students with a number of literary classics from ancient to early modern times that had a “formative” influence on our cultural traditions. Course content varies according to instructor.

Reading World Literature as Translation. (No knowledge of a foreign language is required). This course introduces students to the study of world literature as translated texts. We examine different English versions of literary texts (including the new Google Translator version) and also films dealing with translation: Villeneuve's Arrival (2017) and Coppola's Lost in Translation (2003). You will learn about how gender shapes the rendering of texts into English, including controversial versions of sexuality and of the US: Kafka's Amerika, Beauvoir's America Day by Day and The Second Sex, as well as Anzaldua's Borderlands and Char's and Vallejo's poems. We read theories of translation from Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Russia, Africa, the US, and other cultures. You can choose your own world lit/film topic or write your own short story on translation for a major assignment. The course satisfies GEC Writing (pending approval), 2nd Lit/Arts/Creative Expression; Engl. Minor; Gender, Sexuality/Women's and the Latin American, as well as the Asian, African, and Russian/East European Studies certificate requirements.

For hundreds of years, the majority of Jewish life happened in Yiddish. On the eve of World War II, eleven million Jews spoke this rich, Slavic-infused Germanic language. Even after undergoing the demographic devastation of the Holocaust and experiencing marginalization of all kinds, Yiddish has survived as a linguistic chain that connects modern diaspora Jewry to centuries of Jewish civilization and culture. In addition to serving as a link to the Ashkenazic (Central- and Eastern European) Jewish past, Yiddish is key to some of the most exciting creative developments in Jewish life today. This course will serve as a lively introduction to Yiddish language and culture. By the end of the course, students will have the reading proficiency to work with basic Yiddish texts, and will be able to understand and conduct simple conversations. Students will learn the basics of Yiddish grammar and will be conversant in Yiddish culture, both past and present.
This course introduces students to a wide selection of Indo-European folktales as well as to perspectives and the cultural background that help understand these tales. We will examine the aesthetic, social, historical, and psychological values that these tales reflect. We will discuss theoretical and methodological models in the field of folklore studies, including formalist, socio-historical, psychoanalytic, and stylistic perspectives. We will also analyze the continuing influence of this folk tradition on popular and high culture. Upon completion of this course, students should be familiar with a wide variety of Indo-European folktales, be able to discuss several approaches to studying them, be able to identify the most important motifs of these tales, be familiar with some of the most influential folklorists, writers, and editors of the tales, and be able to assess the significance of folktales for contemporary western culture. The course grade will be calculated as follows: Attendance/Participation in recitation: 20%, Quizzes: 20%, 3 in-class examinations: 60% (20% each)

Human bugs, tortured bodies, persecuted sons, this course examines the literature and legacy of one of the world's greatest authors. Explore questions of power, truth, and self. Learn about German Jewish culture in Prague at the turn of the century. All readings and discussions in English.

The course will open with a detailed consideration of the context and causes of World War II, including World War I, the Versailles Treaty, and the Great Depression. We will discuss the determinants of Hitler's rise to power and of German expansionism in the 1930's. We will examine the military struggle of World War II, but such topics as economic mobilization, propaganda, occupation policies, resistance movements and the Holocaust also receive significant attention. The course concludes with an analysis of war-time diplomacy, the postwar settlement, and the onset of the Cold War.

In recent years more and more attention has been focused on the Nazi regime and its policy of mass murder. Along with that interest, there has come a spate of questions regarding the perception and response of the Allies to Hitler. This course is an attempt to look at the situation on this side of the Atlantic before, during and after WWII. We shall explore the Holocaust in Europe, but pay attention to American policy and American policy makers such as Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930's and 40's and look at those factors which influenced America's reaction. There will be an opportunity to explore some of the issues and questions that the Holocaust raises for Americans today. In addition to selected films, there will be an opportunity to meet a survivor or child of a survivor of the camps.

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Over the last several centuries, Eurasia's domination by successive nomadic steppe empires (stretching from Europe to China) was displaced by new imperial challengers from the periphery (notably Russia, China, and Britain). This course examines the nature of that transition by charting the history of Eurasian empires, beginning with the Mongols in the thirteenth century and proceeding through the present day. From Ghenghis Khan to Tamerlane to Stalin; between Russian spies, Chinese armies, and the Taliban; spanning silk roads, great games, and more. The empires of the steppe were truly vast in scale, integrating territories usually studied in isolation from one another, and so this course provides important context for separate courses on Russia, Eastern Europe, China, and the Middle East. The chronological scope of this course is similarly epic, spanning over seven centuries, and thus placing in relief recurring themes related to empires in world history. The thematic emphasis is on geopolitical strategies for imperial rule, but the course will also examine culture, religion, and political economy.
At first glance, "Islam and Communism" would seem a contradiction in terms: what could religion and an ideology tied to atheism possibly have in common? And yet, historically, many Muslims lived under communist regimes, and Islamist thought frequently incorporated socialist ideology. This course takes a broad view of these currents, beginning with an introduction to Islamic and communist thought respectively, then considering the experiences of Muslims who happened to live in communist states (from Eastern Europe to China), and finally examining instances of the active integration of Islam and socialist thought (with special attention to the Iranian Revolution). Was it possible for an individual to be Muslim, nationalist, and communist all at once? How did Muslim socialists react to the communist state's active persecution of Islam? Students will answer questions such as these by engaging original primary sources through a series of short papers throughout the course.

The Conflict over Ukraine in a Global Perspective

Ukraine has become a hot spot of international affairs ever since Russia annexed the Ukrainian peninsula of Crimea in 2014 and began to support a militant separatist movement in Eastern Ukraine. What seems to be a regional conflict over territory constitutes one of the biggest challenges to Europe's political order since the Berlin crisis of 1948. Russia's policy is a response to what the Russian government perceives to be a continuous western encroachment on Russia's sphere of influence, whereas most European governments as well as the US believe in the necessity of defending Ukraine's territorial integrity to preserve peace in Europe and the principles of conflict resolution established there after WWII. Only a historical perspective will allow students to understand the full complexity of this conflict, and to appreciate why all sides involved have reasons to believe in the legitimacy of their cause.

This course examines the history of nationalism, ethnicity, and the nation-state. The course provides an overview of nationalism theories, the history of nationalism, and current nationalist challenges in Europe. Particular emphasis is placed on national and regional identities in Europe, comparing the development of nationalism in western countries such as France or Germany with East European nationalism politics in the Russian and Habsburg Empires, and the new wave of ethnic nationalism in Eastern Europe after the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Finally, new trends of populist nationalism and the rise of right-wing nationalist extremism in the wake of the refugee crisis and Brexit will also be explored.

The name Stalin evokes images of repression, forced labor camps, show trials, dictatorial rule and the post-World War II domination of Eastern Europe. Yet it is also associated with the rapid industrialization of the USSR, the end of unemployment at a time of world depression, the collectivization of agriculture, upward social mobility for millions of Russians, the defeat of Nazi Germany in WWII, and the rise of the USSR to world power status. This course will examine the Soviet Union during Stalin's rule as well as his rise to and consolidation of power.

This course explores the impact of the Cold War on American society. It will explore how the division of the world into two hostile and well-armed ideological camps shaped American post-war politics and culture. Post-war America was a world full of paradox. America's economic and military dominance allowed it to be a land of… an upwardly mobile society, where want and hardship seemed to have been finally vanquished. These same optimistic people, however, lived under the threat of nuclear annihilation and communist infiltration. Fear, not only tore at the social fabric, but also created an alphabet soup of surveillance, control and suspicion of fellow Americans… African Americans fought a long struggle for civil rights that eventually led to the election of Martin Luther King Jr. to the black nationalist Marxism of the Black Panthers. […] The Vietnam War and how Americans experienced it in different Cold War periods will be at the center of the course. Popular culture also underwent a sea change as it expressed both the anxiety and optimism of Cold War America. Black and white artists crossed the color line to create rock and roll. […] Most importantly, black power, civil rights legislation, youth culture, feminism and the quagmire of the Vietnam War also created a powerful conservative backlash. Despite their decades in the political wilderness, the forces of Goldwater conservatism created a powerful antitode to the 'sixties' and that culminate in a victory that ushered in the final Cold War era: the Reagan Revolution. This course will try to give students some insight into current American politics by showing how this backlash was able to put conservatism back on the map and end the liberal dreams of the New Deal era.
<table>
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The ensemble introduces students to Hungarian, Slovak, Romanian, Polish, Ukrainian, Gypsy, and Jewish musical traditions. Through weekly rehearsals, students learn musical styles, improvisation techniques, and performance practices with regard to diverse yet mutually interconnected music genres.

This course will introduce students to the history, organization, and politics of the European Union (EU). It will provide an historical overview of the immediate post-war period, but the major emphasis will be on the EU's governing institutions, its key political actors, and the fundamental issues that they confront in the rough-and-tumble of EU politics and policymaking. Special attention will also be paid to how the EU affects policies and policies within and between its 27 member states.

Developing a new democracy is a process, with at least two main parts. First the country must move away from authoritarian rule. The first part of the course, therefore, will examine why (or why not) countries make that transition and how they do so. The second part of the course will then examine why some countries are more successful in their transition, based on an examination of civil society and the types of political institutions (such as political parties, the executive system, and the judiciary) that countries develop. What influences these choices and how do these choices affect success and stability of the new democracy? Has international aid been successful in helping countries develop democratic practices?

This course examines theories of nationalism and ethnicity. The course provides an overview of the history of nationalism and the nation-state in Europe. Particular emphasis is also placed on national and regional identities in Europe, comparing the development of nationalism in western countries such as France or Germany with the new wave of nationalism as well as ethnic politics and ethnic conflicts in East and Central Europe after the end of the Soviet Empire.

This course will survey the relationship between the major Western powers and the USSR and the international Communist movement from the Bolshevik revolution until the collapse of the USSR. The first section focuses on the initial European response to the Bolshevik revolution, the development of European fascism, the USSR's changing alliance strategy and its role in World War II. The second section deals with the various states of the 'Cold War' between the USA and the USSR after World War II.

The aim of this course is to explore the nature of the phenomenon known as 'foreign policy,’ which refers mainly to the orientation and actions of nation states toward their external environment. In recent years that environment has changed dramatically, posing new challenges for states large and small alike. This course will focus primarily on the world's major powers but will intersperse a discussion of these states' foreign policies with consideration of how the nature of their power, as well as the milieu within which they act, has changed. At the same time, we will also look at the way in which foreign policy can be studied in an attempt to expand our ability to deal analytically with this form of international behavior.

Eastern Europe has now seen more than twenty-five years of dramatic, and uneven, changes away from one-party dictatorship and state-run economies to democratic politics and market economies. These changes have affected and been affected by developments in Europe, including Russia, Euro-Atlantic relations and international relations more broadly. The aim of this course is to explore the background and dynamics of the remarkable changes in “the other Europe.” The course will move quickly over the history of the region generally referred to as “East Europe” and will focus primarily on contemporary developments. A particular focus of the course is the impact on the region of developments elsewhere, especially in the politics and policies of outside powers, and the ripple effect of changes in the region on European and world politics. (International Relations Field)
Because of civil wars in several parts of the world, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, the international organizations have reshaped their development agenda by emphasizing the importance of security and peace as preconditions for development. This approach was explicitly included among the aims of the United Nations by then Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his roadmap for the implementation of the UN Millennium Summit. In parallel, the concept of human security has been promoted by several Western governments, NGOs and independent commissions in order to take into account the need to address not only state security needs but also the vulnerability of individual humans in crisis situations. Aid policies have taken into account these evolutions, though the concept of human security itself has been discussed in a controversial way. The European Union is progressively integrating it into its security agenda and has started 'securitizing' its development agenda and African policy, including instruments like the Cotonou convention with African, Caribbean and Pacific states. This 1.5-credit course explores the reasons for the merging of security and development policies in the European Union and its Member States and the emergence of a European human security agenda within the wider context of the United Nations, World Bank and the OECD. The focus will be European policies towards crisis areas (Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, Great Lakes Africa, and South and Southeast Asia) and peace building activities like: regulations about antipersonnel landmines, smallarms and light weapons, conflict timber and conflict diamonds, policies of conditionality and sanctions, assistance to transitional justice, peace building, security governance, and security sector/system reform in fragile states.

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A Russian monk once observed that "each saint is a unique event." Indeed, in various religious traditions we encounter men and women who are recognized and venerated as particularly holy and unique witnesses to the divine. Just as each saint is unique within his or her tradition so is each tradition of saints unique in its articulation and expression of the overall religious culture. By looking cross-culturally at the materials on saints selected for this course and discussing (problematizing) the notion of sainthood itself, we examine religious themes, ideas and symbols found in them. These diverse writings are often marked by a very personal tone, a deeply felt relation with the divine (sometimes reflecting saint's inner struggles and/or their mystical experience of union), but also by pleas and calls for social and/or religious reforms. Our examples of devotional literature include Hindu, Muslim, and Christian sources, medieval as well as modern. Even though originating in specific religious contexts, many of these narratives raise issues which have wider human appeal and hence relevance for us today, too.
In beginning Polish, the student develops elementary communicative competence in the Polish language, with emphasis on correct communication.

This is the first semester of second-year Polish language.

An introduction to the formal analysis of the literary genre of the short story, on the example of works of Polish literature of the 19th and 20th centuries. This is primarily a course on the short story as literature, only indirectly a course on Polish culture, society, and thought. The course will examine works both formally and as they reflect the reality or literary-social concerns of given historical periods (positivism, naturalism, existentialism, gender issues, prison-camp literature, socialist realism, absurdism, and others).

Using as course material carefully chosen works of Polish cinema and television drama, this is a course in practical Polish language skills on the intermediate to advanced level. It combines aspects of a film course, a composition course, a translation course, and a course in listening and viewing comprehension.

This course is the first half of a year-long course of study designed as a practical and thorough introduction to the Russian language. The course is designed to emphasize the development of proficiency in spoken conversational Russian through the use of written and video-based instructional materials, intensive daily in-class practice, and the completion of audio and written homework assignments. In addition to the development of conversational skills, the course will comprise a thorough introduction to the grammar and structures of the language as the foundation for more advanced study. This course is designed for students with no previous knowledge of the language. Students with ANY previous experience with Russian must obtain permission from the Language Coordinator before registering for this course.

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This course is a continuation of Elementary Russian and continues the development of oral proficiency as well as the mastery of Russian grammar. At the same time, increasing attention will be devoted to the development of reading proficiency and to the writing of various types of simple texts (description, narration, summation, etc.)
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This course introduces students to Russian fairy tales, a fascinating and productive genre of folklore that reveals a great deal about Russian traditions and modes of thought. Taking a psychological approach to the materials, the course examines not only the tales, but also the beliefs informing the magic world of these narratives. Since the humans, spirits, and beasts populating this world are richly portrayed in Russian art, a significant component of the course will consist of visual and audio representations of figures and scenes from fairy tales. We shall examine slides of posters, paintings, book illustrations, postcards, etc., and shall listen to music based on characters, situations, and narratives drawn from the tales (e.g., extracts from Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Chaikovsky, and Mussorgsky).

This course is for students who wish to improve their conversational fluency in Russian and to be trained in the written language. Sections are small and provide ample opportunity for each student to participate actively in conversation and receive individual attention. This is a third-year course.

This course will be devoted to reading some of the major texts (short stories and novels) of 19th century Russian literature. Authors will include Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov; to 20th century masters--Babel, Zamiatin, and Zoshchenko--right up to the most popular writers in Russia today--from Solzhenitsyn to Petrushevskaya and Tolstaya. Russians have always valued the short story as a source of wisdom and knowledge as well as entertainment and aesthetic pleasure, as a resource for understanding themselves as individuals in a complex society, as a means for analyzing social behavior and psychological relationships, and as a place for airing cultural issues and matters of political and social concern. As we read and discuss these stories, we will be asking why these authors selected the short story rather than poetry, the novel, or drama for their inventions and fantasies, philosophies, and teachings, and why and how they expressed their views and values as they did using particular forms of language, imagery, and narrative structures. We will compare Russian and American ideas and values, considering both our cultural similarities and differences. We will both discuss the shared themes expressed in these stories and try to identify their particular national stereotypes and peculiar "Russian" characteristics. We will examine common and uncommon emotions and passions, customs, and mores, beliefs, fantasies, and dreams. Finally, we will attempt to draw conclusions about our own values, feelings, assumptions, reactions, and prejudices and their sources as we respond to the expressions of issues and problems raised in the short story literature of a different and fascinating culture.

This course is devoted to the readings from 19th and 20th Century Russian literature. We will spend a good portion of our class sessions discussing the readings. The authors we will read range from 19th century favorites--Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov--to 20th century masters--Babel, Zamiatin, and Zoshchenko--right up to the most popular writers in Russia today--from Solzhenitsyn to Petrushevskaya and Tolstaya. Russians have always valued the short story as a source of wisdom and knowledge as well as entertainment and aesthetic pleasure, as a resource for understanding themselves as individuals in a complex society, as a means for analyzing social behavior and psychological relationships, and as a place for airing cultural issues and matters of political and social concern. As we read and discuss these stories, we will be asking why these authors selected the short story rather than poetry, the novel, or drama for their inventions and fantasies, philosophies, and teachings, and why and how they expressed their views and values as they did using particular forms of language, imagery, and narrative structures. We will compare Russian and American ideas and values, considering both our cultural similarities and differences. We will both discuss the shared themes expressed in these stories and try to identify their particular national stereotypes and peculiar "Russian" characteristics. We will examine common and uncommon emotions and passions, customs, and mores, beliefs, fantasies, and dreams. Finally, we will attempt to draw conclusions about our own values, feelings, assumptions, reactions, and prejudices and their sources as we respond to the expressions of issues and problems raised in the short story literature of a different and fascinating culture.

This course will be devoted to reading some of the major texts (short stories and novels) of 19th century Russian literature. Authors will include Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Turgenev, and Chekhov, as well as authors much less known in the West. All texts will be valued the short story as a source of wisdom and knowledge as well as entertainment and aesthetic pleasure, as a resource for understanding themselves as individuals in a complex society, as a means for analyzing social behavior and psychological relationships, and as a place for airing cultural issues and matters of political and social concern. As we read and discuss these stories, we will be asking why these authors selected the short story rather than poetry, the novel, or drama for their inventions and fantasies, philosophies, and teachings, and why and how they expressed their views and values as they did using particular forms of language, imagery, and narrative structures. We will compare Russian and American ideas and values, considering both our cultural similarities and differences. We will both discuss the shared themes expressed in these stories and try to identify their particular national stereotypes and peculiar "Russian" characteristics. We will examine common and uncommon emotions and passions, customs, and mores, beliefs, fantasies, and dreams. Finally, we will attempt to draw conclusions about our own values, feelings, assumptions, reactions, and prejudices and their sources as we respond to the expressions of issues and problems raised in the short story literature of a different and fascinating culture.

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**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 870** | **HISTORY OF RUSSIAN FILM 1**  
Session: SE3 | T | 6:00:00 PM to 9:50:00 PM | CL 249 | 3 Credits  
This course will present students with a history of Russian and Soviet films, filmmaking, and the film industry from the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II (1896) to the death of Stalin (1953). In addition to examining the “revolutionary years” of Soviet cinema (associated with Eisenstein, Pudovkin, and Vertov), the course will also examine pre-Revolutionary Russian films (Drankov, Bauer, Protazanov), socialist realism in Soviet films (the Vasi'ev brothers, Ekk), and the films produced during the period of maximum state control over the film industry (Chiaureli, Zarkhi).

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 1066** | **FORBIDDEN LOVE PAGE & SCREEN**  
Session: AT | T | 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM | CL 242 | 3 Credits  
This course examines the mythology of adultery. Accordingly, it begins with the major European myth of adultery -- The Romance of Tristan and Isolde. Our primary focus, however, will fall on the screen adaptations of four nineteenth-century novels of adultery: Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, Flaubert's Madame Bovary, Tolstoi's Anna Karenina, and Fontane's Effi Briest. In the corpus of films, we will distinguish between novel- and myth-oriented adaptations. Additionally, we will "read" and analyze graphic novels (comic books) based on these literary sources. Integrated into the course as cultural products of equal value, the verbal and visual texts will allow us to realize that the novels of adultery on a par with their celluloid and graphic-novel versions constitute the multi-faceted construct resting on the adultery myth. Exploring metamorphoses that the myth undergoes from one text to another will enable us to better understand the roots of the modern notion of adultery. Also, we will investigate the factors that transformed the novel Anna Karenina into the all-encompassing and the most influential narrative of adultery today.

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 1210** | **SUPERIOR INDIV IN LIT AND PHIL**  
Session: AT | T | 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM | WWPH 3415 | 3 Credits  
In 1866, in an apartment building in St. Petersburg, Russia, Rodion Romanovich Raskolnikov decides to 'rid the world of evil' by murdering an old pawnbroker with an axe. The complex actions of this young student--the protagonist of Dostoevskii's novel Crime and Punishment (1866)--have since inspired a number of texts that address, develop, and re-cast the questions that Dostoevsky raises. Taking Crime and Punishment as a starting point, this course will trace representations of the superior individual in monumental European texts (literature, film, drama, and music) from the nineteenth century, with works like Tolstoi's 'The Kreutzer Sonata' (1889), through the twentieth century, with texts such as Hesse's (1917), Camus's The Stranger (1942), and Hitchcock's Rope (1948), and ending with contemporary works such as Kalin's film Swoon (1992) and Logan's play Never the Sinner (1999). As a supplement we will read philosophical and theoretical works by Berdiaev, Schopenhauer, Solov'ev, Nietzsche, Sartre, and others, which specifically address the theme of the literary Superman. We will also examine questions of adaptation as the Superman is transformed through literature, film, philosophy, drama, and music.

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 1310** | **NABOKOV**  
Session: AT | M | 2:30:00 PM to 5:25:00 PM | WWPH 5203 | 3 Credits  
A description is not available at this time.

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 1420** | **FOURTH-YEAR RUSSIAN 1**  
Session: AT | MWF | 12:00:00 PM to 12:50:00 PM | CL 130 | 3 Credits  
This fourth-year Russian course provides extensive practice in oral communication at the advanced level. It will be organized around cinema of the Soviet and post-Soviet era, in all likelihood to include work by Sokurov, Mikhalkov, Bodrov, and Balabanov. Key critical material (reviews, commentaries, etc.) in the original language will also be included.

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 1900** | **RUSSIAN INTERNSHIP**  
Session: AT | 12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 | TBATBA | 3 Credits  
A description is not available at this time.

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 2104** | **DVLPNG RUSS RDG PROFICIENCY 1**  
Session: AT | 12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 | TBATBA | 3 Credits  
A description is not available at this time.

**SLAVIC** | **RUSS 2110** | **INTRO TO THE STUDY OF LIT 1**  
Session: AT | Th | 2:30:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM | CL 1325 | 3 Credits  
This course is a survey of major movements in literary theory and cultural criticism. It will introduce students to key texts of the 20th and 21st centuries that shaped and revolutionized strategies for reading and interpreting texts, films, and other cultural objects. The course will expand student familiarity with movements beginning with New Criticism and Russian Formalism, move through Structuralism and Post-Structuralism, explore Feminist, Queer, and Critical Race Theory, and take on post-colonial, orientalist, and transnational approaches--among others. Students in this course will read a variety of literature and theory with an eye toward understanding what criticism's roles are, why and how the study of literature and culture (still) matters, and how they can develop their own critical skills based on their personal interests and concerns. This course will also offer an introduction to bibliography and research methods. It will further offer grad students an opportunity to hone their presentation and writing skills. The course and readings will be in English.
This course examines the phenomenon of vampirism in verbal and visual texts from different time periods in various cultures (Russia, Poland, France, England, America). Why do vampires capture the imagination especially of Anglophone readers? What qualities does the vampire incarnate? Which historical events and customs have triggered particular enthusiasm for depicting the undead? How have the depictions of the vampire evolved over centuries? Our discussions will address these issues as we analyze stories, novels, and films focusing on vampires from a variety of critical perspectives, contextualizing the works in the cultures that produced them.

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This course prepares students to work in subsequent semesters as undergraduate teaching assistants. Admission requires permission of the Department Chair.

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In beginning Slovak, the student develops elementary communicative competence in the Slovak language, with emphasis on correct communication.

This is a course in advanced-level (third-year first semester) Slovak language.

This is a beginning course in Ukrainian language.

This is a second year course (first semester) in Ukrainian language.

Please contact the Slavic Department if you are interested in registering for this course. slavic@pitt.edu

This course will examine the causes and consequences of migration and its impact on the populations who experience displacement and resettlement. We will discuss issues that include the social and legal construction of borders, boundaries, identities, and citizenship; differences in the legal and social categories distinguishing migrants from one another; diasporas, refugees, and forced migration; issues of gender, race, and social class; exploitation and inequality; the criminalization of migrants and anti-immigration politics in the US and Europe; and migrant movements that contest their oppression. As a writing-intensive class, this course requires students to write and revise several papers; grades will be based on writing assignments, class participation, and exams.

An inquiry into theories, frameworks and models that have been developed by social scientists and others to explain the origins, dynamics and outcomes of revolutionary processes.

A description is not available at this time.
Organized crime is no longer confined to a few countries such as Italy, the United States, and Japan. During the 1980s and 1990s it has become much more pervasive, and has had a major impact in countries such as Russia and other countries in transition, Turkey, Mexico, and South Africa. This course looks at the dynamics of organized crime, explains why it develops in particular countries, the various forms it takes, and the responses of law enforcement agencies and international institutions.