COURSE LIST
Spring 2017 (2174)
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Global Concentration Courses

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REQUIREMENTS

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 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.

UNDERGRADUATE CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

- Core course, Introduction to Global Studies (PS 0550)
- Five courses in one global concentration
- 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
- 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
- Seven courses in one global concentration
- 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

GRADUATE CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

- Six courses in one global concentration
- 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, and two outside of their department.
- 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
- Submission of Global Studies Portfolio and Reflection
COURSE SCHEDULE SPRING 2017 (2174)

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 March 28, 2016. To verify the most current information for courses of interest to you, consult Peoplesoft.

**KEY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>ACADEMIC ORG</th>
<th>COURSE CODE</th>
<th>COURSE TITLE</th>
<th>SESSION</th>
<th>DAY, START TIME - END TIME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27660</td>
<td>HIST</td>
<td>HIST 2704</td>
<td>APPROACHES TO GLOBAL HISTORY</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>12:00:00 PM to 2:25:00 PM</td>
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The Global History seminar aims to provide History graduate students and Global Studies B.Phil students with tools to conceptualize, conduct research, analyze sources for, and/or refine a historical essay or research project. Students will develop or sharpen projects that analyze far-reaching questions from the perspective of one locale; span multiple sites; consider trends affecting diverse world regions; or otherwise engage various kinds of connections between the local and the global. Over the course of the semester we will read selected texts that address a range of methodological approaches and problems; engage in hands-on analysis of diverse types of archival sources; and carry out a series of writing assignments. As with any inquiry, we will approach the topic with a critical sensibility, considering both the possibilities and limits of global history and contemplating creatively how we might combine micro and macro approaches in ways germane to each student's area of interest.

| 25838  | PS            | PS 550      | INTRODUCTION TO GLOBAL STUDIES | TTh     | 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM    | LAWRN00209|
|        | ARTSC         |            |                            |         |                             |          |

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.

| 25838  | PS            | PS 1903     | MUSLIMS IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT: MIGRATIONS | tba, to |           |            |
|        | ARTSC         |            | ARTSC                        |         |           | TBATBATBA   |

This course in one of a series of 1-credit courses focusing on Islamic practices and integration of Muslims in historical and contemporary contexts.
GLOBAL CONCENTRATION COURSES

1. Sustainable Development

29324 ANTH \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits ORIGINS OF CITIES MWF, 10:00:00 AM to 11:10:00 AM

This course examines the origin and characteristics of urban life. After reviewing the nature of cities in the modern world, attention will focus on prehistoric cities in the Old World and New World, and the social, political, ecological and demographic processes that led to their development. The focus of the course is on archaeological sites, but ethnographic and sociological studies of modern urban forms will be extensively used. The purpose of the course is to give students a comparative understanding and appreciation of urban life and its long history.

25898 ANTH \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: South Asia: Language and Media TTh, 10:00:00 AM to 11:10:00 AM

"Imagining South Asia" examines how South Asia and its boundaries have been mapped and defined. "Print Publics" examines the significance of newspapers, and other print technologies in forming and informing the grounds for political participation. "Media Circulation" examines the circulation of social media, text messages, and TV-commercials in relation to morality, nationalism, and the cultivation of sentiment. Finally, "Space and Circulation" examines the relationship between commodities, spaces, and the states that regulate their movement. Assignments for the course include informal reports on class activities and a research paper. No prior knowledge of anthropology or South Asia is expected.

24319 ANTH \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: Anthropology and Development T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM

Undergraduate Seminar. This course will engage with anthropology not only as an academic discipline but also as a tool and 'application' that lends itself to evaluating various international aid programs, interventions, criticisms and collaborations. Therefore, major attention will be paid to understanding and analyzing how international aid programs and economic development policies operate 'on the ground'. Development topics such as food security, water, education, gender equality, and human rights will be examined in a critical and ethnographic manner. Other themes under investigation include 'indigenous' knowledge, poverty, forms of freedom, social capital, markets, institutions, civil society, governance, and the discourse of progress.

27425 ANTH \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM

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.

24657 ANTH \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL ANTH: Blood: Substance and Symbol W, 9:00:00 AM to 11:55:00 AM

Blood is an enticing substance. It ties people together, even when it is spilled. Just as blood produces social bonds, it divides people and groups according to notions of family, race, class (think 'blue blood'), and nationhood. Blood both sacralizes and pollutes, fascinates and disgusts. Blood can infect; it also makes people swoon. Blood also seems to guarantee instant blockbuster and bestsellers. How can this fluid (mostly water, as we know) do such important social and symbolic work? This course takes blood as a thematic through which students can begin to explore topics that have long been at the core of anthropological inquiry: kinship and family (including reproductive technologies and adoption); race and nationhood; ideas of pollution, infection, and contamination (also in contemporary medical practice); and rituals of incorporation and transformation (including, of course, vampires).

10862 BIOSC \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits ECOLOGY MWF, 1:00:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM

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.

25158 CGS \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM

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.

25159 CGS \textit{ARTSC} ARTSC 3 Credits ECOLOGY MWF, 1:00:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM

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.

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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 increasingly important roles 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 renewal 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.

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.

A survey of geology designed for the non-science major. This course examines the minerals and rocks making up planet earth; the internal processes (e.g. volcanoes and earthquakes) and external processes (e.g. erosion and landslides) which shape its surface and serve as its interaction with mankind; and concludes with a discussion of the history of North America and its residents (e.g. dinosaurs, saber-toothed tigers) over the span of Geologic Time. The importance of geology in finding fossil fuels and economic minerals, as well as warning potential natural disasters is emphasized. The effect on modern geologic thought of the latest concepts is introduced to enable the student to develop a feel for modern science works.

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.

The 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, depending on who uses it, and we will cover most of them in this class, from green campuses to green-washing. The class features guest speakers from the academic, governmental, nonprofit and business sectors to offer as many perspectives as possible on sustainability topics. The real focus of the class, though, is the development of sustainability projects on campus and in the Pittsburgh community. Students also participate in sustainability-related events and field trips with the opportunity to present their work to a larger audience at the end of the semester.

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.

Approaches to the Built Environment, an introductory course designed for Architectural Studies majors, is meant to complement HAA 0040: Introduction to Architecture. Through a series of units dealing with different architectural issues and building types (Representation; Landscape; Dwelling; Commerce and Industry; Public Institutions; Sacred Spaces), students will be introduced to ideas and problems that affect the way in which the built environment has been 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 and are shaped by human behavior, cultural identity, political experience, and the currents of 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 and assigned projects. 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.
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.

A selective overview of the history of humanity for the past 10,000 years. Emphasis on large-scale patterns in political, social, cultural, technological, and environmental history. The course attempts to provide balance among regions of the world, but gives primary attention to locating connections. It provides students with practice in selecting relevant issues for study out of the full range of possibilities.

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 do they come from? Why are they 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.

This course will identify the characteristics of global environmental issues, examine the trends behind these issues, and examine the national and international responses that have been undertaken or are proposed. Global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, acid rain, pollution of the seas, depletion of soil and fresh water, deforestation, and destruction of species' habitats are the most prominent of these. No one country is wholly responsible for them or solely experiences their impact. No single country's response to them necessarily increases or reduces the effects it might experience from them. Their roots lie in growing population, increasing industrialization, accelerating urbanization, rising energy use, and expanding social modernization. The response to these problems extends into politics, economics, regulation, technology, lifestyle, energy use, and development policy. Themes to be investigated include the impact of high levels of consumption on the environment, the environmental potential of energy conservation, the shift from pollution control to pollution prevention, Third World poverty as an agent of environmental destruction, the environmental impact of "offshore" investment by multinational firms, foreign exploitation of natural resources, and the environmental effects of development lending. This is a Self-Paced course. Workshop attendance is strongly advised. Workshop meeting dates are yet to be determined.
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.

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<thead>
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<th>Title</th>
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<th>Days and Time</th>
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<td>Social Issues</td>
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<td>19914</td>
<td>SOC</td>
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<td>Social Problems</td>
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<td>SOC</td>
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<td>Urban Sociology</td>
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<td>27313</td>
<td>SOC</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
<td>Experiencing Globalization</td>
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<td>Society and Environment</td>
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<td>BUSENV</td>
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This course introduces the student to societal, legal, and economic demands. Considerable time will be devoted to the study and analysis of companies. are flexible and responsive to changing situations. Attention will also be paid to the constr 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.

Introduces students to the challenge of managing in complex contemporary environments. The course is team-taught, reflective of the breadth of issues that underlies the business curriculum. A team-based and experientially focused emphasis is des...
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Engages students in historical research of federal policies or immigration, naturalization, and citizenship; tribal sovereignty; and civil rights within the context of analyses of the socio-political histories, traditional cultures, and traditional patterns of social welfare of European Americans, Native Americans, African Americans, and Americans of Spanish Origin.
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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Microeconomics courses before enrolling on this course. Knowledge of elementary calculus is required.

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 analysing 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.

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 analysing 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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This course provides an in depth analysis of international monetary economics and related topics in the area of international finance. Topics to be covered include exchange rate determination, balance of payments problems, the foreign exchange market, open economy macroeconomic policy making, and the international monetary system.

Introduction to economy of Europe, including theory and institutions of European community as they relate to economic systems, its economic relations with other European states and the world, its economic problems and policies. Elementary economics will be reviewed, but no specialist knowledge is required. European economic policies are examined in a critical manner. Some study of breakdown of eastern bloc and the implications of eastern European crisis for European community and the United States.
### Global Studies Course List Spring 2017 (2174)

**26611**
**ECON**
**ECON 1700**
**PROSEM METHOLOGY OF ECONOMICS**
ARTSC
ARTSC
ARTSC

MWF, 2:00:00 PM to 2:50:00 PM
WWPH04900

This course has two objectives: First, giving students hands-on experience responding to public policy issues by analyzing micro data. Second, providing students a level of intuition regarding appropriate tools for each level of analysis, and be able to criticize results of inappropriately used tools. A principal component of this class is an in-depth analysis of welfare measures (indicators, measurement profiles, and policy implications). Students will use income/expenditure and consumption surveys to calculate and graph a range of indicators for different countries, compare government policies and reactions and conclude the extent to which policy implementation worked for the welfare of the poor. The goal is not to turn you into an expert in econometrics or regression analysis, but to provide you with a working knowledge of different techniques in these areas. Students will be 'briefly' introduced to survey design and implementation, and engage in data management: modifying, reshaping, collapsing, combining, and working across variables; Data cleaning: dealing with outliers, duplicates, and missing variables. Most importantly, finding proxies (or generate indices) to replace a critical variable that is not available in the data or incorrectly handled at the entry level. The rest of the course will be devoted to answering specific policy questions, for example: 1) to what extent an increase (or an imposition of) a minimum living wage would affect wage workers, as well as non-wage workers? Which group is likely to suffer the most?: 2) do private returns to education differ by the number of years or by the certificate type (i.e. certification/sheepskin effect): 3) by analyzing the wage structure by industry/occupation/product type (using firm level surveys) we may find some clues on whether there is a mismatch between the skill level of workers and the demand for specific skills. The analysis may later recommend sectors of the economy that in need of intervention. The main statistical package we will be using throughout the course is STATA.

**10683**
**ECON**
**ECON 2120**
**ADVANCED Microeconomic Theory 2**
ARTSC
ARTSC
ARTSC

TTh, 9:00:00 AM to 10:15:00 AM
WWPH04716

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 equilibrium, (b) Externalities and public good, (c) Social Choice, (d) Market power, (e) Adverse selection, (f) Principal-Agent problems, and (g) Mechanism design.

**17105**
**ECON**
**ECON 2130**
**ADVANCED Macroeconomic Theory 2**
ARTSC
ARTSC
ARTSC

WF, 10:30:00 AM to 11:45:00 AM
WWPH04940

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

**29907**
**ECON**
**ECON 2713**
**TOPICS IN MACROECONOMICS**
ARTSC
ARTSC
ARTSC

T, 5:00:00 PM to 7:30:00 PM
WWPH04940

The gap between rich and poor countries has increased dramatically in the postwar period. Between 1960 and 2000, per capita income in the poorest countries has remained stagnant, while per capita income in the 5 or 10 richest countries has been multiplied by a factor of around 3. For instance, per capita income in the United States was around 70 times higher than in Tanzania in 2000. Understanding the sources of such wide cross-country income inequality is an essential task in modern economics. This class explores frontier research on economic growth and development. Topics include: technology adoption, human capital, fertility, disease, legal institutions, urbanization, trade and growth, agricultural development, sectoral productivity, financial development, and provision of infrastructure. By the end of the class, students are expected to submit a research project in one of these topics.
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 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.

Over the last several centuries, Eurasia's domination by successive nomadic steppe empires (stretching from Europe to China) was displaced by new imperial challengers from the periphery (notably Russia, China, and Britain). This course examines the nature of that transition by charting the history of Eurasian empires, beginning with the Mongols in the thirteenth century and proceeding through the present day. From Genghis Khan to Tamerlane to Stalin; between Russian spies, Chinese armies, and the Taliban; spanning silk roads, great games, and more. The empires of the steppe were truly vast in scale, integrating territories usually studied in isolation from one another, and so this course provides important context for separate courses on Russia, Eastern Europe, China, and the Middle East. The chronological scope of this course is similarly epic, spanning over seven centuries, and thus placing in relief recurring themes related to empires in world history. The thematic emphasis is on geopolitical strategies for imperial rule, but the course will also examine culture, religion, and political economy.

In this seminar students will develop the critical skills of reading and writing history through a close examination of one fundamental theme in the history of U.S.-Latin American relations: the impact of U.S. intervention in the Caribbean and Central America during the early twentieth century. In the first half of the course, we will explore how historians have analyzed diverse forms of U.S. intervention and nationalist challenges to U.S. imperial rule. This focus will allow us to gain a deeper understanding of the different ways of writing history. In the second half of the course, you will work on a research paper that examines a specific aspect of a U.S. occupation. Rather than simply analyzing the works of other scholars, you will work primarily with historical documents such as U.S. State Department records. Class assignments are designed to guide you through the process of researching and writing the paper. You will learn how to define topics and questions; find, select and analyze primary sources; decide between contradictory pieces of evidence; create clear and well-substantiated arguments; and shape a coherent narrative out of the many possibilities. No Spanish-language skills are required for this course.

This course seeks to acquaint history majors with proper techniques of historical research and writing. It does so by using a two-step method. The first step is that students will read interpretive (secondary) works and primary materials on three case studies: the witch hunt of early modern Europe, the USSR's anti-Trotskyist campaign of the 1930s, and the post-WWII U.S. anti-communist campaign, usually mislabeled as McCarthyism. For this section, students will also read primary documents and secondary readings. Based on the readings from the early modern European witch hunt, the class will construct a social science model of the historical preconditions for and the characteristics of a witch hunt. Our goal in examining the three case studies is to investigate the ways in which historians use primary sources to craft an interpretation. The second step is that students will conduct primary research and write a research paper on a topic agreed upon by the instructor and student. The paper will relate to either a historical precondition or characteristic of a witch hunt, or to a comparative study. The research will begin early in the semester so that students have time to write project proposal, to write a draft and revise it, then write a second draft and revise it before submitting the final paper. Students will act as critical readers for each other's papers. The goal of the course is for students to experience first-hand grappling with conducting primary research, having to interpret primary sources, experiencing the process of writing and revision, and being a critic of others' written work.
One historian wrote, ‘More trees have died to explain the Great War and its impact’ than any event in history. While, we will try not to kill any more trees, you will continue the analysis, discussion and debate concerning the Great War and its legacy that the academic and political communities are engaged in today throughout the world.

What is more, since 2017 marks the 100th anniversary of the events of 1917, you have an amazing opportunity to study the legacy of that year, a year that AJP Taylor argued changed Europe irrevocably. Therefore, beyond your background study of the war, you will make the most of this opportunity by focusing a good part of the term on the great events of 1917. In particular, the two Russian Revolutions (February and October), Messines Ridge, Passchendaele, the USA’s entry into the War, the French Mutiny after the failed Niveille Offensive, and the continuing slaughter at Caporetto as well as the impact of the Balfour Declaration and the ‘Proclamation of Baghdad.’ Before we get to this though, in the early part of the course, we will engage with the controversy over how and why the war began and the lively debate taking place in Europe today over how to remember the war. We will then move on to examine 1916, ‘The Year of Slaughter’ and how the events of 1917 are tightly linked to the great battles of 1916 and also led to, as Eric Hobsbawm argued, Europe into its ‘descent into barbarism.’ In essence, you come to understand the dizzying events of 1917, not simply as being part of a war that was ‘incomprehensible,’ but as one French historian put it, but a war that was ‘the incomprehensible.’ Still interested?

GREAT! So, join us as we examine all the events and processes that led Europe into war, then the West’s descent into ‘barbarism’ by 1916 and the world changing events of 1917. After doing all this, we will analyze the cultural and political impact of the war on all facets of European society and world history. As part of this, 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, in particular 1917 and its impact on the world today.

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 development, they should do so with their eyes wide open.

This course explores the discourse of capitalism from 1750 to 2000 in the context of political, technological and economic change. Its main questions center on the relationship between these material developments and thought: the reinforcement of free market ideals on the one hand, and the arguments for change on the other. Course work will include close reading and analysis, both oral and written, of Adam Smith, Karl Marx, J.S. Mill, Peter Kropotkin, Friedrich Hayek, Milton Friedman and others.

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, their manufacture and deleterious effects on local communities and the environment in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The hunt for spies in the U.S. government, military, and entertainment industry will focus on U.S. presidents, Senators and Representatives, the FBI, labor leaders, corporate executives, and ordinary people. We will ask how the Cold War climaxed or hindered social movements for racial equality, participatory democracy, and women's liberation. The Korean and Vietnam Wars will be explored from an international perspective. Last but not least, 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.

In this course, we study the origins and development of Zionism as a form of modern Jewish nationalism, the emergence of different Zionist ideological streams, and the rejection of anti-Zionism, anti-Zionist, and post-Zionist views of Jews and non-Jews. We also explore the idea of Zionism as a study of relations of religion and nationalism in modernity. This is an opportunity to carefully study and contextualize writings and ideas of religious and political thinkers who have been both influential and controversial. The goal is to offer students historical background to ideas and issues of contemporary importance as well as skills in interpretation and contextualization of complex texts that continue to inform the public discourse.

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.

The emergence of modern Islamic political movements worldwide has not only had a profound impact on contemporary global geo-politics but has also triggered heated debates around the question of the compatibility of Islam with liberal democracy. This course investigates the "vexed" relationship between Islam and politics, profoundly influenced by the experience of colonialism, and standing in complex relationship to concepts such as the modern nation-state, democracy, liberalism, or secularism. The course combines empirically grounded studies on the multiple facets of past and contemporary Muslim politics in Muslim-majority and minority contexts with a more theoretical investigation of modern Islamic political thought; here we examine the intellectual origins of Islamic politics, its arguments, and the challenges it poses to its liberal counterparts, but also its conundrums and contradictions.
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 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 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.

This seminar offers a survey of European empires in comparative perspective. The sequence is loosely chronological, beginning with hegemonic powers from the 16th through 18th centuries, then lingering in the long nineteenth century of European global dominance, and ultimately examining how that age of empires shaped our own world. Geographically, it ranges from Britain to Russia to European colonies in India, Africa, and Latin America. Thematically, the seminar singles out, first and foremost, geopolitics, but also engages topics such as political economy, networks and exchange, warfare, and the development of 'modernity' categories of knowledge. Although rooted in historical methodology, the seminar also considers questions relevant to political science and anthropology.

When did modernity start? Is our society postmodern? Are some societies more modern than others? Should we altogether jettison the word 'modernity'? Modernity is not only a word whose use may one day be asked to justify, it is also a gateway unto debates about whether humanity has progressed, about Western expansion, and about how to compare global societies. The first part of this course will give you an overview of three key debates surrounding the concept of modernity: 1) whether modernity is primarily related to capitalism, to the nation-state system, or to transformations in forms of subjectivity, 2) how the temporal markers of modernity, early modernity, and postmodernity have been debated, and 3) how people in societies on the receiving end of Western expansion wrote about modernity and about its twin concept, tradition. The second part of this class will look at actual uses of the concept of modernity by inviting half a dozen faculty members to discuss how they use modernity in their own work. Although based in the history department, this seminar seeks to foster an inter-disciplinary conversation among students from a broad array of disciplines.

A description is not available at this time.

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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we 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 think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

The course will have three units. In the first, we ask why we might need a state, addressing the kinds of problems that state power is meant to solve. Why can't morality or justice rule directly? Why do we need human authorities at all? In the second unit, we ask what the state should do, exploring three prominent conceptions of political justice. And in the third, we will ask how the state should go about doing it, focusing on defenses of democratic institutions.

For the writing course. Description same as Phil. 0330. This is the writing section of Phil. 0330. The course description and lectures are the same. Writing sections have two meetings in addition to the two lectures each week. Recitation sections provide an opportunity to discuss lecture material and get advice on writing, both of which are important in philosophy.

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29292  
**Alliances, International Treaties, and International Organizations**

Part I of the course introduces students to theories and debates about international institutions. Students will write individual research papers on issue areas, and inclinations of the particular instructor, some of these may be emphasized more heavily than others.

**ARTSC PHIL ARTSC 30039**

For the writing course. Description same as Phil. 0330. This is the writing section of Phil. 0330. The course description and lectures are the same. Writing sections have two meetings in addition to the two lectures each week. Recitation sections provide an opportunity to discuss lecture material and get advice on writing, both of which are important in philosophy.

29292  
**Comparative Politics**

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.

**ARTSC PHIL ARTSC 30039**

For the writing course. Description same as Phil. 0330. This is the writing section of Phil. 0330. The course description and lectures are the same. Writing sections have two meetings in addition to the two lectures each week. Recitation sections provide an opportunity to discuss lecture material and get advice on writing, both of which are important in philosophy.

**ARTSC PHIL ARTSC 30039**

For the writing course. Description same as Phil. 0330. This is the writing section of Phil. 0330. The course description and lectures are the same. Writing sections have two meetings in addition to the two lectures each week. Recitation sections provide an opportunity to discuss lecture material and get advice on writing, both of which are important in philosophy.

11405  
**Comparative Politics**

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.

27412  
**World Politics**

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.

30260  
**Islam, Law, and Politics**

The emergence of modern Islamic political movements worldwide has not only had a profound impact on contemporary global politics but has also triggered heated debates around the question of the compatibility of Islam with liberal democracy. This course investigates the “vexed” relationship between Islam and politics, profoundly influenced by the experience of colonialism, and standing in complex relationship to concepts such as the modern nation-state, democracy, liberalism, or secularism. The course combines empirically grounded studies on the multiple facets of past and contemporary Muslim politics in Muslim-majority and minority contexts with a more theoretical investigation of modern Islamic political thought; here we examine the intellectual origins of Islamic politics, its arguments, and the challenges it poses to its liberal counterparts, but also its conundrums and contradictions.

29290  
**Welfare State in Comparative Perspective**

How does income inequality affect rich societies? What can they do about it? This upper level course looks at the effects of income inequality on various social and political outcomes, including educational, health and political inequality. It also investigates the electoral effects of income inequality, as especially since the 2008 financial crisis. Finally, it investigates how countries and their welfare states have responded to rising inequality.

17014  
**Capstone Seminar: Comparative Politics**

"Understanding of political change in less-developed countries"

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.

29291  
**International Organization**

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.

29292  
**Conflict and War Theory**

Violent conflict among organized groups has existed across millennia and empirical evidence suggests that the ability and willingness of humans to employ violence remains robust. This course explores a particular class of organized violence, namely, militarized conflict among states. We examine alternative explanations for violent conflict and war in interstate relations and explore how well these explanations fare in light of empirical evidence. We look at how factors such as geographic proximity, military alliances, historical rivalries, material capabilities, economic ties, domestic political systems, and membership in international organizations impinge on states' decisions to engage in military violence.
This PIA course is offered by the School of Public and International Affairs. (This database contains courses offered by the Dietrich School of Arts and Sciences, the University Honors College, and some core courses in the Dietrich School/Business Dual Degree Program.)

29288
PS
ARTSC
3 Credits
POLITICAL STRATEGY INT'L RLTNS
ARTSC
TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM
CL00230

Strategic interdependence dominates international relations—how one state behaves not only affects its own outcomes but other states’ outcomes as well. Game theory has become a primary method of studying strategic interdependence. This class offers a brief primer in elementary game theory and then surveys the major formal findings in international relations, with focuses on explanations for war and design of international institutions.

28503
PS
ARTSC
3 Credits
TRANSATLANTIC POLICY ANALYSIS
ARTSC
TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM
WWPH04500

This new skills based course aims to provide students with crucial analytical and professional skills pertinent to the transatlantic policy world. Among them are: to read analytically and critically and to speak knowledgeably about a range of transatlantic issues that concern political scientists and policy makers, including immigration, environmental protection, social policies, and trade and economic development; and to communicate such policy analysis in a clear and persuasive manner accessible to a wide range of policy focused audiences at the international and national levels.

25841
PS
ARTSC
3 Credits
PEACEMAKING & PEACEKEEPING
ARTSC
TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM
LAWRN00232

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.

27415
PS
ARTSC
3 Credits
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS
ARTSC
MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM
CL0208B

This course will identify the characteristics of global environmental issues, examine the trends behind these issues, and examine the national and international responses that have been undertaken or are proposed. Global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, acid rain, pollution of the seas, depletion of soil and fresh water, deforestation, and destruction of species’ habitats are the most prominent of these. No one country is wholly responsible for them or solely experiences their impact. No single country’s response to them necessarily increases or reduces the effects it might experience from them. Their roots lie in growing population, increasing industrialization, accelerating urbanization, rising energy use, and expanding social modernization. The response to these problems extends into politics, economics, regulation, technology, lifestyle, energy use, and development policy. Themes to be investigated include the impact of high levels of consumption on the environment, the environmental potential of energy conservation, the shift from pollution control to pollution prevention, Third World poverty as an agent of environmental destruction, the environmental impact of “offshore” investment by multinational firms, foreign exploitation of natural resources, and the environmental effects of development lending. This is a Self-Paced course. Workshop attendance is strongly advised. Workshop meeting dates are yet to be determined.

29287
PS
ARTSC
3 Credits
COMPARATIVE POLITICAL BEHAVIOR
ARTSC
Th, 12:00:00 PM to 1:55:00 PM
WWPH04430

This course will focus on comparative mass and political party behavior. We will survey the comparative literature on public opinion, political participation, voting behavior, and party behavior. We will examine these topics in both developed and developing countries with the goal of drawing out general theories of behavior at both the mass and elite levels. Assessment will be based on participation, written assignments (which may include weekly reaction papers, a literature review, and/or research design), and a final exam.

29285
PS
ARTSC
3 Credits
PEACEMAKING AND PEACEKEEPING
ARTSC
Th, 9:00:00 AM to 11:25:00 AM
WWPH04430

TBD
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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and homosexual men, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will discuss the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

The emergence of modern Islamic political movements worldwide has not only had a profound impact on contemporary global geo-politics but has also triggered heated debates around the question of the compatibility of Islam with liberal democracy. This course investigates the "vexed" relationship between Islam and politics, profoundly influenced by the experience of colonialism, and standing in complex relationship to concepts such as the modern nation-state, democracy, liberalism, or secularism. The course combines empirically grounded studies on the multiple facets of past and contemporary Muslim politics in Muslim-majority and minority contexts with a more theoretical investigation of modern Islamic political thought; here we examine the intellectual origins of Islamic politics, its arguments, and the challenges it poses to its liberal counterparts, but also its conundrums and contradictions.

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 and social 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.

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.

This course has two main goals. The first is to survey the intellectual foundations and basic issues in organizational theory. The second is to analyze some of the key current arguments in social scientific thinking on organizations. Issues covered include (amongst others) organizational development, and the shape of capitalism, informal organizing within formal structures, networks and trust, organizations and inequality, new organizational forms, and organizational responses to disasters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

Introduces students to the challenge of managing in complex contemporary environments. The course is team-taught, reflective of the breadth of issues that underlies 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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**Global Studies Course List Spring 2017 (2174)**
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### 3. Changing Identities in a Global World

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<tr>
<td>25999</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>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 as 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29658</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Man/Woman Literature is a course that explores the various ways African American, Caribbean, and African male and female writers frame gender in their fiction. Aside from examining the intersectionality of race, gender, class, sexuality, and national identity, we will interrogate the social construction of gender and cultural assumptions about gender around topics such as family dynamics, romantic relationships, girhood/boyhood, masculinity/femininity, body politics, and sexual violence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29660</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course explores male and female writers from different countries across the continent of Africa. The fiction (written or translated into English) is from the late 1950s to the 2000s and invokes various social, political, and historical particularities associated with the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18262</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The purpose of this course is to examine how dance can be used to address 'change'—politically, socially, racially, etc. We will use African-American dance as a lens for examining the students' idea of being catalyst for 'Change.' Students will research the historical and cultural factors influence the way dance is used as a vehicle for expression. Particular attention will be given to how personal ideology impact and reflect history, aesthetic values, socio-political values including race, class, and gender, and spiritual beliefs. Through this comparative study of dance, students will present their ideas of how to create 'Change.' These objectives will be accomplished through lectures, video discussion, and dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29663</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The purpose of this course is to provide an informed and critical examination of the nature, origin, dynamics, and costs of sexism and racism in the life of this nation and beyond. Toward this end we will explore (a) the content of sexist and racist stereotypes (nature question); (b) where sexist and racist stereotypes come from (origin question); (c) how sexist and racist stereotypes are communicated and sustained (dynamics question); and (d) the impact of sexist and racist stereotypes on victims (cost question). Beyond this conceptual and empirical examination of sexism and racism as oppressive paradigms, we will struggle also with application of &quot;truth&quot; and &quot;justice&quot; standards in rounding out our informed and critical examination of sexism and racism (e.g., To what extent are truth and justice burdened by stereotypes? Are there corresponding implications for our national and global economy? For our ability to &quot;sell&quot; our product of democratic capitalism to other nation states?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30649</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course will examine racism and its concurrent configurations in America and other parts of the world. Through the lens of science, philosophy, history and religion, this course will explore the intellectual development of racism and illuminate the racialized relationships that exist between social institutions and their bearing on the lives of oppressed groups. This course will investigate the racist paradigm, its organizing principles, and theoretical constructs. This course seeks to help the student understand the role of racism in the development of racial identities and also to ground the student in the basic tenets of the racist enterprise and its material realities. The aim of this course is not to solve the problem of racism nor convince the student of the existence of racism. At the end of this course the student will have a basic understanding of the development of a racialized world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27762</td>
<td>AFRCNA ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10287</td>
<td>ANTH ARTSC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course is designed to introduce students to cultural anthropological methods and concepts that are useful for gaining a better understanding of human diversity. We will examine such topics as family systems, economic and politcal change, religion and ritual in order to encourage students to question commonly held assumptions about what is &quot;normal&quot; and &quot;natural&quot; in human experience. Films, videos and slide presentations will supplement texts and lectures. Evaluation of the recitation sections will be determined by the recitation instructor. Attendance, class participation, projects and short quizzes will form the basis of the recitation grade.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This course is designed to introduce students to cultural anthropological methods and concepts that are useful for gaining a better understanding of human diversity. We will examine such topics as family systems, economic and political change, religion and ritual in order to encourage students to question commonly held assumptions about what is "normal" and "natural" in human experience. Films, videos and slide presentations will supplement texts and lectures. Evaluation of the recitation sections will be determined by the recitation instructor. Attendance, class participation, projects and short quizzes will form the basis of the recitation grade.

This course seeks to understand the causes, processes, and consequences of long-term Maya political, cultural, and economic resistance and accommodation with reference to non-Maya outsiders. Resistance and accommodation vs. non-Maya outsiders is also related to conflicts within and among Maya communities. To maximize the potential for better understanding through synchronic and diachronic comparisons, these issues are explored with reference to a number of cases arrayed across roughly two millennia of Maya history and prehistory, covering the following periods: modern (1940 to now); republican (AD 1820-1940); colonial (AD 1820-1820); and prehispanic (AD 1-1520). Noteworthy cases to be studied include the current Guatemalan Maya cultural renaissance, the late 20th century Guatemalan state's war against its Maya populations, an ongoing Zapatista movement in Chiapas, Mayas and an indigenizing Mexican revolution and state, ongoing Maya diaspora, Revolt of the Hanged during the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), Yucatec Mayas and archaeologists between World Wars I and II, Chumulal Castle War (1867-1870), Yucatec Castle War (1847-1901), Totonacapan revolt (1820), Canek revolt (1761), Cancuc revolt (1708-1713), Spanish conquest (1518-1540), and elite-level exotic identity politics relative to Classic (1-1000) and Postclassic (AD 1000-1500) state formations and collapses. A variety of anthropological research methods are used. For the modern Maya the emphasis is on ethnography, for the colonial/republican Maya ethnohistory predominates, and for the prehispanic Maya the focus is on archaeology and epigraphy. To make sense of the diverse cases of conflict and accommodation, we draw on anthropological thinking about such phenomena as violent peasant rebellions, everyday resistance, ethnic nationalism, cultural essentialism, invented traditions, testimonial history, cultural renaissance (or revitalization) movements, gender and authenticity, religious conversion & syncretism, ethnic tradition as imposed trap or chosen defense mechanism, uses of material culture for communication, and literacy. Prerequisites: One anthropology course or permission of instructor. The course is designed for undergraduates and graduate students in anthropology, archaeology, art history, and history.

This seminar-style course (open to undergrads and grads) examines the culture(s) of terrorism, and how the idea and discourse of terrorism gets utilized in modern society. It also explores the 'strategic cultures' and social structure of counterterrorism. Topics to be covered include: Resistance strategies; political terrorism; (post)colonialism; anarchy; the national security state; cyberterrorism; as well as kinship, gender, and the social life of terrorists.

Science and technology are integral to contemporary societies. Understanding how science is produced and how it shapes daily life is a crucial challenge for anthropologists, who have studied the production of scientific knowledge in labs, hospitals, field sites, and elsewhere. While early studies of science as a cultural practice focused primarily on the U.S. and Europe, science and technology are produced and consumed globally. Through analyses of case studies of biotechnology, medicine, genetics, conservation, agriculture, energy, climate science, and computing around the world, this class will investigate the global dynamics of science and technology. Juxtaposing readings on different scientific fields from around the globe, we will look for recurring themes that connect these studies. What happens when science and technology travel, and how do new places emerge as centers of knowledge production? How are culture, identity, technology, and science linked?

Undergraduate Seminar. Iroquoian peoples occupied the eastern Great Lakes region of North America at the time of European contact. In this course, we will examine the origins of the Iroquoians, the effects of European contact, and their later development in the context of a dominant Euro-American culture. One of the primary aims of the course is for anthropology majors to learn how anthropologists do research. We will work on how to identify research problems, derive hypotheses, and test them in the context of Iroquoian research. Class discussion of research problems and the readings will be an important component of this course. As this is a writing course, there will be several shorter writing assignments and one longer term paper that will be commented on and revised at least once. Prerequisites: Students should have completed at least the introductory sequence of courses in the Department of Anthropology. Students should be interested in learning about how anthropologists do research and about the anthropology, ethnohistory, and ethnology of the Iroquoians.

Blood is an enticing substance. It ties people together, even when it is spilled. Just as blood produces social bonds, it divides people and groups according to notions of family, race, class (think "blue blood"), and nationhood. Blood both sacralizes and pollutes, fascinates and disgusts. Blood can infect; it also makes people swoon. Blood also seems to guarantee instant blockbusters and bestsellers. How can this fluid (mostly water, as we know) do such important social and symbolic work? This course takes blood as a thematic through which students can begin to explore topics that have long been at the core of anthropological investigation: kinship and family (including reproductive technologies and adoption); race and nationhood; ideas of pollution, infection, and contamination (also in contemporary medical practice); and rituals of incorporation and transformation (including, of course, vampires).
30155  ANTH  ANTH 1771  RELIGION AND CULTURE  TTh, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ARTSC  WWP034155

This course has two objectives: 1. To understand religion and religious phenomena wherever and whenever found in human societies. What is the diversity of religious phenomena, and what are the commonalities? 2. To understand how anthropologists and other behavioral scientist have explained religion and religious phenomena. That is, what anthropological and social science explanations are available to us as we examine religion cross-culturally? What are the alternatives available to us as anthropologists to explaining religious things? One particular focus in the course will be the relationship of religion to national monarchies and cultural nationalism. Other topics include witchcraft and sorcery, divination, myth and ritual, the differences between religion, magic and science, and revitalization movements and other theories of religion and cultural change.

24656  ANTH  ANTH 2782  SPECIAL TOPICS IN CULTRL  T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ANTH:Anthropology and Development  WWP03301

This course will engage with anthropology not only as an academic discipline but also as a tool and 'application' that lends itself to evaluating various international aid programs, interventions, criticisms and collaborations. Therefore, major attention will be paid to understanding and analyzing how international aid programs and economic development policies operate on the ground. Development topics such as food security, water, education, gender equality, and human rights will be examined in a critical and ethnographic manner. Other themes under investigation include 'indigenous' knowledge, poverty, forms of freedom, social capital, markets, institutions, civil society, governance, and the discourse of progress.

29338  ANTH  ANTH 2789  CULTURAL ANTHRO CORE COURSE  TTh, 9:00:00 AM to 10:55:00 AM
ARTSC  ARTSC  WWP03301

This course is an introduction to the varied facets of the field of cultural anthropology. Emphasis will be placed on the various theories, concepts and research figures that have organized this field at different historical periods. The theories and concepts will be critically analyzed and evaluated. The course will combine both lectures and discussion. Reading will include both monographs and journal articles. Since the core course reflects a departmental orientation, there may be lectures from other faculty members.

20093  CLASS  CLASS 400  ANCIENT EMPIRES  T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  FKART00204

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, 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).

30711  EAS  CHIN 81  EAST ASIA IN THE WORLD  MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ARTSC  CL00363

30276  EAS  CHIN 1047  CHINESE AND WESTERN POETRY  TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ARTSC  CL02068

This course will be a comparative study of Chinese and Western (primarily English) lyric poetry. Its main interest is to explore the world of feeling as expressed in the poetry of these two vastly different worlds: China and the West. The focus of this exploration will be on the language of feeling in a poetic medium. The purpose of this course is not simply to locate some of the fundamental similarities and differences between the two poetic traditions, but to appreciate how such findings are essential to a better understanding of the two cultures.

30277  EAS  CHIN 2047  CHINESE AND WESTERN POETRY  TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ARTSC  TBATBAA

This course will be a comparative study of Chinese and Western (primarily English) lyric poetry. Its main interest is to explore the world of feeling as expressed in the poetry of these two vastly different worlds: China and the West. The focus of this exploration will be on the language of feeling in a poetic medium. The purpose of this course is not simply to locate some of the fundamental similarities and differences between the two poetic traditions, but to appreciate how such findings are essential to a better understanding of the two cultures.

30710  EAS  JPNS 81  EAST ASIA IN THE WORLD  MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ARTSC  CL00363

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 Asian (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.

30521  ENGLISH  ENGLFM 1613  TOPICS IN FILM GENRE AND THEME  W, 9:00:00 AM to 12:50:00 PM
ARTSC  ARTSC  ARTSC  CL0044B

This course will consider Irish cinema through the questions of the national, transnational, and adaptation. What does it mean to refer to a group of films as having a national identity, in this case an Irish national identity? What characteristics do we call 'Irish'? What is the relationship between Hollywood and 'Irish cinema'? This Topics in Film Genre course, taught by award winning Irish novelist Patrick McCabe (The Butcher Boy, Breakfast on Pluto), will look at a broad array of films from the early sound era to the present across a variety of genres (horror, melodrama, history, comedy, fantasy, poetic documentary). The readings will address Irish history, the history of Irish cinema, the question of adaptation from literature to film, the characteristics of certain genres, and the works of individual directors.

A description is not available at this time.
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?

The class focuses on short stories in the context of the lives of major writers from different cultures such as Argentina, Canada, France, Russia, and the US. We use the events of their lives and especially their thinking on sexuality to shape our reading of the stories they write including films based on these tales. Authors include Chekhov, Maupassant, Faulkner, Borges, and Munro. (satisfies GEC Writing & Lit., English Writing Major, English Minor, Gender, Sexuality/Women's and also the Latin American Studies certificate requirement).

This course focuses on engagement with literary texts and on interpretation and evaluation of their language, ideas, and purposes. We will focus on several texts drawn from different genres and historical periods; we will also read literary criticism that comments on the primary works and demonstrates various critical methods and concerns.

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."

This course will examine the question of sexuality through the twofold lens of modern racial and class discourses. Our readings will focus on a series of novels by African American women writers, in addition to pertinent critical and theoretical texts. Readings will include novels by Nella Larsen ("Quicksand"), Ann Petry ("The Street"), Toni Morrison ("Sula"), and Gayle Jones ("Corregidora" and "Eva's Man"). Critical and theoretical readings will include essays by Michel Foucault, Anne DuCille, Hortense Spillers, Hazel Carby, Paula Giddings, Angela Davis, Michele Wallace, Patricia Hill Collins, Deborah King, and June Jordan.

Introduction to Translation Studies: This course introduces students to translation studies, important for an understanding of world literature. The focus is on English versions of literary and film texts in other languages. Students will consider the ways in which talented translators render influential literature and film, especially those that have gender as a central component, including Beauvoir's America Day by Day and The Second Sex, as well as Anzaldúa's Borderlands and Franz Kafka's Amerika. We grapple with the following questions: How do multiple English translations of the same text differ and what is the result? How does one evaluate a translation? Does gender, for instance, in Beauvoir, pose special problems in rendering a text into another language? No pre-requisite in foreign languages required. (satisfies GEC Writing & Lit., English Minor, Gender, Sexuality/Women's and the Latin American, as well as the African Studies certificate requirement).

Modernism first flourished from about 1900 to 1945 in works by writers such as Conrad, Eliot, Joyce, Woolf, Pound, Stein, and Faulkner. Metropolitan modernist literature was influenced by rapid technological change, the increased visibility of war, interest in psychology and the irrational, and, most importantly, the changing relations between Britain and its colonies. We'll begin with a historical examination of the period, but Modernism is also understood as something "formally" new or experimental. The works are often difficult, emphasizing fragmentation, shifts in time and a self-conscious relation of present to past. Taking these cues, we'll examine the stakes in modernism's wish to tell a "new" story, and juxtapose its agenda to the realism against which it defines itself, thereby staging a dialogue between British and African, Caribbean, or Indian writers. We will also give some time to minority US writers.

This course will be a comparative study of Chinese and Western (primarily English) lyric poetry. Its main interest is to explore the world of feeling as expressed in the poetry of these two vastly different worlds: China and the West. The focus of this exploration will be on the language of feeling in a poetic medium. The purpose of this course is not simply to locate some of the fundamental similarities and differences between the two poetic traditions, but to appreciate how such findings are essential to a better understanding of the two cultures.
The novel is the most recent major form of writing to emerge, a fruit of modernity, complexly responding both to the commerce of print and to the aesthetics of 'literature' as a cultural category. This course aims to open conversation across a wide range of historical materials, both fascinating, powerful novels and provocative, influential works of theory and criticism about the novel as a form, extending over several centuries (since 1600) and diverse national cultures (including possibly African American, American, Brazilian, Colombian, European, French, German, Indian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish). Within English, it aims to engage MFA students as well as those pursuing Critical and Cultural Studies, and earlier versions of this course have also proved valuable for students in other literature departments, as well as some of the social sciences. Writing assignments will include weekly brief engagements with a chosen aspect of the assigned reading plus longer final work. The course encourages students to develop final projects--most likely essays, but possibly other forms--that address one or more novels or critical/theoretical works of the student's own choice, in dialogue with the course assigned reading but not delimited by it. If you plan to take this course, please contact Professor Arcan to make suggestions for works you would hope to find included, but no more than one novel from any national tradition.

19934
FR-ITAL
FR 80
MODERN FRENCH NOVEL
ARTSC
3 Credits
ARTSC
TH, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM
CL00335
French 0080 - Modern French NovelThis course is an introduction to the modern French novel as developed by women authors outside of the European continent. Themes and effects of your reading experience will stimulate your own active engagement by means of regular assignments. Presenting work by writers from Martinique, Vietnam, Haiti, Senegal, Algeria, and Guadeloupe, we will explore gender and national identity, racial issues, embodiment, the natural world, political violence, aesthetic experience, memory, and practices of freedom. Spanning the second half of the twentieth century, we will explore a variety of modern literary techniques and concerns associated with surrealism, nAÃ©gritude, existentialism, the New Novel, Â‘criture Â‘cminence, deconstruction, and post-colonial thought. This course fulfills the Writing Requirement (not a credit requirement) for the French major and the LIT general education requirement. The course will be taught in English.

25713
FR-ITAL
FR 1053
GLOBAL FRENCH
ARTSC
3 Credits
ARTSC
MWF, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM
CL00226
This course frames questions about French and francophone literature, culture and film in a global context to ask, how can one be French and global? We will investigate spaces, objects, environments, and texts (including their readers/viewers and histories) that allow us to think about articulations of, and connections between, France and the world in different transcultural, literary, and historical contexts. The course materials cover the Middle Ages to the contemporary period and include literary texts, historical documents, film, visual culture, critical readings, and online sources. Coursework and discussions are in French, enabling students to develop and refine their linguistic skills (speaking, reading, writing, and listening) throughout the semester. A Writing-Intensive course, this seminar helps students to hone their skills of literary and cultural analysis through original research in which they explore a global perspective on French and francophone studies. Students will write approximately 25 pages of work, including informal writing, short essays, and a longer research project. TAUGHT IN FRENCHPrerequisite(s): noneCheck with the department on how often this course is offered.

29697
FR-ITAL
FR 2765
COMPARATIVE FRANCOPHONE CULT
ARTSC
3 Credits
ARTSC
M, 2:30:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM
CL01325
Caribbean literature has long depicted ecological degradation as a direct legacy of colonialism and imperialism. To support this claim, one only has to turn to Edouard Glissant's PoÃ©tique de la relation (1990). In developing a theory of an 'esthÃ©tique de la terre [aesthetics of the earth],' Glissant cites in epigraph two foundational poetic expressions of the twentieth-century Caribbean: Kamau Brathwaite's 'the unity is submarine' and Derek Walcott's 'the sea is history,' both of which give voice to the intertwining history of the slave trade and environmental dispossession. In the francophone Caribbean, the precursor to the archipelagic, relational thought of Glissant is AimÃ© CÃ©saire, whose seminal Cahier d'un retour au pays natal (1939) contemplates the journey back to Martinique by bearing witness to the colonial devastation of the island's ecology. In this regard, Caribbean literature anticipates the joint concerns that brought about the recent (and belated merger) of Postcolonial Studies and Ecocriticism. Yet another major paradigm shift is underway in the humanities, one that calls for a rethinking of concepts fundamental to several disciplines, including 'nature'; 'human'; 'history'; and 'politics.' A growing number of humanists and scientists alike have argued for a new geological era, one that dates back between 300 to 400 years. Of course, this is also the time when European explorers began to conquer and colonize the Americas. By recasting human history in the deeper time of the planet, the Anthropocene, or the Age of Man, poses a challenge to questions of cultural difference, political inequality, and environmental justice that permeate much Caribbean literature. In this course, we will attempt to make sense of the implications for literary studies and theoretical inquiry in this putative age of ecological reckoning. To understand what is at stake, we must first take a step back by considering a series of key questions: What is Postcolonial Ecocriticism, and how does Caribbean literary history fit into this transdisciplinary field? How do histories of slavery, empire, and migration transform the ethics of conservation, place, and ecocentrism that have, generally speaking, characterized North American forms of ecocriticism? What is the relationship between the material consequences of globalization, especially trade and development practices -- thoroughly critiqued by various schools of postcolonial thought -- global warming and other ecological crises to which the Caribbean is particularly vulnerable? The course will be conducted in French or English, depending on enrollments; we will read a selection of fiction (poetry and prose, in French and English), including CÃ©saire, Lamming, Glissant, Lahens, Ollivier, Trouillot, Chamoiseau, Danticat, and Dalembert; theoretical works by Glissant, Baucoum, Bauman, Chakrabarty, DeLoughrey, Heise, Mukherjee, Nixon, and

10668
GERMANIC
GER 1502
INDO-EUROPEAN FOLKTALES
ARTSC
3 Credits
ARTSC
MW, 2:00:00 PM to 2:50:00 PM
CL0024
This course introduces students to a wide selection of Indo-European folktales as well as perspectives and the cultural background that help understand these tales. We will examine the aesthetic, social, historical, and psychological values that these tales reflect. We will discuss theoretical and methodological models in the field of folklore studies, including formalist, socio-historical, psychoanalytic, and stylistic perspectives. We will also analyze the continuing influence of this folk tradition on popular and high culture. Upon completion of this course, students should be familiar with a wide variety of Indo-European folktales, be able to discuss several approaches to studying them, be able to identify the most important motifs of these tales, be familiar with some of the most influential folklorists, writers, and editors of the tales, and be able to assess the significance of folktales for contemporary western culture. The course grade will be calculated as follows: Attendance/Participation in recitation: 20%; Quizzes: 15%; 2 in-class examinations: 40% (20% each), Final exam (cumulative): 25%
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 recuperation of Marxism since the 1960s through the Frankfurt School as well as the French and Italian tradition of autonomous Marxism. Students may use GER 1542 toward the German Major, provided they read specifically identified works of Marx and others in German and use German for designated writing assignments. Language of instruction and all class materials will be made available in English.

10443
HA-A
ARTSC
3 Credits
INTRODUCTION TO WORLD ART
TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM
FKART00202

What is art? This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to probe this question — and challenge traditional assumptions — while providing students with the skills to interpret works of art and architecture from a diversity of world cultures. The course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as material and aesthetic objects while also examining them as productions that negotiate with historical and cultural contexts. The course also thinks pointedly about cultural difference and the ways in which art has been employed to define communities as radically particular while also answering basic human needs that connect people living in different times and places.

16319
HA-A
ARTSC
3 Credits
INTRODUCTION TO WORLD ART
MW, 4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM
FKART00203

What is art? This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to probe this question — and challenge traditional assumptions — while providing students with the skills to interpret works of art and architecture from a diversity of world cultures. The course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as material and aesthetic objects while also examining them as productions that negotiate with historical and cultural contexts. The course also thinks pointedly about cultural difference and the ways in which art has been employed to define communities as radically particular while also answering basic human needs that connect people living in different times and places.

30023
HA-A
ARTSC
3 Credits
INTRODUCTION TO WORLD ART
MW, 1:00:00 PM to 1:50:00 PM
FKART00125

What is art? This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to probe this question — and challenge traditional assumptions — while providing students with the skills to interpret works of art and architecture from a diversity of world cultures. The course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as material and aesthetic objects while also examining them as productions that negotiate with historical and cultural contexts. The course also thinks pointedly about cultural difference and the ways in which art has been employed to define communities as radically particular while also answering basic human needs that connect people living in different times and places.

20040
HA-A
ARTSC
3 Credits
INTRO TO CONTEMPORARY ART
TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM
FKART00125

This course explores 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 the multiplicity of kinds of art that exist today. Visits to local museums and galleries are a vital part of the course.

25618
HA-A
ARTSC
3 Credits
ANCIENT EMPIRES
T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM
FKART00204

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, 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-offerings 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).

27544
HA-A
ARTSC
3 Credits
ART & POLITICS IN MOD LAT AM
TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM
FKART00203

This course examines the development of modern and contemporary art in Latin America in relation to broader political, social, and economic forces. Latin America offers rich examples of artists and architects who worked in the service of governmental regimes during the twentieth century, such as Diego Rivera in Mexico and Oscar Niemeyer in Brazil. However, we will also consider cases in which artists employed artworks to challenge or subvert political repression, as occurred in Ecuador in the 1930s and in Chile during the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet. Beyond politics, this course focuses on the tensions—indigenous vs. cosmopolitan, urban vs. rural, and rich vs. poor— that have informed the production and reception of art and architecture in Latin America since the nineteenth century. Visits to local museums will provide opportunities to consider the contributions of artists from Latin America to the production of global modern and contemporary art.
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A description is not available at this time.
This course is a historical introduction to the religious traditions that developed in ancient Near East and the Mediterranean. Our major emphasis is on the history of the religious traditions that emerged in late antiquity in this area and which continue to be major world religions: Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Zoroastrianism. We focus on key concepts, historical developments, and contemporary issues. Throughout the course, we also examine interactions among these religious traditions. In the last part of the course we examine the issue of globalization and the spread of these religions around the world as well as the presence of "non-Western" religion in the "West." The course also serves as an introduction to the academic study of religion and provides a foundation for further coursework in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. No prior knowledge of any of the religions studied is expected or assumed.

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 as 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.

The course attempts to provide balance among regions of the world, but gives primary attention to locating connections. It provides students with practice in selecting relevant issues for study out of the full range of possibilities.

World History is an ambitious and diverse subject, spanning in time from the days of the earliest hominids until the present. One thing that unites all people, in all places, at all times, however, is our need to eat. This course offers a "big picture" survey of world history by focusing on the changing ways in which humans have hunted, gathered, grown, harvested, processed, cooked, consumed, and talked about their food. In addition to exploring the place of food within a broad, global framework for understanding major trends in world history, we will also discover how distinct cuisines and cultural perspectives on cooking and consumption took shape in specific regions of the planet.

In this seminar students will develop the critical skills of reading and writing history through a close examination of one fundamental theme in the history of U.S.-Latin American relations: the impact of U.S. intervention in the Caribbean and Central America during the early twentieth century. In the first half of the course, we will explore how historians have analyzed diverse forms of U.S. intervention and nationalist challenges to U.S. imperial rule. This focus will allow us to gain a deeper understanding of the different ways of writing history. In the second half of the course, you will work on a research paper that examines a specific aspect of a U.S. occupation. Rather than simply analyzing the works of other scholars, you will work primarily with historical documents such as U.S. State Department records. Class assignments are designed to guide you through the process of researching and writing the paper. You will learn how to define topics and questions; find, select and analyze primary sources; decide between contradictory pieces of evidence; create clear and well-substantiated arguments; and shape a coherent narrative out of the many possibilities. No Spanish-language skills are required for this course.

Food and its preparation and consumption took shape in specific ways in which humans have hunted, gathered, grown, harvested, processed, cooked, consumed, and talked about their food. In addition to exploring the place of food within a broad, global framework for understanding major trends in world history, we will also discover how distinct cuisines and cultural perspectives on cooking and consumption took shape in specific regions of the planet.

Debates over Russian national identity is often framed around whether Russia is an 'European,' 'Asian,' or something wholly unique, a 'Eurasian' nation. Despite these debates, Russia is often juxtaposed against Europe. Europe is the measurement of its modernization, its political system, and its power. However, the question of where Russia fits geographically and culturally--'European,' 'Asian,' or 'Eurasian'--begs the question: What is Russia's place in world history? How have encounters not only with Europe and Asia, but Africa, the Americas, and the Middle East shaped its place in the world over its long history? Attempting to answer these questions will help unlock the basic, yet complex question, of what is Russia? This course will explore Russia's encounters with other major civilizations centers in Europe, the Middle East, East Asia, the Eurasian steppe, and the Americas from the 10th to the 21st century. The class will specifically focus on Russia's territorial expansion, colonization, long-distance trade networks, migration, cultural and political exchange, warfare, and power projection influenced its emergence as a player in regional and global affairs. The goal of this course is to consider how this history helps us understand not only Russia's place in the world today, but how it might help us develop ways to mitigate current and future regional and global conflict.

What is a 'secular Jew'? How was medieval anti-Judaism different than modern anti-Semitism? How did German Jews go from being full citizens of their country to victims of genocide? What was the relationship between Middle Eastern Jews and European Jews during the age of colonialism? Why did some Jews think it necessary to build a nation of their own, while others were content to be citizens of non-Jewish states? In this course, we talk about these and other questions that are critically important not only to the history of Jews, but also to the history of the modern world.
Global Studies Course List Spring 2017 (2174)

30142  HIST 1768  CHRISTIANS, MUSLIMS, JEWS
ARTSC  ARTSC  TTh, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00352

Was the world of Europe and the Middle East before the Enlightenment a period of unending religious conflict and intolerance? Were Jews the victims of severe persecution and violence everywhere during this period? Did Christians and Muslims engage in unceasing religious wars? The answer to all three of these questions is no. While the Middle Ages were a period of conflict and competition between the three major western religious groups, they were also a time of coexistence and cooperation. This class shifts from extreme dichotomies and simplistic stereotypes to deeply examine the period in all of its complexity: what were the theological, political, and legal contexts in which Christians, Muslims, and Jews interacted in both Christian Europe and the Muslim world? How did these deeply religious societies organize themselves to tolerate the religious 'Other'? When and why did toleration break down and lead to expulsion, forced conversion, or violence? What kinds of cross-cultural exchanges and cooperation take place in economic, cultural, intellectual, and social life? We will also look at new ideas of toleration (and intolerance) that emerged at the end of the Middle Ages and examine aspects of inter-religious encounters and dialogues today. We will discuss not only the significance of Jewish-Christian-Muslim interactions in the Middle Ages but also assess these encounters as a case study in the broader history of religious diversity, pluralism, and conflict.

27754  HIST 1769  HOLOCAUST HISTORY & MEMORY
ARTSC  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00G13

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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and homosexual men, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will discuss the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

27844  HIST 1779  HISTORY AND IMAGINATION
ARTSC  ARTSC  MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00304

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 Israeli 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, national resources, economy, and religious institutions.

30225  HIST 1794  ISLAM, LAW, AND POLITICS
ARTSC  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00216

The emergence of modern Islamic political movements worldwide has not only had a profound impact on contemporary global geo-politics but has also triggered heated debates around the question of the compatibility of Islam with liberal democracy. This course investigates the “vexed” relationship between Islam and politics, profoundly influenced by the experience of colonialism, and standing in complex relationship to concepts such as the modern nation-state, democracy, liberalism, or secularism. The course combines empirically grounded studies on the multiple facets of past and contemporary Muslim politics in Muslim-majority and minority contexts with a more theoretical investigation of modern Islamic political thought; here we examine the intellectual origins of Islamic politics, its arguments, and the challenges it poses to its liberal counterparts, but also its conundrums and contradictions.

29976  HIST 2540  EUROPEAN EMPIRES IN THE WORLD
ARTSC  ARTSC  W, 3:00:00 PM to 5:25:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  WWP03701

This seminar offers a survey of European empires in comparative perspective. The sequence is loosely chronological, beginning with hegemonic powers from the 16th through 18th centuries, then lingering in the long nineteenth century of European global dominance, and ultimately examining how that age of empires shaped our own world. Geographically, it ranges from Britain to Russia to European colonies in India, Africa, and Latin America. Thematically, the seminar singles out, first and foremost, geopolitics, but also engages topics such as political economy, networks and exchange, warfare, and the development of “modern” categories of knowledge. Although rooted in historical methodology, the seminar also considers questions relevant to political science and anthropology.

0  HIST  LATE IMPERIAL CHINA
ARTSC  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00337

A description is not available at this time.

30241  HPS 1600  PHILOSOPHY & RISE MDRN SCIENCE
ARTSC  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00235

This course will survey the ways in which scientific concerns about the nature of matter have affected philosophical thinking (and vice versa) in the historical period ranging from the 1600s into the twentieth century. Some of the figures we shall discuss: Newton, Boyle, Descartes, Leibniz, Euler, Boscovich, Maxwell, Duhem, Heisenberg and Bohr. No technical background is required but the student should be prepared to read historical authors.

29879  HPS 1602  RACE; HIST BIOL PSY PHILOSOPHY
ARTSC  ARTSC  TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM
3 Credits 3 Credits  CL00116

The goal of this course is to help students gain a thorough understanding of the issues raised by race and racism. Such understanding can only be gained by bringing together several disciplines in an interdisciplinary manner. Thus, we will examine issues about race and racism that arise from biology, history, philosophy, and psychology. Non-philosophers are welcome. Students with training and expertise in related areas outside of philosophy are strongly encouraged to attend. Prior acquaintance with the philosophy of race is not presupposed. In particular, we will examine the following questions: Where does the concept of race come from? Is it a recent historical invention? How is and ought race be represented in natural history museum exhibits? How has the concept of race influenced the sciences? Does genetics show that races are real? Why are racial categories used in medicine? What are races? What is racism? How does race contribute to one's identity? Why do we think racially? Are there differences in intelligence between races? Should our policies be color-blind? Is some particular concept of race necessary for political and social opposition to racism? The course aims to provide you with the tools and concepts to think about race and racism in a nuanced and reflective way. Students with a variety of views on the topics such as realists, antirealists, agnostics, and 'undecided' about the reality of race are equally welcome. The course aims to encourage the critical assessment of your prior understanding of 'race' and 'racism' as well as engaged and respectful discussion of issues relevant to our everyday lives.
What is a 'secular Jew'? How was medieval anti-Judaism different than modern anti-Semitism? How did German Jews go from being full citizens of their country to victims of genocide? What was the relationship between Middle Eastern Jews and European Jews during the age of colonialism? Why did some Jews think it necessary to build a nation of their own, while others were content to be citizens of non-Jewish states? In this course, we talk about these and other questions that are critically important not only to the history of Jews, but also to the history of the modern world.

The Holocaust—what is, the genocides 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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we 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 think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

This course surveys the relationships between Jews and Christians from the time of Jesus through the early modern era, as viewed by both Jews and Christians. Topics include the position of Jews in the Roman Empire before and after the rise of the early church, Rabbinic views of Christianity and Church Fathers’ views of Judaism, Jews, and Jewish communities in early medieval Europe, the Crusades, accusations of ritual murder and host desecration, Papal-Jewish relations, money-lending and usury debates, Jewish-Christian scholarly interchange, late medieval disputations and polemics, expulsions, the impact of the Reformation, early modern Christian Hebraism, and the beginnings of toleration and early Enlightenment views.

This course will begin with a study of the Irish Culture both at home in Ireland and the diaspora overseas over the past 10 years. It will serve as an opportunity for students to explore and research aspects of the Irish culture and past traditions still vibrant and thriving today. Discussions/lectures will be conducted in English. Students will be expected to come to class prepared, and will be evaluated on: their class participation, presentations, and independent written project and exams. Discussions/lectures will be organized around themes from Gaelic Games to music to the Irish language as well as current cultural changes/advances in Ireland and among its people.

This course is an introduction to contemporary Turkish culture and society. Drawing on case studies from literature, film, music, print and social media sources, students will examine major issues and trends that are relevant to everyday experiences of people in Turkey. Topics may include ideological currents like secularism, Islamism, Kemalism and nationalism, social construction of gender roles, civil society movements like ‘Gezi protests,’ literary figures like Orhan Pamuk, Elif Şafak, YarYar Kemal, NazAtm Hikmet and Rumi, concepts of happiness in Turkish cinema and literature, musical genres and culinary traditions, holidays and celebrations, Turkey’s relations with the European Union, the Middle East, the USA and Turkish perceptions of ‘the West’. Using an interdisciplinary approach, students will explore different points of views and perspectives on these topics through critical thinking, debate and discussion in class. The main learning objective is for students to deconstruct several aspects of Turkish culture and society, and to better understand the diverse and layered existence of people and their experiences in Turkey. The course will be conducted in English.

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.

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This course will survey the ways in which scientific concerns about the nature of matter have affected philosophical thinking (and vice versa) in the historical period ranging from the 1600s into the twentieth century. Some of the figures we shall discuss: Newton, Boyle, Descartes, Leibniz, Euler, Boscovich, Maxwell, Duhem, Heisenberg and Bohr. No technical background is required but the student should be prepared to read historical authors.
Are science and religion at odds with each other? Are they complementary and harmonizable? Or do they represent completely separate domains of human inquiry? In this course, we examine the relations between science, rationality, and technology, on the one hand, and faith, religion, and religious texts, on the other, and examine how these questions have been answered throughout history, particularly in the Western monotheist faiths (e.g., Christianity, Judaism, Islam). Special attention will be given to the interpretation of creation accounts in the ancient world, views toward science and medicine in the Middle Ages, the scientific revolution, and various religious approaches to evolutionary theory. We will also consider the relationship on practical, contemporary issues such as racism and science, neuroscience and religious practice, as well as ecology and faith. Some of the guiding themes that will shape our discussion include the compatibility of religion and science throughout history, the possible mutual benefits between the respective discourses, and what role religious communities play (and have played) in scientific and environmental concerns.

This course in one of a series of 1-credit courses focusing on Islamic practices and integration of Muslims in historical and contemporary contexts.

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 traditional and contemporary authors. Lectures will be used to initiate and focus discussions.

What is a 'secular Jew'? How was medieval anti-Judaism different than modern anti-Semitism? How did German Jews go from being full citizens of their country to victims of genocide? What was the relationship between Middle Eastern Jews and European Jews during the age of colonialism? Why did some Jews think it necessary to build a nation of their own, while others were content to be citizens of non-Jewish states? In this course, we talk about these and other questions that are critically important not only to the history of Jews, but also to the history of the modern world.

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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and homosexual men, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will discuss the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

Was the world of Europe and the Middle East before the Enlightenment a period of unending religious conflict and intolerance? Were Jews the victims of severe persecution and violence everywhere during this period? Did Christians and Muslims engage in unceasing religious wars? The answer to all three of these questions is no. While the Middle Ages were a period of conflict and competition between the three major western religious groups, they were also a time of coexistence and cooperation. This class shifts from extreme dichotomies and simplistic stereotypes to deeply examine the period in all of its complexity: what were the theological, political, and legal contexts in which Christians, Muslims, and Jews interacted in both Christian Europe and the Muslim world? How did these deeply religious societies organize themselves to tolerate the religious 'Other'? When and why did toleration break down and lead to expulsion, forced conversion, or violence? What kinds of cross-cultural exchanges and cooperation take place in economic, cultural, intellectual, and social life? We will also look at new ideas of toleration (and intolerance) that emerged at the end of the Middle Ages and examine aspects of inter-religious encounters and dialogues today. We will discuss not only the significance of Jewish-Christian-Muslim interactions in the Middle Ages but also assess these encounters as a case study in the broader history of religious diversity, pluralism, and conflict.

This course is designed to introduce students to the anthropological study of religion. While it is generally assumed that religious forms of practice exist in nearly every human society, what 'religion' is, how it should be defined and whether there is a basic common denominator that is universal is a matter of debate, discussed controversially among anthropologists. We will explore different theoretical and conceptual approaches that have informed anthropological perspectives in their study of religion, while also investigating thematically different anthropological works as they cover ritual, sacrifice, magic, healing, and death but also the relation of religion to questions around kinship, gender and sexuality, or social justice. By covering such a range of topics, this class enables students to learn religion is understood, experienced and expressed across divergent sociocultural contexts, in the past, as much as in the present.
This section of the Short Story will be devoted to the readings from 19th and 20th Century Russian literature. We will spend a good portion of our class sessions discussing the readings. The authors we will read range from 19th century favorites—Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Chekhov—to 20th century masters—Babel, Zamiatlin, and Zoshchenko—right up to the most popular writers in Russia today—from Solzhenitsyn to Petrushevskaya and Tolstaya. Russians have always valued the short story as a source of wisdom and knowledge as well as entertainment and aesthetic pleasure, as a resource for understanding themselves as individuals in a complex society, as a means for analyzing social behavior and psychological relationships, and as a place for airing cultural issues and matters of political and social concern. As we read and discuss these stories, we will be asking why these authors selected the short story rather than poetry, the novel, or drama for their inventions and fantasies, philosophies, and teachings, and why and how they expressed their views and values as they did using particular forms of language, imagery, and narrative structures. We will compare Russian and American ideas and values, considering both our cultural similarities and differences. We will both discuss the shared themes expressed in these stories and try to identify their particular national stereotypes and peculiar “Russian” characteristics. We will examine common and uncommon emotions and passions, customs, and mores, beliefs, fantasies, and dreams. Finally, we will attempt to draw conclusions about our own values, feelings, assumptions, reactions, and prejudices and their sources as we respond to the expressions of issues and problems raised in the short story literature of a different and fascinating culture.

This course will 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, Turgenev, 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, Petrushevskaya, Tolstaya, Shukshin, and Voinovich, 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.

A description is not available at this time.
This objective of this class is for students to understand why social movements have become a major topic of sociological inquiry and how they are conceptualized, theorized, and studied. Students will become proficient in the major theories explaining the emergence, dynamics, and outcomes of social movements; read both classic and contemporary accounts; and conduct writing assignments to prepare them for comprehensive examinations and/or to conduct primary research.
24189  THEA  ARTSC  3 Credits  CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL STAGES  ARTSC  TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM  CL01601

Contemporary Global Stages is an introduction to the analysis of global performance in written, aural and live forms across multiple geographies and in relation to diaspora, media and cultural transmission. Dance Worlds will focus on dance histories on a global scale. We will draw on historical and theoretical frameworks across disciplines to gain deeper understandings of the cultural, social, and political roles of dance around the world. By looking at different dance worlds, we will learn, for example, how aesthetics such as spatial arrangement of couples can define a social hierarchy. The class will also explore how movement styles or aspects of embodiment reflect attitudes toward space, rhythm, the natural world, religion, culture, emotion, etc. During the class, we will also engage physically with the aesthetics of that dance. By engaging physically in addition to our historical and theoretical work, we will be able to gain a different level of understanding and empathy for each of the dance worlds we investigate.

11403  WOMNST  GSWS 500  ARTSC  3 Credits  INTRO TO FEMINIST THEORY  ARTSC  TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM  CL00402

How and why did sex and sexuality become subjects of study? How are our experiences of sex and sexuality shaped by a history of “scientific” explorations of desire? Why has sexuality become so central to our understanding of identity? What was sex like before “sexuality” was invented? This seminar explores these questions by approaching sex and sexuality as socially, historically, and culturally contingent concepts. We will consider sex and sexuality as they relate to other categories of identity, including race, class, ethnicity, nation, and ability. Our theoretical and historical investigations will create the groundwork for understanding and rethinking how sexuality is understood in culture today. Topics treated will include “sodomitical sin,” “inversion,” the “intermediate sex,” sex ed in schools, the Kinsey report, sex work, AIDS, and the history of pornography.

22982  WOMNST  GSWS 500  ARTSC  3 Credits  INTRO TO FEMINIST THEORY  ARTSC  TTh, 9:30:00 AM to 10:45:00 AM  CL00402

This course is an interdisciplinary introduction to the core feminist ideas and debates concerning gender, women and men, and their political, social and economic positions over the last two hundred years. While we will focus on the United States, there will be some engagement with global feminist perspectives on gender, race, class, and sexuality. In keeping with the activist nature of feminist theory, this course will approach ‘theory’ as attempts to answer fundamental questions about the practices that shape our everyday lives, rather than merely a collection of texts. Theory in this sense is a tool for thinking systematically about how the world works, and for constructing arguments about how it should work. Consequently, we will pay particular attention to the (de)construction of power in both public and private relations as we critically analyze texts, discuss and present ideas in class, and complete organized written analyses that build on feminists who have come before us.

24858  WOMNST  GSWS 500  ARTSC  3 Credits  INTRO TO FEMINIST THEORY  ARTSC  TTh, 4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM  CL00349

This course is an interdisciplinary introduction to the core feminist ideas and debates concerning gender, women and men, and their political, social and economic positions over the last two hundred years. While we will focus on the United States, there will be some engagement with global feminist perspectives on gender, race, class, and sexuality. In keeping with the activist nature of feminist theory, this course will approach ‘theory’ as attempts to answer fundamental questions about the practices that shape our everyday lives, rather than merely a collection of texts. Theory in this sense is a tool for thinking systematically about how the world works, and for constructing arguments about how it should work. Consequently, we will pay particular attention to the (de)construction of power in both public and private relations as we critically analyze texts, discuss and present ideas in class, and complete organized written analyses that build on feminists who have come before us.

28663  WOMNST  GSWS 500  ARTSC  3 Credits  INTRO TO FEMINIST THEORY  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  CL00402

This course is an interdisciplinary introduction to the core feminist ideas and debates concerning gender, women and men, and their political, social and economic positions over the last two hundred years. While we will focus on the United States, there will be some engagement with global feminist perspectives on gender, race, class, and sexuality. In keeping with the activist nature of feminist theory, this course will approach ‘theory’ as attempts to answer fundamental questions about the practices that shape our everyday lives, rather than merely a collection of texts. Theory in this sense is a tool for thinking systematically about how the world works, and for constructing arguments about how it should work. Consequently, we will pay particular attention to the (de)construction of power in both public and private relations as we critically analyze texts, discuss and present ideas in class, and complete organized written analyses that build on feminists who have come before us.

25843  WOMNST  GSWS 500  ARTSC  3 Credits  SEX AND SEXUALITIES  ARTSC  MW, 4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM  CL00358

How and why did sex and sexuality become subjects of study? How are our experiences of sex and sexuality shaped by a history of “scientific” explorations of desire? Why has sexuality become so central to our understanding of identity? What was sex like before “sexuality” was invented? This seminar explores these questions by approaching sex and sexuality as socially, historically, and culturally contingent concepts. We will consider sex and sexuality as they relate to other categories of identity, including race, class, ethnicity, nation, and ability. Our theoretical and historical investigations will create the groundwork for understanding and rethinking how sexuality is understood in culture today. Topics treated will include "sodomitical sin," "inversion," the "intermediate sex," sex ed in schools, the Kinsey report, sex work, AIDS, and the history of pornography.

29921  WOMNST  GSWS 500  ARTSC  3 Credits  SEX AND SEXUALITIES  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  CL00330

How and why did sex and sexuality become subjects of study? How are our experiences of sex and sexuality shaped by a history of "scientific" explorations of desire? Why has sexuality become so central to our understanding of identity? What was sex like before "sexuality" was invented? This seminar explores these questions by approaching sex and sexuality as socially, historically, and culturally contingent concepts. We will consider sex and sexuality as they relate to other categories of identity, including race, class, ethnicity, nation, and ability. Our theoretical and historical investigations will create the groundwork for understanding and rethinking how sexuality is understood in culture today. Topics treated will include "sodomitical sin," "inversion," the "intermediate sex," sex ed in schools, the Kinsey report, sex work, AIDS, and the history of pornography.

29922  WOMNST  GSWS 600  ARTSC  3 Credits  GLOBAL LGBTQ LITERATURE  ARTSC  T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM  CL00402

A description is not available at this time.
The study of masculinity and of men as gendered beings is now a major component of gender studies across the disciplines and one of the most cutting-edge wings of gender studies. Informed by work in feminist, queer, and sexuality studies, what has been termed 'masculinity studies' assumes that men and masculinity—in their numerous, complicated variations—are 'texts' that can be analyzed from a gendered perspective. No longer are men considered as the incarnation of the universal ('the measure of all things') or as an unmarked category, and no longer is masculinity the exclusive domain of cisgender men. Our goals in this course will be twofold. First, we will study some of the most important theoretical approaches to masculinity that have influenced the growing field of study, with a focus on humanistic approaches in literary and cultural studies. We will consider aspects of masculinity such as power, anxiety, emotion/affect, intimacy, the body, friendship, sexuality, the gaze, homosociality, homoerotics, men in twos, men in threes, and racialized relations. Second, we will take a number of case studies from various cultural/literary contexts that are important in themselves as representations of masculinity and that will give us the opportunity to examine how the theoretical approaches studied can be 'tested.' Thus, one of our goals will be to put theory and text in dialogue in order to better illuminate various aspects of men and masculinity, even as we approach theory as a text in itself. This graduate-level course will take texts from a number of different contexts. As the course is designed to help students think about masculinities in any context, students will be encouraged to write their papers on subjects related to their own disciplines, if they so choose. The course is intended particularly for students in English, GSWS, Languages, Cultural Studies, Film Studies, Fine Arts, Cultural Sociology, Cultural Anthropology, and Communication, and one goal of the course is for students from diverse programs and backgrounds to share their knowledge and receive feedback. Students will also have the chance to participate in a colloquium to be held in April on the topic 'Masculinity and Affect.'

This seminar will consider feminist accounts and critiques of how we know what we know, as well as how and what we value, and why. It will then consider how and why we act, and further, how we should act in light of what, as feminists, we know and value. Of concern will be the notions of acting and agency. Moreover, consideration of the 'we' in these questions and the accounts evaluated will require analysis to reveal implicit epistemological and value commitments. This course, like all of life, will thus consider knowledge and values and how to act in light of both. As a broad overview of feminist theory, the course will include classic works and topics in feminist epistemology (theory of knowledge) and feminist theory / feminism (feminism's value commitments, as well as its approaches and calls to action). The course has some content-oriented and skill-oriented objectives—namely, to increase participants' understanding of key concepts and normative and theoretical commitments employed in feminist theories; awareness of the relevance of feminist theories for understanding and acting in various spheres of the world, including social relationships, organizations, politics, and the academies; ability to constructively criticize the texts, structures, processes, and ideas with which they interact; and ability to articulate and convey their ideas clearly and effectively in oral discussion and writing for a variety of audiences. In relation to two of the three sections of the course—knowledge, values, and action—participants will write a brief paper that either responds to one of the assigned readings, or employs the ideas of a reading to consider the course current 'happening in the world,' e.g., a lecture, film, television show, theatrical performance, event in the news, or art exhibit. Each participant will write a term paper either on a topic in feminist theory, or using an approach, theme, or set of writings in feminist theory to analyze an issue related to the participant's work beyond this seminar (e.g., an aspect of a thesis or dissertation project). There is no prerequisite.
4. Communication, Technology, and Society

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Time and Location</th>
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<td>29660</td>
<td>ARTSC</td>
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<td>17092</td>
<td>ANTH 1737</td>
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<td>TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM</td>
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<td>25061</td>
<td>ANTH 1737</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MW, 4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM</td>
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<td>25898</td>
<td>ANTH 1737</td>
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<td>30134</td>
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<td>24459</td>
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<td>24657</td>
<td>ANTH 2782</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>W, 9:00:00 AM to 11:55:00 AM</td>
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This course explores male and female writers from different countries across the continent of Africa. The fiction (written or translated into English) is from the late 1950s to the 2000s and involves various social, political, and historical particulars associated with the region.

This seminar-style course (open to undergrads and grad) examines the culture(s) of terrorism, and how the idea and discourse of terrorism gets utilized in modern society. It also explores the 'strategic cultures' and social structure of counterterrorism. Topics to be covered include: Resistance strategies; political terrorism; (post)colonialism; anarchy; the national security state; cyberterrorism; as well as kinship, gender, and the social life of terrorists.

Science and technology are integral to contemporary societies. Understanding how science is produced and how it shapes daily life is a crucial challenge for anthropologists, who have studied the production of scientific knowledge in labs, hospitals, field sites, and elsewhere. While early studies of science as a cultural practice focused primarily on the U.S. and Europe, science and technology are produced and consumed globally. Through analyses of case studies of biotechnology, medicine, genetics, conservation, agriculture, energy, climate science, and computing around the world, this course will investigate the global dynamics of science and technology. Juxtaposing readings on different scientific fields from around the globe, we will look for recurring themes that connect these studies. What happens when science and technology travel, and how do new places emerge as centers of knowledge production? How are culture, identity, technology, and science linked?

Frequently conceived as a politically and economically isolated region, Central Asia, past and present, is in fact defined by movement of people, financial flows, and trade networks that embed Central Asia within the global economy. In the past Central Asian cities, located on the path of the Silk Road, were key nodes of trade, communication, and innovation, connecting the East and West. Today vast natural resources of Central Asia power the Chinese economy, and with its proximity to the Middle East, Central Asia is central to geopolitical games played by Russia, China, the United States, and the European Union. In this course, we will examine these contemporary global linkages anthropologically by reading ethnographic accounts of contemporary Central Asia as a way to understand how people from the region experience and navigate profound economic and political transformations that followed the collapse of the Soviet Union. We will read anthropological studies of the region alongside journalistic accounts and political science analyses of Central Asia as well as classic and contemporary social theory. The goals of the course are the following: (1) to complicate the grand narratives of nationalist revival, Islamic radicalization, and post-socialist transition; (2) to think afresh about issues of modernity, statehood, and development in the region; and (3) to place Central Asia within the broader global context. In this course, Central Asia is broadly defined as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Xinjiang (China), Turkic Siberia (Russia), and Western Mongolia.

Undergraduate seminar. This course will introduce students to debates discussing the role of digital media in young people's lives. We will read and watch films about social networking, blogging, remix culture, hacking, the Anonymous movement, cyber-surveillance, data mining, creative commons, copyright, and network production. We will ask how digital media might foster or foreclose possibilities for new forms of work, creative expression, and political mobilization. For instance, we will discuss various forms of hacking as a key terrain where battles over the regulation of the Internet and struggles over intellectual property rights are waged. We will also read about data mining--corporate efforts to gain profit from transforming into data the traces we leave behind in the cyberspace. Further, we will discuss social networking and blogging to understand how digital media facilitate the formation of new communities. We will consider how anthropology might offer fresh insights to studying digital media and how the study of digital media might inspire anthropologists to rethink classic anthropological concepts such culture, community, and self. (Readings will be available on CourseWeb in pdf format.)
### 25851
**CLASS** ARTSC 3 Credits
**CLASS 330** MYTH AND SCIENCE ARTSC 3 Credits

The Greeks in the sixth to fourth century B.C. initiated forms of thinking we have from then on called "scientific" and "philosophical". This course examines the question of how science is distinguished from "non-science" by studying the role of myth and science in ancient Greece. The aim is to understand what distinguishes the ideas of the first scientists and philosophers from the earlier beliefs called myth.

### 29927
**COMM** ARTSC 3 Credits
**COMMRC 1103** RHETORIC AND CULTURE ARTSC 3 Credits

That Hillary Clinton shimmy in the first Presidential Debate of 2016--what emotion did it perform? Was it joy, stress-relief, the pose of a happy warrior? How much do we need to know about the situation she was in (her history, her opponent, US gender dynamics, the medium through which she was communicating), in order to understand the gesture fully? This class thinks about the rhetorical power of emotions and the degree to which emotions are molded by culture. We look at a variety of case studies: the 'Hands Up, Don't Shoot' gesture via Google Images; the Japanese conception of iki; deadpan in the film, Mysterious Skin; and others. We also consider emerging questions concerning emotions and technology: can an app help people on the autism spectrum understand emotions, and can CCTV security cameras recognize 'nervousness'? In this course, students have the opportunity to develop a project on an emotion of their choice.

### 29977
**COMM** ARTSC 3 Credits
**COMMRC 1111** THEORIES OF PERSUASION ARTSC 3 Credits

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.

### 11110
**COMM** ARTSC 3 Credits
**COMMRC 1122** MEDIA CRITICISM ARTSC 3 Credits

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.

### 27568
**COMM** ARTSC 3 Credits
**COMMRC 1143** KNOWLEDGE, POWER, & DESIRE ARTSC 3 Credits

The course explores interconnections between power and forms of knowledge and desire. We begin with Michel Foucault's description of the panopticon, a technique of social control that promotes self-disciplining subjects. We then focus on how power struggles shape what we know and don't know, forms of discipline we encounter, who we become, and what we desire in a variety of contemporary contexts. Examples are drawn from the studies of organizational cultures, new media and surveillance, expertise, social movements, sexuality, and identity production.

### 29984
**COMM** ARTSC 3 Credits
**COMMRC 2218** CONTEMPORARY RHETORICAL THEORY ARTSC 3 Credits

This class aims to provide a comprehensive survey of rhetorical theory in Communication Studies and English while also generating familiarity with the social theory that underwrites contemporary rhetorical work. To do so we will take up important topical conversations in rhetorical theory structured around key terms of art within the scholarly conversation, including but not limited to: ideology, queer theory, biopolitics, liberalism, subjectivity, racism, legal rhetoric, tropology, Marxism, coloniality, and political theory. This will involve engaging with the work of contemporary rhetorical theorists like Diane Davis, Charles Morris, Isaac West, Raka Shome, Morris Young, Thomas Rickert, Karla Chavez, Darrel Wanzer, Victor Vitanza, David Fleming, Michael McGee, Erin Rand, Ron Green, and Debra Hawhee. We will also read primary texts from key theorists like Karl Marx, Peter Brooks, Judith Butler, Michel Foucault, Claude Lefort, Louis Althusser, Frantz Fanon, and Wendy Brown. Students will exit the class conversant in contemporary rhetorical theory through completion of a four part research program involving: 1) the generation of an extensive annotated bibliography in an area of their scholarly interest, 2) conducting a comprehensive literature review to set up an intervention into the field of rhetorical theory, 3) drafting a full, journal-length essay or related composition that attempts and intervention into the field, and 4) revising the essay with an eye towards submission to a conference and eventually publication in a refereed journal or other competitive publication. Students will also be expected to give at least one presentation on the course materials over the course of the semester, and are expected to be active, engaged seminar participants. Writers from across modes and disciplines are welcome.

### 25600
**COMM** ARTSC 3 Credits
**COMMRC 3326** SEMINAR IN MEDIA STUDIES ARTSC 3 Credits

This course introduces students to the rich scholarly literature relating media audiences (print, film, radio, television, and digital), reception theory, and cultural representations of race, class, gender, sexuality, disability, and their intersections, past and present. The course takes two perspectives: how media representations of difference are received, accepted, contested, modified broadly by audiences and how audience members are marked as different both those representations and those of media unconcerned with representing difference. Because the emphasis is on approaches to studying audience and difference, scholarship on topics from around the world in various modern-era time periods are included as case studies. A range of exercises, some involving short field trips to local archives and museums, will provide hands-on experience in using, say, oral histories, diaries, letters, online user feedback, and photographs as evidence of response to mediated difference. Combining one or more of these approaches, students will, in the course of the semester, develop a research project, conference proposal for presenting it, and a draft paper and "mock presentation" of the material in a conference-like setting in the classroom. That will account for half the course the grade, the remainder resulting from class discussion and exercises.

### 30711
**EAS** ARTSC 3 Credits
**CHIN 81** EAST ASIA IN THE WORLD ARTSC 3 Credits

A description is not available at this time.

### 30276
**EAS** ARTSC 3 Credits
**CHIN 1047** CHINESE AND WESTERN POETRY ARTSC 3 Credits

This course will be a comparative study of Chinese and Western (primarily English) lyric poetry. Its main interest is to explore the world of feeling as expressed in the poetry of these two vastly different worlds: China and the West. The focus of this exploration will be on the language of feeling in a poetic medium. The purpose of this course is not simply to locate some of the fundamental similarities and differences between the two poetic traditions, but to appreciate how such findings are essential to a better understanding of the two cultures.
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<tr>
<td>30277</td>
<td>ENGL 2047: CHINESE AND WESTERN POETRY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course will be a comparative study of Chinese and Western (primarily English) lyric poetry. Its main interest is to explore the world of feeling as expressed in the poetry of these two vastly different worlds: China and the West. The focus of this exploration will be on the language of feeling in a poetic medium. The purpose of this course is not simply to locate some of the fundamental similarities and differences between the two poetic traditions, but to appreciate how such findings are essential to a better understanding of the two cultures.</td>
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<td>17988</td>
<td>ENGL 340: PROF WRITING GLOBAL CONTEXTS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course focuses on engagement with literary texts and on interpretation and evaluation of their language, ideas, and purposes. We will focus on several texts drawn from different genres and historical periods; we will also read literary criticism that comments on the primary works and demonstrate various critical methods and concerns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10836</td>
<td>ENGL 405: WORLD FILM HISTORY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course introduces students to major films and film movements from the origins of cinema in 1890s to the present. We will focus on the impact of technological and social changes on cinema, while placing such film-specific events as the invention of cinema, the coming of sound, or the use of color, in broader historical and cultural contexts. We will consider how major film movements have in turn influenced other national or international cinemas around the world, including mainstream Hollywood cinema.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30521</td>
<td>ENGL 407: TOPICS IN FILM GENRE AND THEME</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course will consider Irish cinema through the questions of the national, transnational, and adaptation. What does it mean to refer to a group of films as having a national identity, in this case an Irish national identity? What characteristics do we call Irish? What is the relationship between Hollywood and &quot;Irish cinema&quot;? This Topics in Film Genre course, taught by award winning Irish novelist Patrick McCabe (The Butcher Boy, Breakfast on Pluto), will look at a broad array of films from the early sound era to the present across a variety of genres (horror, melodrama, history, comedy, fantasy, poetic documentary). The readings will address Irish history, the history of Irish cinema, the question of adaptation from literature to film, the characteristics of certain genres, and the works of individual directors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29938</td>
<td>ENGL 409: ADVANCED SEMINAR IN FILM STUDIES</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This capstone course designed for senior Film Studies majors focuses on two concepts central to current theoretical discourse in the field: 'media' and 'spectatorship.' Although students will have surely encountered these terms in previous courses, this seminar demands an in-depth, advanced investigation of their formulation and intersection in order to discuss contemporary debates at the heart of film studies scholarship. What does it mean to be a spectator of cinema? Is the film spectator different from the spectator of related media, such as television or digital art? How do we &quot;watch&quot; with our bodies as well as our eyes within and across different forms of visual media? Do certain genres apply pressure to theories of spectatorship relying on psychoanalytic, cognitivist, phenomenological, or other conceptual frameworks? How do issues of gender, nation, history, identification, and reception shape our notions of both media and spectatorship? Demanding, critically complex readings in film theory and film history will open up our discussion of such questions, and students will pose (and answer) questions of their own in essays, presentations, and weekly journals.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>ENGL 420: TRANSNATIONAL EAST ASIAN CINEMAS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A description is not available at this time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10563</td>
<td>ENGL 421: THE SHORT STORY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>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?</td>
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<tr>
<td>11312</td>
<td>ENGL 422: THE SHORT STORY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The class focuses on short stories in the context of the lives of major writers from different cultures such as Argentina, Canada, France, Russia, and the US. We use the events of their lives and especially their thinking on sexuality to shape our reading of the stories they write including films based on these tales. Authors include Chekhov, Maupassant, Faulkner, Borges, and Munro. (satisfies GEC Writing &amp; Lit., English Writing Major, English Minor, Gender, Sexualities/Women's and also the Latin American Studies certificate requirement).</td>
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<td>26201</td>
<td>ENGL 423: IMAGINING SOCIAL JUSTICE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This writing-intensive section of Imagining Social Justice focuses on the evolution of dystopian literature. Students will define the characteristics, history and purpose of dystopian lit by examining examples of the narrative type written during the Twentieth century. The student will then compare the historical characteristics and purpose with those of dystopian literature written after the tragedy of 9/11. The course will end by extrapolating the future trajectory of the narrative type. As a writing intensive section, the course will require the student to practice significant levels of writing and revision, as well as basic competence in higher order argumentation skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16313</td>
<td>ENGL 424: INTRO TO CRITICAL READING</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course focuses on engagement with literary texts and on interpretation and evaluation of their language, ideas, and purposes. We will focus on several texts drawn from different genres and historical periods; we will also read literary criticism that comments on the primary works and demonstrates various critical methods and concerns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19039</td>
<td>ENGL 425: INTRO TO CRITICAL READING</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>This course focuses on engagement with literary texts and on interpretation and evaluation of their language, ideas, and purposes. We will focus on several texts drawn from different genres and historical periods; we will also read literary criticism that comments on the primary works and demonstrates various critical methods and concerns.</td>
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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."

A description is not available at this time.

This course will examine the question of sexuality through the twofold lens of modern racial and class discourses. Our readings will focus on a series of novels by African American women writers, in addition to pertinent critical and theoretical texts. Readings will include novels by Nella Larsen ("Quicksand"), Ann Petry ("The Street"), Toni Morrison ("Sula"), and Gayle Jones ("Corregidora" and "Eva's Man"). Critical and theoretical readings will include essays by Michel Foucault, Anne DuCille, Hortense Spillers, Hazel Carby, Paula Giddings, Angela Davis, Michele Wallace, Patricia Hill Collins, Deborah King, and June Jordan.

This course will focus on the theme of transformation as it was experienced, imagined and debated in a century of explosive technological, political and cultural change. We will be studying poetry, non-fictional prose, cultural and aesthetic criticism and a few short novels to explore views of personal identity, morality, science, political theory, art and nature.

Modernism first flourished from about 1900 to 1945 in works by writers such as Conrad, Eliot, Joyce, Woolf, Pound, Stein, and Faulkner. Metropolitan modernist literature was influenced by rapid technological change, the increased visibility of war, interest in psychology and the irrational, and, most importantly, the changing relations between Britain and its colonies. We’ll begin with a historical examination of the period, but Modernism is also understood as something “formally” new or experimental. The works are often difficult, emphasizing fragmentation, shifts in time and a self-conscious relation of present to past. Taking these cues, we’ll examine the stakes in modernism’s wish to tell a “new” story, and juxtapose its agenda to the realism against which it defines itself, thereby staging a dialogue between British and African, Caribbean, or Indian writers. We will also give some time to minority US writers.

This course will be a comparative study of Chinese and Western (primarily English) lyric poetry. Its main interest is to explore the world of feeling as expressed in the poetry of these two vastly different worlds: China and the West. The focus of this exploration will be on the language of feeling in a poetic medium. The purpose of this course is not simply to locate some of the fundamental similarities and differences between the two poetic traditions, but to appreciate how such findings are essential to a better understanding of the two cultures.

This course reherses important debates in postcolonial studies. We will explore topics such as nationalism, dominant and anticolonial; gender and sexuality in relation to decolonization; the politics of language; and the writing of History. Although we give particular attention to anglophone regions of Africa and South Asia, we will also look at texts from the Caribbean, Latin America, other parts of Asia, as well as the minoritarian U.S. and U.K. Readings are likely to include: Marx, Sartre, CAÇaire, Fanon, Said, Hobbsawin, Spivak, A. Ghosh, Garcia-MÁñquez, Jameson, Moretti, Sangari, Sembã ne, Anderson, and Danticat.

The novel is the most recent major form of writing to emerge, a fruit of modernity, complexly responding both to the commerce of print and to the aesthetics of 'literature' as a cultural category. This course aims to open conversation across a wide range of historical materials, both fascinating, powerful novels and provocative, influential works of theory and criticism about the novel as a form, extending over several centuries (since 1600) and diverse national cultures (including possibly African American, American, Brazilian, Colombian, English, French, German, Indian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish). Within English, it aims to engage MFA students as well as those pursuing Critical and Cultural Studies, and earlier versions of this course have also proved valuable for students in other literature departments, as well as some of the social sciences. Writing assignments will include weekly brief engagements with a chosen aspect of the assigned reading plus longer final work. The course encourages students to develop final projects—most likely essays, but possibly other forms—that address one or more novels or critical/theoretical works of the student's own choice, in dialogue with the course assigned reading but not delimited by it. If you plan to take this course, please contact Professor Arac to make suggestions for works you would hope to find included, but no more than one novel from any national tradition.

French 0080 - Modern French NovelThis course is an introduction to the modern French novel as developed by women authors outside of the European continent. Themes and effects of your reading experience will stimulate your own active engagement by means of regular assignments. Presenting work by writers from Martinique, Vietnam, Haiti, Senegal, Algeria, and Guadeloupe, we will explore gender and national identity, racial issues, embodiment, the natural world, political violence, aesthetic experience, memory, and practices of freedom. Spanning the second half of the twentieth century, we will explore a variety of modern literary techniques and concerns associated with surrealism, nAÇãritude, existentialism, the New Novel, nAÇcriture nAÇminine, decolonization, and post-colonial thought. This course fulfills the Writing Requirement (not a credit requirement) for the French major and the LIT general education requirement. The course will be taught in English.
This course frames questions about French and francophone literature, culture and film in a global context to ask, how can one be French and global? We will investigate spaces, objects, environments, and texts (including their readers/viewers and histories) that allow us to think about articulations of, and connections between, France and the world in different transcultural, literary, and historical contexts. The course materials cover the Middles Ages to the contemporary period and include literary texts, historical documents, film, visual culture, critical readings, and online sources. Coursework and discussions are in French, enabling students to develop and refine their linguistic skills (speaking, reading, writing, and listening) throughout the semester. A Writing-Intensive course, this seminar helps students to hone their skills of literary and cultural analysis through original research in which they explore a global perspective on French and francophone studies. Students will write approximately 25 pages of work, including informal writing, short essays, and a longer research project. TAUGHT IN FRENCHPrerequisite(s): noneCheck with the department on how often this course is offered.

What is art? This introductory course, designed for students with no previous background in art or art history, is intended to probe this question — and challenge traditional assumptions — while providing students with the skills to interpret works of art and architecture from a diversity of world cultures. The course is designed to demonstrate some of the basic tools of analysis with which to approach works of art as material and aesthetic objects while also examining them as productions that negotiate with historical and cultural contexts. The course also thinks pointedly about cultural difference and the ways in which art has been employed to define communities as radically particular while also answering basic human needs that connect people living in different times and places.

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This course explores 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 the multiplicity of kinds of art that exist today. Visits to local museums and galleries are a vital part of the course.

This course examines the development of modern and contemporary art in Latin America in relation to broader political, social, and economic forces. Latin America offers rich examples of artists and architects who worked in the service of governmental regimes during the twentieth century, such as Diego Rivera in Mexico and Oscar Niemeyer in Brazil. However, we will also consider cases in which artists employed artworks to challenge or subvert political repression, as occurred in Ecuador in the 1930s and in Chile during the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet. Beyond politics, this course focuses on the tensions—indigenous vs. cosmopolitan, urban vs. rural, and rich vs. poor—that have informed the production and reception of art and architecture in Latin America since the nineteenth century. Visits to local museums will provide opportunities to consider the contributions of artists from Latin America to the production of global modern and contemporary art.
This course is a survey of Chinese art from the prehistoric time to the present. Through the exciting exploration of various forms of art and architecture—jade, pottery, bronzes, lacquerware, stone carvings, paintings, cities and palaces, temples and pagodas, gardens and landscapes, etc.—we will be exposed to the richness of Chinese material culture and the intellectual tradition that lies behind it. We will come to appreciate Chinese civilization as one of the major early civilizations of the world and become more aware of its contributions to global art and culture of this day. We will learn through images, texts, and hands-on experiences. The goal is for students to obtain the critical skill of visual analysis—to give accurate descriptions of the form and content of a piece of artwork, and to interpret the artwork in its original historical and cultural context. There will be two workshops held over the semester for us to try and practice the latest technologies of digital art history. The materials will be organized chronologically and examined under a series of themes including representation, authority, ritual, monumentality, time, patronage, visualization, canon, modularity, production, imagination, space, national identity, and so on.

Approaches to the Built Environment, an introductory course designed for Architectural Studies majors, is meant to complement HAA 0040: Introduction to Architecture. Through a series of units dealing with different architectural issues and building types (Representation; Landscape; Dwelling; Commerce and Industry; Public Institutions; Sacred Spaces), students will be introduced to ideas and problems that affect the way in which the built environment has been 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 and are shaped by human behavior, cultural identity, political experience, and the currents of 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 and assigned projects. 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.

For over a century, world's fairs were some of the prime places for people to learn about cutting-edge architecture, new technologies, foreign cultures, and even find entertainment. In the last fifty years or so they have precipitously declined in importance as their functions and appeal have been increasingly taken over by other events and venues. This course explores the design strategies used in the architecture of world's fairs in the first hundred years of their existence to attract and amuse visitors and market the items on view. We will examine the role of buildings and fairgrounds planning, on the one hand, to bring people together and promise a better future, and on the other, to reinforce existing class, political, and cultural structures and inequalities and even to fuel international rivalries, as well as their role in launching new architectural styles and movements altogether. The course will take advantage of and feature field trips to several Pittsburgh-area collections of material culture from international expositions, including those at Pitt, the Heinz Architectural Center at the Carnegie Museum of Art, and the Heinz History Center, and students will be expected to use items from them in completing class assignments.

This historically-grounded introduction to contemporary art surveys the development of artistic production and critical theory from 1945 to the present. Students will become familiar with the movements, practitioners, debates, and documents that shaped the transformation of art in recent decades. We will approach contemporary art from a global perspective to examine how artists working both within and outside of major art centers have interfaced with social, political, technological, and discursive shifts, while also positioning themselves in relation to preceding visual traditions. We will cover crucial art-historical issues that continue to inform art practice today, including—but not limited to—the relationship between art, politics, and activism; the rise of new media and the afterlives of painting; the politics of representation; the incursions between art and life; the 'death of the author' and the solicitation of the spectator; art's engagement with popular culture; and the global turn. Each week, we will discuss a combination of primary source writings, critical commentaries, and art-historical essays.
In the modern period Paris has been consistently held up as a model, not only for the quality of its urban life but for its very design. Few cities have so consistently served as the object of critiques of western capitalist society, of the industrial period's urban form, and of the culture of 'modernity'. Scarcely another city was so radically transformed during this period as this 'Capital of the Nineteenth Century', (Benjamin). In a mere two decades, 1850-1870, Napoleon III and the Baron Georges Haussmann collaborated to forge an image of urbanity for the national capital which became one of France's major cultural exports by the late nineteenth century. While this famous episode will remain the central focus of the seminar, it will be situated in a longer history of urban debate and planning. We will be as much concerned with methods and tools of analysis for the study of modern urban form and the discourses of urban planning and reform as with the specific history of planning Paris.

Can we speak, now, of contemporary composition, when art being made today seems so diverse in its mediums, concerns, content, and audiences as to defy coherent categorization, when the world situation is presented in communicative media, and is constantly experienced, as spinning into what seems to be confused chaos, structural disintegration, and violent disorder—that is, a state of unfathomable decomposition? At a time defined above all by the contemporaneity of divisive difference, this course will explore a variety of arguments in favor of developing common modes of social composition. It will pay special attention to the ways in which visual artists, filmmakers, architects, performance artists, curators, and cultural activists are rising to this challenge throughout the world.

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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 historistic. The seminar will be conducted in Spanish and English. This course is offered as needed. Prerequisite(s): none. This course is offered infrequently.

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In 'The Age of the World Picture' -- his essay written after World War II -- Martin Heidegger argues that in the age of modern technology, the world has become a ‘world picture,’ such that understanding, knowing, and conceiving the world is an act inseparable from seeing, picturing, and viewing the world. In modernity, the process of visual objectification that converts the world into a visual object (a 'picture,' an 'exhibition,' or 'target') becomes the epistemological basis of knowledge, representation, and even subjectivity. Supplementing Heidegger's argument, scholars such as Timothy Mitchell ('the world as an exhibition') and Rey Chow ('the age of the world target') have pointed out that this politics of vision is intimately connected to a Western colonial/imperial epistemology (e.g. Orientalism, the coloniality of power), that relies on and constructs a set of naturalized spatial structures through which the knowledge of the world is ordered. The intimate relations between visuality and space provide the premise of this course that explores the ways in which borders -- as that which attempt to distinguish, separate, define or even connect one space from another -- are visualized, imagined and narrated in contemporary Latin American cinema. The concept of borderscapes, which we will utilize in this course, points to a double paradox of contemporary life: the increased policing of immigration and human movement along local-national/regional borders while goods and information flow across borders quite freely; and the hardening of ethnic, racial, class and gender boundaries, at a time when discourses of multiculturalism and diversity are highly disseminated and celebrated. Taking seriously this notion of borderscapes that acknowledges the dynamic, mobile, relational and heterogenous nature of borders produced by the complex movements of global capitalism and migration, we will examine the ways in which visuality and visual media produce, interrupt and articulate borders. How do contemporary Latin American films visually negotiate the contradictions and multiple spatializations presented by borderscapes? What strategies, interventions, and epistemologies does contemporary Latin American cinema offer? We will address these questions by analyzing several Latin American films from various nations and productions that include Carlos Reygadas's JapÁ{n} (2002), Rodrigo PlÁ¡z's La zona (2007), Alex Rivera's Sleep Dealer (2008), Lucrecia Martel's La mujer sin cabeza (2008), MarÃ­a-n Tsu's La salada (2014), Fellipe Gamarano Barbosa's Casa Grande (2014), and Jayro Bustamente's Ixcanul (2015). Theoretical and critical texts will be culled from Doreen Massey, Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze, Paul Virilio, Sandro Mezzadra and Brett Neilsen, Rey Chow, Lisa Marie Cacho, Walter Mignolo and Nicholas De Genova.

Decolonial Performance is a graduate seminar on theatre and performance artists who wrestle with the legacies of colonialism. The seminar studies theatre manifestos, plays, digital media, documentary films, and performance art by Latin American, Caribbean, Latina/o, and Native American artists. It focuses on contemporary feminist and queer aesthetic practices that highlight the insidious imprints and lasting effects of the early colonial period. For example, performances like James LunaÁ’s Artifact Piece (1986), where the Luiseño and Mexican American artist was exhibited in a museum glass case as a relic of Indian pasts, seek to alter colonial and postcolonial formations of race, desire, and freedom by rehashing the colonial subjection of indigenous people in the Americas. In considering theatre and performance artists, including Xandra Ibarra (La Chica Boom), AimÁ© CÃ©saire, Kent Monkman (Miss Chief Eagle Testickle), Nao Bustamante, James Luna, Emilio Rojas, and Raquel CarrÃ­a and Flora Lauten, our discussions will analyze the significant role that embodied practices have played in the consolidation of racial subjectivity from the colony to the present. The course will situate the artists Á© embodied epistemologies in conversation with key ideations of Black feminist epistemologies, erotic sovereignty, ontology, freedom, racial formations, decoloniality, and queer futurities by Alicia AmzÁ©n, Sylvia Wynter, Jodi A. Byrd, Diana Taylor, Juana MarÃ­a Rodríguez, and Gerald Vizenor, among others. The course will be conducted in English. Students have the option of writing their Final papers in Spanish or English.

Delirium and alterity (becoming other) are fertile manifestations of relations of coloniality. Relations of coloniality include dominance, complicity, alliance, entanglements, transformation and resistance. Coloniality must be understood as a range of ongoing manifold processes that transcend the formal colonial or neocolonial status of specific countries, and tend to reproduce themselves at all levels of social and cultural practice as part of the global development of modern industrial society, to include class, race, gender, interspecies relations and myriad forms of subalternity. This course will examine a representative hemispheric sample of twenty-first century short stories and short novels in this regard: JoÁ£o GuimarÃ©es Rosa (Brazil), selected short fiction; Enrique Bernardo NÁºez (Venezuela), Cubagua; Clarice Lispector (Brazil), selected short fiction; Antonio di Benedetto (Argentina), Mundo animal --short stories, selection; FrankÃ©nne (Haiti), A punto de reventar; Quince Duncan (Costa Rica), Los cuatro espejos; AndrÃ©s Caicedo (Colombia), Calicalabozo --short stories, selection; Alejandro Rebolledo (Venezuela), Pirm, pam, pum; Guillermo Fadanelli, Mariana Constrictor --short stories, selection; Carlos LabbÃ© (Chile), Caracteres blancos --short stories, selection; LucÃ¡n Puenzo (Argentina), El nÃ£o pez; Samantha Schweblin (Argentina), PÃ¡jaros en la boca --short stories, selection; Rita Indiana HemÃ©ndez (Dominican Republic), La mucama de Omicunca; Pedro Cabiya (Puerto Rico), TransfusiÃ³n; and Eduardo Luis Angualusa (Angola), Barroco tropical. Theoretical reflections by Frantz Fanon, AnÃ³-bal Quijano, and Donna Haraway will be part of the discussion. Language of instruction is Spanish. Class discussion will be based on Spanish editions of all fiction, including works originally written in Portuguese (Brazil and Angola) and French (Haiti). Students may handle available translations in English. Class work and papers may be presented in Spanish or English.

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 bhartara 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.
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<tr>
<td>27473</td>
<td>HIST 1058 GLOBAL HISTORY OF DANCE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, F</td>
<td>4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>25750</td>
<td>HIST 1095 SPORT AND GLOBAL CAPITALISM</td>
<td>3</td>
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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.

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<tr>
<td>25766</td>
<td>HIST 1781 ROMAN HISTORY</td>
<td>3</td>
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This course is a survey of Roman history from the founding of the city in the 6th century B.C.E. to the collapse of the Western Empire in the 5th century C.E. The history of Rome is the story of how a city-state first unified the Italian peninsula under its military and political leadership; how it then developed into a Mediterranean Empire which, at its greatest territorial extent, stretched from Britain in the West to the Tigris and Euphrates in the East; and how it finally lost political and military control of its empire which broke apart into what became the states of Medieval Europe. As we read a modern narrative history of Rome and the works of Roman and Greek historians, we will examine how Rome acquired and governed its 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.

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<tr>
<td>28579</td>
<td>HPS 427 MYTH AND SCIENCE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>T, F</td>
<td>6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM</td>
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The Greeks in the sixth to fourth century B.C. initiated forms of thinking we have from then on called "scientific" and "philosophical". This course examines the question of how science is distinguished from "non-science" by studying the role of myth and science in ancient Greece. The aim is to understand what distinguishes the ideas of the first scientists and philosophers from the earlier beliefs called myth.

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<tr>
<td>30241</td>
<td>HPS 1600 PHILOSOPHY &amp; RISE MDRN SCIENCE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TTh</td>
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This course will survey the ways in which scientific concerns about the nature of matter have affected philosophical thinking (and vice versa) in the historical period ranging from the 1600s into the twentieth century. Some of the figures we shall discuss: Newton, Boyle, Descartes, Leibniz, Euler, BoscoVich, Maxwell, Duhem, Heisenberg and Bohr. No technical background is required but the student should be prepared to read historical authors.

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<tr>
<td>29879</td>
<td>HPS 1602 RACE; HIST BIOL PSY PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TTh</td>
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The goal of this course is to help students gain a thorough understanding of the issues raised by races and racism. Such understanding can only be gained by bringing together several disciplines in an interdisciplinary manner. Thus, we will examine issues about race and racism that arise from biology, history, philosophy, and psychology. Non-philosophers are welcome. Students with training and expertise in related areas outside of philosophy are strongly encouraged to attend. Prior acquaintance with the philosophy of race is not presupposed.In particular, we will examine the following questions: Where does the concept of race come from? Is it a historical invention? How is and ought race be represented in natural history museum exhibits? How has the concept of race influenced the sciences? Does genetics show that races are real? Why are racial categories used in medicine? What are races? What is racism? How does race contribute to one's identity? Why do we think racially? Are there differences in intelligence between races? Should our policies be color-blind? Is some particular concept of race necessary for political and social opposition to racism? The course aims to provide you with the tools and concepts to think about race and racism in a nuanced and reflective way. Students with a variety of views on the topics such as realists, antirealists, agnostics, and 'undeclared' about the reality of race are equally welcome. The course aims to encourage the critical assessment of your prior understanding of 'race' and 'racism' as well as engaged and respectful discussion of issues relevant to our everyday lives.

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<tr>
<td>27864</td>
<td>JS 1160 JERUSALEM: HISTORY AND IMAGIN</td>
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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 Israeliite 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.

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<tr>
<td>29864</td>
<td>ARTSC 1615 ARABIC LIFE AND THOUGHT</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>29892</td>
<td>LING 1909 SPECIAL TOPICS IN IRISH</td>
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CONTEMPORARY IRISH CULTURE AND TRADITIONS OF IRELAND -- This course will begin with a study of the Irish Culture both at home in Ireland and the diaspora overseas over the past 10 years. It will serve as an opportunity for students to explore and research aspects of the Irish culture and past traditions still vibrant and thriving today. Discussions/lectures will be conducted in English. Students will be expected to come to class prepared, and will be evaluated on: their class participation, presentations, and independent written project and exams. Discussions/lectures will be organized around themes from Gaelic Games to music to the Irish language as well as current cultural changes/advances in Ireland and among its people.
A survey of general linguistics. This course emphasizes the theory and methodology of the traditional central areas of the field (phonetics, phonology, morphology, and syntax). These will be covered in about three weeks each, the remainder of the course will be divided among phonetics (one week), morphology, historical linguistics (one week), semantics and pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and the history of modern linguistics. The major goals of the course are to introduce the student to the field of linguistics, to the analysis of linguistic data, and to technical linguistic literature.

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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 focuses on the interaction of language and society in the Arab world and the Arabic diaspora in North America. Using various sociolinguistic models such as social networks, community of practice, and speech community, we will discuss the major sociolinguistic issues of Arabic. We will connect with the Arab community in Pittsburgh to explore relevant sociolinguistic projects such as dialect leveling, code-switching, linguistic accommodation, and language and identity. Additionally, you will develop expertise in cross-cultural and cross-linguistic communication in Arabic, Arabic forensic linguistics with respect to dialect recognition/identification, and forensic statement analysis.

This is an introductory course in the social aspects of language. The course is divided into three parts: (1) linguistic competence; (2) communicative competence; and (3) language policy, which deals with implications of earlier topics when applied to society.

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### 30429  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 1270**  
**3 Credits**  
**MUSIC, CULTURE & TECHNOLOGY**  
**ARTSC**  
**MW, 10:00:00 AM to 11:15:00 AM**  
**MUSIC00132**  

A description is not available at this time.

### 29420  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 1280**  
**3 Credits**  
**MUSIC, ARTS, AND CONFLICT**  
**ARTSC**  
**M, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM**  
**LAWRN00233**  

A description is not available at this time.

### 17213  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 1398**  
**3 Credits**  
**WOMEN & MUSIC CROS-CULTL PERSP**  
**ARTSC**  
**T, 3:00:00 PM to 5:25:00 PM**  
**MUSIC00132**  

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.

### 20168  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 2621**  
**3 Credits**  
**ETHNOMUSICOLOGY SEMINAR**  
**ARTSC**  
**W, 9:00:00 AM to 11:20:00 AM**  
**MUSIC00302**  

This seminar is designed to explore the ways in which the concept of culture has emerged as a focal point for interdisciplinary scholarship in ethnomusicology in both the humanities and the social sciences. We will explore the ways in which contemporary scholars study culture as social practice, the social relations of knowledge, and the roles of symbolic, subjective, and expressive practices in constituting as well as reflecting social relations. At the same time, we will examine the ways in which contemporary scholars connect cultural texts to social and historical contexts, trace the origins and evolution of cultural practices as social forces, and relate the aesthetic properties and the uses and effects of culture to social structures. Finally, we will address global displacements of social relations in the present era to examine how they affect the past, present, and future of ethnomusicological scholarship.

### 0  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 0**  
**3 Credits**  
**MUSIC IN LATIN AMERICA**  
**ARTSC**  
**MW, 12:00:00 PM to 1:15:00 PM**  
**MUSIC00132**  

A description is not available at this time.

### 0  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 0**  
**3 Credits**  
**MUSIC IN AFRICA**  
**ARTSC**  
**T, 2:00:00 PM to 4:20:00 PM**  
**MUSIC00123**  

A description is not available at this time.

### 0  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 0**  
**3 Credits**  
**MUSIC, CULTURE & TECHNOLOGY**  
**ARTSC**  
**MW, 10:00:00 AM to 11:15:00 AM**  
**MUSIC00132**  

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### 0  
**MUSIC**  
**ARTSC**  
**MUSIC 0**  
**3 Credits**  
**MUSIC IN LATIN AMERICA**  
**ARTSC**  
**MW, 12:00:00 PM to 1:15:00 PM**  
**MUSIC00132**  

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### 30240  
**PHIL**  
**ARTSC**  
**PHIL 1600**  
**3 Credits**  
**PHILOSOPHY & RISE MDRN SCIENCE**  
**ARTSC**  
**TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM**  
**CL00235**  

This course will survey the ways in which scientific concerns about the nature of matter have affected philosophical thinking (and vice versa) in the historical period ranging from the 1600s into the twentieth century. Some of the figures we shall discuss: Newton, Boyle, Descartes, Leibniz, Euler, Boscovich, Maxwell, Duhem, Heisenberg and Bohr. No technical background is required but the student should be prepared to read historical authors.

### 30251  
**PHIL**  
**ARTSC**  
**PHIL 1840**  
**3 Credits**  
**SCIENCE AND RELIGION**  
**ARTSC**  
**TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM**  
**CL00342**  

Are science and religion at odds with each other? Are they complementary and harmonizable? Or do they represent completely separate domains of human inquiry? In this course, we examine the relations between science, rationality, and technology, on the one hand, and faith, religion, and religious texts, on the other, and examine how these questions have been answered throughout history, particularly in the Western monotheist faiths (e.g., Christianity, Judaism, Islam). Special attention will be given to the interpretation of creation accounts in the ancient world, views toward science and medicine in the Middle Ages, the scientific revolution, and various religious approaches to evolutionary theory. We will also consider the relationship on practical, contemporary issues such as racism and science, neuroscience and religious practice, as well as ecology and faith. Some of the guiding themes that will shape our discussion include the compatibility of religion and science throughout history, the possible mutual benefits between the respective discourses, and what role religious communities play (and have played) in scientific and environmental concerns.

### 19528  
**PS**  
**ARTSC**  
**PS 1614**  
**3 Credits**  
**THEORIES OF JUSTICE**  
**ARTSC**  
**TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM**  
**CL0208B**  

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 in the issue of 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.

### 29616  
**PSY**  
**ARTSC**  
**PSY 186**  
**3 Credits**  
**CROSS CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY**  
**ARTSC**  
**T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM**  
**WWHPH05200**  

The systematic, scientific study of human behavior takes into account the diverse ecological and cultural settings in which we live. The course covers traditional topics in human psychology -- perception cognition, personality development, intergroup relations and impact of social change. Research data are emphasized.
27842 RELGST ARTSC  RELGST 1160 JERUSALEM: HISTORY AND IMAGIN ARTSC 3 Credits 3 Credits MW, 3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM CL00304

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.

30250 RELGST ARTSC  RELGST 1770 SCIENCE AND RELIGION ARTSC 3 Credits 3 Credits TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM CL00342

Are science and religion at odds with each other? Or are they complementary and harmonizable? Or do they represent completely separate domains of human inquiry? In this course, we examine the relations between science, rationality, and technology, on the one hand, and faith, religion, and religious texts, on the other, and examine how these questions have been answered throughout history, particularly in the Western monotheist faiths (e.g., Christianity, Judaism, Islam). Special attention will be given to the interpretation of creation accounts in the ancient world, views toward science and medicine in the Middle Ages, the scientific revolution, and various religious approaches to evolutionary theory. We will also consider the relationship on practical, contemporary issues such as racism and science, neuroscience and religion, practice, as well as ecology and faith. Some of the guiding themes that will shape our discussion include the compatibility of religion and science throughout history, the possible mutual benefits from the respective disciplines, and what role religious communities play (and have played) in scientific and environmental concerns.

11373 SLAVIC ARTSC  RUSS 325 RUSSIAN SHORT STORY IN CONTEXT ARTSC 3 Credits 3 Credits T, 6:00:00 PM to 8:25:00 PM CL00129

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

27401 SLAVIC ARTSC  RUSS 325 RUSSIAN SHORT STORY IN CONTEXT ARTSC 3 Credits 3 Credits MW, 4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM CL00129

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

27308 SOC ARTSC  SOC 432 WEALTH AND POWER ARTSC 3 Credits 3 Credits MW, 11:00:00 AM to 11:50:00 AM CL00324

In this course we aim to understand the fundamental structure and workings of modern capitalist society. We will examine the distribution of wealth, income, and power in both the US and globally, and consider the notions of democracy and imperialism in the context of what we broadly call, ‘globalization.’ Can we have political equality in societies with high degrees of economic inequality? Are corporations too powerful? Whose side does government usually take – the ‘little guy’s’ or the corporations”? Why? How is it possible that the richest nation in the world also has more poverty than any other ‘democratic’ country? We will explore these and many other topics from the macro- to the micro- levels of analysis

27309 SOC ARTSC  SOC 434 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY ARTSC 3 Credits 3 Credits MWF, 9:00:00 AM to 9:50:00 AM WWP02200

This course examines the relationship between political institutions and the institutions of the economy, family, education, religion, and stratification. With a major focus on American society and the conditions underlying stable democracy, these relationships are studied in historical and cross-societal comparative perspective as well as in terms of a society’s location in the system of international relations.
Global Studies Course List Spring 2017 (2174)

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.

16347  SOCI  ARTSC  3 Credits  EXPERIENCING GLOBALIZATION  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  CL00144

From a Sociology of Science perspective, this course will examine case studies of modern and historical scientific controversies. In areas of scientific dispute, how do scientists and their allied interest groups attempt to overcome their critics? In the face of apathy or hostility, how do scientists and their allies try to convince the public, the scientific community and policy makers that their position is legitimate and worthwhile? What relevance does this have for current debates such as global warming, the global obesity epidemic, fracking, the anti-vaccination movement, and the medicalization of deviance? Attention will also be given to more exotic scientific struggles such as scientific creationism, the scientific search for extraterrestrial intelligence and the case for the existence of mermaids. Guided by the Sociology of Science literature, we will consider various tactics used in battles for scientific legitimacy. Perhaps we may discover new tactics not yet recognized in the literature. We will also explore relevant sociological issues and principles such as epistemology and ontology, knowledge vs. knowledge claims, Kuhn's discussion of scientific revolutions, the 'dramaturgical' approach to science, conflict sociology and the importance of powerful interest groups, 'underdetermination' and the virtual impossibility of ending a scientific debate to everyone's satisfaction, as well as relativism and the possibility of scientific progress. Students will conduct individual research projects that explore a scientific controversy. They will be expected to demonstrate their understanding of relevant tactics of legitimation and an awareness of how this struggle has affected the development of social policy.

24189  THEA  ARTSC  3 Credits  CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL STAGES  ARTSC  TTh, 11:00:00 AM to 12:15:00 PM  CL01601

Contemporary Global Stages is an introduction to the analysis of global performance in written, aural and live forms across multiple geographies and in relation to diaspora, media and cultural transmission.' Dance Worlds will focus on dance histories on a global scale. We will draw on historical and theoretical frameworks across disciplines to gain deeper understandings of the cultural, social, and political roles of dance around the world. By looking at different dance worlds, we will learn, for example, how aesthetics such as spatial arrangement of couples can define a social hierarchy. The class will also explore how movement styles or aspects of embodiment reflect attitudes toward space, rhythm, the natural world, religion, culture, emotion, etc. During the class, we will also engage physically with the aesthetics of that dance. By engaging physically in addition to our historical and theoretical work, we will be able to gain a different level of understanding and empathy for each of the dance worlds we investigate.

30517  THEA  ARTSC  3 Credits  WORLD THEATRE: 500 BCE TO 1640  ARTSC  MWF, 10:00:00 AM to 10:50:00 AM  IS00404

World Theatre 500 BCE to 1640 investigates histories of theatre and performance (scripts, embodiment, design, audiences, conventions, cultural functions, etc.) within local and global social, artistic and political contexts, from classical Athens to Edo Japan, colonial Mexico City to Shakespeare's Globe. The course focuses on evidence and interpretation as well as historical causation.

30518  THEA  ARTSC  3 Credits  WORLD THEATRE: 500 BCE TO 1640  ARTSC  MWF, 10:00:00 AM to 10:50:00 AM  IS00404

World Theatre 500 BCE to 1640 investigates histories of theatre and performance (scripts, embodiment, design, audiences, conventions, cultural functions, etc.) within local and global social, artistic and political contexts, from classical Athens to Edo Japan, colonial Mexico City to Shakespeare's Globe. The course focuses on evidence and interpretation as well as historical causation.

10209  URBNST  URBNST  3 Credits  URBAN RESEARCH SEMINAR  ARTSC  TTh, 1:00:00 PM to 2:15:00 PM  WWPH05404

This research seminar enables students to engage in a semester-length project to analyze an aspect of urbanism in an international city—the empirical focus this semester will be on capital cities in Southeast Asia. Students are expected to draw from the skills they have assembled in Urban Studies and other courses to develop and conduct research on these important cities. The writing-intensive course will include lectures exploring Southeast Asian urbanization, and workshops on developing the necessary research skills to implement research on distant cities. Participants will become familiar with the conditions and challenges facing contemporary Southeast Asian cities, and with the extent to which comparative analysis is possible between this set of cities.

11229  URBNST  URBNST  3 Credits  INTERNATIONAL URBANISM SEMINAR  ARTSC  TTh, 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM  WWPH03500

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.

25356  ADMPM  ADMPM  3 Credits  HIGHER EDUCATION ADMINISTRN  EDUC  M, 7:15:00 PM to 9:55:00 PM  WWPH05201

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16347  ADMPM  ADMPM  3 Credits  SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION  EDUC  T, 4:30:00 PM to 7:10:00 PM  WWPH04317

A description is not available at this time.

27245  ADMPM  ADMPM  3 Credits  POLITICAL ECONOMY OF EDUCATION  EDUC  T, 4:30:00 PM to 7:10:00 PM  WWPH05700

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**Global Studies Course List Spring 2017 (2174)**

**pg. 52**
5. Conflict and Conflict Resolution

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<td>MERVS0118D</td>
<td>UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: Iroquoians</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
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Undergraduate Seminar. Iroquoian peoples occupied the eastern Great Lakes region of North America at the time of European contact. In this course, we will examine the origins of the Iroquoians, the effects of European contact, and their later development in the context of a dominant Euro-American culture. One of the primary aims of the course is for anthropology majors to learn how anthropologists do research. We will work on how to identify research problems, derive hypotheses, and test them in the context of Iroquoian research. Class discussion of research problems and the readings will be an important component of this course. As this is a writing course, there will be several shorter writing assignments and one longer term paper that will be commented on and revised at least once. Prerequisites: Students should have completed at least the introductory sequence of courses in the Department of Anthropology. Students should be interested in learning about how anthropologists do research and about the archaeology, ethnography, and ethnohistory of the Iroquoians.

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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 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 American south will be preferred, although illustrative studies of some individual countries will be undertaken.

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The purpose of this course is to provide an informed and critical examination of the nature, origin, dynamics, and costs of sexism and racism in the life of this nation and beyond. Toward this end we will explore (a) the content of sexist and racist stereotypes (nature question); (b) where sexist and racist stereotypes come from (origin question); (c) how sexist and racist stereotypes are communicated and sustained (dynamics question); and (d) the impact of sexist and racist stereotypes on victims (costs question). Beyond this conceptual and empirical examination of sexism and racism as oppressive paradigms, we will struggle also with application of "truth" and "justice" standards in rounding out our informed and critical examination of sexism and racism (e.g., To what extent are truth and justice burdened by stereotypes? Are there corresponding implications for our national and global economy? For our social well-being as a nation? For our ability to "sell" our product of democratic capitalism to other nation states?)

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<td>30829</td>
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Science and technology are integral to contemporary societies. Understanding how science is produced and how it shapes daily life is a crucial challenge for anthropologists, who have studied the production of scientific knowledge in labs, hospitals, field sites, and elsewhere. While early studies of science as a cultural practice focused primarily on the U.S. and Europe, science and technology are produced and consumed globally. Through analyses of case studies of biotechnology, medicine, genetics, conservation, agriculture, energy, climate science, and computing around the world, this class will investigate the global dynamics of science and technology. Juxtaposing readings on different scientific fields from around the globe, we will look for recurring themes that connect these studies. What happens when science and technology travel, and how do new places emerge as centers of knowledge production? How are culture, identity, technology, and science linked?

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This course takes a critical look at the narratives and discourses in and around race and its relationship to scientific thought that both essentializes and naturalizes bodies and their capabilities. We will explore narratives which use the tool and authoritative voice of science, scientific method and genetics. In addition, we will look at some of the historical and contemporary narratives of the biological underpinnings of race discourse and its incorporation into everyday imaginings of social identities. We will look at blogs, internet posts, media, and academic literature to view and critique the ways in which science logic becomes racialized logic.

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This course will examine racism and its concurrent configurations in America and other parts of the world. Through the lens of science, philosophy, history and religion, this course will explore the intellectual development of racism and illuminate the racialized relationships that exist between social institutions and their bearing on the lives of oppressed groups. This course will investigate the racist paradigm, its organizing principles, and theoretical constructs. This course seeks to help the student understand the role of race in the development of racial identities and also to ground the student in the basic tenets of the racist enterprise and its material realities. The aim of this course is not to solve the problem of racism nor convince the student of the existence of racism. At the end of the course the student will have a basic understanding of the development of a racialized world.

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What are the social costs of war? Is it right to violate an unjust law? What obligations do the living owe the dead? Can a fallen enemy be forgiven? What is the true measure of a great leader? These are among the burning questions of Greek Tragedy, one of the most widely-read and influential of all ancient literary genres. But how have these plays retained their relevance and power for nearly three millennia? Who have been their most important readers, translators, and critics, and what lessons have they sought to draw? This course offers an introduction to the reception of Greek Tragedy in twentieth and twenty-first century literature and thought. Each semester, we examine the modern reception history of Greek tragic dramas by Aeschylus, Sophocles, and/or Euripides. Although these plays were originally written and performed in the last half of the fifth-century B.C., they each have a unique post-Classical history, invoking profound messages and teaching powerful lessons at times of political and social instability around the globe.
The course explores interconnections between power and forms of knowledge and desire. We begin with Michel Foucault’s description of the panopticon, a technique of social control that promotes self-disciplining subjects. We then focus on how power struggles shape what we know and don’t know, forms of discipline we encounter, who we become, and what we desire in a variety of contemporary contexts. Examples are drawn from the studies of organizational cultures, new media and surveillance, expertise, social movements, sexuality, and identity production.

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<td>COMM ARTSC KNOWLEDGE, POWER, &amp; DESIRE</td>
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The course focuses on short stories in the context of the lives of major writers from different cultures such as Argentina, Canada, France, Russia, and the US. We use the events of their lives and especially their thinking on sexuality to shape our reading of the stories they write including films based on these tales. Authors include Chekhov, Maupassant, Faulkner, Borges, and Munro. (satisfies GEC Writing & Lit., English Writing Major, English Minor, Gender, Sexuality/Women’s and also the Latin American Studies certificate requirement).

This writing-intensive section of Imagining Social Justice focuses on the evolution of dystopian literature. Students will define the characteristics, history and purpose of dystopian lit by examining examples of the narrative type written during the Twentieth century. The student will then compare the historical characteristics and purpose with those of dystopian literature written after the tragedy of 9/11. The course will end by extrapolating the future trajectory of the narrative type. As a writing intensive section, the course will require the student to practice significant levels of writing and revision, as well as basic competency in higher order argumentation skills.

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Caribbean literature has long depicted ecological degradation as a direct legacy of colonialism and imperialism. To support this claim, one only has to turn to Edouard Glissant’s Poétique de la relation (1990). In developing a theory of an ‘esthétique de la terre [aesthetics of the earth],’ Glissant cites in epigraph two foundational poetic expressions of the twentieth-century Caribbean: Kamau Brathwaite’s ‘the unity is submarine’ and Derek Walcott’s ‘the sea is history,’ both of which give voice to the intertwining history of the slave trade and environmental dispossession. In the francophone Caribbean, the precursor to the archipelagic, relational thought of Glissant is Aimé Césaire, whose seminal Cahier d’un retour au pays natal (1939) contemplates the journey back to Martinique by bearing witness to the colonial devastation of the island’s ecology. In this regard, Caribbean literature anticipates the joint c

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This is an introductory survey course in the political and cultural history of Modern Southeast Asia from 1815 through 1978 or roughly from the growth of European colonialism within the region through the end of the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia. It will emphasize the expansion of European influence in the political and economic spheres, the growth of nationalism, and the process of decolonization in Southeast Asia. It will also focus on the new political and cultural forces that transformed the region over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries.

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 through 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 examines 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 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 American south will be preferred, although illustrative studies of some individual countries will be undertaken.

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 Europe, the USSR's anti-Western influence 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.

Over the last several centuries, Eurasia's domination by successive nomadic steppe empires (stretching from Europe to China) was displaced by new imperial challengers from the periphery (notably Russia, China, and Britain). This course examines the nature of that transition by charting the history of Eurasian empires, beginning with the Mongols in the thirteenth century and proceeding through the present day. From Genghis Khan to Tamerlane to Stalin; between Russian spies, Chinese armies, and the Taliban; spanning silk roads, great games, and more. The empires of the steppe were truly vast in scale, integrating territories usually studied in isolation from one another, and so this course provides important context for separate courses on Russia, Eastern Europe, China, and the Middle East. The chronological scope of this course is similarly epic, spanning over seven centuries, and thus placing in relief recurring themes related to empires in world history. The thematic emphasis is on geopolitical strategies for imperial rule, but the course will also examine culture, religion, and political economy.

In this seminar students will develop the critical skills of reading and writing history through a close examination of one fundamental theme in the history of U.S.-Latin American relations: the impact of U.S. intervention in the Caribbean and Central America during the early twentieth century. In the first half of the course, we will explore how historians have analyzed diverse forms of U.S. intervention and nationalist challenges to U.S. imperial rule. This focus will allow us to gain a deeper understanding of the different ways of writing history. In the second half of the course, you will work on a research paper that examines a specific aspect of a U.S. occupation. Rather than simply analyzing the works of other scholars, you will work primarily with historical documents such as U.S. State Department records. Class assignments are designed to guide you through the process of researching and writing the paper. You will learn how to define topics and questions; find, select and analyze primary sources; decide between contradictory pieces of evidence; create clear and well-substantiated arguments; and shape a coherent narrative out of the many possibilities. No Spanish-language skills are required for this course.

This course seeks to acquaint history majors with proper techniques of historical research and writing. It does so by using a two-step method. The first step is that students will read interpretive (secondary) works and primary materials on three case studies: the witch hunt of early modern Europe, the USSR's anti-Trotskyst campaign of the 1930s, and the post-WWII U.S. anti-communist campaign, usually mislabeled as McCarthyism. For this section, students will also read primary documents and secondary readings. Based on the readings from the early modern European witch hunt, the class will construct a social science model of the historical preconditions for and the characteristics of a witch hunt. Our goal in examining the three case studies is to investigate the ways in which historians use primary sources to craft an interpretation. The second step is that students will conduct primary research and write a research paper on a topic agreed upon by the instructor and student. The paper will relate to either a historical precondition or characteristic of a witch hunt, or to a comparative study. The research will begin early in the semester so that students have time to write project proposal, to write a draft and revise it, then write a second draft and revise it before submitting the final paper. Students will act as critical readers for each other's papers. The goal of the course is for students to experience first-hand grappling with conducting primary research, having to interpret primary sources, experiencing the process of writing and revision, and being a critic of others' written work.
This course will examine the nature, genesis, appeal and historical context of Europe's post-war xenophobia, racist and exclusive policies. We will study movements ranging from France's Le Pen to Britain's skinhead, will put each in national and historical context, and will discuss possible solutions to this problem they represent.

### 25780

**HIST 1653 ARTSC**

**COLD WAR AMERICA IN THE WORLD**

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, their manufacture and deleterious effects on local communities and the environment in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The hunt for spies in the U.S. government, military, and entertainment industry will focus on U.S. presidents, Senators and Representatives, the FBI, labor leaders, corporate executives, and ordinary people. We will ask how the Cold War climate fostered or hindered social movements for racial equality, participatory democracy, and women's liberation. The Korean and Vietnam Wars will be explored from an international perspective. Last but not least, 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.

### 30159

**HIST ARTSC**

**HIST 1175**

**XENOPHOBIA IN MODERN EUROPE**

This course will examine the nature, genesis, appeal and historical context of Europe's post-war xenophobia, racist and exclusive policies. We will study movements ranging from France's Le Pen to Britain's skinhead, will put each in national and historical context, and will discuss possible solutions to this problem they represent.

### 30139

**HIST ARTSC**

**HIST 1767**

**JEWS & JUDAISM IN MODERN WORLD**

What is a 'secular Jew'? How was medieval anti-Judaism different than modern anti-Semitism? How did German Jews go from being full citizens of their country to victims of genocide? What was the relationship between Middle Eastern Jews and European Jews during the age of colonialism? Why did some Jews think it necessary to build a nation of their own, while others were content to be citizens of non-Jewish states? In this course, we talk about these and other questions that are critically important not only to the history of Jews, but also to the history of the modern world.

### 27754

**HIST ARTSC**

**HIST 1769**

**HOLOCAUST HISTORY & MEMORY**

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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and homosexual men, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will discuss the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

### 27844

**HIST ARTSC**

**HIST 1779**

**HISTORY AND IMAGINATION**

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.

### 25766

**ARTSC**

**HIST 1781**

**ROMAN HISTORY**

This course is a survey of Roman history from the founding of the city in the 6th century B.C.E. to the collapse of the Western Empire in the 5th century C.E. The history of Rome is the story of how a city-state first unified the Italian peninsula under its military and political leadership; how it then developed into a Mediterranean Empire which, at its greatest territorial extent, stretched from Britain in the West to the Tigris and Euphrates in the East; and how it finally lost political and military control of its empire which broke apart into what became the states of Medieval Europe. As we read a modern narrative history of Rome and the works of Roman and Greek historians, we will examine how Rome acquired and governed its 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.
The emergence of modern Islamic political movements worldwide has not only had a profound impact on contemporary global geo-politics but has also triggered heated debates around the question of the compatibility of Islam with liberal democracy. This course investigates the "vexed" relationship between Islam and politics, profoundly influenced by the experience of colonialism, and standing in complex relationship to concepts such as the modern nation-state, democracy, liberalism, or secularism. The course combines empirically grounded studies on the multiple facets of past and contemporary Muslim politics in Muslim-majority and minority contexts with a more theoretical investigation of modern Islamic political thought; here we examine the intellectual origins of Islamic politics, its arguments, and the challenges it poses to its liberal counterparts, but also its conundrums and contradictions.

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 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 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 Kwaame 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.

When did modernity start? Is our society postmodern? Are some societies more modern than others? Should we altogether jettison the word 'modernity'? Modernity is not only a word whose use may one day be asked to justify, it is also a gateway unto debates about whether humanity has progressed, about Western expansion, and about how to compare global societies. The first part of this class will give you an overview of three key debates surrounding the concept of modernity: 1) whether modernity is primarily related to capitalism, to the nation-state system, or to transformations in forms of subjectivity, 2) how the temporal markers of modernity, early modernity, and postmodernity have been debated, and 3) how people in societies on the receiving end of Western expansion wrote about modernity and about its twin concept, tradition. The second part of this class will look at actual uses of the concept of modernity by inviting half a dozen faculty members to discuss how they use modernity in their own work. Although based in the history department, this seminar seeks to foster an inter-disciplinary conversation among students from a broad array of disciplines.

The Holocaust—thus 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 looks at the asked Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we 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 think about the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

This course surveys the relationships between Jews and Christians from the time of Jesus through the early modern era, as viewed by both Jews and Christians. Topics include the position of Jews in the Roman Empire before and after the rise of the early Church, Rabbinic views of Christianity and Church Fathers’ views of Judaism, Jews, and Jewish communities in early medieval Europe, the Crusades, accusations of ritual murder and host desecration, Papal-Jewish relations, money-lending and usury debates, Jewish-Christian scholarly interchange, late medieval disputations and polemics, expulsions, the impact of the Reformation, early modern Christian Hebrewism, and the beginnings of toleration and early Enlightenment views.

A description is not available at this time.
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 seminar is designed to explore the ways in which the concept of culture has emerged as a focal point for interdisciplinary scholarship in ethnomusicology in both the humanities and the social sciences. We will explore the ways in which contemporary scholars study culture as social practice, the social relations of knowledge, and the roles of symbolic, subjective, and expressive practices in constituting as well as reflecting social relations. At the same time, we will examine the ways in which contemporary scholars connect cultural texts to social and historical contexts, trace the origins and evolution of cultural practices as social forces, and relate the aesthetic properties and the uses and effects of culture to social structures. Finally, we will address global displacements of social relations in the present era to examine how they affect the past, present, and future of ethnomusicological scholarship.

This course will examine the nature, genesis, appeal and historical context of Europe’s post-war xenophobia, racist and exclusive policies. We will study movements ranging from France’s Le Pen to Britain’s skinhead, will put each in national and historical context, and will discuss possible solutions to the problem they represent.

How does income inequality affect rich societies? What can they do about it? This upper level course looks at the effects of income inequality on various social and political outcomes, including educational, health and political inequality. It also investigates the electoral effects of income inequality, as especially since the 2008 financial crisis. Finally, it investigates how countries and their welfare states have responded to rising inequality.
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.

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.

This course attempts to provide an understanding of American post-World War II foreign policy behavior. We will examine both the international system of which the United States is a component part, as well as attributes of the U.S. domestic scene which influence policy decisions and directions. In the process, the student will be provided with a general understanding of the chronology of recent international events as well as a feel for the scope and substance of disagreement over various policies. The materials examined for this class should be suggestive of alternative policy directions for the future.

This new skills based course aims to provide students with crucial analytical and professional skills pertinent to the transatlantic policy world. Among them are: to read analytically and critically and to speak knowledgeably about a range of transatlantic issues that concern political scientists and policy makers, including immigration, environmental protection, social policies, and trade and economic development; and to communicate such policy analysis in a clear and persuasive manner accessible to a wide range of policy focused audiences at the international and national levels.

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.

Why do countries democratize? What role can international actors play in promoting democracy? In this course, students will engage with cutting edge research that seeks to answer these questions. We will focus first on the challenges and barriers to democratization, and the symptoms of 'low quality' democracy that plague many countries around the world. We will then explore how the international community can best promote democracy, focusing on particular tools of democracy promotion, including election monitoring, foreign aid, and post-conflict reconstruction. Throughout the course, students will work on crafting an original research paper on a topic of their choice.

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 in the issue of 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 is about political power, authority, leadership, ideology, and revolution. We consider what they are, their different manifestations, how they work, their consequences, and how these have been portrayed on film. This is not so much a course on film as it is a course about politics and issues of political theory and political morality as portrayed on film. We will use major commercial films and documentaries as case studies to explore some of the most fundamental issues of politics.
This course in one of a series of 1-credit courses focusing on Islamic practices and integration of Muslims in historical and contemporary contexts.

29284

This course offers an overview of social psychology--the scientific study of how people influence one another's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Topics covered include: self understanding and self-justification; perception of individuals and groups; attitude change and attitude-behavior relations; group processes, including conformity, productivity, leadership, and conflict resolution; interpersonal relationships; and altruism and aggression.

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10635

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11291

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18381

This course offers an overview of social psychology--the scientific study of how people influence one another's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Topics covered include: self understanding and self-justification; perception of individuals and groups; attitude change and attitude-behavior relations; group processes, including conformity, productivity, leadership, and conflict resolution; interpersonal relationships; and altruism and aggression.

29622

What does socioeconomic status have to do with our physical health? This Honors course addresses this question from biopsychological perspective. In doing so, an emphasis will be placed on specific aspects of physical health and health behaviors for which there are known socioeconomic inequalities. By the end of the course, students will be expected to have a deeper understanding of how biological psychologists (1) measure socioeconomic status, (2) conceptualize health inequalities, and (3) investigate the complex factors associated with socioeconomic Health inequalities. Students will also learn about intervention and policy approaches aimed at reducing socioeconomic health inequalities across the lifespan. Class meetings will consist of facilitated discussions and student-led presentations. Regular reaction papers to reading assignments and a final term paper are required. Prerequisite(s): PSY 0010 or 0012 or 0015 or 0101 or 0203 or 0210 and (PSY 0035 or 0032 or 1031) and (PSY 0105 or 0505 or 1500 or 0203 or 0210).

27753

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 looks at the Holocaust primarily through the experiences of its Jewish victims, though we discuss some of the other groups, such as the Roma, disabled people, and homosexual men, who were also targeted and systematically murdered by the Nazis. Additionally, we will discuss the perpetrators of the Holocaust and the ideologies that led to the genocide, such as racism, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. Finally, we 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 offers us local, concrete examples of how people continue to grapple with this history.

30224

The emergence of modern Islamic political movements worldwide has not only had a profound impact on contemporary global geo-politics but has also triggered heated debates around the question of the compatibility of Islam with liberal democracy. This course investigates the "vexed" relationship between Islam and politics, profoundly influenced by the experience of colonialism, and standing in complex relationship to concepts such as the modern nation-state, democracy, liberalism, or secularism. The course combines empirically grounded studies on the multiple facets of past and contemporary Muslim politics in Muslim-majority and minority contexts with a more theoretical investigation of modern Islamic political thought; here we examine the intellectual origins of Islamic politics, its arguments, and the challenges it poses to its liberal counterparts, but also its conundrums and contradictions.
This course focuses upon the social, political, economic and philosophical reasons for the development and spread of transnational organized crime. Those "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. These "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.

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 the 'little guy's' or the corporations'? Why? How is it possible that the richest nation in the world also has more poverty than any other 'democratic' country? We will explore these and many other topics from the macro- to the micro- levels of analysis.

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 the 'little guy's' or the corporations'? Why? How is it possible that the richest nation in the world also has more poverty than any other 'democratic' country? We will explore these and many other topics from the macro- to the micro- levels of analysis.

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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.

The purpose of this course is to provide the student with an understanding of how terrorists and insurgents fund their activities and finance their operations. The course analyzes the relationship between states and non-state actors, U.S. and international responses to terrorist financing, and anti-terror strategies. Selected topics include the political economy of terrorism financing, the 'HAWALA' system, various mechanisms and policy dilemmas associated with terrorism financing, warning indicators, and terrorist organizations' vulnerabilities and inefficiencies. This is a CGS Web course with web based (BlackBoard) instruction and weekly online interaction is required. Students must have reliable internet access to take this course.

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**Notes:**
- A description is not available at this time.

**Page:** 63
6. Global Health

28346   AFRCNA 1510 HEALTH IN THE AFRICAN DIASPORA
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC WWP0H04165
The African Diaspora refers to communities throughout the world that descend from the historic movement of peoples from Africa to the Americas, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. This course will evaluate health disparities, unique health challenges, and related issues from ancient to modern times. Through an examination of the relationship between health status and historical context, students will develop a deeper understanding about the current health statuses of over 160 million descendants of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

24658   ANTH 1750 UNDERGRADUATE SEMINAR: Culture and Politics of Mental Health
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC WWP0H03301
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.

27425   ANTH 1752 ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC WWP0H03415
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.

10947   ANTH 2715 DIMENSNS OF AGING: CULT & HLTH
        ARTSC 2 Credits PUBH0L6140
Provides an overview of the aging experience from a cross-cultural and a public health perspective. The ways in which people cope with and adapt to the aging process is the major theme.

25158   CGS 1752 ANTHROPOLOGY OF FOOD
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC WWP0H03415
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.

19107   ECON 220 INTRO TO HEALTH ECONOMICS
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC CL00G13
This course is designed to illustrate how economists analyze the production of health and the delivery of health care services. Substantial attention is given to socio-economic determinants of health and to behavioral health economics. The course will emphasize the link between economic theory and health policy introducing students to topical issues such as the obesity epidemic, economic health disparities, the economics of risky behaviors, and the potential impact of US health care reform.

23063   ECON 220 INTRO TO HEALTH ECONOMICS
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC CL00G13
This course is designed to illustrate how economists analyze the production of health and the delivery of health care services. Substantial attention is given to socio-economic determinants of health and to behavioral health economics. The course will emphasize the link between economic theory and health policy introducing students to topical issues such as the obesity epidemic, economic health disparities, the economics of risky behaviors, and the potential impact of US health care reform.

23476   HISPANIC SPAN 1323 MEDICAL SPANISH
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC CL00121
A description is not available at this time.

30536   HIST 1040 WORLD WAR I-COMPAR TV PERSPECT
        ARTSC 3 Credits ARTSC LAW0N0106
One historian wrote, 'More trees have died to explain the Great War and its impact than any event in history. While, we will try not to kill any more trees, you will continue the analysis, discussion and debate concerning the Great War and its legacy that the academic and political communities are engaged in today throughout the world. What is more, since 2017 marks the 100th anniversary of the events of 1917, you have an amazing opportunity to study the legacy of that year, a year that AJP Taylor argued changed Europe irrevocably. Therefore, beyond your background study of the war, you will make the most of this opportunity by focusing a good part of the term on the great events of 1917. In particular, the two Russian Revolutions (February and October), Messines Ridge, Passchendaele, the USA’s entry into the War, the French Mutiny after the failed Nivelle Offensive, and the continuing slaughter at Caporetto as well as the impact of the Balfour Declaration and the ‘Proclamation of Baghdad.' Before we get to this though, in the early part of the course, we will engage with the controversy over how and why the war began and the lively debate taking place in Europe today over how to remember the war. We will then move on to examine 1916, 'The Year of Slaughter' and how the events of 1917 are tightly linked to the great battles of 1916 and also led to, as Eric Hobsbawm argued, Europe into its ‘descent into barbarism.’ In essence, you come to understand the dizzying events of 1917, not simply as being part of a war that was ‘incomprehensible,’ but as one French historian put it, but a war that was ‘the incomprehensible.’ Still Interested? GREAT! So, join us as we examine all the events and processes that led Europe into war, then the West's descent into 'barbarism' by 1916 and the world changing events of 1917. After doing all this, we will analyze the cultural and political impact of the war on all facets of European society and world history. As part of this, 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, in particular 1917 and its impact on the world today.
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<td>CONTEM ISSUES CROS CULTL HLTH</td>
<td>3 Credits</td>
<td>NURS, to</td>
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<td>25104</td>
<td>NURS</td>
<td>HEALTH CRE DLVRY CAMBODIA</td>
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<td>NURS, 12:00:00 AM to 12:00:00 AM TBATBA</td>
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<td>NURS</td>
<td>RISK FACTORS HLTH: GLBL PERSP</td>
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<td>13939</td>
<td>NURS</td>
<td>GLOBAL HEALTH CARE</td>
<td>2 Credits</td>
<td>NURS, Th, 5:30:00 PM to 7:20:00 PM VICT00114</td>
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<td>14242</td>
<td>PUBHL</td>
<td>SOCL BEHVRL SCI &amp; PUBLC HLTH</td>
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<td>PUBHL, M, 6:00:00 PM to 8:50:00 PM PUBHL0A115</td>
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<td>Course Title</td>
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<td>Days &amp; Times</td>
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<tr>
<td>14264</td>
<td>BCHS</td>
<td>THEORIES HLTH BHVR &amp; HLTH ED</td>
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<td>14264</td>
<td>BCHS</td>
<td>SOCIAL DYNAMICS PUBLIC HEALTH</td>
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<td>14264</td>
<td>BCHS</td>
<td>GLBL PERSPS ON WOMEN'S HEALTH</td>
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<td>14245</td>
<td>EOH</td>
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<td>EOH</td>
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<td>20476</td>
<td>GSPH-DEAN</td>
<td>SPECIAL TOPICS GLOBAL HEALTH</td>
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<td>14240</td>
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<td>16056</td>
<td>HPM</td>
<td>HEALTH POLICY ANALYSIS</td>
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<td>COMP GLBL HLTH SYSTEMS POLICY</td>
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<td>17059</td>
<td>IDM</td>
<td>PREVN TRMNT CTRL GLBL INFEC DS</td>
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<td>WTh, 5:30:00 PM to 7:00:00 PM</td>
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<td>25189</td>
<td>SHRS</td>
<td>INTRO TO EPIDEMIOLOGY</td>
<td>Credit</td>
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<td>SHRS-GRAD</td>
<td>DIMENSNS OF AGING: CULT &amp; HLTH</td>
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This course will introduce basic concepts of epidemiology for professionals in health and rehabilitation. Descriptive epidemiology, morbidity and mortality studies, and experimental epidemiology will be some of the topics explained and addressed.
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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>15143</td>
<td>SOCWRK 1008: ETHNICITY AND SOCIAL WELFARE</td>
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<td>SOCWK</td>
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<td>Engages students in historical research of federal policies or immigration, naturalization, and citizenship; tribal sovereignty; and civil rights within the context of analyses of the socio-political histories, traditional cultures, and traditional patterns of social welfare of European Americans, Native Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Americans of Spanish Origin.</td>
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<td>15148</td>
<td>SOCWRK 1035: GLOBL PERSPECTIVES SOCIAL WORK</td>
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