COURSE LIST
Spring 2016 (2164)
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Requirements ......................................................................................................................... 3

Global Concentration Courses

1. Sustainable Development .............................................................................................. 5

2. Global Economy and Global Governance ................................................................. 12

3. Changing Identities in a Global World ........................................................................ 26

4. Communication, Technology, and Society ................................................................. 38

5. Conflict and Conflict Resolution ................................................................................. 47

6. Global Health ................................................................................................................ 55
REQUIREMENTS

Students choose from one of six Global Concentrations (Sustainable Development; Global Economy and Global Governance; Changing Identities in a Global World; Communication, Technology, and Society; Conflict and Conflict Resolution; Global Health), and study a world language.

The Global Studies Center offers an Undergraduate Certificate program, a Graduate Certificate program, and a Bachelor of Philosophy in International and Area Studies (BPhil-IAS), Global Studies Track.

Students are expected to regularly consult with a Global Studies academic advisor in order to plan and update their progress.

UNDERGRADUATE CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

- Core course, Introduction to Global Studies (PS 0550)
- Five courses in one global concentration (as above)
- Three of the five courses must be taken in at least two departments other than the student’s major (interdisciplinary requirement)
- Language proficiency: two years college-level language proficiency
- Capstone Research Paper uniting global concentration with transnational analysis, written as part of a course and approved by a Global Studies advisor
- Grades of C or higher; three credits is equivalent to one course
- Submission of Global Studies Portfolio and Reflection

GRADUATE CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

- Six courses in one global concentration (as above)
- Three of the six courses must be taken in at least two departments other than the student’s major (interdisciplinary requirement). If student is enrolled in a professional school, at least one course must be taken outside the school.
- Language proficiency: three years college-level language proficiency or student can obtain proficiency at 2nd college year of a commonly taught language and one year less commonly taught language
- Capstone Research Paper uniting global concentration with transnational analysis, written as part of a course and approved by a Global Studies advisor
- Grades of B or higher; three credits is equivalent to one course
- Submission of Global Studies Portfolio and Reflection

BPHIL-IAS, GLOBAL STUDIES TRACK

- Three core courses: Introduction to Global Studies (PS 0550); Capstone Seminar; and One Methodology course suitable to the student’s Honors Thesis topic
- Five courses in one global concentration (as above)
- Four of the seven global concentration courses must be taken in at least two departments other than the student’s major (interdisciplinary requirement)
- Language proficiency: three years college-level language proficiency
- Honors Thesis
- Approved study abroad
- Minimum grade average of 3.5/4.00
- Submission of Global Studies Portfolio and Reflection
COURSE SCHEDULE SPRING 2016 (2165)

This course schedule pertains to Core Course and Global Concentration course requirements. Courses are offered by many departments and schools across the University of Pittsburgh, which may update course information as needed. This course list is accurate as of October 28, 2015. To verify the most current information for courses of interest to you, consult Peoplesoft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>ACADEMIC ORG</th>
<th>COURSE</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ACADEMIC GRP</th>
<th>CREDITS</th>
<th>INSTRUCTOR</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
<th>DAY, START TIME - END TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29584</td>
<td>HIST</td>
<td>HIST 2704</td>
<td>APPROACHES TO GLOBAL HISTORY – for BPHIL students in their senior year</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>Weber, Mari Kathryn</td>
<td>WWPB 3501</td>
<td>T, 2:30:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>26970</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>PS 550</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL STUDIES</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>Rouse, Roger</td>
<td>WWPB 5401</td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM</td>
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</table>

World History has a history. While universal history and world history lost ground to national histories in the nineteenth centuries, historians in the past half century are again experimenting with ‘global’, ‘international’, and ‘transnational’ histories. This seminar reads some of the key texts in a long historiography.

The course introduces students to interdisciplinary methods and approaches to “global studies.” It draws on case studies of current global issues and trends that require students to think analytically and critically about how we approach, interpret and respond to ‘global’ phenomena, and about the consequences for different regions, cultures and localities. In this the usefulness, complexity and controversy of the concept of globalization as a key analytical tool is assessed, and students develop an ability to engage with core debates regarding the impact of globalization on culture, economic and social equality, politics and governance, security, and sustainable development.

GLOBAL STUDIES MINI COURSES

The courses are 1 credit hour with about 14 hours of lectures and an expected 30 hours of work for the paper. For more information about these courses, please visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/global.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>ACADEMIC ORG</th>
<th>COURSE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10193</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>PS 1903</td>
<td>Muslims in the United States</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>42007 Credits</td>
<td>Francis, Katherine Dristas, Veronica M Lotz, Andrew T, Louis Goodhart, Michael E</td>
<td>WWPB 4600</td>
<td>TBA, 12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 AM</td>
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The course title for the Spring PS 1903 is "Muslims in a Global Context: Muslims in America". The description is Muslims in a Global Context: Muslims in America: This one credit mini-course is part of a series organized by regions around the world based on their role on the world stage, their importance within the Muslim world, and the critical influence they play in the global community. The series and course seeks to illuminate the various perspectives of the Muslim Community around the world. Drawing upon the expertise and research of participating faculty from Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh and our partners at institutions around the world, the mini course series seeks to have students gain understanding of the religious, culture, economics and political influences of Muslims in a global context.
### GLOBAL CONCENTRATION COURSES

#### 1. Sustainable Development

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17430</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1737 SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Sustainable Community Development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lin,Hao-Li</td>
<td></td>
<td>CL</td>
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This course will explore how communities, both rural and urban, develop in terms of their resources, economies, and overall well-being, as well as the problems they encounter.

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25971</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1737 SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Political Anthropology</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gounaris,Megan Marie</td>
<td></td>
<td>WWPH</td>
<td>3300</td>
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</table>

Politics seem to be a ubiquitous presence in our lives. From local elections to global power plays, political thought and actions appear to lay the framework that enables us to act in and on the world. But, have politics and political systems always looked the way they do now? How have conceptions of authority and power differed both historically and geographically? This course explores these questions by comparing various political systems in order to better understand the forces that have shaped the modern era. It begins by examining power in stateless societies before delve into theories of the state and the forces that shape it. As it does so, this course pays particular attention to the symbolic dimensions of power and uses these discussions to broach issues like globalization, nationalism, and human rights.

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<tr>
<td>27110</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1737 SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Anthropology of the Environment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lin,Hao-Li</td>
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<td>WWPH</td>
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This course will discuss the 'environment' in a broader framework, which is not just about nature but also involves people, world views, and power relations.

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27394</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1737 SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Anthropology of Development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kao,Philip Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>LAWRN</td>
<td>207</td>
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Anthropologists and their research are a continuing resource for international aid officials and policy makers, especially as they design, implement, and assess 'local' development projects. The anthropological perspective associated with translating/reconstructing the cultural world and dialoguing with others from 'the ground up' has paved the way for many successful case studies, leading to a cogent appreciation of anthropology in development. Anthropologists who work as applied anthropologists or are employed by organizations such as the World Bank navigate between a diverse set of cultural models and stakeholder agendas. On the flip side, however, anthropologists have also critiqued development as a set of 'western' practices and power-laden discourses. Anthropological studies in this vein have helped to showcase the relative successes (and more often than not failures) of particular development efforts. The anthropologist of development, therefore, deconstruct the ideological workings of concepts such as human rights, participation and empowerment. This course will prepare students for thinking about anthropology not only as an academic discipline but also as a tool and 'application' that lends itself to various program interventions, criticisms and collaborations. The readings for this course will shed light on how international aid programs and social/economic development policies operate, and furthermore how knowledge and social/bureaucratic processes develop in and across various development issues such as food security, water, education, and gender equality. Conceptual themes that this class will investigate critically include human rights, 'indigenous' knowledge, poverty, forms of freedom, social capital, the markets, institutions, civil society, governance and the state, and tradition/modernity.

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27111</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1741 ENERGY &amp; ENERGOPOLITICS EURASIA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TTh</td>
<td>9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bobick,Michael Stephen</td>
<td></td>
<td>WWPH</td>
<td>3300</td>
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</table>

This course will use anthropology to look at the staggering significance of energy as the undercurrent and integrating force for all other modes and institutions of modern power. Energy resource exploitation drives politics, fuels conflict, alters the ecosystem, and perhaps better than other phenomena highlights how humans have fundamentally altered the planet. An anthropology of energy and energetics looks at the cultural understandings of energy as a crucial nexus between logics of energy development, extant social institutions, emergent technologies, political relations, and national imaginaries.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>25040</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1750 UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR:Identity &amp; Self in Late Capitalism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gounaris,Megan Marie</td>
<td></td>
<td>WWPH</td>
<td>3301</td>
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</table>

Undergraduate seminar. In recent years, capitalism has come to the forefront of public and scholarly discourse. These discussions often center on the role of the state in a world that is seemingly defined by capitalism and emphasize the compelling ideas about capitalism, its practitioners, and its purpose. This course explores the origins of this debate by addressing the historical and cultural contexts of capitalism. It begins by considering the various theoretical approaches to capitalism and what they tell us about the period in which they were written. It then uses this theoretical framework to think about ethnographic accounts of modern–or neoliberal–capitalism and to analyze notions such as ‘caring’ capitalism and corporate social responsibility. We will pay particular attention to ethics and the issue of ‘the subject.’

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29315</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 1752 ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TTh</td>
<td>1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
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<td>Bridges,Nora Colleen</td>
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<td>WWPH</td>
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Undergraduate seminar. This course examines the social ecology of human nutrition using an evolutionary perspective. It will apply the concepts and principles of anthropology to the study of human nutrition and diet. We will explore the question: ‘Where do cuisines come from?’ by focusing on: 1) an examination of the history of food in anthropological thought and method; 2) the evolutionary origins of the human diet; 3) the cultural history of subsistence systems, including human dietary adaptation to diverse ecological and technological situations; 4) the diverse roles of food in our symbolic universe, social identities, medical systems, religions, and ceremonies; 5) the social, political, economic, and ecological aspects of the contemporary global food situation including the globalization of food supply and its implications for food security worldwide.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Days and Times</th>
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<tr>
<td>29754</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>INTRO TO DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MW, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM</td>
<td>CL G13</td>
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<tr>
<td>29319</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>M, 11:00:00 AM to 2:00:00 PM</td>
<td>WWP 3301</td>
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<tr>
<td>25452</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Identity &amp; Self in Late Capitalism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>10861</td>
<td>BIOSC</td>
<td>BIOSCI 370</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MWF, 1:00:00 PM to 1:50:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>23630</td>
<td>BIOSC</td>
<td>BIOSCI 2540</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>T, 9:00:00 AM to 10:50:00 AM</td>
<td>CRAWF 241</td>
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<tr>
<td>26070</td>
<td>CGS</td>
<td>ANTH 1752</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
<td>WWP 3415</td>
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<tr>
<td>26071</td>
<td>CGS</td>
<td>BIOSCI 370</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
<td>LANGY A221</td>
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<td>28740</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>GEOL 860</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
<td>THAW 203</td>
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<tr>
<td>17431</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>ECON 530</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM</td>
<td>WWP 4900</td>
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</table>

This course explores various religious perspectives on the meaning and value of nature and the relationship of humans to the environment. How have different religious communities conceived of the natural world and responded to ecological crisis? How have food and farming practices been shaped by religious tradition? Special attention will be given to case studies from contemporary society, with a focus on American religious movements that take issues such as ecojustice, sustainable farming practices, and responsible consumption seriously or are defined by them. Classic religious texts, particularly of the biblical tradition, will be studied when relevant, as will archiological and ethnographic studies.

In the absence of modern communication and transportation technologies, human social communities were constituted in patterns of interaction primarily at local and regional scales. Prehistoric interaction patterns are usually strongly reflected in the way in which a human population distributed itself across a landscape. Thus a central reason for studying ancient settlement patterns is to delineate communities in the past and reconstruct the ways in which they structured interaction of various kinds at different scales. Such an approach leads not only to purely social interaction but also to political organization and the organization of the production and distribution of goods. This seminar will focus on the social, political, and economic interpretation of regional-scale archaeological settlement patterns, once the patterns have been discerned through appropriate means of spatial analysis. All such interpretation rests finally on demographic reconstructions, so approaches to both relative and absolute demographic approximations at the regional scale will be considered in depth. Finally, having discussed these features of ancient human organization that settlement analysis can tell us about, we will consider how appropriate kinds of information to sustain such conclusions can be collected in the field. This seminar is designed to complement Anthropology 2532: Advanced Topics in GIS. Students are encouraged to take both courses simultaneously. Prerequisites: Archaeological Data Analysis I and II. Next offered in 2017-18 academic year.

Undergraduate Seminar. This course will examine the social ecology of human nutrition. It will apply the concepts and principles of anthropology to the study of human diet and nutrition. Discussions will focus on the origins of the human diet; human dietary adaptation to diverse ecological and technological situations; behavioral and ecological factors that influence diet in technologically simple, modernizing and contemporary societies; and social/cultural meanings and implications of food behaviors.

The objective of the course is to provide a broad introduction to the study of ecology at the undergraduate level, through the presentation of lectures dealing with organismal, population, community, and ecosystem levels of hierarchical organization. The contributions of laboratory and field investigations to the development of ecological knowledge will be considered. Lecture material will be supplemented with required readings from an assigned textbook.

This course will provide the student with an awareness of the environmental problems we face today. Concepts of geochemical cycles and equilibria will be examined. The impact of population growth and technological change upon the environment will be discussed. Detailed examples of environmental disruption will be presented, emphasizing volcanism, landsliding, oil spills, earthquakes, resource depletion, sea-level rise, greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, radon threats, etc. Students interested in this subject may concurrently take Geology 0055 (Geology Laboratory - 2 credits). This would allow entry to other environmentally related courses in Geology.
This course focuses on economics which are less technically and institutionally developed and in which per capita incomes are low. Over 80% of the world’s population lives in these countries and their economies are assuming an increasingly important role in the global economic system. The functioning of agriculture, industry, and international trade and finance will be outlined. Alternative government policy options will be considered. The effects of roles played by government, population growth, income distribution, health care and education in the process of economic development will be discussed. The course will concentrate on the economic aspects of development.

Basic economic theory is applied to issues involving the joint interaction of economic activity, the environment, and use of natural resources. The debate over the sustainability of economic development, the renewability and/or depletion of natural resources, and the effects of pollution on environmental quality will be surveyed, including the issue of greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. Benefit-cost analysis, optimal tax and regulatory schemes, public goods, property rights, emission rights markets, and other economic policy instruments and concepts will be considered.

Basic economic theory is applied to issues involving the joint interaction of economic activity, the environment, and use of natural resources. The debate over the sustainability of economic development, the renewability and/or depletion of natural resources, and the effects of pollution on environmental quality will be surveyed, including the issue of greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. Benefit-cost analysis, optimal tax and regulatory schemes, public goods, property rights, emission rights markets, and other economic policy instruments and concepts will be considered.

This course examines the ways in which writers in English have engaged with the natural environment. We will read a range of authors, from the advent of industrialization in the late eighteenth century until the present, to consider how they have celebrated the ‘natural world,’ and looked critically at human effects on ecosystems. Throughout, we will be attentive both to the literary qualities of writings about the environment and to their historical and political contexts.

The geologic, hydrologic and atmospheric processes that affect the human environment in catastrophic ways are examined in this course. Natural Disasters focuses on how the normal Earth processes concentrate their energies to deal damaging blows to humans and their structures. Topics covered include, energy cycles and plate tectonics, as well as a focused study of the following hazards: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, hurricanes, tsunamis, wildfires, flooding, landslides, climate change and mass extinctions. Students interested in this subject may concurrently take GEOL 0055 (Geology Laboratory - 2 credits), which would allow entry to other related courses and majors in Geology.

This course will examine the atmospheric and oceanic interactions that determine the nature of the global climate system. Specifically, the course will explore the origin, evolution, and structure of the Earth’s oceans and atmosphere, the Earth’s energy balance, atmospheric circulation patterns, and surface and deep ocean currents. The course will also consider records of past climate, evidence for recent warming, climate change projections, and climate change policy.

Sustainability is a term that has many meanings, and we will cover most of them in this class, from green rooftops to “greenwashing.” The class will feature guest speakers from the academic, governmental, non-profit and business sectors to offer as many perspectives as possible on sustainability topics. The real focus of the class, though, is the development of new and the continuation of existing sustainability projects at the local and campus levels. Students will have the opportunity to participate in a variety of sustainability-oriented events and field trips.

The goal of this course is to continue to gain expertise in ARC/INFO GIS and computer workstations. Students will use GIS instruments to collect GIS data, import and export DEM and DLG data in a variety of format, be introduced to map projections, ModelBuilder models, and work with the TIN, grid, and network modules of ARC/INFO on computer workstations.

TBA
Approaches to the Built Environment, an introductory course designed for Architectural Studies majors. In 1943 the architectural historian Nikolas Pevsner made the claim that the 'Lincoln Cathedral is Architecture, while a bicycle shed is a building'. This class takes on Pevsner's claim as a provocation, rather than truth, and expands the definition of the built environment to include more than just 'high' architecture. In doing so students will be introduced to ideas and problems that affect the way in which architecture and urbanism has and continues to be shaped in a variety of historical and cultural contexts. We will think broadly about how the spaces that people move through and inhabit in their daily lives shape; how environments are shaped by human behavior, cultural identity, political experience, and historical circumstance. Contemporary buildings and projects will figure prominently as examples of how designers currently approach architectural, structural, and urban problems. Local sites will serve as case-studies for the analysis of different aspects of the built environment. This class is taught in a seminar format with students evaluated on their class participation, ability to execute built installations as part of a team, and their performance as writers and critical thinkers. Readings and projects will introduce students to a variety of techniques for analyzing and representing the built environment, providing the basic tools for subsequent architectural research and studies.

11394  HIST  HIST 1000  CAPSTONE SEMINAR: Water Resources  W, 10:00:00 AM to 12:30:00 PM  WWP 3701
How have humans managed, understood, struggled over, and made a science out of water? In this capstone seminar, we will practice some approaches to research in the history of humans and water. We will read and discuss primary and secondary sources, in order to examine ways that states, scientists, farmers, industries, and historians have approached water resources. Through identifying appropriate sources and methods, students will sharpen their skills in preparation for an original research project. Students will share their research and writing with each other during in-class project updates on multiple stages of their final writing project, and with a final presentation on the completed project.

29459  HPS  HPS 517  THINKING ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT  TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM  CL 116
The goal of this course is to promote clear and rigorous thinking about environmental issues, both global and local, such as climate change, biodiversity, land management, and resource extraction. Of central importance to many such issues is the concept of 'naturalness'. As a result, cogent responses to environmental issues depend crucially on being able to evaluate both subtly scientific and philosophical arguments. We aim to help students develop the skills needed to find the best available information on environmental issues, and to make informed and philosophically sophisticated judgments about what conclusions—and what actions—are warranted on the basis of that information.

24968  PS  PS 1302  POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT  TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM  CL 342
This course explores the historical origins of our contemporary forms of government. We will trace the emergence of the patrimonial state in agrarian societies, analyze the foundations of ancient monarchies and republics, and reconstruct the evolution of these traditional forms of rule into the modern principles of constitutionalism, the rule of law, and democratic representation. We will investigate the consequences of economic development, religious principles, and colonialism for the emergence of modern democracy.

17348  PS  PS 1381  CAPSTONE SEMINAR: Water Resources  Th, 10:00:00 AM to 12:30:00 PM  WWP 4801
This course will examine the major problems involved in the understanding of political change in less-developed countries. Among the topics considered will be inequality, cultural explanations of development, institutional approaches (rent-seeking, urban bias), the design of political institutions, sustainable development, corruption, ethnic conflict and nationalism, social capital, and neoliberalism. Students will write individual research papers.

26982  PS  PS 1538  POLITIC OF OIL & NATRRL RESORCS  MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM  OEH 300
Oil and other natural resources have played a crucial role in shaping the politics, development, and foreign relations of countries in all regions of the world. While experts originally believed that natural resource wealth would be a blessing for endowed countries, we now know they often impede economic growth, reinforce authoritarianism, exacerbate corruption, and cause conflict. This course will examine the political economy of oil, natural gas, minerals, and other natural resources to gain insight into why they can be a blessing or a curse. We will explore the role of governments, oil companies, OPEC, the demand for energy security, and environmental concerns in shaping the effects of natural resources.

29300  PS  PS 1542  GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS  MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM  BELLH 314
Our societies face an unprecedented number of environmental challenges. Issues such as climate change, air pollution, and the overuse of natural resources are all threats to our present and future well-being. Looking into the past, humankind has sometimes found a way to tackle these problems, but it has also often failed to do so. Why do we let environmental problems happen? How did we manage to solve some of them? This course seeks to study these questions from a political perspective. We will begin by examining why environmental issues occur in the first place. We will then analyze solutions to these problems, both at the international and domestic levels.

30180  PS  PS 2327  ISS IN DVPLMNT MGMT & POLICY  W, 6:00:00 PM to 9:00:00 PM  WWP 3800
Please contact the School for Public and International Affairs for further information.

10748  SOC  SOC 5  SOCIETIES  MW, 9:00:00 AM to 9:50:00 AM  FART 125
This course examines complex social, economic, political, and cultural issues across societies around the world. In this course we discuss the American (US) Criminal Justice System, Drinking on US College Campuses, and Hip Hop music. We introduce fundamental, core sociological concepts in examining these three micro-areas of study. Beyond that we bridge the three thematic areas in subtle ways that weave our sociological analysis with depth and by introducing cross-cultural links. This globalization component is a powerful example of how connected our world is. The format utilizes lectures, recitations, and assignments.
The United States has been undergoing major social and economic transformations during the past several decades. These changes have had uneven impacts on individuals, groups, and communities. The major topics that will be covered in this course include the structure of the U.S. economy, linkages between the economic social and political systems, social and economic inequality, distribution of poverty its causes and impacts. These issues will be analyzed with respect to their origins and persistence. Alternative strategies for amelioration will be explored. The role of government and other institutions will be examined in the solution of various social problems at the national and local levels. Students will be encouraged to participate in discussions and to express their views about the origins of social problems and their solutions.

Urban sociology is a writing intensive course focusing on the study of metropolitan development and social life. This course will examine the role of economic, political, and cultural forces at the global, national, and regional levels. Recent and traditional literature will be considered and discussed. Students will engage in a research project from conceptualization to final report, using the city of Pittsburgh. Students will be working both individually and in small groups finding ways of making a series of empirical questions operational; collect evidence to test hypotheses; analyze the data using a variety of social science techniques; and produce reports of basic findings. An emphasis on the historical development of transportation, manufacturing, housing, governance, culture and inequality with regards to race, class and gender will be discussed.

Globalization over the last four decades has been characterized by dramatic increases in the mobility of people, money, goods, and images over long distances and across multiple national boundaries. It has also been characterized by growing inequalities. How have these developments affected the conditions under which people live and labor in different parts of the world? How have they affected their health? And how have they reconfigured the ways in which our own experiences of life, health, and labor are related to the experiences of others, both far away and near at hand? This course offers you the chance to move beyond whatever introductory work you've done on global issues via an exploration of people's varied involvements in "commodity chains," the mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.

In this module we will investigate the manner in which 'nature' and the 'environment' are constructed, represented, and experienced in a range of social contexts. Although parts of the course are concerned with the more salient examples of headline-grabbing environmentalism -- the campaigns of environmental non-government organizations such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, or the more recent controversies over hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') in the US, China and now Europe -- we will equally be concerned with a host of practices which have given rise to the values, and social and cultural norms, that influence attitudes to the environment. These norms include the painterly and photographic tradition of landscape, but also a varied ensemble of social practices such as those found in zoos and city parks, botanical gardens, and nature-based theme parks such as SeaWorld or Disney's Animal Kingdom. An outstanding feature of this course therefore is the linkage between historical developments in conceiving nature and the environment, and the kinds of rhetorics about nature routinely deployed in environmental campaigns. Lectures and discussions broach general concepts such as the 'natural' and the 'postnatural', but also the particularities of media campaigns that mobilize public awareness and debate. To that end, we consider historical traditions of thinking about the environment from William Wordsworth and Henry David Thoreau, examine the rise of the environmental movement in the public consciousness crystallized by Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring in 1962, and look to recent co-opting of the media around 'greenwashing' and, more locally, the fraught environmental politics of fracking.
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24951</td>
<td>CBA-DEAN</td>
<td>MANAGING GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>12:30:00 PM to 1:45:00 PM</td>
<td>MERSV 117</td>
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<tr>
<td>30515</td>
<td>CGS</td>
<td>LAW AND ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
<td>CL 230</td>
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<tr>
<td>12659</td>
<td>CGS-ADMIN</td>
<td>GIS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
<td>CL 321</td>
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<tr>
<td>13295</td>
<td>C-ENV</td>
<td>ENV RNL ENG Processes 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>5:30:00 PM to 8:00:00 PM</td>
<td>BENDM 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13297</td>
<td>C-ENV</td>
<td>ENV RNL ENG Processes 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>5:30:00 PM to 8:00:00 PM</td>
<td>BENDM 319</td>
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<tr>
<td>13456</td>
<td>ENGR</td>
<td>COMMUNICNT SKILLS FOR ENGRS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>6:30:00 PM to 9:05:00 PM</td>
<td>BENDM 318</td>
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<tr>
<td>19437</td>
<td>ENGR</td>
<td>GLOBAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>24130</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>CAPSTONE SEMINAR: Policy, Planning and Development</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>3:00:00 PM to 5:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16330</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>MATCHING EMERGENCIES &amp; DISASTERS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 9:00:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18359</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>MATCHING MONEY WITH MISSION</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 9:00:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3430</td>
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<tr>
<td>25147</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>COMP METROPOLITAN GOVERNANCE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3431</td>
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<tr>
<td>28774</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>CITY &amp; REGION THEORY &amp; PRACTC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>3:00:00 PM to 5:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25148</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>ECON DVLP STRATEGIES &amp; PRACTCS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3:00:00 PM to 5:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24919</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>CONTEMPORARY US ENERGY POLICY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3600</td>
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<tr>
<td>24919</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>CONTEMPORARY US ENERGY POLICY</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 AM</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>26446</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>PLCYS MGNS RISKS HLTH &amp; SAFTY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Th</td>
<td>3:00:00 PM to 5:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16684</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>HUMAN SECURITY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24119</td>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>THE WAR ON DRUGS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM</td>
<td>WWPH 3800</td>
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</table>

Supply Chain Management explores the management of the flow of materials, information, and funds through the network of suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and customers. Using methodologies of optimization and simulation, where applicable, this course covers topics in distribution network design, inventory management, procurement and outsourcing, revenue management, and channel coordination. For marketing majors, this course counts as a marketing elective.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Instructor(s)</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
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<tr>
<td>28750</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2449 HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>28749</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2501 DEVELOP POLICY &amp; ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>Picard,Louis A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W, 6:00:00 PM to 9:00:00 PM WWPH 3800</td>
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<tr>
<td>13784</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2510 ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Rabindran,Shanti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, 12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM WWPH 3431</td>
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<tr>
<td>28780</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2522 GLOBAL ENERGY</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<td>28757</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2526 NGOS CIVIL SOCIETY &amp; DVLP</td>
<td>Nelson,Paul Jeffrey</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Th, 9:00:00 AM to 11:55:00 AM WWPH 3610</td>
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<tr>
<td>28748</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2572 EARNINGS &amp; EMPLOYM THIRD WORLD</td>
<td>El-Hamidi,Fatma A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>F, 12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM WWPH 3610</td>
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<td>26851</td>
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<td>PIA 2587 ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION</td>
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<td>13787</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2715 GIS FOR PUBLIC POLICY</td>
<td>Lewis,An</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, 3:00:00 PM to 5:55:00 PM WWPH 3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13791</td>
<td>GSPIA</td>
<td>PIA 2730 COMMUNITY DEVELP &amp; FOCUS GROUPS</td>
<td>Terry,Martha Ann</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Th, 6:00:00 PM to 9:00:00 PM PUBHL A215</td>
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<tr>
<td>26304</td>
<td>KGSB-BADM</td>
<td>KGSB 2129 ENERGY PROJECT FINANCE</td>
<td>Linsenmayer,Raymond Allen</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>T, 6:20:00 PM to 9:20:00 PM ALUM 532</td>
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<tr>
<td>17733</td>
<td>KGSB-BADM</td>
<td>KGSB 2533 GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</td>
<td>Mirchandani,Prakash</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, 2:30:00 PM to 5:20:00 PM MERV 117</td>
</tr>
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<td>18672</td>
<td>KGSB-BADM</td>
<td>KGSB 2012 SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP</td>
<td>Harper,Paul T</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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2. Global Economy and Global Governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Days and Times</th>
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<tr>
<td>27270</td>
<td>AFRCNA</td>
<td>CARIBBEAN HISTORY</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>MW, 2:00:00 PM to 3:15:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AFRCNA 385</td>
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<td>LAWRN 104</td>
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<td>ARTSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>This course will examine the historical roots of contemporary Caribbean society. Major historical developments from the era of slavery and the plantation system to the rise of modern nationalism and the impact of U.S. intervention will be examined, as will related socio-economic systems and institutions. The pan-regional approach which recognizes shared identity and experiences not only within the Caribbean but also with Africa and the Americas will be explored, although illustrative case studies of some individual countries will be undertaken.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29693</td>
<td>AFRCNA</td>
<td>HISTORY OF AFRICA SINCE 1800</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>AFRCNA 1656</td>
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<td>CL 230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveys the history of Africa from 1800 to the present day. Major themes include commerce between Africa and Europe, the imposition of European colonial rule in the nineteenth century, African resistance against colonialism and the Pan-Africanist movement, African nationalism, and the challenges faced by African nations since independence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17430</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTURAL ANTH: Sustainable Community Development</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ANTH 1737</td>
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<td>CL 313</td>
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<td>ARTSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>This course will explore how communities, both rural and urban, develop in terms of their resources, economies, and overall well-being, as well as the problems they encounter.</td>
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<td>25971</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTURAL ANTH: Political Anthropology</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ANTH 1737</td>
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<td>WWP 3300</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Politics seem to be a ubiquitous presence in our lives. From local elections to global power plays, political thought and actions appear to lay the framework that enables us to act in and on the world. But, have politics and political systems always looked the way they do now? How have conceptions of authority and power differed both historically and geographically? This course explores these questions by comparing various political systems in order to better understand the forces that have shaped the modern era. It begins by examining power in stateless societies before delving into theories of the state and the forces that shape it. As it does so, this course pays particular attention to the symbolic dimensions of power and uses these discussions to broach issues like globalization, nationalism, and human rights.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25040</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: Identity &amp; Self in Late Capitalism</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ANTH 1750</td>
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<td>WWP 3301</td>
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<td>ARTSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate seminar. In recent years, capitalism has come to the forefront of public and scholarly discourse. These discussions often center on the role of the state in a world that is seemingly defined by capitalism and emphasize the competing ideas about capitalism, its practitioners, and its purpose. This course explores the origins of this debate by addressing the historical and cultural contexts of capitalism. It begins by considering the various theoretical approaches to capitalism and what they tell us about the period in which they were written. It then uses this theoretical framework to think about ethnographic accounts of modern–or neoliber–capitalism and to analyze notions such as ‘caring’ capitalism and corporate social responsibility. We will pay particular attention to ethics and the issue of ‘the subject.’</td>
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<tr>
<td>25217</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: People in Contact</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ANTH 1750</td>
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<td>ARTSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Seminar. Culture contact studies in archaeology deal with a wide variety of topics such as cultural interaction in prehistory, the recognition of archaeological ethnic or cultural units, exchange and trade, warfare, migration and culture contact, frontiers and boundaries, and relationships between 'peer polities' as well as between those in colonialisit situations. We will range in time from prehistoric through historic times. This seminar on culture contact is designed to expose you to a wide variety of contemporary thought on this issue. While an anthropological perspective will be primary, we also examine culture contact using cultural anthropological and historical perspectives. In addition, culture contact in historical perspective and contacts between Native peoples and Europeans are also discussed. We will examine what cultures of the world were like prior to European contact; the kinds of contacts they had with other groups; the uses of archaeology, ethnohistory, and history in studying situations of culture contact; and the effects of European contact on Native cultures. While we will examine contact as it occurred in a variety of situations around the world, special attention will be paid to contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Rather than viewing Natives as passive recipients and reactors to contact with Europeans, we will emphasize the active roles they played in incorporating aspects of European culture into their society and the effects they had on colonial and European cultures. Many of these studies provide models for examining contact in prehistoric situations. Prerequisites: 2 of 3 Intro Anth courses.</td>
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<td>25455</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: Ethno-National Violence</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ANTH 1750</td>
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<td>WWP 3300</td>
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<td>ARTSC</td>
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<td>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.</td>
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In the absence of modern communication and transportation technologies, human social communities were constituted in patterns of interaction primarily at local and regional scales. Prehistoric interaction patterns are usually strongly reflected in the way in which a human population distributed itself across a landscape. Thus a central reason for studying ancient settlement patterns is to delineate communities in the past and reconstruct the ways in which they structured interaction of various kinds at different scales. Such an approach leads not only to purely social interaction but also to political organization and the organization of the production and distribution of goods. This seminar will focus on the social, political, and economic interpretation of regional-scale archaeological settlement patterns, once the patterns have been discerned through appropriate means of spatial analysis. All such interpretation rests finally on demographic reconstructions, so approaches to both relative and absolute demographic approximations at the regional scale will be considered in depth. Finally, having discussed these features of ancient human organization that settlement analysis can tell us about, we will consider how appropriate kinds of information to sustain such conclusions can be collected in the field. This seminar is designed to complement Anth 2532: Advanced Topics in GIS. Students are encouraged to take both courses simultaneously. Prerequisites: Archaeological Data Analysis I and II, Next offered in 2017-18 academic year.

Culture contact studies in archaeology deal with a wide variety of topics such as cultural interaction in prehistory, the recognition of archaeological ethnic or cultural units, exchange and trade, warfare, migration and culture contact, frontiers and boundaries, and relationships between ‘peer polities’ as well as between those in colonialist situations. We will range in time from prehistoric through historic times. This seminar on culture contact is designed to expose you to a wide variety of contemporary thought on this issue. While an archaeological perspective will be primary, we also examine culture contact using cultural anthropological and historical perspectives. In addition, culture contact in historical perspective and contacts between Native peoples and Europeans are discussed. We will examine what cultures of the world were like prior to European contact; the kinds of contacts they had with other groups; the uses of archaeology, ethnology, and history in studying situations of culture contact; and the effects of European contact on Native cultures. While we will examine contact as it occurred in a variety of situations around the world, special attention will be paid to contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Rather than viewing Natives as passive recipients and reactors to contact with Europeans, we will emphasize the active roles they played in incorporating aspects of European culture into their society and the effects they had on colonial and European cultures. Many of these studies provide models for examining contact in prehistoric situations.

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 is a CGS Web course with web based instruction and weekly web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course.

This course examines why international organizations exist and whether they make a difference in solving global problems. Questions to be addressed include: Are international organizations effective? Where does their power come from? Why are some organizations designed differently than others? Why do countries use international organizations to achieve their goals? Part I of the course introduces students to theories and debates about international institutions. Part II provides students with practical knowledge about the major international organizations, including the United Nations, European Union, international financial institutions, military alliances, international treaties, and regional organizations. Part III of the course assesses the effectiveness of international organizations in particular issue areas, including human rights, peacekeeping, international development, and the environment.

The empirical evidence suggests that women earn lower income than men, and that the wage rates earned by women are lower than those of men -- even when they have similar job classifications. This course examines the role of women in the labor market: the nature of their decision to invest in education, their labor force participation, and the demand for their labor services. In this way, a framework for policy analysis is developed.

The objective of this course is to introduce the student to the theoretical analysis of international trade and commercial policy. The course has four main topics. First the pure theory of international trade as exemplified by comparative advantage and gains from trade in the classical and neo classical models. Second it will explore alternative explanations of trade and development such as autarky; an assessment of tariffs, quotas and other forms of intervention which are used to justify particular commercial policy responses both by countries and by other economic models. Third the theory of customs unions and modern day explanations of preferential trading arrangements will be explored. Fourth some of the principal unresolved theoretical and practical problems of free trade will be examined.
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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 focuses on economies which are less technically and institutionally developed and in which per capita incomes are low. Over 80% of the world's population lives in these countries and their economies are assuming an increasingly important role in the global economic system. The functioning of agriculture, industry, and international trade and finance will be outlined. Alternative government policy options will be considered. The effects of roles played by government, population growth, income distribution, health care and education in the process of economic development will be discussed. The course will concentrate on the economic aspects of development.

Microeconomics is the study of how individual economic units (households, managers, firms) make their choices from the alternatives available to them; and how such choices interact in the market to determine prices and allocate resources. We attempt to understand economic activity and analyze the effects of policy by constructing what we think are reasonable representations of how these units behave when confronted with economic decisions. This course is an introduction to the basic notions of microeconomics. It will focus on developing (somewhat theoretical / mathematical) models to analyze economic decision-making and to apply them to real world situations. It will endow the students with the basic toolkit of a microeconomist and prepare them to take more advanced economics courses like Labor, Industrial Organization, International Trade and Public Finance.

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This course will provide the student with a solid understanding of macroeconomic theory and ensure that the student can apply macroeconomic analysis to the study of economic problems. The course covers the development of modern macroeconomic theory, including classical, Keynesian, monetarist and new classical views of the macroeconomy. Key areas to be covered include theories of business cycles, employment, inflation, economic growth and macroeconomic policy. Particular attention will be given to the role of money in general and monetary policy in particular. Considerable emphasis will be placed on analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of these models and understanding how they differ. Students are required to have successfully completed introductory microeconomics and macroeconomics courses before enrolling on this course. Knowledge of elementary calculus is required.

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Basic economic theory is applied to issues involving the joint interaction of economic activity, the environment, and use of natural resources. The debate over the sustainability of economic development, the renewability and/or depletion of natural resources, and the effects of pollution on environmental quality will be surveyed, including the issue of greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. Benefit-cost analysis, optimal tax and regulatory schemes, public goods, property rights, emission rights markets, and other economic policy instruments and concepts will be considered.

Basic economic theory is applied to issues involving the joint interaction of economic activity, the environment, and use of natural resources. The debate over the sustainability of economic development, the renewability and/or depletion of natural resources, and the effects of pollution on environmental quality will be surveyed, including the issue of greenhouse gas emissions and global warming. Benefit-cost analysis, optimal tax and regulatory schemes, public goods, property rights, emission rights markets, and other economic policy instruments and concepts will be considered.

This course is an intermediate level survey of the theory of international trade and related evidence. Topics include causes and consequences of international trade, trade and income distribution, commercial policy, political economy aspects of trade policy, preferential trading arrangements (NAFTA, European Union, etc.), trade and development, and others. While no one geographic area is singled out, examples will come from most areas of the world economy.
ECON 1680 introduces the student to postwar European economic integration. The course will commence by investigating the history and political structure of the European Union, before progressing into a detailed analysis of economic issues such as product market integration and labour and capital mobility. Key economic policies such as the common agricultural policy, competition policy, cohesion policies and external trade policy will be examined in detail. The course will conclude by examining the foundation of the European monetary system, the development and impact of the common European currency and the role of the European Central Bank. The course is aimed towards students who have a strong foundation in elementary economic theory; students are thus required to have successfully completed introductory microeconomics and macroeconomics before enrolling in this course.

This course will consist of a close reading of two long, popular works of economics: Adam Smith's ‘Wealth of Nations,’ and Thomas Piketty's 'Capital in the 21st century.' We will pay special attention to the issue of growth vs. distribution as it is discussed in the two works. Writing assignments will include efforts to write in the style of the two authors. The course will be conducted as a seminar and students should expect substantial grading weight to come from class participation.

This is the second half of the two-term microeconomic theory course intended for first-year Ph.D. students in economics. Topics covered will include: (a) Core and equilibria, (b) Externalities and public good, (c) Social Choice, (d) Market power, (e) Adverse selection, (f) Principal-Agent problems, and (g) Mechanism design.

This course is the second half of the first year graduate sequence in macroeconomic theory. It covers many core topics in macroeconomics including theories of economic growth, economic fluctuations, government debt, and money. Training in dynamic macroeconomic modes is the primary goal of the course. Prerequisite(s): Econ 2110

The workshop will be used to promote student and faculty research, especially doctoral dissertations.

Having recently passed the 150th anniversary of the publication of Capital Volume 1, we recognize that our world has changed a great deal since its publication. Yet, in reviewing many of these changes, it is not overstated to say that the works of Karl Marx have provided the transformational impulse. Who was this person, Karl Marx? Why is it that in this post-Cold War world his writings continue both to inspire and threaten contemporary readers? How have those inspired by Marx further developed his ideas to constitute the discourse of Marxism? These are some of the questions that this course will raise and try to answer. We will begin with discussions of excerpts from key works by Marx in order to assess contemporary attempts at rethinking Marxism. Special emphasis will be given to the reception of Marxism since the 1960s through the Frankfurt School as well as the French and Italian tradition of autonomous Marxism.

The Fifteen-Year War, 1931-1945, was Japan’s protracted war of aggression in Asia and the Pacific region. This lecture-discussion course will examine Japan’s empire-wide policy shifts and sequence of major events leading to and through the conclusion to this war, while also taking a close look at the human costs of war thorough a close reading of eyewitness accounts. This is accomplished through assessments of various local, rather than simply national, experiences. Perspectives examined include those of marginalized groups within the Japanese empire, African Americans, Japanese Americans, Pacific Islanders, and other groups in Asia and the Pacific. Students should leave this course with an enhanced understanding of the main reasons this war was fought, the watershed events of this war, the experiences of diverse groups of people affected by this war, and the politics of war memory today.

This course aims to introduce students to Islamic and Middle Eastern History from the time of the Prophet (ca. 600 C.E.) to the Iranian Revolution in 1979. We will proceed chronologically, focusing mainly on political events. However, a special emphasis will be given to the formation of the Islamic tradition, its evolution across different regions and cultures in time, and its interaction with other traditions. In the modern era, we will particularly explore the Islamic societies’ political, cultural, and military encounter with the rising power of the West in the Middle East. In addition to the several historical processes and developments such as modernization, nation-building, Islamic fundamentalism and globalization, which have shaped the history of the Middle East in the last two centuries, our class discussions will also touch on the main theoretical perspectives that have studied the history of Islam and the Middle East. Here, concepts such as orientalism, defensive development, and modernity will constitute our main focus.
This class will be geared toward the development of critical thinking skills and the construction of arguments in writing and discussing History. It will center on the question of European Empire in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with an emphasis on the British Empire. The class will have common primary and secondary source readings for the purpose of class debate and discussion. Based on these common sources, students will write several short papers. As the main project of the term, students will develop their own unique, comparative analyses of some aspect of the imperialism of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They will share these projects with each other, both through on-going discussions of the process of writing and in formal presentations of their projects in the last two weeks of the class.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19141</td>
<td>HIST 3 Credits</td>
<td></td>
<td>T, 1:00:00 PM to 3:25:00 PM</td>
<td>WWP 3701</td>
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<tr>
<td>20447</td>
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<td>T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
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<td>23551</td>
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<td>27408</td>
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<td>27423</td>
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<td>26800</td>
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<td>TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 5:00:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>29376</td>
<td>HIST 3 Credits</td>
<td></td>
<td>TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM</td>
<td>CL 252</td>
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This course explores the impact of the Cold War on the American home front and abroad from 1945 through 1990. We will investigate the postwar division of the world into two opposing camps through new economic, political, and military arrangements. Of particular interest will be America's half-century encounter with nuclear weapons. We will examine how U.S. presidents, Senators and Representatives, labor leaders, corporate executives, and ordinary people hunted for communist spies in the government and entertainment industry. We will ask how the Cold War climate fostered or hindered social movements for racial equality, participatory democracy, and women's liberation on the left and the right. We will examine U.S. wars in Asia and covert operations in Latin America and the Middle East. We will look at how U.S. popular culture engaged some of these developments. At its close, the course will ask which hallmarks of the Cold War--from military campaigns to paranoia politics--persist in the twenty-first century.

29685

This course is a survey of Roman history from the founding of the city of Rome in the 8th Century BCE to her zenith when her reign stretched from Britain in the West to the Tigris and Euphrates in the East and, finally, to her gradual overexpansion, mismanagement, and decline. This class will investigate Rome's transition from monarchy to republic and how Julius Caesar and a bloody civil war pushed control of the state into the hands of an emperor. As we read a modern narrative history of Rome along with the works of ancient historians, we will examine how she acquired and governed her empire; under what forms of government and under whose leadership the affairs of the Roman People were administered; and what causes led to the breakup of the Roman Empire. Simultaneously, we shall discuss how the idea of Rome still exists today and how Roman influences continue to pervade and influence our modern culture. Class time will be devoted to lecture, visual presentations (slides, videos, Power Points'), as well as possibly student reports.

29695

This course explores the history of Africa since c. 1800. In this course, we will be learning about different models of colonialism and the power relationships which European rule produced. We'll be engaging with nascent anti-colonial movements and ideologies, studying how African elites constructed their visions for the future. Finally, we'll be grappling with the realities of post-colonialism, exploring just why those elites found it so difficult to realise their visions. The course provides students with a deep historical foundation for understanding why Africa is the way it is today, while providing more targeted opportunities for them to specialise in particular historical problems or geographical regions than interest them particularly. Students will read major works in African literature and learn to discuss the themes in depth. They will also have the opportunity to read some of the most exciting scholarship from Africanist scholars, including not only historians but also social and political scientists. The course also endeavours to reconstruct connections between Africa and the world outside, approaching African history in a global and transnational context. Students will learn not only about Nelson Mandela and Kwame Nkrumah, but about Fidel Castro's ideological adventures in Africa, Frantz Fanon's anti-colonial treatises, Live Aid, why Africa struggled to produce stable post-colonial states where East Asia succeeded, the global anti-apartheid movement, and much more. We will approach Africa as a part of world history -- not apart from it. Africa since 1800 also develops the core skills of the history major. Students will learn to interpret African history through a range of primary source material, including government documents, speeches, memoirs, films, and literature. Students should leave the course understanding how to read primary sources critically, evaluate contrasting arguments, and write coherently and effectively in support of a given thesis.
### Global Studies Course List Spring 2016 (2164)

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PHIL</th>
<th>PHIL 330</th>
<th>POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>18386</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td></td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM</td>
<td>CL 324</td>
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<tr>
<td>This course is a historical introduction to some of the central problems in political philosophy. For example: do states have any authority? Have we any moral obligation to obey them? What is the source of this obligation? Self-interest, morality, divine authority, or something else entirely? What are the limits of the state's authority? Should it attempt to get its citizens to live the best lives possible, or merely prevent them from harming one another? We will approach these questions by examining a handful of the most influential writings on the topic from a range of historical periods. You must be enrolled for a recitation in addition to the lecture.</td>
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| 19568 | PHIL  | ARTSC | POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY/WRIT PRAC | 4 Credits | TBA | TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM | CL 324 |
| This course provides a historical survey of American foreign policy from the end of World War II until the present, an analysis of the decision making process led by the President of the United States, and a discussion of the impact of both the international political system and American domestic politics on this process. There are no prerequisites; however PS 0500 would be useful. |

| 11461 | PS  | ARTSC | COMPARATIVE POLITICS | 3 Credits | Alexiadou, Despoina | TTh, 3:00:00 PM to 3:50:00 PM | CL 332 |
| This course provides students with basic information about a range of political systems outside the United States and teaches them to use that information to examine major theories about politics. The course is also designed to help students understand the government and the politics of the United States in comparative perspective and to develop some understanding of comparative methodology and the logic of comparison as a social science method. Depending on the interests, area of expertise, and inclinations of the particular instructor, some regions and topics might be emphasized more heavily than others. |

| 26965 | PS  | ARTSC | COMPARATIVE POLITICS | 3 Credits | Peters, B. Guy | TTh, 10:00:00 AM to 10:50:00 AM | WWP 1501 |
| This course provides students with basic information about a range of political systems outside the United States and teaches them to use that information to examine major theories about politics. The course is also designed to help students understand the government and the politics of the United States in comparative perspective and to develop some understanding of comparative methodology and the logic of comparison as a social science method. Depending on the interests, area of expertise, and inclinations of the particular instructor, some regions and topics might be emphasized more heavily than others. |

| 11513 | PS  | ARTSC | WORLD POLITICS | 3 Credits | Hays, Jude Collin | TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 4:50:00 PM | CL 332 |
| This course aims to increase students’ knowledge of the history of the modern state system and, in particular, political developments during the past few decades. It introduces students to basic concepts and analytic frameworks that political scientists employ to understand world politics, enhancing students’ knowledge of international institutions that play important roles in world politics and exploring current issues in world affairs relating to human welfare and security. Depending on the interests, area of expertise, and inclinations of the particular instructor, some of these may be emphasized more heavily than others. |

| 29296 | PS  | ARTSC | WORLD POLITICS | 3 Credits | Gochman, Charles S | TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM | CL G24 |
| This course aims to increase students’ knowledge of the history of the modern state system and, in particular, political developments during the past few decades. It introduces students to basic concepts and analytic frameworks that political scientists employ to understand world politics, enhancing students’ knowledge of international institutions that play important roles in world politics and exploring current issues in world affairs relating to human welfare and security. Depending on the interests, area of expertise, and inclinations of the particular instructor, some of these may be emphasized more heavily than others. |

| 24968 | PS  | ARTSC | POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT | 3 Credits | Perez-Lina, Anibal Sebastian | TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM | CL 342 |
| This course explores the historical origins of our contemporary forms of government. We will trace the emergence of the patrimonial state in agrarian societies, analyze the foundations of ancient monarchies and republics, and reconstruct the evolution of these traditional forms of rule into the modern principles of constitutionalism, the rule of law, and democratic representation. We will investigate the consequences of economic development, religious principles, and colonialism for the emergence of modern democracy. |

| 23625 | PS  | ARTSC | US-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS | 3 Credits | Morgenstern, Scott | TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM | CL 352 |
| This course will cover the 200+ year history of relations of the United States and Mexico, the Caribbean, and South America. In addition to surveying the critical issues and decisions (e.g., the Monroe Doctrine, US-Mexican War, Spanish-American War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Drug Wars, Interventions in Guatemala and Chile, immigration), we will work to develop an understanding of the underlying U.S. institutions that played a role in the formation of the United States, and the consequences of that history for the modern world. |

| 17348 | PS  | ARTSC | CAPSTONE SEMINAR COMP POLITICS: Political Economy of Development | 3 Credits | Ames, Barry Charles | Th, 9:00:00 AM to 11:30:00 AM | WWP 4801 |
| This course will examine the major problems involved in the understanding of political change in less-developed countries. Among the topics considered will be inequality, cultural explanations of development, institutional approaches (rent-seeking, urban bias), the design of political institutions, sustainable development, corruption, ethnic conflict and nationalism, social capital, and neoliberalism. Students will write individual research papers. |

| 27680 | PS  | ARTSC | AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY | 3 Credits | Harris, Jonathan | MWF, 10:00:00 AM to 10:50:00 AM | LAW 207 |
| This course provides a historical survey of American foreign policy from the end of World War II until the present, an analysis of the decision making process led by the President of the United States, and a discussion of the impact of both the international political system and American domestic politics on this process. There are no prerequisites; however PS 0500 would be useful. |
Oil and other natural resources have played a crucial role in shaping the politics, development, and foreign relations of countries in all regions of the world. While experts originally believed that natural resource wealth would be a blessing for endowed countries, we now know they often impede economic growth, reinforce authoritarianism, exacerbate corruption, and cause conflict. This course will examine the political economy of oil, natural gas, minerals, and other natural resources to gain insight into why they can be a blessing or a curse. We will explore the role of governments, oil companies, OPEC, the demand for energy security, and environmental concerns in shaping the effects of natural resources.

Our societies face an unprecedented number of environmental challenges. Issues such as climate change, air pollution, and the overuse of natural resources are all threats to our present and future well-being. Looking into the past, humankind has sometimes found a way to tackle these problems, but it has also often failed to do so. Why do we let environmental problems happen? How did we manage to solve some of them? This course seeks to study these questions from a political perspective. We will begin by examining why environmental issues occur in the first place. We will then analyze solutions to these problems, both at the international and domestic levels.

The aim of this course is to introduce students to the fundamental ways in which the relations of the peoples and states of Europe, and their relations outside of Europe, have changed since the end of the last century. Its methods will be both historical, linking the current situation to that of the region before and after the Cold War, and conceptual, exploring realism, liberal institutionalism and constructivism. Contemporary issues and actors, including nation states and international organizations like the EU will be explored.

This course addresses the key intersection between two important topics in contemporary political theory: Justice and Globalization. The first half of the course will cover the highly influential works of John Rawls as well as reactions from Robert Nozick, and Susan Moller Okin. The second half of the course will weave globalization to questions of justice-again using Rawls’ work and various respondents as a vehicle for doing so. The course ends with a significant applied project on the intersection of globalization and justice that will challenge students to consider the current state of justice in a particular global case of their choosing.

This course focuses on the intersection between political theory and pop culture. The class considers the pathways of transmission of political and democratic ideas from popular culture sources to political consciousness. A variety of texts will be explored, from classics in political theory and cultural studies (Pateman, Burke, Dill) to influential pop media (World War Z, V for Vendetta, Japanese manga, Grand Theft Auto, and a variety of television and film sources). The course culminates with an individual research capstone project, which is written and workshoped through the course of the semester.

The objective of this course is to provide students with an appreciation of the place of political theory in political science more generally. It will begin with readings about the relationship between normative theory and empirical research. We will then turn our attention to classics in political theory such as Machiavelli, Hobbes, Mill, and Marx. The last section of the course will focus on contemporary (20th and 21st century) political theory, with emphasis on issue-based theories that respond to specific challenges in contemporary governance such as cultural diversity, democratic participation, state legitimacy, and the nature of political power.

This course aims to introduce students to Islamic and Middle Eastern History from the time of the Prophet (ca. 600 C.E.) to the Iranian Revolution in 1979. We will proceed chronologically, focusing mainly on political events. However, a special emphasis will be given to the formation of the Islamic tradition, its evolution across different regions and cultures in time, and its interaction with other traditions. In the modern era, we will particularly explore the Islamic societies’ political, cultural, and military encounter with the rising power of the West in the Middle East. In addition to the several historical processes and developments such as modernization, nation-building, Islamic fundamentalism and globalization, which have shaped the history of the Middle East in the last two centuries, our class discussions will also touch on the main theoretical perspectives that have stamped the studies of Islam and the Middle East. Here, concepts such as orientalism, defensive development, and modernity will constitute our main focus.

The Holocaust -- that is, the genocide of six million Jews in Nazi-Occupied Europe during World War II -- was a critical event of the early twentieth-century that continues to resonate today. Our historical survey will look at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we will discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and gays and lesbians, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we will move beyond the history of the Holocaust to think about the ways that this event has been remembered and reconstructed by survivors, nations, institutions, museums, the arts, popular culture and the media. Looking at how institutions here in Pittsburgh commemorate the Holocaust will offer us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.
This course examines complex social, economic, political, and cultural issues across societies around the world. In this course we discuss the American (US) Criminal Justice System, Drinking on US College Campuses, and Hip Hop music. We introduce fundamental, core sociological concepts in examining these three micro-areas of study. Beyond that we bridge the three thematic areas in subtle ways that weave our sociological analysis with depth and by introducing cross-cultural links. This globalization component is a powerful example of how connected our world is. The format utilizes lectures, recitations, and assignments.

20405  
SOC 7  
SPECIAL TOPICS  
Artsc  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Singh, Vijai P  
TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  
LAWRN 105  
The United States has been undergoing major social and economic transformations during the past several decades. These changes have had uneven impacts on individuals, groups, and communities. The major topics that will be covered in this course include the structure of the U.S. economy, linkages between the economic social and political systems, social and economic inequality, distribution of poverty its causes and impacts. These issues will be analyzed with respect to their origins and persistence. Alternative strategies for their amelioration will be explored. The role of government and other institutions will be examined in the solution of various social problems at the national and local levels. Students will be encouraged to participate in discussions and to express their views about the origins of social problems and their solutions.

26774  
SOC 317  
SOCIAL PROBLEMS  
Artsc  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Burridge, Daniel Patrick  
MWF, 9:00:00 AM to 9:50:00 AM  
FKART 204  
The aim of this course is to introduce students to the broad spectrum of histories and theories of global civilization. This includes examining processes of expansion and interconnections in social, economic, political, and cultural life across various societies. In this respect, today’s globalization is approached as a process with deep roots in the comparative history of civilizations, and not simply as a contemporary phenomenon. Parallels to contemporary processes of globalization can be seen in the spread of trade routes, world religions, common languages, habits, manners, fashions, lifestyles, ideas and ideologies. These have foundations in migrations, conquests, ancient world systems, discoveries, travels, and economic networks less profound in the past than in the present.

29179  
SOC 1440  
EXPERIENCING GLOBALIZATION  
Artsc  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Rouse, Roger  
TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  
WWPH 2200  
Globalization over the last four decades has been characterized by dramatic increases in the mobility of people, money, goods, and images over long distances and across multiple national boundaries. It has also been characterized by growing inequalities. How have these developments affected the conditions under which people live and labor in different parts of the world? How have they affected their health? And how have they reconfigured the ways in which our own experiences of life, health, and labor are related to the experiences of others, both far away and near at hand? This course offers you the chance to move beyond whatever introductory work you’ve done on global issues via an exploration of people’s varied involvements in “commodity chains,” the mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.

11281  
URBNST 1700  
INTERNATIONAL URBANISM SEMINAR  
Artsc  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Carson, Carolyn J  
TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  
WWPH 3500  
It is undeniable that the world has become integrated through the globalization of social, political, cultural and economic activity. Cities worldwide have been markedly affected by globalization, but in turn have played a role in the process. Using modernist ideology as a framework, this course will compare the economic, social, political, historical and cultural differences between different cities over time and space. Students will each choose one world city to study in depth.

12581  
CBA 1508  
INT’L ECON FOR MANAGR  
Cba  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Olson, Josephine E  
MW, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM  
MERSV 209  
This course introduces the broad field of International Economics, with emphasis on developing framework for effective management in today’s global economy. Key issues and problems are explored in areas of international trade, international investment & international payments, from perspective of manager of enterprises in operating in a cross-border,international environment. The approach will be verbal, graphical and non-technical and will draw from actual data sets and late-breaking news items from such business-oriented publications as financial times economist, Wall Street Journal and New York Times.

27746  
CBA 1508  
INT’L ECON FOR MANAGR  
CBA  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Schultz,Bryan Paul Whitehead, Jeffrey Robert  
TBA, 12:00:00 AM to 2:30:00 AM  
TBATBA  
This course introduces the broad field of International Economics, with emphasis on developing framework for effective management in today’s global economy. Key issues and problems are explored in areas of international trade, international investment & international payments, from perspective of manager of enterprises in operating in a cross-border,international environment. The approach will be verbal, graphical and non-technical and will draw from actual data sets and late-breaking news items from such business-oriented publications as financial times economist, Wall Street Journal and New York Times.

27747  
CBA 1508  
INT’L ECON FOR MANAGR  
CBA  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Schultz,Bryan Paul Whitehead, Jeffrey Robert  
TBA, 12:00:00 AM to 2:30:00 AM  
TBATBA  
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28191  
CBA 1508  
INT’L ECON FOR MANAGR  
CBA  
3 Credits  
Societies  
Schultz,Bryan Paul Whitehead, Jeffrey Robert  
TBA, 12:00:00 AM to 2:30:00 AM  
TBATBA  
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This course applies the principles of finance to international issues in financial management. It deals in topics such as the valuation of foreign subsidiaries, estimating the cost of capital of foreign investments, investing in foreign multinational firms, the correlation of returns across international security markets, hedging foreign exchange risk, and the use of foreign securities markets.

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Introduces students to the challenge of managing in complex contemporary environments. The course is team-taught, reflective of the breadth of issues that underlie the business curriculum. A team-based and experientially focused emphasis is designed to promote student awareness of real-world business developments and develop practical skills as well as fundamental knowledge and abilities. The intellectual core of the course will emphasize a holistic and strategic inquiry of the driving forces of competitive markets, the importance of history, the complexity of resource allocation under uncertainty, and the need to develop firm-specific capabilities that are flexible and responsive to changing situations. Attention will also be paid to the construction of criteria for firm success that reflect the complex interactions of ethical, societal, legal, and economic demands. Considerable time will be devoted to the study and analysis of companies.

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This course explores the opportunities and challenges of global business in the 21st century. The discussions and exercises are designed to reveal the nuanced nature of competing globally, emphasizing both the increasing openness of borders and the continuing differences between countries. The course will employ case study analysis and discussion, along with a set of readings that are drawn from both academic and practitioner sources. An individual research project that involves identifying and researching a global business topic of interest to you will be a key part of the course.

This course is designed to examine the history of organized crime not only within the United States, but from an international perspective as well. The emergence of "non-traditional" groups which are competing for power and profits will be examined, as well as the alliances between various criminal groups that have evolved, resulting in the phenomenon of "transnational" organized crime. Those "non-traditional" groups include, but are not necessarily limited to, domestic and international terrorist organizations, the reasons for their development as well as the perceived risk to American citizens both in a domestic environment and abroad. Neither organized crime nor a terrorist organization can be effectively discussed without integrating the evolution of U.S. Drug Policy, which will be included. Finally, the various government tactics implemented to counter the threats mentioned herein as well as the impact on the private sector will be integrated into lectures throughout the program.

This course focuses upon the social, political, economic, and philosophical reasons for the development and spread of terrorism throughout the world, and examines potential dangers inherent in these practices and possible means of solutions to them. Special attention will be given each term to domestic and international acts of terror that affect American citizens, interests, and policies.

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This course examines the new problems facing our domestic public service and justice personnel—the borderless world of globalization and technology. Attention is paid to problems of terrorism, incident management systems, violence incident response procedures, planning for violence, changing federal, state, and local roles and responsibilities, weapons of mass effects, mass casualty programs, crime scene operations, technology and emergency responses, the evolving role of the intelligence community, and government, private, and non-government security issues.
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</table>
3. Changing Identities in a Global World

This course will examine the historical roots of contemporary Caribbean society. Major historical developments from the period of the subjugation of the indigenous populations through the era of slavery and the plantation system to the rise of modern nationalism and the impact of U.S. intervention will be examined, as well related socio-economic systems and institutions. The pan-regional approach which recognizes shared identity and experiences not only within the Caribbean but also with Africa and the American south will be preferred, although illustrative studies of some individual countries will be undertaken.

This course is designed to examine the concept of "Black Consciousness" within a multi-faceted context, covering its historical, philosophical, sociological, cultural and political roots as well as its various manifestations in Africa and its Diaspora. Leading exponents of the concept including Edward Wilmot Blyden, Martin Delaney, Marcus Garvey, Frantz Fanon, Aime Cesaire, Leopold Senghor, Steve Biko, Malcolm X, and music artists such as James Brown, Bob Marley, Peter Tosh and "Culture," among others will be discussed and analyzed. The concept evokes a wide range of reactions from adherents of the dominant Eurocentric paradigms as well as from emerging adherents of Afrocentric and related paradigms. Students will be provided with a rich array of constructs, debates, events and analyses, utilizing multi-media channels such as academic texts, popular magazines, video and audio tapes as well as music in various its formats, so as to further their research and learning interests, and to make real life connections to both the abstract and pragmatic dimensions of the concept.

This course takes a critical look at your own culture and society. Some topics to be covered in the course include economic and political values including race, class, and gender, and spiritual beliefs impact our ideas about dance. This comparative study of dance aesthetic will explore how culture is transformed over different cultural contexts. These objectives will be accomplished through lectures, video, guest speakers, and dance.

The goals of this course are to: 1) achieve a fundamental understanding of the central concepts and methods of cultural anthropology (including what cultural anthropologists do, how, and why); 2) enhance your understanding and appreciation of diverse lifestyles and life ways -- cultures B and by so doing 3) reflect upon and take a critical look at your own culture and society. Some topics to be covered in the course include economic and political systems, gender constructions, kinship and family, religion, language, and social change. This course will consist of lectures, films, readings, and recitations.

The goals of this course are to: 1) achieve a fundamental understanding of the central concepts and methods of cultural anthropology (including what cultural anthropologists do, how, and why); 2) enhance your understanding and appreciation of diverse lifestyles and life ways -- cultures B and by so doing 3) reflect upon and take a critical look at your own culture and society. Some topics to be covered in the course include economic and political systems, gender constructions, kinship and family, religion, language, and social change. This course will consist of lectures, films, readings, and recitations.

Undergraduate Seminar. Memory is everywhere. From the stories that are passed down around dinner tables to the ever-present nostalgia for the past in popular culture to national memorials and museums, the past inevitably informs our present. Drawing upon the theoretical framework informing anthropological research on social memory, individual remembering and the interaction between them, this course explores questions of history and memory and their relationship to culture and power. Are memory and history distinct categories? Does collective memory exist? How are collective memory, individual memory, and commemoration woven together in the everyday imaginings of social identities? What is at stake in competing memories and histories?
25217  ANTH  ANTH 1750  UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: People in Contact  TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM  
ARTSC  3 Credits  Allen, Kathleen M  WWPW 3301

Undergraduate Seminar. Culture contact studies in archaeology deal with a wide variety of topics such as cultural interaction in prehistory, the recognition of archaeological ethnic or cultural units, exchange and trade, warfare, migration and culture contact, frontiers and boundaries, and relationships between ‘peer polities’ as well as between those in colonialisit situations. We will range in time from prehistoric through historic times. This seminar on culture contact is designed to expose you to a wide variety of contemporary thought on this issue. While an archaeological perspective will be primary, we also examine culture contact using cultural anthropological and historical perspectives. In addition, culture contact in historical perspective and contacts between Native peoples and Europeans are discussed. We will examine what cultures of the world were like prior to European contact; the kinds of contacts they had with other groups; the uses of archaeology, ethnohistory, and history in studying situations of culture contact; and the effects of European contact on Native cultures. While we will examine contact as it occurred in a variety of situations around the world, special attention will be paid to contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Rather than viewing Natives as passive recipients and reactors to contact with Europeans, we will emphasize the active roles they played in incorporating aspects of European culture into their society and the effects they had on colonial and European cultures. Many of these studies provide models for examining contact in prehistoric situations. Prerequisites: 2 of 3 Intro Anth courses.

29754  ANTH  ANTH 1798  RELIGION AND ECOLOGY  MW, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM  
ARTSC  3 Credits  Gordon, Benjamin Davis  CL G13

This course explores various religious perspectives on the meaning and value of nature and the relationship of humans to the environment. How have different religious communities conceived of the natural world and responded to ecological crisis? How have food and farming practices been shaped by religious tradition? Special attention will be given to case studies from contemporary society, with a focus on American religious movements that take issues such as ecojustice, sustainable farming practices, and responsible consumption seriously or are defined by them. Classic religious texts, particularly of the biblical tradition, will be studied when relevant, as will archaeological and ethnographic studies.

29319  ANTH  ANTH 2541  REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS  M, 11:00:00 AM to 2:00:00 PM  
ARTSC  3 Credits  Drennan, Robert D  WWPW 3301

In the absence of modern communication and transportation technologies, human social communities were constituted in patterns of interaction primarily at local and regional scales. Prehistoric interaction patterns are usually strongly reflected in the way in which a human population distributed itself across a landscape. Thus a central reason for studying ancient settlement patterns is to delineate communities in the past and reconstruct the ways in which they structured interaction of various kinds at different scales. Such an approach leads not only to purely social interaction but also to political organization and the organization of the production and distribution of goods. This seminar will focus on the social, political, and economic interpretation of regional-scale archaeological settlement patterns, once the patterns have been discerned through appropriate means of spatial analysis. All such interpretation rests finally on demographic reconstructions, so approaches to both relative and absolute demographic approximations at the regional scale will be considered in depth. Finally, having discussed these features of ancient human organization that settlement analysis can tell us about, we will consider how appropriate kinds of information to sustain such conclusions can be collected in the field. This seminar is designed to complement Anth 2532: Advanced Topics in GIS. Students are encouraged to take both courses simultaneously. Prerequisites: Archaeological Data Analysis I and II. 

29320  ANTH  ANTH 2551  PEOPLES IN CONTACT  TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM  
ARTSC  3 Credits  Allen, Kathleen M  TBATBA

Culture contact studies in archaeology deal with a wide variety of topics such as cultural interaction in prehistory, the recognition of archaeological ethnic or cultural units, exchange and trade, warfare, migration and culture contact, frontiers and boundaries, and relationships between ‘peer polities’ as well as between those in colonialisit situations. We will range in time from prehistoric through historic times. This seminar on culture contact is designed to expose you to a wide variety of contemporary thought on this issue. While an archaeological perspective will be primary, we also examine culture contact using cultural anthropological and historical perspectives. In addition, culture contact in historical perspective and contacts between Native peoples and Europeans are discussed. We will examine what cultures of the world were like prior to European contact; the kinds of contacts they had with other groups; the uses of archaeology, ethnohistory, and history in studying situations of culture contact; and the effects of European contact on Native cultures. While we will examine contact as it occurred in a variety of situations around the world, special attention will be paid to contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Rather than viewing Natives as passive recipients and reactors to contact with Europeans, we will emphasize the active roles they played in incorporating aspects of European culture into their society and the effects they had on colonial and European cultures. Many of these studies provide models for examining contact in prehistoric situations.

25453  ANTH  ANTH 2782  SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Anthropology of Memory  M, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM  
ARTSC  3 Credits  Gounaris, Megan Marie  TBATBA

Memory is everywhere. From the stories that are passed down around dinner tables to the ever-present nostalgia for the past in popular culture to national memorials and museums, the past inevitably informs our present. Drawing upon the theoretical framework informing anthropological research on social memory, individual remembering and the interaction between them, this course explores questions of history and memory and their relationship to culture and power. Are memory and history distinct categories? Does collective memory exist? How are collective memory, individual memory, and commemoration woven together in the construction of national histories and identities? What is at stake in competing memories and histories?

26101  CGS  HAA 10  INTRODUCTION TO WORLD ART  TBA, 12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 AM  
ARTSC  3 Credits  Harkness, Kristen Marie  WEBSITE

From ancient to modern times, works of art can be understood as significant cultural documents. This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to demonstrate how to interpret works of art and architecture. The course will focus on selected works of art produced worldwide, relating them to their historical context. The class will be taught through illustrated lectures and class discussions. In the broadest light, the course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as both aesthetic objects and historic documents. This is a Web course with Web based instruction and web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course. TWO VISITS TO THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF ART IN PITTSBURGH, PA, OR TO ANOTHER MAJOR NATIONAL MUSEUM OR GALLERY, ARE REQUIRED.
Focusing on a variety of musical traditions throughout the world, this course addresses factors that have influenced historical and contemporary musical performance practices. Special attention is placed on how political, economic, social, and religious factors influence musical aesthetics and notions of identity among performers and audiences. Positioning music within a broader context of postcolonial, technological, and transnational development, this course analyzes the ever-changing relationship between traditional and modern socio-musical approaches toward performance techniques, musical transmission, and intercultural exchange.

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 is a Hybrid course requiring students to attend scheduled workshops and participate in online discussions and activities. Workshops dates: 1/23, 2/20, 3/26/2016.

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Goals of this course is to enhance a greater understanding of East Asian cultures and to explore the interactions and relationships between the peoples and cultures of East Asia (China, Japan, and Korea) and the rest of the world, from ancient times to the present. Literary works, memoirs, autobiographies, diaries, historical records, and films will be used. Themes involve such topics as the significance of travel in self-understanding, diaspora, immigration, and changing ideas of the homeland.

This course explores the transnational connections amongst different literatures, regions, and languages of the Americas, which came to be understood collectively with the 15th century European voyages as the "New World". We will raise such questions as: How does literature play a role in constructing people's visions of the world? What constitutes a literary tradition? In what traditions do the texts we read participate? How do those traditions overlap and differ? We will address these questions by reading several texts from the "New World," situating the texts with respect to one another, as well as to texts from the "Old World."

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The 19th Century in Britain saw radical changes in thought regarding what it means to be human. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution raised questions about the distinction between humans and animals. Shifts in understanding human development brought new attention to the nature of children and childhood. Increased industrialization sparked debates about the relationships between human beings and between people and machines, while new technologies changed the way people thought about experience and reality. In this course, we will read widely, looking at literary, philosophical, scientific, journalistic, and other types of texts, to discover the ways in which the concepts of 'human,' 'animal,' and 'machine' were redefined. We will do so in order to inquire into some major areas of 19th-century British history and culture, including the development of the middle class, the organization of labor, children and childhood, urbanization, the natural sciences, education, gender and sexuality, and more. Much of our reading material will consist of excerpts from important texts of the period.

This course considers shifting ideas about identity, community and cross-cultural exchange in contemporary African American literature. A vital back-drop for our conversations will be the major socio-historical changes that transformed black communities near the turn of the 21st century: migration to culturally diverse cities, technological advances that simultaneously promote togetherness and distance, and increased commodification of vernacular forms such as jazz and hip hop. What do these increasingly postmodern conditions signal for black writers? Finally, if the term 'black community' is now evoked only with a sense of its internal fractures, what new models of collectivity does this literature imagine?
INTRO TO CONTEMPORARY ART

WORLD LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

Through readings of a relatively wide range of English-language texts from Africa, the Americas and Europe - including works translated into English - spanning the period of the twentieth-century from roughly World War I to the present, this course will elaborate and explore the problematics of fragmentation, temporality and formal sensibility commonly associated with modernism.

PRIZED BOOKS

Satyavolu, Uma Ramana

TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM

ARTSC

3 Credits

CL 206

ENGLISH

ENGLIT 1380

23952

TBA

GLOBAL FRENCH

Walsh, John P

TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM

FR ITAL

FR 1053

CL 219

ARTSC

3 Credits

GERMANIC

GER 1252

30250

TTh, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM

CURRENT LIT AND CULTURE

Colin, Amy

CL 208A

ARTSC

3 Credits

GERMANIC

GER 1502

INDO-EUROPEAN FOLKTALES

Petrescu, Mihaela

MW, 2:00:00 PM to 2:50:00 PM

ARTSC

3 Credits

GERMANIC

GER 1542

MARX AND MARXISM

Von Dirke, Sabine

TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM

ARTSC

3 Credits

GERMANIC

GER 1546

NAZI CULTURE

Halle, Randall N

TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM

ARTSC

3 Credits

GERMANIC

GER 1546

20547

HAA 90

INTRO TO CONTEMPORARY ART

Smith, Terence E

TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 1:50:00 PM

ARTSC

3 Credits

HA A

FKART 125

This courseexplores the latest developments in contemporary art in the context of changes in world visual cultures since the 1960s. The first weeks will concentrate on the transformations of artistic practice that occurred initially in Pop Art, and on the Minimal-Conceptual shift in Western art. This will be followed by a survey of the diversification of artistic practice in the 1980s and 1990s, including the emergence of new internationalisms reflecting postcoloniality, global Contemporary Art, indigenous art and digital media. The course will conclude with a consideration of multiplicity of art today.
The goals of the course are to introduce students to historically influential empires of the ancient Near Eastern and Mediterranean world: Akkad, Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Athens, and Rome. Rather than history as it is reconstructed from texts, this survey will emphasize the comparative cultural profiles of these empires as they are known from the archaeological record: the king, the emperor, and in the case of Athens, the demos, and their constituencies (elites, military, gods), the resources required to control these constituencies (essential commodities, luxuries, an expanded workforce), the visual themes and monument types that were chosen to advertise the success and promote the continuity of the regime beyond the lifetime of its founder, the use of regional themes to establish continuity with the historical past, and the cultural impact of empires on those who belonged to them and those who did not. Monument types will include: palaces and tombs, temples and booty as thank-offering for the acquisition of resources, 'collections' as illustrative of the regimes' control over history and geography (i.e. gardens, zoos, museums, libraries, gifts from other monarchs), administrative buildings and institutions (law codes and their presentation).

This course explores the rise of modern art and photography in East Asia - China, Korea, and Japan - from the nineteenth century to the contemporary era. Rather than seeing art and photography as separate and isolated artistic realms, this course considers them commonly as cultural products that responded to the discourses of modernity in East Asia. One of the goals of this course is to undermine the commonplace assumption that the technology and discourse of modernity has been framed as foreign and landed in an empty discursive space in East Asia from the 'West' unchanged. Thus, this course aims to investigate the ways in which modern art practices and photographic technologies in East Asian countries responded to their indigenous aesthetic and intellectual traditions, newly emerging discourses of modernity, political and social needs, and intercultural dialogues between East Asian countries.

This course seeks to apprehend some of the facets of black agency in the social, cultural, and political constitution of the colonial and post-colonial Hispanic world, within the current context of change and challenge to received epistemologies constitutive of "Latin" America. Its working corpus will be literary, anthropological, filmic, and historicist. The seminar will be conducted in Spanish and English. This course is offered as needed. Pre- or Co-requisite(s): none This course is offered infrequently.

This course will examine the historical roots of contemporary Caribbean society. Major historical developments from the period of the subjugation of the indigenous populations through the era of slavery and the plantation system to the rise of modern nationalism and the impact of U.S. intervention will be examined, as well related socio-economic systems and institutions. The pan-regional approach which recognizes shared identity and experiences not only within the Caribbean but also with Africa and the American south will be preferred, although illustrative studies of some individual countries will be undertaken.

A selective overview of the history of humanity for the past 10,000 years. Emphasis on large-scale patterns and connections in political, social, cultural, technological, and environmental history, yet it also provides balance among regions of the world. It encourages students to apply historical techniques to issues of their own interest.

This course aims to introduce students to Islamic and Middle Eastern History from the time of the Prophet (ca. 600 C.E.) to the Iranian Revolution in 1979. We will proceed chronologically, focusing mainly on political events. However, a special emphasis will be given to the formation of the Islamic tradition, its evolution across different regions and cultures in time, and its interaction with other traditions. In the modern era, we will particularly explore the Islamic societies' political, cultural, and military encounter with the rising power of the West in the Middle East. In addition to the several historical processes and developments such as modernization, nation-building, Islamic fundamentalism and globalization, which have shaped the history of the Middle East in the last two centuries, our class discussions will also touch on the main theoretical perspectives that have shaped the history of the Middle East. Here, concepts such as orientalism, defensive development, and modernity will constitute our main focus.

This class will be geared toward the development of critical thinking skills and the construction of arguments in writing and discussing History. It will center on the question of European Empire in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with an emphasis on the British Empire. The class will have common primary and secondary source readings for the purpose of class debate and discussion. Based on these common sources, students will write several short papers. As the major project of the term, students will develop their own unique, comparative analyses of some aspect of the imperialism of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They will share these projects with each other, both through on-going discussions of the process of writing and in formal presentations of their projects in the last two weeks of the class.

pg. 30
How integration works, or does not work in America. In 1954 the Brown v. Board Ed case struck down the legal precedent of 'separate but equal' and ushered in a new era of integration. While some may consider desegregation and integration to be synonymous, this seminar will probe the nuances and recognize the differences between legal and social processes. It will examine the history of American integration in three arenas; sport, education, and housing, and we will consider the cultural transformation necessary to truly 'integrate.' Have we, as a nation, integrated, or has much of that integration been illusory, shaped by misleading evidence provided by the world of entertainment and popular culture? Is access to the public domain requisite upon acceptance and appropriation of white values? Has American integration rested on the assumption that it works by bringing a minority into the majority culture, or does it acknowledge that true integration requires a reconsideration of the dominant culture? In this capstone seminar, we will engage a variety of primary and secondary sources and conclude with the writing and revising of a 20 page research essay.

This seminar will be an exercise in comparative history--in particular, an examination of the "special relationship" between Britain and the United States. We will look at political, diplomatic and cultural ties between the two nations in the 20th century, ranging from the American "occupation" of Britain during World War Two to the Beatles and the British Invasion of the 1960s to popular and journalistic impressions held of each country in the other. We will read some primary sources, especially newspapers, speeches and memoirs, but mostly will read several of the very good books published on the subject.

The course will examine the history of the Roman Catholic Church since 1492 in the Americas using various moments of internal crisis or external conflict as focal points for study. Topics will include: missionary and military contact with new world indigenous populations after 1492; the minority situation of Catholics in the new united states; the Irish famine and its consequences; conflicts between Catholic ethics; the impact of Catholic support for fascist regimes in the 1930s and 1940s; counter cultural forms of Catholicism (conscientious objectors, civil rights activists, pacifists); Vatican ii and its impact; liberation theology, Marxism and structural reform in Latin America; shifting theological positions on social and moral issues; the current sexual abuse crisis. While the emphasis will rest upon the social, economic, and political dimensions of cultural history, the course will also address the aesthetic and cultural legacy of Catholicism including sacred architecture, music, and the arts, in elite and vernacular forms.

We find dancing in every world culture and throughout history, but the dances of each place and time are specific, distinctive, and ever changing. This makes dance both an excellent and a problematic subject for cultural and historical comparisons. The Global History of Dance investigates the types, uses, and understandings of dance across the globe and examines shifting attitudes and practices from the Renaissance to today. We will consider themes such as dance as a spiritual practice, a tool of the state, and an expression of personal identity, and we will examine a broad diversity of styles, from belly dance to b-boying to ballet to bharta natyam. Participatory workshops and video viewing assignments will supplement lectures and readings, and students will write a performance review, as well as a research paper.

This course surveys the history of sport, focusing primarily on the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Its emphasis is on the changing nature and meaning of sport. It tackles several questions, including why and how sport evolved from a community pastime to today's corporate money ball, what sport has meant to people in different societies and epochs, and what roles race, gender, and the media have played in sport. We will look at sport in settings that range from baseball in the Caribbean to football in American Samoa, and rugby in South Africa, as well as focus on the role of sport in Pittsburgh.

The history of sport and global capitalism is designed for students seeking to make their way as professionals and/or for those interested in global sport as a social and political force both in the U.S. and around the world. Focusing on the evolution of sport as a global industry and the creation of an imposing scholastic, community, and non-profit infrastructure, it equips students to understand and navigate those arenas. If, after graduation, students venture into the sports industry, scholastic sport, or sport for development, they should do so with their eyes wide open.
The Iberian peninsula: the birthplace of globalization? Beginning in the early fifteenth century, Portuguese and Spaniards left their homelands to establish trading posts, colonies, and missions in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. By the turn of the seventeenth century, Philip II, king of Spain and Portugal, ruled over a sprawling imperial web that stretched from Madrid and Lisbon to Mexico City to Manila and Macau -- the first empire ‘on which the sun never set.’ In this course, we will explore how that globe-spanning empire developed, and consider how it took different forms in different places. Spanish conquistadors toppled existing empires in Mexico and Peru, while the Portuguese colonization of Brazil proceeded more gradually; Portuguese influence in India was more limited, while the Spaniards were unable to realize their dreams of conquering China. We will investigate how the evolution of empire was shaped by the nature of relations between the representatives of Portugal, Spain, and the Catholic Church -- officials, soldiers, adventurers, merchants, churchmen -- and the peoples they encountered overseas. Looking at Catholic evangelization and global commercial exchange, we will see how modes of domination and interaction operated simultaneously. Throughout the course, we will consider how the Iberian empires of the early modern period have shaped the world we live in today.

The Holocaust -- that is, the genocide of six million Jews in Nazi-Occupied Europe during World War II -- was a critical event of the early twentieth-century that continues to resonate today. Our historical survey will look at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we will discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and gays and lesbians, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we will move beyond the history of the Holocaust to think about the ways that this event has been remembered and reconstructed by survivors, nations, institutions, museums, the arts, popular culture and the media. Looking at how institutions here in Pittsburgh commemorate the Holocaust will offer us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

This course will explore the cultural and social expression of Islam in various geographic and political contexts in the contemporary period. Course lectures will look at the theology, history, and contemporary state of Islam as both a religion and as a form of political expression. The relationship between political institutions and social, civil, and religious ones will likewise be a focus of class readings, discussions, and graded material. Finally, the rise of fundamentalist, Islamist groups over the course of the last two decades will be examined in the course of investigating the crossover between the cultural, the social, and the political.

This course will examine historical patterns of race relations in the U.S., Latin America (Brazil, Cuba), Africa (South Africa), and Asia (India). For India, the focus will be more on caste relations, particularly untouchability, as a counterpoint to caste-like race relations in the U.S. and South Africa. The course will include pictures, videos and other materials acquired on trips to those locations in 1993, 1997 and 2002. The overall goal of the course will be comparative: to examine the operation of these processes in a variety of economic, political and cultural settings.

This course is a survey of Roman history from the founding of the city of Rome in the 8th Century BCE to her zenith when her reign stretched from Britain in the West to the Tigris and Euphrates in the East and, finally, to her gradual overexpansion, mismanagement, and decline. This class will investigate Rome's transition from monarchy to republic and how Julius Caesar and a bloody civil war pushed control of the state into the hands of an emperor. As we read a modern narrative history of Rome along with the works of ancient historians, we will examine how she acquired and governed her empire; under what forms of government and under whose leadership the affairs of the Roman People were administered; and what causes led to the breakup of the Roman Empire. Simultaneously, we shall discuss how the idea of Rome still exists today and how Roman influences continue to pervade and influence our modern culture. Class time will be devoted to lecture, visual presentations (slides, videos, Power Points), as well as possible student reports.

This course explores the history of Africa since c. 1800. In this course, we’ll be learning about different models of colonialism and the power relationships which European rule produced. We'll be engaging with nascent anti-colonial movements and ideologies, studying how African elites constructed their visions for the future. Finally, we'll be grappling with the realities of post-colonialism, exploring just why those elites found it so difficult to realise their visions. The course provides students with a deep foundation for understanding why Africa is the way it is today, while providing more targeted opportunities for them to specialise in particular historical problems or geographical regions than interest them particularly. Students will read major works in African literature and learn to discuss their themes in depth. They will also have the opportunity to read some of the most exciting scholarship from Africanist scholars, including not only historians but also social and political scientists. The course also endeavours to reconstruct connections between Africa and the world outside, approaching African history in a global and transnational context. Students will learn not only about Nelson Mandela and Kwame Nkrumah, but about Fidel Castro's ideological adventures in Africa, Frantz Fanon's anti-colonial treatises, Live Aid, why Africa struggled to produce stable post-colonial states where East Asia succeeded, the global anti-apartheid movement, and much more. We will approach Africa as a part of world history -- not apart from it.Africa since 1800 also develops the core skills of the history major. Students should leave the course understanding how to read primary sources critically, evaluate contrasting arguments, and write coherently and effectively in support of a given thesis.

World History has a history. While universal history and world history lost ground to national histories in the nineteenth centuries, historians in the past half century are again experimenting with 'global', 'international', and 'transnational' histories. This seminar reads some of the key texts in a long historiography.
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<th>Course ID</th>
<th>Section Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<td>29683</td>
<td>JS 1252</td>
<td>HOLOCAUST HISTORY &amp; MEMORY</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>Kranson, Rachel L</td>
<td>TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM</td>
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<td>18494</td>
<td>LING 1522</td>
<td>ARABIC LIFE AND THOUGHT</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>Mausk, Claude E Attia, Anani</td>
<td>MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM</td>
<td>CL 237</td>
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<td>10091</td>
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<td>INTRODUCTION TO WORLD MUSIC</td>
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<td>Ayyagari, Shalini R</td>
<td>W, 9:00:00 AM to 11:20:00 AM</td>
<td>MUSIC 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27179</td>
<td>PHIL 210</td>
<td>HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>Engstrom, Stephen</td>
<td>MW, 12:00:00 PM to 12:50:00 PM</td>
<td>CL 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18386</td>
<td>PHIL 330</td>
<td>POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>4 Credits</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM</td>
<td>CL 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19568</td>
<td>PHIL 332</td>
<td>POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY/WRIT PRAC</td>
<td>4 Credits</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM</td>
<td>CL 324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Courses offered during Spring 2016 (2164)
Are there good reasons for thinking that God exists? Are there good reasons for thinking that he doesn’t? In this course we will examine the chief arguments for and against the existence of God, as well as other topics central to philosophy of religion: the nature of religious language, the relation of faith to reason and the use of religious experience as evidence. Members of the class will develop a working knowledge of the issues by reading and discussing classical and contemporary authors. Lectures will be used to initiate and focus discussions.

10193

PS ARTSC PS 1903 Muslims in the United States

Francis,Katherine Dristas,Veronica M Lotz,Andrew Louis Goodhart,Michael E

The Course title for the Spring PS 1903 is “Muslims in a Global Context: Muslims in America”. The description is Muslims in a Global Context: Muslims in America: This one credit mini-course is part of a series organized by regions around the world based on their role on the world stage, their importance within the Muslim world, and the critical influence they play in the global community. The series and course seek to illuminate the various perspectives of the Muslim Community around the world. Drawing upon the expertise and research of participating faculty from Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh and our partners at institutions around the world, the mini course series seeks to have students gain understanding of the religious, culture, economics and political influences of Muslims in a global context.

29679

RELGST RELGST 455 INTRO TO ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

Jouili,Jeannette Selma Lotte

This course aims to introduce students to Islamic and Middle Eastern History from the time of the Prophet (ca. 600 C.E.) to the Iranian Revolution in 1979. We will proceed chronologically, focusing mainly on political events. However, a special emphasis will be given to the formation of the Islamic tradition, its evolution across different regions and cultures in time, and its interaction with other traditions. In the modern era, we will particularly explore the Islamic societies’ political, cultural, and military encounter with the rising power of the West in the Middle East. In addition to the several historical processes and developments such as modernization, nation-building, Islamic fundamentalism and globalization, which have shaped the history of the Middle East in the last two centuries, our class discussions will also touch on the main theoretical perspectives that have shaped the studies of Islam and the Middle East. Here, concepts such as orientalism, developmental, and modernity development, and modernity will constitute our main focus.

29688

ARTSC RELGST 1252 HOLOCAUST HISTORY & MEMORY

Kranson,Rachel L

TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM

WWP 1700

The Holocaust -- that is, the genocide of six million Jews in Nazi-Occupied Europe during World War II -- was a critical event of the early twentieth-century that continues to resonate today. Our historical survey will look at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we will discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and gays and lesbians, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we will move beyond the history of the Holocaust to think about the ways that this event has been remembered and reconstructed by survivors, nations, institutions, museums, the arts, popular culture and the media. Looking at how institutions here in Pittsburgh commemorate the Holocaust will offer us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

29673

ARTSC RELGST 1457 CONTEM ISLAM: INTERNAL DEBATES

Peterson,Luke M

TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM

CL 242

This course will explore the cultural and social expression of Islam in various geographic and political contexts in the contemporary period. Course lectures will look at the theology, history, and contemporary state of Islam as both a religion and as a form of political expression. The relationship between political institutions and social, civil, and religious ones will likewise be a focus of class readings, discussions, and graded material. Finally, the rise of fundamentalist, Islamist groups over the course of the last two decades will be examined in the course of investigating the crossover between the cultural, the social, and the political.

29185

ARTSC RELGST 1545 MYSTICISM: EAST AND EAST

Hayden,Milica Bakic

TTh, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM

CL 242

Mysticism, understood as a living experience of theological doctrines, constitutes an unexpected point of convergence between such different religious traditions as Hinduism and Eastern Orthodox Christianity. In this course we look into how this spiritual kinship is forged from distinct practices in India and in the traditions of eastern Christianity, by examining the selected mystical writings of both religious traditions. The course will be structured around three central themes: 1) God as Mystery: negative theology (Hindu and Orthodox ways of unknowing the divine), 2) God as Person: the Hindu notion of avatar and Orthodox understanding of incarnation, and 3) God as Prayer: two selected methods of contemplation (Hindu yoga and Orthodox hesychast prayer). The course is based largely on reading and discussion of primary sources (in English translation) supplemented with selected secondary sources to help enhance students’ understanding of the comparative method, on the one hand, and symbolic, often enigmatic and sometimes “upside-down” language of the mystical texts, on the other.

pg. 34
This course will focus on selected masterpieces of 19th century Russian literature. The chosen works will be studied and discussed for their intrinsic literary value and as examples of literary trends. Readings might include short stories by Pushkin, Gogol, Turgeniev, and Chekhov, novels such as Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment, and Tolstoy's Anna Karenina or War and Peace, and dramatic works of Chekhov.

This survey will follow the same format as Russian 0800, except that the readings will focus on four major twentieth century writers: Bely (Petersburg), Pasternak (Dr. Zhivago), Babel (Red Calvary), and Solzhenitsyn (Ivan Denisovich). Stories of more contemporary writers will also be read, including Bitov, Trifonov, Iskander, Sinyavsky, Petrushkevskaya, Tolstaya, Shukshin, and Voionovich, depending on availability. Emphasis will be placed on the variety of prose narratives popular in the twentieth century, and on the emergence of new problems and perspectives and their expression in the twentieth century. This course is offered both as a sequel to Russian 0800 and as a separate course. It will presume some knowledge of literary styles, forms and devices which were discussed in Russian 0800, or in another equivalent literature course. A course in Russian or Soviet history is recommended, though not required. Students will be expected to revise their papers.

From the reign of Nicholas I (1825-55) to the administrations of Gorbachev, Yeltsin and Putin, Russian intellectual and artistic discourse has repeatedly returned to the question of Russia's relationship with the West. This issue will provide the focus for a cultural overview of the last two centuries. Assignments will include literature and ideological writings, as well as a selection of Soviet film.

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.

The United States has been undergoing major social and economic transformations during the past several decades. These changes have had uneven impacts on individuals, groups, and communities. The major topics that will be covered in this course include the structure of the U.S. economy, linkages between the economic social and political systems, social and economic inequality, distribution of poverty its causes and impacts. These issues will be analyzed with respect to their origins and persistence. Alternative strategies for their amelioration will be explored. The role of government and other institutions will be examined in the solution of various social problems at the national and local levels. Students will be encouraged to participate in discussions and to express their views about the origins of social problems and their solutions.

This course is an examination of a broad range of social theorists, whose ideas have influenced sociology. We will read selections of some of the major works of both classical (principally Marx, Weber and Durkheim) and contemporary theorists with the goal of understanding and critically assessing their leading ideas. Part of this effort will be the task of understanding how the ideas of these thinkers arose in specific social and cultural contexts (i.e., what social problems they thought they were addressing) and in specific intellectual traditions (i.e., what preceding ideas they were borrowing from and bending to their purposes). The course readings and lecture discussions will also emphasize the continuing relevance of these ideas by examining how they are used (in various modified forms) in some current examples of sociological research.

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to classical and contemporary social theory. We will explore some of the major authors whose work forms the basis of sociology, such as Karl Marx, A "mile Durkheim and Max Weber, as well as some of the theorists who inform contemporary sociology, such as Talcott Parsons, Erving Goffman and Michel Foucault. The contributions of these authors have often paralleled social change in different places at different points in history, and are therefore fundamental to understand the social and political dynamics of our present. We will pay special attention to the relationship between theory and practice and to the philosophical underpinnings of the different intellectual traditions represented by each author. The course includes a series of lectures, documentaries, activities, discussions and group presentations designed for students to engage critically with social theory and the world around them.
26774  SOC   SOC 317   GLOBAL SOCIETY
ARTSC            3 Credits       Burnside,Daniel Patrick

The aim of this course is to introduce students to the broad spectrum of histories and theories of global civilization. This includes examining processes of expansion and interconnections in social, economic, political, and cultural life across various societies. In this respect, today’s globalization is approached as a process with deep roots in the comparative history of civilizations, and not simply as a contemporary phenomenon. Parallels to contemporary processes of globalization can be seen in the spread of trade routes, world religions, common languages, habits, manners, fashions, lifestyles, ideas and ideologies. These have foundations in migrations, conquests, ancient world systems, discoveries, travels, and economic networks no less profound in the past than in the present.

25142  SOC   SOC 438   SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SEXUALITY
ARTSC            3 Credits       Brush,Lisa D

This is a lower-division undergraduate course on the social aspects of sexuality. We will use concepts, theoretical frameworks, and empirical research from the social sciences (primarily but not exclusively sociology) to interrogate the social aspects of sexuality in three main ways. We will investigate: (1) The social production, organization, and contestation of sexual identities, behaviors, interactions, ideologies, communities, institutions, inequalities, and ethics. (2) Key theories and findings of research on the social aspects of sexuality, and some classic and contemporary debates in the field. (3) Several specific social aspects of sexuality: heterosexuality, sexuality as work, sexual communities in formation and contestation, and sexual violence, as they play out in, organize, and reproduce or undermine sexual politics and decision-making. The course will be organized in lecture-discussion format, with readings, participatory discussions and presentations of material, and written assignments all directed toward students’ critically appreciating the social aspects of sexuality.

23534  SOC   SOC 444   URBAN SOCIOLOGY
ARTSC            3 Credits       Duck,Waverly O

Urban sociology is a writing intensive course focusing on the study of metropolitan development and social life. This course will examine the role of economic, political, and cultural forces at the global, national, and regional levels. Recent and traditional literature will be considered and discussed. Students will engage in a research project from conceptualization to final report, using the city of Pittsburgh. Students will be working both individually and in small groups finding ways of making a series of empirical questions operational; collect evidence to test hypotheses; analyze the data using a variety of social science techniques; and produce reports of basic findings. An emphasis on the historical development of transportation, manufacturing, housing, governance, culture and inequality with regards to race, class and gender will be discussed.

25065  SOC   SOC 475   SOCIOLGY OF AGING
ARTSC            3 Credits       Fultz,Nancy Helen

Understanding how people age in our society is the theme of this course. Theoretical, historical, research, economic, and political perspectives will frame the content of how aging occurs in the context of families, friends, family, health, mental health, intimacy, and work and leisure. Special issues such as the ‘old-old,’ ethnicity, race, gender, culture, and death and dying are included in the scope of this course. The purpose of the course is to dispel myths related to aging and to develop enlightened understanding and appreciation for the aging process and how older adults adapt in the life course. The instructional methods will include lecture, experiential exercises, discussion, videos, and guest presenters.

26787  SOC   SOC 1319   IMMIGRATION IN EUROPE
ARTSC            0 Credits       TBA

TBA

29179  SOC   SOC 1440   EXPERIENCING GLOBALIZATION
ARTSC            3 Credits       Rouse,Roger

Globalization over the last four decades has been characterized by dramatic increases in the mobility of people, money, goods, and images over long distances and across multiple national boundaries. It has also been characterized by growing inequalities. How have these developments affected the conditions under which people live and labor in different parts of the world? How have they affected their health? And how have they reconfigured the ways in which our own experiences of life, health, and labor are related to the experiences of others, both far away and near at hand? This course offers you the chance to move beyond whatever introductory work you’ve done on global issues via an exploration of people’s varied involvements in “commodity chains,” the mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.

16456  SOC   SOC 1500   CAPSTONE RESEARCH PRACTICUM: WEAPONS OF THE WEAK
ARTSC            3 Credits       Kutz-Flamenbaum,Rachel

This course is an upper-level course for Sociology majors. The central idea we will explore this semester is that people in oppressed and subjugated classes and countries create rituals and means of resistance against domination and that these means of resistance are often enacted in plain sight even as their meaning is obscured to ward against retaliation. To examine this idea, we will begin by reading theoretical works and case studies that show some ways that people engage in everyday resistance. Cases include: peasants in rural Asia, traditions of carnival, the Polish solidarity movement, culture jammers, and the modern Middle East. By studying these cases, we will be able to identify generalizable characteristics of acts of everyday resistance and engage in evaluations as to the effectiveness of these acts. The second part of the class will be dedicated to studying in depth two particular forms of resistance: humor and music. Over the course of the semester students will work to develop an independent term paper identifying an historical case or particular resistance strategy. The final part of the class will be a workshop where students will present their works in progress, give and receive feedback.

11281  URBNST   URBNST 1700   INTERNATIONAL URBANISM SEMINAR
ARTSC            3 Credits       Carson,Carolyn J

It is undeniable that the world has become integrated through the globalization of social, political, cultural and economic activity. Cities worldwide have been markedly affected by globalization, but in turn have played a role in the process. Using modernist ideology as a framework, this course will compare the economic, social, political, historical and cultural differences between different cities over time and space. Students will each choose one world city to study in depth.
DESIGNED AS A CAPSTONE, THIS COURSE IS A SEMINAR THAT ALLOWS STUDENTS TO EXPLORE FEMINIST THEORY AND METHODOLOGY IN GREATER DEPTH. WE WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE CURRENT STATE OF FEMINIST THEORY AS WE CONSIDER FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND CHALLENGES, AND ADDRESS THE WAYS IN WHICH FEMINIST THEORIES AND METHODOLOGIES CAN INFORM RESEARCH IN OTHER DISCIPLINES. STUDENTS WILL RESPOND TO A SERIES OF INTENSE READINGS THAT FOCUS ON THE INTERSECTIONS OF FEMINIST THEORY WITH OTHER THEORETICAL APPROACHES, SUCH AS QUEER THEORY, ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS, AND CRITICAL RACE THEORY, AMONG OTHERS. USING THIS THEORETICAL FOUNDATION, STUDENTS WILL CONSTRUCT A RESEARCH PROJECT OF THEIR OWN DESIGN THAT WILL APPLY ACADEMIC WORK TO A "REAL WORLD" SETTING AND PREPARE STUDENTS FOR CAREERS AND/OR GRADUATE STUDY.

Food is sustenance and absolutely essential to life. But food is never simply about nutrition. Because it is fundamental to the human experience, food is also a medium for the expression of culture and social identity. Moreover, food relays complex social messages about gender, sexuality, and family. Consequently food is also a means of expressing the social and symbolic use of power and control in which social inequalities are expressed in culinary forms. This course will examine food from the vantage point of gendered systems of production, distribution, and consumption as we consider: how does your food come to you (or not) and what are the political implications of personal tastes?
4. Communication, Technology, and Society

25039
ANTH 1750
ARTSC
3 Credits

Undergraduate Seminar: Anthropology of Memory
Gounaris, Megan Marie
WWP 3301

Web course with web-based instruction and weekly web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course. From ancient to modern times, works of art can be understood as significant cultural documents. This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to demonstrate how to interpret works of art and architecture. The course will focus on selected works of art produced worldwide, relating them to their historical context. The class will be taught through illustrated lectures and class discussions. In the broadest light, the course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as both aesthetic objects and historic documents. This is a Web course with Web based instruction and web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course. TWO VISITS TO THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF ART IN PITTSBURGH, PA, OR TO ANOTHER MAJOR NATIONAL MUSEUM OR GALLERY, ARE REQUIRED.

27113
ANTH 2490
ARTSC
4 Credits

LINGUISTICS CORE COURSE
Brown, Laura C
WWP 3301

Language, evolution, and prehistory, world languages. Survey of phonology and phonetics, morphemics, syntax, writing systems and spelling, ethnosemantics, and sociolinguistics. Language and culture, language and power, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, ethnoscience, ethnography of communication, and linguistic pragmatics and meta-pragmatic approaches. Oral history and Oral genres, including poetry and song in Papua New Guinea and elsewhere. Language and movements for indigeneity and nationalism. Language studies and Cultural Anthropology including structuralism, the significance of literacy, cognition and culture, kinship studies, Pilgrims and Creoles, Lallans and Ulster-Scots, the politics of minority languages.

29319
ANTH 2541
ARTSC
3 Credits

REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
Drennan, Robert D
WWP 3301

In the absence of modern communication and transportation technologies, human social communities were constituted in patterns of interaction primarily at local and regional scales. Prehistoric interaction patterns are usually strongly reflected in the way in which a human population distributed itself across a landscape. Thus a central reason for studying ancient settlement patterns is to delineate communities in the past and reconstruct the ways in which they structured interaction of various kinds at different scales. Such an approach leads not only to purely social interaction but also to political organization and the organization of the production and distribution of goods. This seminar will focus on the social, political, and economic interpretation of regional-scale archaeological settlement patterns, once the patterns have been discerned through appropriate means of spatial analysis. All such interpretation rests finally on demographic reconstructions, so approaches to both relative and absolute demographic approximations at the regional scale will be considered in depth. Finally, having discussed these features of ancient human organization that settlement analysis can tell us about, we will consider how appropriate kinds of information to sustain such conclusions can be collected in the field. This seminar is designed to complement Anth 2532: Advanced Topics in GIS. Students are encouraged to take both courses simultaneously. Prerequisites: Archaeological Data Analysis I and II. Next offered in 2017-18 academic year.

25453
ANTH 2782
ARTSC
3 Credits

SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Anthropology of Memory
Gounaris, Megan Marie
TBA

Memory is everywhere. From the stories that are passed down around dinner tables to the ever-present nostalgia for the past in popular culture to national memorials and museums, the past inevitably informs our present. Drawing upon the theoretical framework informing anthropological research on social memory, individual remembering and the interaction between them, this course explores questions of history and memory and their relationship to culture and power. Are memory and history distinct categories? Does collective memory exist? How are collective memory, individual memory, and commemoration woven together in the construction of national histories and identities? What is at stake in competing memories and histories?

26086
CGS 1111
ARTSC
3 Credits

THEORIES OF PERSUASION
Furman, Rachel Mayer
WEB TBA

This course surveys theories of persuasion that have been articulated during the 20th century. It seeks to compare and contrast research about how the spoken word and the visual image influence public belief and action. This is a CGS Web course with web-based instruction and weekly web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course.

26088
CGS 1122
ARTSC
3 Credits

MEDIA CRITICISM
Liebling, Heather Michele
WEB TBA

The class considers from multiple perspectives, and with a critical eye, the mass media as influences on our sense of time and place, personal and social identity, values and priorities, communication and interaction, and habits of work and play. It places current forms of media and media content in social and historical perspective and considers how we can respond with constructive criticism. This is a CGS Web course with web based instruction and weekly web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course.

26101
CGS 10
ARTSC
3 Credits

INTRODUCTION TO WORLD ART
Harkness, Kristen Marie
WEB TBA

From ancient to modern times, works of art can be understood as significant cultural documents. This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to demonstrate how to interpret works of art and architecture. The course will focus on selected works of art produced worldwide, relating them to their historical context. The class will be taught through illustrated lectures and class discussions. In the broadest light, the course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as both aesthetic objects and historic documents. This is a Web course with Web based instruction and web interaction is required. Students must have Internet access to take this course. TWO VISITS TO THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF ART IN PITTSBURGH, PA, OR TO ANOTHER MAJOR NATIONAL MUSEUM OR GALLERY, ARE REQUIRED.
### 26116  
**CGS**  
**MUSIC 311**  
**INTRODUCTION TO WORLD MUSIC**  
W, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM  
**CGS**  
**ARTSC**  
**3 Credits**  
**Humphrey,Ashley Renee**  
**BELLH 309**  

Focusing on a variety of musical traditions throughout the world, this course addresses factors that have influenced historical and contemporary musical performance practices. Special attention is placed on how political, economic, social, and religious factors influence musical aesthetics and notions of identity among performers and audiences. Positioning music within a broader context of postcolonial, technological, and transnational development, this course analyzes the ever-changing relationship between traditional and modern socio-musical approaches toward performance techniques, musical transmission, and intercultural exchange.

### 30604  
**CLASS**  
**CLASS 330**  
**MYTH AND SCIENCE**  
T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM  
**CLASS**  
**ARTSC**  
**3 Credits**  
**TBA**  

This course examines film documentary. You will watch some landmark documentaries and learn about significant film movements and directors and the technological and cinematic innovations associated with them. In the second part of the course, we will study different styles and forms of international documentary filmmaking, considering the cultural and historical context of each film, its goals, its impact, and its cinematic choices.

### 30509  
**ENG**  
**ENGFLM 1683**  
**DOCUMENTARY FILM**  
W, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM  
**ENG**  
**ARTSC**  
**3 Credits**  
**TBA**  

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 takes up the problem of the contemporary, which here means thinking about the relation of the present to the past. In order to explore some of the ways in which past and present come together in our own time, we will read some recent and historical works of literature. For our purposes, the contemporary has two meanings: the first, belonging to the same age or period, and the second, related to along with its notions of change and progress ideas or texts that belong of the "modern," or having a quality of the present period. Our focus this semester will be on two questions: the construction of history and the value of memory as they become visible through slavery, colonization, love and war. Another of our principal tasks this semester will be to take up a cluster of questions about representation, namely: How is "reality" represented in literary texts, but also how do texts function to produce notions of reality?

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LECTURE WILL ACTUALLY MEET MONDAY, 430-545 PM. Literature rarely comes into the world neatly packaged, with annotations and contextual information, and marked as having some special value. Publishers and scholars re-make the literary text in diverse ways that facilitate proper or widely approved forms of reading. This course will introduce various critical and scholarly methods of doing things with literature, partly to appreciate their rationale and their value, and partly to make them available to be hacked for alternative purposes. In doing so, we will engage with some perennial questions of humanistic study: how do some texts become widely recognized as literary classics, and remain compelling works long after their moment of invention? How might readers best develop critical and imaginative responses to a classic text that respect historical traditions while also attending to the commitments of the present moment? How can scholarly tools and methods be best deployed critically and creatively to enhance our understanding of various forms of writing? We will study 8-10 fairly short works drawn from across the historical and generic range of literature written in English, and experiment with ways of reading both serious and playful in order to imagine satisfying and meaningful methods of literary study.

This course explores the transnational connections amongst different literatures, regions, and languages of the Americas, which came to be understood collectively with the 15th century European voyages as the "New World". We will raise such questions as: How does literature play a role in constructing people's visions of the world? What constitutes a literary tradition? In what traditions do the texts we read participate? How do those traditions overlap and differ? We will address these questions by reading several texts from the "New World," situating the texts with respect to one another, as well as to texts from the "Old World."

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This course examines the ways in which writers in English have engaged with the natural environment. We will read a range of authors, from the advent of industrialization in the late eighteenth century until the present, to consider how they have celebrated the "natural world," and looked critically at human effects on ecosystems. Throughout, we will be attentive both to the literary qualities of writings about the environment and to their historical and political contexts.

Through readings of a relatively wide range of English-language texts from Africa, the Americas and Europe - including works translated into English - spanning the period of the twentieth-century from roughly World War I to the present, this course will elaborate and explore the problematics of fragmentation, temporality and formal sensibility commonly associated with modernism.

Since its publication in 1812, the Grimm Brothers' Children's and Household Tales found a readership that spanned countries, languages, and generations. Its universal appeal can be traced to its origins: it reflects not only the influence of early 19th Century Germany, but also oral folklore traditions that go back thousands of years and range from as far away as Iceland, the Middle-East, and India. This course introduces students to a wide selection of these and other folktales from the Indo-European tradition as well as to numerous perspectives for understanding these folktales. We will examine the aesthetic, social, historical, and psychological values that these tales reflect, and will also discuss significant theoretical and methodological paradigms within folklore studies, including structural, socio-historical, psychoanalytic, and feminist perspectives. Finally, we will discuss the continuing influence of this folk tradition on popular and elite culture of our time. Two mid-terms and a final exam will contribute respectively 25%, 25%, and 35% to the final grade. Participation in recitation is mandatory and constitutes 15% of the final grade.

From ancient to modern times, works of art can be understood as significant cultural documents. This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to demonstrate how to interpret works of art and architecture. The course will focus on selected works of art produced worldwide, relating them to their historical context. The class will be taught through illustrated lectures and class discussions. In the broadest light, the course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as both aesthetic objects and historic documents.
The holy city of Jerusalem is at the heart of the Western religious imagination and of contemporary political conflict in the Middle East. Traditionally it has been a center of religious pilgrimage, home to Israelite kings and Islamic caliphs. Today it is a cutting-edge urban center marked by stunning demographic diversity, a rapidly expanding economy, and an intractable political crisis. In this course, we will examine the history of the city from its earliest days to today—with an eye toward its religious significance in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Special attention will be given to Jerusalem’s changing urban fabric: its architecture, neighborhoods, natural resources, economy, and religious institutions.
This course seeks to apprehend some of the facets of black agency in the social, cultural, and political constitution of the colonial and post-colonial Hispanic world, within the current context of change and challenge to received epistemologies constitutive of "Latin" America. Its working corpus will be literary, anthropological, filmic, and historicist. The seminar will be conducted in Spanish and English. This course is offered as needed.

Focusing on a variety of musical traditions throughout the world, this course addresses factors that have influenced historicist and contemporary musical performance practices. Special attention is placed on how political, economic, social, and religious factors influence musical aesthetics and notions of identity among performers and audiences. Positioning music within a broader context of postcolonial, technological, and transnational development, this course analyzes the ever-changing relationship between traditional and modern socio-musical approaches toward performance techniques, musical transmission, and intercultural exchange.

This course provides an introduction to how language and interaction are similar and different across cultures, and what happens when people of different cultures attempt to communicate. It does not try to teach you to communicate with people of other cultures, but you will learn how to begin to understand language use in cultures other than your own, and may help you to disentangle yourself from misunderstandings.

This course provides an introduction to how language and interaction are similar and different across cultures, and what happens when people of different cultures attempt to communicate. It does not try to teach you to communicate with people of other cultures, but you will learn how to begin to understand language use in cultures other than your own, and may help you to disentangle yourself from misunderstandings.
This course explores various traditional and popular musics in contemporary Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan), Turkic Siberia, Western Mongolia, and Xinjiang (China). Issues addressed include post-Soviet cultural politics, music education, nationalism, postsocialism, ethnicity, gender, media studies, and the sounded anthropology of nomadic and sedentary cultural practices.

This course will provide an overview of the ways in which women are connected with music: women as keepers of musical traditions and women as composers and performers of music in the western art tradition as well as in diverse forms of popular music. We will examine issues of women, music and power and also representations of women in music both classical and popular.

Combining ethnographic practice with critical inquiry, this course explores the intersections of music and ethnomusicological, where film can be used as an art form, a means of documentation, and as a medium for outreach. Students will study and critique key films that have defined and changed the genre through the lens of history and theory. Students will gain practical skills through hands-on technical learning, including pre-visualizing and planning; use of cameras, sound recording equipment, and lights; and digital editing using Adobe PremierePro. The final project for the course will be an edited short film project. There are no prerequisites for this course.

This course focuses on the intersection between political theory and pop culture. The class considers the pathways of transmission of political and democratic ideas from popular culture sources to political consciousness. A variety of texts will be explored, from classics in political theory and cultural studies (Pateman, Burke, Dill) to influential pop media (World War Z, V for Vendetta, Japanese manga, Grand Theft Auto, and a variety of television and film sources). The course culminates with an individual research capstone project, which is written and workshoped through the course of the semester.

The aim of this course is to introduce students to the broad spectrum of histories and theories of global civilization. This includes examining processes of expansion and interconnections in social, economic, political, and cultural life across various societies. In this respect, today's globalization is approached as a process with deep roots in the comparative history of civilizations, and not simply as a contemporary phenomenon. Parallels to contemporary processes of globalization can be seen in the spread of trade routes, world religions, common languages, habits, manners, fashions, lifestyles, ideas and ideologies. These have foundations in migrations, conquests, ancient world systems, discoveries, travels, and economic networks no less profound in the past than in the present.

This is a lower-division undergraduate course on the social aspects of sexuality. We will use concepts, theoretical frameworks, and empirical research from the social sciences (primarily but not exclusively sociology) to interrogate the social aspects of sexuality in three main ways. We will investigate: (1) The social production, organization, and contestation of sexual identities, behaviors, interactions, ideologies, communities, institutions, inequalities, and ethics. (2) Key theories and findings of research on the social aspects of sexuality, and some classic and contemporary debates in the field. (3) Several specific social aspects of sexuality: heterosexuality, sexuality as work, sexual communities in formation and contestation, and sexual violence, as they play out in, organize, and reproduce or undermine sexual politics and decision-making. The course will be organized in lecture-discussion format, with readings, participatory discussions and presentations of material, and written assignments all directed toward students' critically appreciating the social aspects of sexuality.

Globalization over the last four decades has been characterized by dramatic increases in the mobility of people, money, goods, and images over long distances and across multiple national boundaries. It has also been characterized by growing inequalities. How have these developments affected the conditions under which people live and labor in different parts of the world? How have they affected their health? And how have they reconfigured the ways in which our own experiences of life, health, and labor are related to the experiences of others, both far away and near at hand? This course offers you the chance to move beyond whatever introductory work you've done on global issues via an exploration of people's varied involvements in "commodity chains," the mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.
In this module we will investigate the manner in which 'nature' and the 'environment' are constructed, represented, and experienced in a range of social contexts. Although parts of the course are concerned with the more salient examples of headline-grabbing environmentalism -- the campaigns of environmental non-government organisations such as Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth, or the more recent controversies over hydraulic fracturing ('fracking') in the US, China and now Europe -- we will equally be concerned with a host of practices which have given rise to the values, and social and cultural norms, that influence attitudes to the environment. These norms include the painterly and photographic tradition of landscape, but also a varied ensemble of social practices such as those found in zoos and city parks, botanical gardens, and nature-based theme parks such as SeaWorld or Disney's Animal Kingdom. An outstanding feature of this course therefore is the link up between historical developments in conceiving nature and the environment, and the kinds of rhetorics about nature routinely deployed in environmental campaigns. Lectures and discussions broach general concepts such as the 'natural' and the 'postnatural', but also the particularities of media campaigns that mobilize public awareness and debate. To that end, we consider historical traditions of thinking about the environment from William Wordsworth and Henry David Thoreau, examine the rise of the environmental movement in the public consciousness crystallized by Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring in 1962, and look to recent co-opting of the media around 'greenwashing' and, more locally, the fraught environmental politics of fracking.

In this course, we will explore social inequality through empirical research via the Internet as a data source of inquiry. The goal here is to understand how the Internet reflects and reinforces inequality. In particular, the course explores various linkages between inequality, on the one hand, and access to information, technology, and visual imagery, on the other, in the context of a globalizing world. We will consider the following questions: What is the history of the Internet? How does it shape our daily lives? What is internet-based research? What is its utility? How is online culture constructed and shaped? Each student will complete a theoretically-informed research project. Using a range of empirical and theoretical sources, we will examine how intersections of race, class, age, health, sexuality and gender shape the lived experience of inequality, and how such inequality manifests itself in cyberspace. Throughout the semester, classical and contemporary theories of deviance, symbolic interaction, feminist theory, critical race theory, queer theory, neoliberalism, and world systems theory will be brought to bear on these topics.

In this course, we will focus on performances of music drama and musical theatre. A chief component of this course is to destabilize the narrative that the musical is a chiefly 'American' product. By examining comparable forms on a global scale, we will re-define how the musical creates meanings for different cultures. Throughout the course, we will examine music drama across several different geographies, including China, Africa, Cuba, Korea, and India, paying close attention to interconnections between countries, transnational collaborations, and cultural transmissions. While the main goal of this course is to gain an appreciation for performances of music drama outside of our conventional definition of 'musical,' we will also explore how other countries have interpreted and adapted the Western musical form in recent years.

This is a research seminar where students design and write a paper to analyze an aspect of Southeast Asian urbanism. We focus on the cities of Singapore and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Students will draw on the skills they have gained in Urban Studies and other courses to develop and conduct a semester-length research project. The writing-intensive course include lectures on Southeast Asian urbanism, and workshops on developing the necessary research skills to implement research on distant cities. Participants will become familiar with the conditions and challenges facing cities in Southeast Asia, and with the extent to which comparative analysis is possible between Singapore and other cities. This is a prerequisite for the Urban Studies research course (URBNST 1504) to Singapore and Malaysia.

Social justice and economic justice are popular buzz-words that are closely tied to urban environments: but what do they really mean, and how can we understand them? URBNST 1612 uses critical social geography to interrogate both historical and contemporary social justice movements that claim to protect human rights, fair housing, or to expand definitions of public space and citizenship. Taken together these agendas form a powerful prescription for social action -- one often emerging in urban settings. Using a combination of lectures, Concept Mapping exercises, and case studies, we will examine the historical and theoretical context for social justice in the city and then evaluate different geographies of social change. By the end of the course students will be able to use a critical perspective to understand how the rhetoric of social justice is changing the urban geographies of specific cities worldwide.
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<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Days</th>
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5. Conflict and Conflict Resolution

25971  ANTH  ANTH 1737  SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH:  Political Anthropology
        ARTSC  3 Credits  Gounaris,Megan Marie

Politics seem to be a ubiquitous presence in our lives. From local elections to global power plays, political thought and actions appear to lay the framework that enables us to act in and on the world. But, have politics and political systems always looked the way they do now? How have conceptions of authority and power differed both historically and geographically? This course explores these questions by comparing various political systems in order to better understand the forces that have shaped the modern era. It begins by examining power in stateless societies before delving into theories of the state and the forces that shape it. As it does so, this course pays particular attention to the symbolic dimensions of power and uses these discussions to broach issues like globalization, nationalism, and human rights.

27394  ANTH  ANTH 1737  SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH:  Anthropology of Development
        ARTSC  3 Credits  Kao,Philip Y

Anthropologists and their research are a continuing resource for international aid officials and policy makers, especially as they design, implement, and assess 'local' development projects. The anthropological perspective associated with translating/reconstructing the cultural world and dialoguing with others from 'the ground up' has paved the way for many successful case studies, leading to a copacetic appreciation of anthropology in development. Anthropologists who work as applied anthropologists or are employed by organizations such as the World Bank navigate between a diverse set of cultural models and stakeholder agendas. On the flip side, however, anthropologists have also critiqued development as a set of 'western' practices and power-laden discourses. Anthropological studies in this vein have helped to showcase the relative successes (and more often than not failures) of particular development efforts. The anthropologist of development, therefore, deconstruct the ideological workings of concepts such as human rights, participation and empowerment. This course will prepare students for thinking about anthropology not only as an academic discipline but also as a tool and 'application' that lends itself to various program interventions, criticisms and collaborations. The readings for this course will shed light on how international aid programs and social/economic development policies operate, and furthermore how knowledge and social/bureaucratic processes develop in and across various development issues such as food security, water, education, and gender equality. Conceptual themes that this class will investigate critically include human rights, 'indigenous' knowledge, poverty, forms of freedom, social capital, the markets, institutions, civil society, governance and the state, and tradition/modernity.

27111  ANTH  ANTH 1741  ENERGY & ENERGOPOLITICS EURASIA
        ARTSC  3 Credits  Bobick,Michael Stephen

This course will use anthropology to look at the staggering significance of energy as the undercurrent and integrating force for all other modes and institutions of modern power. Energy resource exploitation drives politics, fuels conflict, alters the ecosystem, and perhaps better than other phenomena highlights how humans have fundamentally altered the planet. An anthropology of energy and enerepoitics looks at the cultural understandings of energy as a crucial nexus between logics of energy development, extant social institutions, emergent technologies, political relations, and national imaginaries.

25217  ANTH  ANTH 1750  UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: People in Contact
        ARTSC  3 Credits  Allen,Kathleen M

Undergraduate Seminar. Culture contact studies in archaeology deal with a wide variety of topics such as cultural interaction in prehistory, the recognition of archaeological ethnic or cultural units, exchange and trade, warfare, migration and culture contact, frontiers and boundaries, and relationships between 'peer polities' as well as between those in colonialisitc situations. We will range in time from prehistoric through historic times. This seminar on culture contact is designed to expose you to a wide variety of contemporary thought on this issue. While an archaeological perspective will be primary, we also examine culture contact using cultural anthropology and historical perspectives. In addition, culture contact in historical perspective and contacts between Native peoples and Europeans are discussed. We will examine what cultures of the world were like prior to European contact; the kinds of contacts they had with other groups; the uses of archaeology, ethnography, and history in studying situations of culture contact; and the effects of European contact on Native cultures. While we will examine contact as it occurred in a variety of situations around the world, special attention will be paid to contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Rather than viewing Natives as passive recipients and reactors to contact with Europeans, we will emphasize the active roles they played in incorporating aspects of European culture into their society and the effects they had on colonial and European cultures. Many of these studies provide models for examining contact in prehistoric situations.Prerequisites: 2 of 3 Intro Anth courses

25455  ANTH  ANTH 1750  UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: Ethno-National Violence
        ARTSC  3 Credits  Hayden,Robert M

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.
Culture contact studies in archaeology deal with a wide variety of topics such as cultural interaction in prehistory, the recognition of archaeological ethnic or cultural units, exchange and trade, warfare, migration and culture contact, frontiers and boundaries, and relationships between ‘peer polities’ as well as between those in colonialist situations. We will range in time from prehistoric through historic times. This seminar on culture contact is designed to expose you to a wide variety of contemporary thought on this issue. While an archaeological perspective will be primary, we also examine culture contact using cultural anthropological and historical perspectives. In addition, culture contact in historical perspective and contacts between Native peoples and Europeans are discussed. We will examine what cultures of the world were like prior to European contact; the kinds of contacts they had with other groups; the uses of archaeology, ethnohistory, and history in studying situations of culture contact; and the effects of European contact on Native cultures. While we will examine contact as it occurred in a variety of situations around the world, special attention will be paid to contact between Native Americans and Europeans. Rather than viewing Natives as passive recipients and reactors to contact with Europeans, we will emphasize the active roles they played in incorporating aspects of European culture into their society and the effects they had on colonial and European cultures. Many of these studies provide models for examining contact in prehistoric situations.

In recent years, capitalism has come to the forefront of public and scholarly discourse. These discussions often center on the role of the state in a world that is seemingly defined by capitalism and emphasize the competing ideas about capitalism, its practitioners, and its purpose. This course explores the origins of this debate by addressing the historical and cultural contexts of capitalism. It begins by considering the various theoretical approaches to capitalism and what they tell us about the period in which they were written. It then uses this theoretical framework to think about ethnographic accounts of modern— or neoliberal—capitalism and to analyze notions such as ‘caring’ capitalism and corporate social responsibility. We will pay particular attention to ethics and the issue of ‘the subject.’

We define ourselves—what we stand for, what we value, and promote and defend—by our enemies, our sense of what is worth fighting for. When that fighting is not merely metaphorical, and whole cultures and nations are involved, representations of War in literature and art as noble, heroic, bringing “endynglygny” to those who fight, must be balanced against our understanding of the brutality, the horror, and essential inhumanity of war. Beginning with Homer’s Iliad, War—is its reality and its literary and cultural representations—has been inextricably linked with Western ideas of nobility, masculinity, and power, and has been integral to the literary tradition. Concentrating on more modern texts after Homer, we will examine War as a concept and a reality, as well as representation and a convention. Is there ever such a thing as a “just war”? Does depicting war as a glorious endeavor always make it a way of legitimizing and perpetuating the culture of War? Is it possible to oppose violence and yet see the necessity of War? War represents at its starkest the duality and oppositional conceptual to our assumption about humanity: “us/them”; Good/Evil; courage and cowardice; the Army/Soldier; the Front/the Home; Civilization and Barbarity. It becomes a necessary way of examining the difficult questions from different perspectives and how these themes are represented and critiqued in literature.

This course considers shifting ideas about identity, community and cross-cultural exchange in contemporary African American literature. A vital back-drop for our conversations will be the major socio-historical changes that transformed black communities near the turn of the 21st century: migration to culturally diverse cities, technological advances that simultaneously promote togetherness and distance, and increased commodification of vernacular forms such as jazz and hip hop. What do these increasingly postmodern conditions signal for black writers? Finally, if the term ‘black community’ is now evoked only to mean a bounded and often temporary identity or take as their subject a particular historical time, what new models of collectivity does this literature imagine?

This course, an advanced undergraduate seminar, is a counterpart to the introductory core course Introduction to World Art and invites students to think more critically about ‘World Art’ as a disciplinary enterprise as it emerged in the last several decades with the ‘global turn’, post-colonialism, and a call for art history to be more inclusive. Students will be introduced to key terms that are employed by this discourse (contact zones, planetarity, world-picturing, cosmopolitanism). The course works through these ideas by focusing its attention on specific sites and art objects, case studies that explicitly circulate within or take as their subject the meeting point of different cultures and groups.First and foremost, this course regards ‘the contact zone’ as a messy and complicated place. To inhabit the earth as a human being, people encounter, perceive, collaborate with and often resist others. Through the spaces and material objects humans create, boundaries are established and individuals and communities are defined and circumscripted. Art objects and constructed spaces not only arise from but define the contact point of individuals or groups occupying different ‘worlds.’ By studying these works as a space of encounter, students will learn that boundaries between people are porous, with cultural contact a zone of potentially productive collaboration but also power inequity and strife. How do works of art and built spaces incite, mediate, or instantiate such strife? How have people traditionally perceived to reside at the periphery employed artistic expression or rhetorical strategies to subvert existing power structures (the center) and formulate identity?
29784  HA-A  HAA 1105  JERUSALEM HISTRY & IMAGINATION  MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM  CL 304

The holy city of Jerusalem is at the heart of the Western religious imagination and of contemporary political conflict in the Middle East. Traditionally it has been a center of religious pilgrimage, home to Israelite kings and the Western caliphs. Today it is a cutting-edge urban center marked by stunning demographic diversity, a rapidly expanding economy, and an intractable political crisis. In this course, we will examine the history of the city-from its earliest days to today-with an eye toward its religious significance in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Special attention will be given to Jerusalem's changing urban fabric: its architecture, neighborhoods, natural resources, economy, and religious institutions.

29385  HIST  ARTSC  HIST 487  WORLD WAR II IN ASIA  MW, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM  WWP 1500

The Fifteen-Year War, 1931-1945, was Japan's protracted war of aggression in Asia and the Pacific region. This lecture-discussion course will examine Japan's empire-wide policy shifts and sequence of major events leading to and through the conclusion to this war, while also taking a close look at the human costs of war throughout a close reading of eyewitness accounts. This is accomplished through assessments of various local, rather than simply national, experiences. Perspectives examined include those of marginalized groups within the Japanese empire, African Americans, Japanese Americans, Pacific Islanders, and other groups in Asia and the Pacific. Students should leave this course with an enhanced understanding of the main reasons this war was fought, the watershed events of this war, the experiences of diverse groups of people affected by this war, and the politics of war memory today.

29391  HIST  ARTSC  HIST 687  US IN THE MIDDLE EAST  MW, 4:00:00 PM to 4:50:00 PM  WWP 1501

This course covers the history of political, economic, and cultural interaction between the United States and the Middle East Beginning in the interwar period and continuing forward to the modern day. This course would concentrate on the history of American political and economic ambitions in the region from the 1920s and 1930s to the present. Themes to be explored in this course would include (in no specific order) Oil and Politics, Islam and the West, Hard Power versus Soft Power in Diplomacy, American Culture and Politics post-9/11, and Palestine-Israel as it is conceived in the American Mind. Course topics would proceed in a chronological order with details of each major political, diplomatic or military intervention in the Middle East in the twentieth century covered at length in course modules. Course topics would include analyses of the ramifications of American interventions in the region as well as a critique of contemporary US foreign policy in the region.

23551  HIST  ARTSC  HIST 1000  CAPSTONE SEMINAR: State-Building and the Post-Colonial Moment  Th, 3:30:00 PM to 5:55:00 PM  WWP 3701

How did people across the global south imagine their future after colonialism? How did they seek to construct new and stable social orders? What obstacles existed to realising their dreams? In this course, students will engage with the challenges of state-building at the post-colonial moment in a global, comparative, and transnational context. Looking across the developing world, the class will explore themes including race, state identity, institution formation, industrialisation and agricultural reform, nationalism and citizenship, governance and ideology, and violence and memory. Through studying social construction and conflict in Africa, Asia, and beyond, students will relate historical practice to existing literature on state-building and the state more generally, acquiring their own insights into one of the central processes of human organisation.

27423  HIST  ARTSC  HIST 1040  WORLD WAR I-COMPRATV PERSPECT  MW, 4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM  CL 213

One historian wrote, 'More trees have died to explain the Great War and its impact than any event in history. While, we will try to not to kill any more trees, you will continue the analysis, discussion and debate concerning the Great War and its legacy. What's more since this year is the 100th anniversary of the events of 1916, you have an amazing opportunity to study the legacy of that year, commonly known as 'The Year of Slaughter.' Therefore, you will make the most of this opportunity by focusing your study on the 'Great Battles' of 1916, Verdun, the Somme, and the Brusilov offensive as well as discussions of Caporetto and Passchendaele (1917) You will not study these battles as military campaigns or the strategy behind them. Instead, you will fit these battles into a larger discussion of the Great War as a 'cultural act.' Beyond this, you will also work to understand these battles and the Great War, not simply as being incomprehensible, but as one French historian put it, as 'the incomprehensible.' Still interested?! GREAT! So, join us as we engage with the how and why the war began and the lively debate taking place in Europe today over the origins of the war. This will lead you into an analysis of the Great Battles of 1916 and the role they played in the West's 'descent into barbarism.' Then in the final section of the course, you will analyze the cultural and political impact of the war on all facets of society. You will finish the course by analyzing how Europeans constructed a 'cultural memory' of the war, as well as dealt with the cultural act of mourning itself after the war. There are no formal prerequisites. So, JOIN US and bring your willingness to learn, to challenge your own beliefs (That does not mean you have to change them.) and to engage actively in the study of the Great War and its impact.

29376  HIST  ARTSC  HIST 1144  IBERIAN EMPR ERLY MOD GLBLZATN  TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM  CL 252

The Iberian peninsula: the birthplace of globalization? Beginning in the early fifteenth century, Portuguese and Spaniards left their homelands to establish trading posts, colonies, and missions in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. By the turn of the seventeenth century, Philip II, king of Spain and Portugal, ruled over a sprawling imperial web that stretched from Madrid and Lisbon to Mexico City to Manila and Macau -- the first empire 'on which the sun never set.' In this course, we will explore how that globe-spanning empire developed, and consider how it took different forms in different places. Spanish conquistadors toppled existing empires in Mexico and Peru, while the Portuguese colonization of Brazil proceeded more gradually; Portuguese influence in India was more limited, while the Spaniards were unable to realize their dreams of conquering China. We will investigate how the evolution of empire was shaped by the nature of relations between the representatives of Portugal, Spain, and the Catholic Church -- officials, soldiers, adventurers, merchants, churchmen -- and the peoples they encountered overseas. Looking at Catholic evangelization and global commercial exchange, we will see how modes of domination and interaction operated simultaneously. Throughout the course, we will consider how the Iberian empires of the early modern period have shaped the world we live in today.
This course examines the origins, course, and consequences of Latin America's three major social revolutions of the twentieth century. It begins with the Mexican Revolution (1910-40), focusing on the key role peasants played in promoting revolutionary change. The course then considers the socialist project of the Cuban Revolution (1959-). It concludes with Nicaragua's Sandinista Revolution (1979-90), the first revolution to freely give up power at the polls, in order to consider the complicated relationship between revolution and democracy.

This course provides a historical survey of American foreign policy from the end of World War II to the present. It will examine the postwar division of the world into two opposing camps through new economic, political, and military arrangements. Of particular interest will be America's half-century encounter with nuclear weapons. We will examine how U.S. presidents, Senators and Representatives, labor leaders, corporate executives, and ordinary people hunted for communist spies in the government and entertainment industry. We will ask how the Cold War climate fostered or hindered social movements for racial equality, participatory democracy, and women's liberation on the left and the right. We will examine U.S. wars in Asia and covert operations in Latin America and the Middle East. We will look at how U.S. popular culture engaged some of these developments. At its close, the course will ask which hallmarks of the Cold War--from military campaigns to paranoid politics--persist in the twentieth-first century.

This course will explore the cultural and social expression of Islam in various geographic and political contexts in the contemporary period. Course lectures will look at the theology, history, and contemporary state of Islam as both a religion and as a form of political expression. The relationship between political institutions and social, civil, and religious ones will likewise be a focus of class readings, discussions, and graded material. Finally, the rise of fundamentalist, Islamist groups over the course of the last two decades will be examined in the course of investigating the crossover between the cultural, the social, and the political.

The Holocaust -- that is, the genocide of six million Jews in Nazi-Occupied Europe during World War II -- was a critical event of the early twentieth-century that continues to resonate today. Our historical survey will look at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we will discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and gays and lesbians, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we will move beyond the history of the Holocaust to think about the ways that this event has been remembered and reconstructed by survivors, nations, institutions, museums, the arts, popular culture and the media. Looking at how institutions here in Pittsburgh commemorate the Holocaust will offer us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

This course is a survey of Roman history from the founding of the city of Rome in the 8th Century BCE to her zenith when her reign stretched from Britain in the West to the Tigris and Euphrates in the East and, finally, to her gradual overexpansion, mismanagement, and decline. This class will investigate Rome's transition from monarchy to republic and how Julius Caesar and a bloody civil war pushed control of the state into the hands of an emperor. As we read a modern narrative history of Rome along with the works of ancient historians, we will examine how she acquired and governed her empire; under what forms of government and under whose leadership the affairs of the Roman People were administered; and what causes led to the breakup of the Roman Empire. Simultaneously, we shall discuss how the idea of Rome still exists today and how Roman influences continue to pervade and influence our modern culture. Class time will be devoted to lecture, visual presentations (slides, videos, Power Points!), as well as possible student reports.

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This course provides a historical survey of American foreign policy from the end of World War II until the present, an analysis of the decision making process led by the President of the United States, and a discussion of the impact of both the international political system and American domestic politics on this process. There are no prerequisites; however PS 0500 would be useful.
This course explores the conditions that lead to initiation of conflicts within states. Why do civil wars break out in some countries but not others? We will examine factors such as inequality, state capacity, ethnicity, and regime type as potential causes of civil wars. We will also discuss why some civil wars last longer than others and the determinants of the severity of civil wars. The ultimate goal of this course is not to examine a particular civil war in detail but rather to provide a broad theoretical treatment of civil wars, and a better understanding of international relations. Upon completion of this course, you should be familiar with the factors that mitigate or exacerbate conflict within states.

This course explores why peace sometimes lasts a long time and sometimes falls apart quickly after civil wars. We will examine how the international community deals with civil conflicts and what can be done to ensure a long-lasting peace in war-torn countries. Emphasis will be placed on the factors that increase the durability of peace and the establishment of long-term prospects for reconciliation. Students will gain knowledge of theories that explain whether and how peace-keeping forces, military intervention, power-sharing institutions, mediation, foreign aid, and post-war elections help domestic belligerents reach and keep peace.

The Course title for the Spring PS 1903 is "Muslims in a Global Context: Muslims in the United States." The description is Muslims in a Global Context: Muslims in America: This one credit mini-course is part of a series organized by regions around the world based on their role on the world stage, their importance within the Muslim world, and the critical influence they play in the global community. The series and course seeks to illuminate the various perspectives of the Muslim Community around the world. Drawing upon the expertise and research of participating faculty from Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pittsburgh and our partners at institutions around the world, the mini course series seeks to have students gain understanding of the religious, culture, economics and political influences of Muslims in a global context.

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This course is designed to examine the history of organized crime not only within the United States, but from an International perspective. The central idea we will explore this semester is that people in oppressed and subjugated countries create rituals and means of resistance against domination and that these means of resistance are often enacted in plain sight even as their meaning is obscured to ward against retaliation. To examine this idea, we will begin by reading theoretical works and case studies that allow to protect human rights, fair housing, or the existence of a community chains, mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.

Globalization over the last four decades has been characterized by dramatic increases in the mobility of people, money, goods, and images over long distances and across multiple national boundaries. It has also been characterized by growing inequalities. How have these developments affected the conditions under which people live and labor in different parts of the world? How have they affected their health? And how have they reconfigured the ways in which our own experiences of life, health, and labor are related to the experiences of others, both far away and near at hand? This course offers the chance to move beyond whatever introductory work you’ve done on global issues via an exploration of people’s varied involvements in "commodity chains," the mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.

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This course examines the new problems facing our domestic public service and justice personnel—the borderless world of globalization and technology. Attention is paid to problems of terrorism, incident management systems, violence incident response procedures, planning for violence, changing federal, state, and local roles and response planning, weapons of mass effects, mass casualty programs, crime scene operations, technology and emergency responses, the evolving role of the intelligence community, and government, private, and non-government security issues.

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<td>Gormley, Dennis Michael</td>
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<td>PIA 2429</td>
<td>THE WAR ON DRUGS</td>
<td>Kenney, Michael C</td>
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<td>12:00:00 PM to 2:55:00 PM</td>
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<td>PIA 2449</td>
<td>HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION</td>
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<td>PIA</td>
<td>PIA 2582</td>
<td>LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS</td>
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<td>12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 AM</td>
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pg. 54
6. Global Health

27108  ANTH  ANTH 1737  SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTURAL ANTH: Culture & Politics of Mental Health  TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM
ARTSC  3 Credits  Matza,Tomas A  WWPH 3300

This course explores some of the ways in which anthropology has intersected with psychology. It begins with a survey of the way anthropologists have borrowed psychological idioms/theories in their research, and then shifts to more recent work in which anthropologists have approached psychologists, and the mental health fields more broadly, as subjects for ethnographic research. Topics covered include: studies of 'culture and personality,' anthropologies of emotion and affect, trans-cultural psychiatry, the political-economy of psychological services, global mental health, and the expansion of pharmaceutical living.

26070  CGS  ANTH 1752  ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD  T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM
ARTSC  3 Credits  WWPH 3415

Undergraduate Seminar. This course examines the social ecology of human nutrition using an evolutionary perspective. It will apply the concepts and principles of anthropology to the study of human nutrition and diet. We will explore the question: 'Where do cuisines come from?' by focusing on: 1) an examination of the history of food in anthropological thought and method; 2) the evolutionary origins of the human diet; 3) the cultural history of subsistence systems, including human dietary adaptation to diverse ecological and technological situations; 4) the diverse roles of food in our symbolic universe, social identities, medical systems, religions, and ceremonies; 5) the social, political, economic, and ecological aspects of the contemporary global food situation including the globalization of food supply and its implications for food security worldwide.

29321  ANTH  ANTH 2731  MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY 2  T, 1:00:00 PM to 3:30:00 PM
ARTSC  3 Credits  WWPH 3301

This is a first level graduate seminar in Medical Anthropology. It is designed to be the second general course in medical anthropology and follows on Medical Anthropology I. It focuses on the key theoretical perspectives and methodological problems that have characterized the sub-field of medical anthropology. This course offers an intensive study of selected topics in contemporary theory and method in medical anthropology. Topics to be covered include biocultural approaches to health and healing, critical approaches to the study of biomedical, interpretive approaches to ethnomedical systems, meaning centered approaches to understanding the experience of suffering and pain, and the social construction of illness and healing. The course will examine the construction of research problems from different theoretical perspectives in medical anthropology, an overview of methodological issues in research design in medical anthropology, discussions of the specific techniques of data collection and analysis associated with different theoretical approaches. Special topics investigated include the anthropology of the body and sexuality, and physician-patient communication. Other topics can be added in accordance with student interests. Prerequisites: Medical Anthropology I or consent of the instructor.

27161  CGS  PSY 1110  PSYCHLGCL ASPECT HUMN SEXUALITY  Sa, 1:00:00 PM to 4:00:00 PM
ARTSC  3 Credits  CL G18

This upper level course presents a social-psychological research orientation toward the study of human sexual behavior, with a major emphasis on the impact of underlying values and attitudes. A secondary theme is the interaction of social and biological factors in determining sexual behavior. Topics that will be addressed include sex hormones and sexual arousal, sexual orientation, the menstrual cycle, and pregnancy and childbirth. Other topics include contraception, love and attraction, sexually transmitted diseases and coercive sexual behavior. In this course students engage in classroom activities, small group discussions, have opportunity to talk to invited guests and listen to short lectures. Requirements include two exams and a few written assignments. This is a Hybrid course requiring students to attend scheduled workshops and participate in online discussions and activities. Workshops dates: 1/9, 2/6, 3/19/2016.

27161  CGS  PSY 1110  PSYCHLGCL ASPECT HUMN SEXUALITY  Sa, 1:00:00 PM to 4:00:00 PM
ARTSC  3 Credits  CL G19A

This upper level course presents a social-psychological research orientation toward the study of human sexual behavior, with a major emphasis on the impact of underlying values and attitudes. A secondary theme is the interaction of social and biological factors in determining sexual behavior. Topics that will be addressed include sex hormones and sexual arousal, sexual orientation, the menstrual cycle, and pregnancy and childbirth. Other topics include contraception, love and attraction, sexually transmitted diseases and coercive sexual behavior. In this course students engage in classroom activities, small group discussions, have opportunity to talk to invited guests and listen to short lectures. Requirements include two exams and a few written assignments. This is a Hybrid course requiring students to attend scheduled workshops and participate in online discussions and activities. Workshops dates: 1/9, 2/6, 3/19/2016.
This course applies microeconomic analysis to the allocation of resources and consumption of products within the health care sector. Substantial attention is given to the socio-economic determinants of health. The course is designed to encourage students to develop skills in applying microeconomic theory to real world problems. Students will also learn about the principal institutions of U.S. health care delivery and the dual relationship between health and economic outcomes. Unique features of health care which interfere with competitive market allocation and pricing will be emphasized.

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<td>INTRO TO HEALTH ECONOMICS Namoro, Soiliou Daw</td>
<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM</td>
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<td>23652</td>
<td>ECON ARTSC 3 Credits</td>
<td>INTRO TO HEALTH ECONOMICS Namoro, Soiliou Daw</td>
<td>TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM</td>
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<td>29379</td>
<td>HIST ARTSC 3 Credits</td>
<td>HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN CHINA Luesink, David Nanson</td>
<td>Th, 6:00:00 PM to 8:25:00 PM</td>
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<td>29382</td>
<td>HIST ARTSC 3 Credits</td>
<td>DISEASE &amp; HEALTH IN MOD AFRICA Weibel, Mari Kathryn</td>
<td>MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM</td>
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<td>18786</td>
<td>PSY ARTSC 3 Credits</td>
<td>HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY Shadel, William G</td>
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<td>SOC ARTSC 3 Credits</td>
<td>EXPERIENCING GLOBALIZATION Rouse, Roger</td>
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<td>23532</td>
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<td>HEALTH AND ILLNESS Slammon, Robert Michael</td>
<td>Th, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
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Globalization has been characterized by dramatic increases in the mobility of people, money, goods, and images over long distances and across multiple national boundaries. It has also been characterized by growing inequalities. How have these developments affected the conditions under which people live and labor in different parts of the world? How have they affected their health? And how have they reconfigured the ways in which our own experiences of life, health, and labor are related to the experiences of others, both far away and near at hand? This course offers you the chance to move beyond whatever introductory work you've done on global issues via an exploration of people's varied involvements in "commodity chains," the mechanisms that connect the goods people consume to processes such as raw-material extraction, manufacturing, distribution, sales, and disposal. Specifically, we will focus on chains for foods, electronics, illegal drugs, and medicines, all of which are increasingly organized along transnational lines and associated with long-distance migrations.
Food is sustenance and absolutely essential to life. But food is never simply about nutrition. Because it is fundamental to the human experience, food is also a medium for the expression of culture and social identity. Moreover, food relays complex social messages about gender, sexuality, and family. Consequently food is also a means of expressing the social and symbolic use of power and control in which social inequalities are expressed in culinary forms. This course will examine food from the vantage point of gendered systems of production, distribution, and consumption as we consider: how does your food come to your table (or not) and what are the political implications of personal tastes?

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The purpose of this course is to increase awareness of how the delivery and acceptance of health care may be influenced by social, cultural, and environmental factors. It will provide an overview of how these factors influence a person's response to stressors, daily health, and living needs. The goal is to help students increase their understanding of culturally-congruent care by utilizing cultural concepts, theories, and research. Students will analyze factors that facilitate/hinder communication about health needs, acceptance of the health care regimen, and access to health care systems.
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<td>14421</td>
<td>ESSENTIALS OF PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
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<td>ETHNICITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>CL 218</td>
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<td>15383</td>
<td>GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES SOCIAL WORK</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1:00:00 PM to 3:50:00 PM</td>
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