Courses marked with asterisks (***), require students to focus elective coursework on a REES-related subject to count toward the certificate. This work should be arranged in consultation with the instructor and the REES advisor.

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<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
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<td>30373</td>
<td>ANTH</td>
<td>ANTH 0538</td>
<td>THE ARCHEOLOGIST LOOKS AT DEATH</td>
<td>Bullion, Elissa</td>
<td>AT TTh 10:00 AM to 10:50 AM LAWRN 120 3 Credits</td>
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<td>28552</td>
<td>CGS</td>
<td>GER 1502</td>
<td>INDO-EUROPEAN FOLKTALES</td>
<td>Stender, Uwe</td>
<td>SE3 12:00 AM to 12:00 AM WEBTBA 3 Credits</td>
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<td>22756</td>
<td>CGS</td>
<td>RUSS 0090</td>
<td>RUSSIAN FAIRY TALES</td>
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<td>22723</td>
<td>CGS</td>
<td>SLAV 0880</td>
<td>VAMPIRE: BLOOD AND EMPIRE</td>
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Ancient tombs, crypts, frozen bodies, mummies, and graves have long been the stuff of adventure and fiction. Yet archaeological investigation of the causes of death in the past, and how ancient peoples dealt with the dead, can tell us much about life in the past. This course will explore two topics: how archaeological study of human burials can reconstruct past deathways (mortuary practices, including treatment of the corpse and funerary rites); and (2) what the archaeological dead can reveal about health and diet in past populations, social dynamics, worldview, and the role of funerals (and the dead) for the living.

This is a CGS web course delivered entirely online through the CANVAS learning management system (LMS). The course consists of a combination of online and off-line activities and participation in asynchronous and/or synchronous meetings and discussions. Online interaction is required each week as outlined in the class syllabus and schedule. Students must have reliable internet access to take this course. Students complete the course requirements within one term and move through the course materials as a cohort.

This course introduces students to Russian fairy tales, a fascinating and productive genre of folklore that reveals a great deal about Russian traditions and modes of thought. Taking a psychological approach to the materials, the course examines not only the tales, but also the beliefs informing the magic world of these narratives. Since the humans, spirits, and beasts populating this world are richly portrayed in Russian art, a significant component of the course will consist of visual and audio representations of figures and scenes from fairy tales. We shall examine slides of posters, paintings, book illustrations, postcards, etc., and shall listen to music based on characters, situations, and narratives drawn from the tales (e.g., extracts from Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky, and Mussorgsky).

This course examines the phenomenon of vampirism in verbal and visual texts from different time periods in various cultures (Russia, Poland, France, England, America). Why do vampires capture the imagination especially of Anglophone readers? What qualities does the vampire incarnate? Which historical events and customs have triggered particular enthusiasm for depicting the undead? How have the depictions of the vampire evolved over centuries? Our discussions will address these issues as we analyze stories, novels, and films focusing on vampires from a variety of critical perspectives, contextualizing the works in the cultures that produced them.
Much of the current discussion about the pros and cons of globalization seems based in a view of the global economy as a fight between winning and losing nations. In this course, we will learn about the economic principles and policy options that shape relationships between countries and thus develop a perspective on the global economy that is more complex and informative than a simple win/loss game. The course is divided into three main sections: International Finance, International Trade, International Economic Issues. The first section provides a macroeconomic perspective on international transactions. The second section explores the microeconomic theory and implications of trade policy. The final section uses the macro and micro analytical tools from the previous sections to assess several major topics facing the global economy, including trade agreements economic development, refugees, foreign direct investment, and global financial crises.

The course 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. As we encounter such film styles and national cinemas as German Expressionism, Soviet Montage, Italian Neo-Realism, or Third Cinema, we will consider the ways in which film has responded to or shaped important events of the twentieth century, such as the Russian revolution, World War II, and various decolonization movements.

The class focuses on short stories in two contexts. First, that of the lives of major writers and filmmakers from different cultures including 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 a) the stories they write and b) two films, Arrival (a science fiction film/adaptation on translation) and Julieta (a Spanish adaptation of Munro’s stories). Second, we read the stories by Maupassant, Borges, and Chekhov as world literature, that is, the creation of not only the original author writing for French, Argentinian, and Russian culture, but also of the translator, rendering that culture into the English-speaking world. Credits: General Education Requirement in Writing, English Minor, English Literature, English Writing, and the Certificates in Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies as well as Latin America, and Global Studies.

This course will be devoted to reading some of the major texts (short stories and novels) of 19th century Russian literature. Authors will include Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Turgenev, and Chekhov, as well as authors much less known in the West. All texts will be examined both in terms of their structure and content, and in terms of their literary and social impact.

In this course intended for beginning graduate students in the modern languages, students will survey major movements and concepts in literary and cultural theory of the 20th/21st centuries. These theories have provided us important ways to think about how to read and interpret literature, film, and other cultural artifacts, and, as such, are an important aspect of graduate studies in the humanities. This course is meant to provide students a general background in theory that they can further develop in certain areas as they continue their studies. The course will be taught in English, and all readings will be available in English.
This course introduces students to both a wide selection of Indo-European folktales as well as numerous perspectives from which to understand them. We will examine the aesthetic, social, historical, and psychological values that these tales reflect. In addition, we will discuss significant theoretical and methodological paradigms in the field of folklore and folktale studies, including structural, socio-historical, psychoanalytic, and feminist perspectives. Finally, we will analyze the continuing influence of this folk tradition on popular and elite culture of our time. Upon completion of this course, the successful student 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. This course satisfies the Dietrich School’s Foreign Culture and Literature requirements. Updated 02/19/2019.

In this course, we will survey the causes, conduct and conclusion of World War II in Europe. We will emphasize such topics as nationalism, racism, and propaganda and their roots in the nineteenth century. We will talk about the development of the modern armaments industry and arms races as they played out in the era before the Second World War. We will explore models of conflict and peace that have defined debates about international relations for the past two hundred years, and we will see how these ideas influenced international competition, alliance systems, the establishment of the League of Nations, interwar appeasement, and the foundation of the United Nations. We will think about wartime dynamics, spending time examining the changing ideals of war and relating these trends to technological development and growing industrial capacity on the one hand, and changing social and political attitudes on the other hand. We will seriously engage the topic of the relationship between culture and war by reading many types of sources, by examining images and films and even architecture, and by listening to radio addresses and viewing newsreel footage. In addition to discussing battles in the European theater and exploring the experiences of the soldiers in battle, we will think about the impact of war on civilians and the role of civilians during war, in resistance and in collaboration. We will talk about the origins and experience of the Holocaust, and about guilt, responsibility and memory. Throughout the course, we will examine the constant human struggle between our ideals and our reality. The course concludes with an analysis of the postwar settlement and the onset of the Cold War.

In October 1917 a radical party of Russian Marxists launched one of the greatest experiments of the twentieth century: building the first socialist state in human history on the vast territory that was once the Russian Empire. They hoped to build a society where everyone would give “according to his ability” and get “according to his need.” For over seventy years people all over the world watched the Soviet experiment, some with fear, and some with admiration. This unprecedented challenge to capitalism and liberalism defined the twentieth century in many ways, and even though the Soviet experiment failed, its repercussions are still felt today. Over the course of the semester, we will reconstruct the Soviet experiment. We will see its finest moments, from the creation of the world’s largest industry to the victory over Nazi Germany to the launching the first man in space. But we will also witness the most tragic episodes: the Civil War, the labor camps and the show trials. A variety of reading, video and audio material will guide you from the revolutionary days of 1917 to the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991 and help you develop understanding of historical processes. You will learn to analyze historical debates and formulate your own position based on primary sources and secondary literature – skills that are crucial not only for historians, but for anyone who wishes to be an informed citizen. Today, when Russia is always in the headlines, it is important to have a historical perspective to grasp the meaning of its actions and international responses to them.
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<td>26832</td>
<td>HIST</td>
<td>HIST 1046 NATIONALISM</td>
<td>Musekamp, Jan</td>
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In recent years more and more attention has been focused on the Nazi regime and its policy of mass murder. Along with that interest, there has come a spate of questions regarding the perception and response of the Allies to Hitler. This course is an attempt to look at the situation on this side of the Atlantic before, during and after WWII. We shall explore the Holocaust in Europe, but pay attention to American policy and American policy makers such as Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930’s and 40’s and look at those factors which influenced America’s reaction. There will be an opportunity to explore some of the issues and questions that the Holocaust raises for Americans today. In addition to selected films, there will be an opportunity to meet a survivor or child of a survivor of the camps. No prerequisite is required.

This course is an introductory survey of World History, by which is meant an overview of major processes and interactions in the development of human society since the development of agriculture some 10,000 years ago. It is a selective overview, emphasizing large-scale patterns and connections in political, social, cultural, technological, and environmental history, yet it also provides balance among regions of the world. It encourages students to apply historical techniques to issues of their own interest.

This course introduces History majors to the historian’s craft. Students will learn how to analyse primary and secondary sources (identify key arguments, evaluate use of evidence), assess historiographical debates, and develop their writing skills. To that end, the course will focus on the European Enlightenment as an intellectual and cultural movement, in and above national contexts. Assignments include the writing of several shorter essays on enlightenment topics (such as natural law, government reform, religious tolerance, political economy, race and gender, colonialism) and on historical interpretations (high Enlightenment, low Enlightenment, Enlightenments, the counter-Enlightenment). A longer research paper is due at the end of term. In-class revision and discussion of students’ written work form an important part of the course.

This course examines the history of nationalism, the making of ethnicity, and the nation-state. The course provides an overview of theoretical approaches, applicable both to historical and to more recent nationalist challenges in Europe. We will place particular emphasis on changing national and regional identities in Europe, comparing the development of nationalism in Western European countries such as France or Germany with Eastern European developments in the Russian and Habsburg Empires and its successor states. The course examines the wave of ethnic nationalism in Eastern Europe after the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Finally, we will explore new trends of populist nationalism and the rise of right-wing nationalist extremism in the wake of the refugee crisis and Brexit. Pre-knowledge in European history is advantageous but not required. This class can be taken by students of all levels, including First-Year students.
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<td>31284</td>
<td>COMMUNISM: FROM MARXIST THOUGHT TO &quot;REALLY EXISTING SOCIALISM&quot;</td>
<td>Thum, Gregor</td>
<td>MW</td>
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<td>This course introduces the history of communism from Marxist thought in the 1840s to the collapse of the Soviet-style socialist regimes in eastern Europe in the 1990s. It will cover the major turning points in the history of communism: the revolutions of 1848; the split of Europe's socialist movement in a revolutionary and an evolutionary wing; the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of the Soviet Union; the shift from Leninism to Stalinism in the 1920s; the implementation of Soviet-style regimes throughout eastern Europe after the Second World War; their economic accomplishments in the 1950s and 1960s; their eventual failure to meet the economic expectations of their citizens, which fueled the protest movements in some socialist countries, before the political developments in communist Poland in the 1980s caused a chain reaction that led to a collapse of the communist regimes throughout eastern Europe between 1989 and 1991; and significant economic changes in China.</td>
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<td>26489</td>
<td>COMPARATIVE EUROPEAN HISTORY</td>
<td>Musekamp, Jan</td>
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<td>Migration has shaped the European landscape for centuries. In this course we will deal with migration in Europe’s past and present, from the early modern period until today, with a special focus on Germany and its neighbors. In the seventeenth century, German sovereigns invited persecuted Huguenots from France to settle in their territories. In the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Europeans left for the Americas for either economic or political reasons. The twentieth and twenty-first centuries saw a veritable mass migration into Western Europe. In the 1940s, millions of ethnic Germans had to leave their homelands in Eastern Europe, resettling in the West. In the 1960s and 1970s, so-called guest workers migrated into Western European countries, thoroughly changing the cultural landscape. The recent arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees is thus only the latest example of a long tradition in the continent’s history. In class, we will not only focus on people’s motivations to resettle. We will also look for similarities and differences while comparing historical events with the situation in Europe today. Pre-knowledge in European history is advantageous but not required. This class can be taken by students of all levels, including First-Year students.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30475</td>
<td>BETWEEN EMPIRES: POLISH HISTORY THROUGH FILM</td>
<td>Thum, Gregor</td>
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<td>This course covers the period from Poland's final partition (1795) until the present day. The themes for the 1795-1914 era will be nationalism, economic growth and shifting cultural developments. The interwar period will stress the assaults on the attempt to foster economic growth and a democratic government. The last section deals with the impact of World War II and the relationship between the post-war communist system and the Polish society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31283</td>
<td>WATER IN CENTRAL ASIA</td>
<td>Shanazarova, Aziza</td>
<td>MW</td>
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<td>This course will introduce undergraduate students to debates around the very constitution of “Central Eurasia” as a set of topographical markers (the Aral Sea Basin); as a set of five post-Soviet nation-states; as a larger geographic expanse that stretches from southern Russia to northern China); as a distinct site of recurrent environmental challenges (desertification, cotton production, irrigation); and as a cultural field of nomad and settler cultures. Relying on an interdisciplinary selection of key texts, the course lays the groundwork for a later, more in-depth examination of two core assertions for the region: 1) water is power; and 2) water management determines, for better or worse, human mobility, epidemics, geopolitical rivalries and peaceful exchange, whether commercial, cultural, or technological.</td>
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<td>18618</td>
<td>GREEK HISTORY</td>
<td>Jones, Nicholas F</td>
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<td>This course surveys the history of ancient Greece, with special emphasis on political and social developments during the fifth century B.C.</td>
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This course will study the history of the Mediterranean Sea of its islands of the countries facing it, of the sea itself and commerce upon it—from 1500 to the present day. We will look at the cultures of the Middle East, Europe, and the Balkans which were formed and sustained by the sea, at the politics and wars of the nations and empires bordering it, at the Mediterranean as a world unto itself, and as a link and connector to a wider world. We will examine the economic world of the Mediterranean, from agriculture to oil. We will look at trade and seafaring. We will try to understand the natural world of the Mediterranean—the sea itself, its currents and the animals that dwell in its depths, the mountains and the flora and the climate along its shores. We will look at the present-day Mediterranean, including its status as a playground for tourists, and a pathway for migration from East to West.

With increasing interest in the Holocaust in Europe, this course focuses on the American side of the Atlantic - on issues of anti-Semitism and anti-immigrant sentiment in this country and on America's response to the Holocaust. We will also look at some post-Holocaust issues as well.

Migration has shaped the European landscape for centuries. In this course we will deal with migration in Europe’s past and present, from the early modern period until today, with a special focus on Germany and its neighbors. In the seventeenth century, German sovereigns invited persecuted Huguenots from France to settle in their territories. In the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Europeans left for the Americas for either economic or political reasons. The twentieth and twenty-first centuries saw a veritable mass migration into Western Europe. In the 1940s, millions of ethnic Germans had to leave their homelands in Eastern Europe, resettling in the West. In the 1960s and 1970s, so-called guest workers migrated into Western European countries, thoroughly changing the cultural landscape. The recent arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees is thus only the latest example of a long tradition in the continent’s history. In class, we will not only focus on people’s motivations to resettle. We will also look for similarities and differences while comparing historical events with the situation in Europe today. Pre-knowledge in European history is advantageous but not required. This class can be taken by students of all levels, including First-Year students.
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<td>31828</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>PS 1317</td>
<td>POLITICS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION</td>
<td>Rukhadze, Vasili</td>
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This course is designed to introduce students to the government and politics of the European Union. It will provide a historical overview of the creation of the EU and development of European integration and introduce students to the EU's governing institutions, current policies and debates, and the public's views of the EU through public opinion and electoral politics.
A survey of the developing political systems of the Middle East and their positions in world affairs. Considered are the growth of political institutions in the modern era, the nature of political leadership, the evolution of political attitudes, and the legacy of Western and Soviet imperialisms. The states dealt with are Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and Israel. The course includes a diplomatic simulation exercise designed to illustrate the complexity of foreign policy interactions in the region.

This course examines the history of nationalism, the making of ethnicity, and the nation-state. The course provides an overview of theoretical approaches, applicable both to historical and to more recent nationalist challenges in Europe. We will place particular emphasis on changing national and regional identities in Europe, comparing the development of nationalism in Western European countries such as France or Germany with Eastern European developments in the Russian and Habsburg Empires and its successor states. The course examines the wave of ethnic nationalism in Eastern Europe after the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Finally, we will explore new trends of populist nationalism and the rise of right-wing nationalist extremism in the wake of the refugee crisis and Brexit. Pre-knowledge in European history is advantageous but not required. This class can be taken by students of all levels, including First-Year students.

The aim of this course is to introduce students to the analysis of foreign policy as a form of political behavior and to the specific factors influencing the foreign policies of several of the world's most powerful states. The lectures and readings follow several intertwining themes, covering: 1) the conceptual and analytical tools utilized to investigate and compare the foreign policies of states; 2) the nature of certain phenomena which present countries with complex and dangerous international problems, e.g. security, interdependence; 3) the particular sources, processes and outcomes involved in the foreign policies of several states including the United States, Russia and others. The approach is analytical and though some of the readings and lectures are historical, the emphasis is on the contemporary context. It is also comparative, offering students a look at how these states' domestic culture, processes and institutions affect their foreign policies. (International relations field)

Eastern Europe has now seen more than twenty years of dramatic changes encompassing a movement away from one-party dictatorship and state-run economies to democratic politics and market economies. These changes have affected and been affected by developments in Europe, including Russia, Euro-Atlantic relations and international relations more broadly. The aim of this course is to explore the background and dynamics of the remarkable changes in "the other Europe." The course will move quickly over the history of the region generally referred to as "East Europe" and will focus primarily on contemporary developments. A particular focus of the course is the impact on the region of developments elsewhere, especially in the politics and policies of outside powers, and the ripple effect of changes in the region on European and world politics.

Because of Civil Wars in several parts of the world, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, the international organizations have reshaped their development agenda by emphasizing the importance of security and peace as preconditions for development. This approach has been explicitly mentioned among the aims of the United Nations by Secretary General Kofi Annan in his roadmap for the implementation of the U.N. Millennium summit. In parallel, the concept of human security has been promoted by several Western governments, N.G.O.S and independent commissions in order to take into account the need to address not only state security needs but also human individuals' vulnerability in crisis situations. Aid policies have taken into account these evolutions, though the concept of human security itself has been discussed in a controversial way. The European union is progressively integrating it into its security agenda and has started 'securitizing' its development agenda and African policy, including instruments like the Cotonou convention with African, Caribbean and pacific states. The course explores the reasons for the merging of security and development policies in the European union and its member states and the emergence of a European human security agenda, within the wider context of the united nations, world bank and OECD. The focus will be European policies towards crisis areas in Africa and Asia potential case to be discussed are: regulations about antipersonnel landmines, small arms and light weapons, conflict timber and conflict diamonds; policies of conditionality and sanctions; assistance to transitional justice; peace building, security governance, security sector reform in fragile states.
This course introduces graduate students to the study of gender and politics. Students will be exposed to theories and empirical research in the field. The course will also encourage students to refine and extend their thinking on a series of important topics in the recent literature.

Many argue that the 21st century security environment is fundamentally different from and more dangerous than that which existed in previous eras. There is some evidence to suggest that this claim might be true; the security challenges absorbing the majority of states’ time, money, and military efforts since the end of the cold war – and especially since 9/11 – are notably different from those of the past and, at times, they seem more pervasive. However, it does not necessarily follow that such proximate differences are symptomatic of a deeper shift in the nature of the inherently dangerous international arena. This course explores the nature of the international security environment – past and present – and considers whether and to what degree the logics for coping with security challenges have changed over time. In doing so, students will be introduced to the arguments and debates in the academic literature on security and intelligence issues and learn to apply them to contemporary challenges. We will spend the first third of the semester examining traditional security studies concepts and issues like war, coercion, effectiveness in nuclear and conventional warfighting, and the effects of regime type on security policies and achievements. The second third will then be dedicated to considering the utility of traditional concepts in understanding the nature of and strategically-preferable responses to security challenges pervasive in the current international arena like asymmetric warfare, nuclear proliferation and missile defense, terrorism, and space and cyber warfare. The last third of the course examines the nuts and bolts of the United States national security apparatus to better understand how theory is (or should be) transformed into policy. We conclude by considering the costs and benefits of different American grand strategies moving forward.

With increasing interest in the Holocaust in Europe, this course focuses on the American side of the Atlantic - on issues of anti-Semitism and anti-immigrant sentiment in this country and on America's response to the Holocaust. We will also look at some post-Holocaust issues as well.

This course seeks to impart an understanding of the Islamic tradition by exploring the religion's formative period. It integrates two intertwined themes: (1) early Islamic empires as geopolitical formations; and (2) the development of ideas - from ritual to philosophy to law. The first centuries of Islam are fascinating for many of the same reasons they are complex and even controversial: Surviving primary sources are fragmented, partisan, and often retrospective; a tremendous range of voices competed to define the new religion; and nearly all subsequent Muslim thinkers would harken back to this period to legitimize their own positions. The central goal is to develop an understanding of the diversity of voices in this early period and consider why certain conceptualizations of religion displaced others; and then follow those voices beyond the Arabian Peninsula to examine manifestations in the North African and Central Asian borderlands.
Although Islamic traditions are generally associated with the Middle East, the vast majority of the world's Muslims live in the Asia-Pacific region. Countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia are home to vibrant and diverse Islamic traditions. This course introduces students to Asian Muslim communities and their histories, tracing the development of Asian Islamic traditions from their early roots in the medieval period through the age of colonialism and until the current day. Students will learn about mystical Islamic practices (Sufism), Islamicate art and architecture, and the regional diversity of lived Islam. We will also examine contemporary conflicts around Islamic identity in Asia, particularly in China and Myanmar, and debates about the place of Islam in modern governments and public life. In the process, students will explore primary historical sources and contemporary studies to examine the role of gender, ethnicity, nationality, and culture in the study of diverse Muslim communities in Asia.
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 chose the short story rather than poetry, the novel, or drama for their inventions and fantasies, philosophies, and teachings, and why and how they expressed their views and values as they did using particular forms of language, imagery, and narrative structures. We will compare Russian and American ideas and values, considering both our cultural similarities and differences. We will both discuss the shared themes expressed in these stories and try to identify their particular national stereotypes and peculiar "Russian" characteristics. We will examine common and uncommon emotions and passions, customs, and mores, beliefs, fantasies, and dreams. Finally, we will attempt to draw conclusions about our own values, feelings, assumptions, reactions, and prejudices and their sources as we respond to the expressions of issues and problems raised in the short story literature of a different and fascinating culture.

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

This course will be devoted to reading some of the major texts (short stories and novels) of 19th-century Russian literature. Authors will include Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Turgenev, and Chekhov, as well as authors much less known in the West. All texts will be examined both in terms of their structure and content, and in terms of their literary and social impact.

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 course will explore the theme of madness in Russian literature and the arts from the medieval period to our days. The discussion will include formative masterpieces by Russian writers (Pushkin, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov, and Bulgakov), and film directors (Protazanov, Vrubel', Filonov), as well as non-fictional documents, such as Russian medical, judicial, political, and philosophical treatises and essays on madness. Grades will be based on classroom attendance, participation, occasional quizzes, and two examination works.

This course introduces the student to the development of Russian culture from 988 through 1825, including Russia's religious, artistic, and ideological artifacts. Readings will include the chronicles, saints' lives, secular tales, and early prose fiction. Visual art and architecture of the Kievan, Nogorod, and Romanov periods of Russian history provide a larger artistic context for the literary works.
## RUSSIAN FILM: EISENSTEIN AND CO

**Session:** SE3  
**Time:** 6:00 PM to 9:50 PM  
**Location:** CL 206  
**Credits:** 3

This course will present students with a history of Russian and Soviet films, filmmaking, and the film industry from the coronation of Tsar Nicholas II (1896) to the death of Stalin (1953). In addition to examining the "revolutionary years" of Soviet cinema (associated with Eisenstein, Pudovkin, and Vertov), the course will also examine pre-Revolutionary Russian films (Drankov, Bauer, Protazanov), socialist realism in Soviet films (the Vasil'ev brothers, Ekk), and the films produced during the period of maximum state control over the film industry (Chiaureli, Zarkhi).

## FOURTH-YEAR RUSSIAN 1

**Session:** AT  
**Time:** 9:30 AM to 10:45 AM  
**Location:** CL 335  
**Credits:** 3

This fourth-year Russian course provides extensive practice in oral communication at the advanced level. It will be organized around classic and contemporary Russian Short Stories.

## RUSSIAN INTERNSHIP

**Session:** AT  
**Time:** 12:00 AM to 12:00 AM  
**Location:** TBATBA  
**Credits:** 3

Special permission required

## INTRO TO THE STUDY OF LIT 1

**Session:** AT  
**Time:** 2:30 PM to 4:55 PM  
**Location:** CL 1325  
**Credits:** 3

This course is a survey of major movements in literary theory and cultural criticism. It will introduce students to key texts of the 20th and 21st centuries that shaped and revolutionized strategies for reading and interpreting texts, films, and other cultural objects. The course will expand student familiarity with movements beginning with New Criticism and Russian Formalism, move through Structuralism and Post-Structuralism, explore Feminist, Queer, and Critical Race Theory, and take on post-colonial, orientalist, and transnational approaches—among others. Students in this course will read a variety of literature and theory with an eye toward understanding what criticism's roles are, why and how the study of literature and culture (still) matters, and how they can develop their own critical skills based on their personal interests and concerns. This course will also offer an introduction to bibliography and research methods. It will further offer grad students an opportunity to hone their presentation and writing skills. The course and readings will be in English.

## SOVIET CINEMA 1934-1953

**Session:** AT  
**Time:** 6:00 PM to 9:25 PM  
**Location:** CL 407  
**Credits:** 3

The imposition in 1934 of socialist realism as the exclusive method available to Soviet cultural producers and the release of the "Vasil'ev brothers," Chapaev later that year permanently transformed the Soviet film industry. Stalin established total control of the industry both by appointing his personal representatives to control all stages of film production and by consolidating himself as "spectator number one," not only prescreening all films prior to their release, but eventually by establishing himself as a dominant presence on the silver screen. Films to be screened include Alexandrov's *Circus* (1934), Koziinsev and Trauberg's "maxim trilogy" (1934-38), Dovzhenko's *Aerograd* (1935), Dzigan's *We Are from Kronstadt* (1936), Romm's *Lenin in October* (1937), Lukov's *Two Soldiers* (1943), Eisenstein's *Alexander Nevsky* (1938) and *Ivan the Terrible* (1944-46), Pyr'ev's *Cossacks of the Kuban* (1949), and Chiaureli's trilogy devoted to Stalin (1946, 1949, and 1951).

## MEDIEVAL RUS'

**Session:** AT  
**Time:** 4:30 PM to 5:45 PM  
**Location:** CL 113  
**Credits:** 3

This graduate course is a survey of old Russian literature beginning with the primary chronicle and concluding in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Readings will include both primary materials and modern Russian translations of old Russian texts.
Teaching French, Italian, and Spanish supports the concept that instructional expertise is developed in and through practice-based projects, teaching experiences, and the study of the research evidence and theories on additional language learning. The course is designed for language teaching at the university level and is primarily intended for teaching assistants, although part-time instructors may enroll in this class for credit. In the course, four major areas associated with contextualized instruction are presented: 1) situations and themes as context, 2) culture as context, 3) academic subject matter as context, and 4) literature as context. All assignments are project-based and include analytical and reflective reports on the students' own teaching and lesson development projects intended to be used and evaluated in actual foreign language classes. Teaching assistants and instructors in other languages are welcome to register for the course, but examples are primarily in Spanish, French, Italian, and English.

This is an intermediate course (first semester) in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian languages.

This is an advanced-level (third-year, first semester) course in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian languages.

Special permission required

This course examines Slavic and anglophone science fiction comparatively. It assesses how a given culture's dominant values are articulated in a popular genre that enjoys different status in the East (e.g., Eastern Europe) and the West (e.g., England and America). Those values emerge in works that imaginatively posit "fantastic" situations rooted in biological, spatial, and temporal explorations beyond those currently verified by science. On the basis of films (e.g., The Terminator, The Fly), film clips, TV shows, novels (e.g., Solaris, The Futurological Congress), novellas, and stories, we shall discuss such topics as progress, utopia, human perfectibility, the limits of science, and the nature of knowledge.

This course examines the phenomenon of vampirism in verbal and visual texts from different time periods in various cultures (Russia, Poland, France, England, America). Why do vampires capture the imagination especially of Anglophone readers? What qualities does the vampire incarnate? Which historical events and customs have triggered particular enthusiasm for depicting the undead? How have the depictions of the vampire evolved over centuries? Our discussions will address these issues as we analyze stories, novels, and films focusing on vampires from a variety of critical perspectives, contextualizing the works in the cultures that produced them.
This course examines artistic works produced in prison and artistic works about prison, addressing both the allure of the criminal world as a form of entertainment and the function of art within prison as escapism and survival technique. In structure the course is broken into three parts: the first part concentrates on prison writings and criminal culture in America; the second part focuses on the forced-labor camp system known as the Gulag in the Soviet Union; and the third part examines Europe (Germany and Eastern Europe) during the Holocaust.
## SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

**Staggenborg, Suzanne**

**Session:** SE3  
**Time:** T  
**Location:** WWPH 2800  
**Credits:** 3

Various theories and models to study social movements are examined. Emphasis is placed on structural conditions that contributed to the emergency of the movements, their development over time and what changes, if any, are brought about to the social system in which the movements occurred.

## INT’L ECON FOR MANAGR

**Olson, Josephine E**

**Session:** AT  
**Days:** TTh  
**Time:** 12:30 PM to 1:45 PM  
**Location:** MERVS B75  
**Credits:** 3

## INTRODUCTION TO CYBERCRIME

**Green, JoAnne G**

**Session:** SE3  
**Time:** 12:00 AM to 12:00 AM  
**Location:** WEBTBA  
**Credits:** 3

This is a CGS web course delivered entirely online through the CANVAS learning management system (LMS). The course consists of a combination of online and off-line activities and participation in asynchronous and/or synchronous meetings and discussions. Online interaction is required each week as outlined in the class syllabus and schedule. Students must have reliable internet access to take this course. Students complete the course requirements within one term and move through the course materials as a cohort.

## INTERNATIONAL & GLOBAL EDUCATN

**McClure, Maureen W**

**Session:** AT  
**Day:** W  
**Time:** 5:00 PM to 7:30 PM  
**Location:** WWPH 5201  
**Credits:** 3

## ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

**Weber, Jeremy Glenn**

**Session:** AT  
**Day:** Th  
**Time:** 9:00 AM to 11:55 AM  
**Location:** WWPH 3800  
**Credits:** 3

This course will combine multi-disciplinary environmental topics in an introductory level course. The concept of environmental policy and its impact on environmental management will be introduced. It will focus on the various scientific, technical and social disciplines including the basic sciences as well as law, engineering, public health and economics. Attention will also be given to the effects of developing and changing environmental policy on selected industries as well as natural resources.
Many argue that the 21st century security environment is fundamentally different from and more dangerous than that which existed in previous eras. There is some evidence to suggest that this claim might be true; the security challenges absorbing the majority of states’ time, money, and military efforts since the end of the cold war – and especially since 9/11 – are notably different from those of the past and, at times, they seem more pervasive. However, it does not necessarily follow that such proximate differences are symptomatic of a deeper shift in the nature of the inherently dangerous international arena. This course explores the nature of the international security environment ‘past and present’ and considers whether and to what degree the logics for coping with security challenges have changed over time. In doing so, students will be introduced to the arguments and debates in the academic literature on security and intelligence issues and learn to apply them to contemporary challenges. We will spend the first third of the semester examining traditional security studies concepts and issues like war, coercion, effectiveness in nuclear and conventional warfighting, and the effects of regime type on security policies and achievements. The second third will then be dedicated to considering the utility of traditional concepts in understanding the nature of and strategically preferable responses to security challenges pervasive in the current international arena like asymmetric warfare, nuclear proliferation and missile defense, terrorism, and space and cyber warfare. The last third of the course examines the nuts and bolts of the United States national security apparatus to better understand how theory is (or should be) transformed into policy. We conclude by considering the costs and benefits of different American grand strategies moving forward.

International trade is important and controversial. All countries participate in international trade. Yet all countries restrict trade. In all countries there are people and groups who favor freer trade and there are others who oppose it. This course will introduce the student to the key issues and controversies in the study of international trade. We will examine economic explanations and analyses of why countries trade. What are the key determinants of trade - factor endowments, resources or skills? We will also analyze the benefits and costs from trade and how these are distributed within a country. Throughout we will adopt a policy perspective and will rigorously examine some elements of trade policy such as tariffs, quotas, subsidies, export taxes, and, the economics of free trade arrangements. We will look at the controversial issue of international trade and the balance of payments. Time permitting; we will analyze the effects of trade and international factor mobility on economic growth and development. We will broaden and deepen our knowledge of the specific subjects and improve our skills in applying the analytical tools that economists have developed to help understand these complex phenomena.

This course examines how history can inform policymaking. It does this by looking at key watersheds in international history - watersheds that continue to shape the world in which we live. One immediate goal of the course is to acquaint you with these watersheds, to increase what one might call your historical literacy - your knowledge of these key points in time - and your understanding of how these times continue to affect us. But the course does not stop with understanding but tackles the question of how to act on that understanding. Unlike graduate history courses that focus on the "how" of history (how to research and write history - how we learn what happened), this course focuses on the "what" of history...And specifically what we do in light of what has happened. The idea is not just that history teaches lessons or that history can repeat itself or that "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it," but that an appreciation of how events have unfolded in the past may make us better able to deal with the complexity of what is going on at present.
Traditionally, crime has taken place in the physical world. Since the dawn of the internet, criminal activities on the web have been continually increasing. Crime is no longer restricted to a town, city, state or even country because internet crime transcends all different types of jurisdictions. In this course, students will learn the types of crimes that occur online, as well as receiving an overview of how these crimes are conducted. Since this course focuses on computing technologies, students will be given the basic necessities needed to understand the technologies they will be utilizing throughout this course, as well as future courses. Students will learn safe computing practices and how to gather the necessary data to help track down criminals on the web. Topics covered will include introduction to various technology topics, distributed denial of service attacks, ecommerce fraud, counterfeiting, 0-day exploits, discussion on various cyber criminals and nation state threats, etc. Lastly, students will learn about the different organizations, both public and private, and the various policies and laws that are intended to counter the increase in cybercrime.

This course seeks to critically examine how development processes affect women, men and gender relations. By doing so it aims to contribute to an ongoing policy discussion on the meaning and operationalization of diverse, inclusive, and equitable development. The course begins with theoretical approaches to gender and development, development economics, feminist critiques, and their methodological implications for mainstreaming gender into development practice. In the second half, the course studies how gender relations are impacted by social change in the form of positive or negative development. In this policy applied section, the discussions focus on a set of policy issues including reproductive health, migration, climate change, ITCs, work, citizenship and leadership. The overarching goal in both sections is to encourage students to review and debate what we already know and what we still don't know about policies designed to close gender gaps globally. The course concludes with a discussion in the form of a mini-conference on the progress record of the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Investigates key aspects of the international economics environment. The first half introduces the international monetary system. Reviews the balance of payments, foreign exchange rate systems, adjustment mechanism, the foreign exchange market, and international money and capital markets. In the second half, topics include theories of international trade and investment restrictions on trade, commercial policies of the United States.