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.

29737 ANTH ANTH 2750 CONTEM ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY Lukacs,Gabriella
Session: AT W 4:30:00 PM to 7:30:00 PM WWPH 4801 3 Credits
In this course, we will review current theoretical debates and examine how they are used in contemporary anthropology. The theoretical currents we will discuss include political economy and its feminist critics, theories of affect, theories of neoliberalism and neoliberal governmentality, biopower, biopolitics, actor/network theory, and new materialism. The ethnographies selected for the course will represent intersections between anthropology, science and technology studies, gender and sexuality studies, and critical race studies. By discussing contemporary ethnographies, we will consider what makes an anthropological approach to understanding contemporary conditions different from the approaches other disciplines in the social sciences and humanities embrace. Anthropologists increasingly integrate ethnographic fieldwork with analyses of textual sources, while scholars in other disciplines increasingly incorporate ethnographic fieldwork in their methodological repertory. In the context in which both theory and methodology serve as conduits for disciplinary cross-fertilization, we will consider what remains unique about anthropology and what it is that anthropology can offer to other disciplines. Along with introducing students to contemporary theories commonly used in the social sciences and humanities, the course is also designed to help students think about what makes a dissertation project theoretically and methodologically innovative. Prerequisites: This course is for 2nd or 3rd year Anthropology graduate students and others interested.

24077 CGS RUSS 90 RUSSIAN FAIRY TALES
Session: SE3 Sa 9:30:00 AM to 12:30:00 PM CL 302 3 Credits
This course introduces students to Russian fairy tales, a fascinating and productive genre of folklore that reveals a great deal about Russian traditions and modes of thought. Taking a psychological approach to the materials, the course examines not only the tales, but also the beliefs informing the magic world of these narratives. Since the humans, spirits, and beasts populating this world are richly portrayed in Russian art, a significant component of the course will consist of visual and audio representations of figures and scenes from fairy tales. We shall examine slides of posters, paintings, book illustrations, postcards, etc., and shall listen to music based on characters, situations, and narratives drawn from the tales (e.g., extracts from Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov, Chaikovsky, and Mussorgsky).

24038 CGS SLAV 880 VAMPIRE: BLOOD AND EMPIRE
Session: SE3 Sa 1:00:00 PM to 4:00:00 PM CL G18 3 Credits
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.

10794 ECON ECON 500 INTRO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS***
Session: AT MWF 10:00:00 AM to 10:50:00 AM WWPH 1501 3 Credits
This course provides an introduction to the field of international economics. The course divides roughly in half between topics from international trade and from international finance. Topics to be covered include: comparative advantage; the effects of tariffs and other forms of protectionism; U.S. commercial policy; the balance of payments; exchange rates; and the international monetary system. This is a Self-Paced course. Workshop attendance is strongly advised. Workshop meeting dates are yet to be determined.
### 16421 | ENGLISH | ENGLIT 325 | THE SHORT STORY
---|---|---|---
Session: AT | MW | 4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM | CL 239 | 3 Credits

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?

### 28530 | ENGLISH | ENGLIT 380 | SLOVAK TRANSatlANTIC CULTURES
---|---|---|---
Session: AT | TTh | 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM | LAWRN 105 | 3 Credits

Cross listed: Slovak 0380 27649, Slovak European history and the interaction of Slovak and American cultures during the 120-year history of Slovak immigration is conveyed through readings in Slovak and Slovak-American literature, and through issues in literary theory that concern this theme. The syllabus follows the changes in Slovak culture and society over time, with a special emphasis on the changes brought about by the interaction of Slovak and American cultures. The content of the readings in literature follows the temporal sequence, while the actual sources for each period are grouped to illustrate a variety of literary genres. The course is structured around the history of Slovak, and in a broader cultural sense Central European, immigration to the United States with a special focus on Pittsburgh. It is examined within the context of the developments in Slovak culture and history with an emphasis on literature. The students are encouraged to investigate Pittsburgh's rich ethnic heritage and to research and write on topics tailored to their individual interests.

### 11424 | ENGLISH | ENGLIT 590 | FORMATIVE MASTERPIECES
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Session: AT | TTh | 2:30:00 PM to 3:45:00 PM | CL 208B | 3 Credits

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

### 11631 | FR-ITAL | FR 2710 | INTRO LITERARY & CULTL THEORY***
---|---|---|---
Session: AT | W | 2:30:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM | CL 1325 | 3 Credits

What is an author? What is a text? What is a sign? What is reading? What is interpretation? What is power? What is gender? What is race? What is a nation? And what does all this have to do with literary and cultural texts anyway? In this course for beginning graduate students in the modern languages, we 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. Seemingly basic questions such as "what is an author?" or "what is literature?" are in fact hugely complicated questions that demand that we think about them if we are to think in sophisticated terms about literature and culture. This course is meant to provide students with a general background in literary and cultural theory. After a one-week introduction to the concept of theory, we will read about key movements (Eagleton) at the same time as we conduct careful close readings of key theoretical texts (including Bakhtin, Foucault, Derrida, Lacan, Butler, Sedgwick, Bhabha, and others). Assignments will focus on regular responses to the readings and on sustained contributions to class discussion as we work as a team to process these sometimes difficult texts. The course will be taught in English, and all readings will be available in English (though those able to read the texts in the original are encouraged to do so).

### 11632 | FR-ITAL | ITAL 2710 | INTRO LITERARY & CULTL THEORY***
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Session: AT | W | 2:30:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM | CL 1325 | 3 Credits

Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory. 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.

### 10101 | GERMANIC | GER 1502 | INDO-EuROPEAN FOLKTALES
---|---|---|---
Session: AT | MW | 1:00:00 PM to 1:50:00 PM | LAWRN 121 | 3 Credits

Since its publication in 1812, the Grimm Brothers’ Children's and Household Tales found a readership that spanned countries, languages, and generations. Its broad appeal can be traced to its origins: it reflects not only the influence of early 19th Century Germany, but also oral folklore traditions that go back thousands of years and range from as far away as Iceland, the Middle-East, and India. This course introduces students to a wide selection of these and other folktales from the Indo-European tradition as well as to numerous perspectives for understanding these folktale. We will examine the aesthetic, social, historical, and psychological values that these tales reflect, and will also discuss significant theoretical and methodological paradigms within folklore studies, including structural, socio-historical, psychoanalytic, and feminist perspectives. Finally, we will discuss the continuing influence of this folk tradition on popular and elite culture of our time. All readings, lectures, discussions, and written coursework will be in English.
The course will open with a detailed consideration of the context and causes of World War II, including World War I, the Versailles Treaty, and the Great Depression. We will discuss the determinants of Hitler's rise to power and of German expansionism in the 1930's. We will examine the military struggle of World War II, but such topics as economic mobilization, propaganda, occupation policies, resistance movements and the Holocaust also receive significant attention. The course concludes with an analysis of war-time diplomacy, the postwar settlement, and the onset of the Cold War.

The Russian Empire was among the largest in world history, spanning the entire Eurasian continent. This course explores the factors that made Russia so powerful at its height, only to collapse into the world's first socialist revolution -- one that shaped the twentieth century and reverberates through global politics still today. Coverage is comprehensive, beginning in the eighteenth century, but focusing on the latter half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth. Geographically, the course ranges far beyond the capitals of Moscow and St. Petersburg to consider questions of colonialism, ethnicity, and religious pluralism, from Poland to Siberia. Considerable attention will also be given to ideology, literature, serfdom, and underground revolutionary movements. Students enrolled in this course who have completed the equivalent of at least 4 semesters of Russian language study or who are native or heritage speakers with sufficient proficiency are invited to also enroll in HIST 1901-26488, a one-credit Russian-language complementary independent study. Students will read relevant social science texts in Russian with the course professor and summarize and discuss the texts in English.

This course examines the history of the USSR from 1917 to the 1990s. It traces the revolutionary transformation of individuals and societies across Eurasia, state building, and emphasizes the socialist government as a multinational empire. We will cover topics including the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of national republics, the Stalin-era purges, Soviet leadership in World War II, the Cold War, and the role of eco-nationalism in the collapse of the USSR.

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.
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.
The Russian poet Evgeny Yevtushenko wrote ‘No, Stalin did not die. He thinks that death can be fixed. We removed him from the mausoleum. But how do we remove Stalin from Stalin’s heirs?’ Yevtushenko’s question continues to haunt Russia 65 years after Stalin’s death as Russians try to come to terms with Stalin, Stalinism and their place in Russian history. But what was Stalinism? Can it be reduced to the man, Stalin, or was it a phenomenon that went beyond the person? Can we speak of Stalinism without Stalin? The philosopher Slavoj Zizek wrote: ‘We should also admit that we still lack a satisfactory theory of Stalinism.’ This class attempts to rectify this admission by exploring Stalin the person alongside the ideological, social, cultural, and historical phenomenon called Stalinism. This class will attempt to answer questions like: What role did Stalin as a personality contribute to Stalinism as a political system? What were the historical social conditions in Russia, and Soviet Russia in particular that led to Stalinism taking root? How did people experience Stalinism in their everyday and political lives? How did it shape their identities? What role does violence play in Stalinism as a political system? How does it compare to Nazism? And finally, how is Stalinism as remembered and in what ways does it continue to haunt Russia today? By providing answers to these questions, perhaps we can take a few steps closer to discovering a satisfactory theory of Stalinism.

This course explores the history of postwar Europe. After shedding light on Europe's dire situation at the end of the Second World War, the course explores the profound political, social, economic and cultural transformation that turned the war-torn and crisis-ridden continent into a region of exceptional prosperity, stability, and peace. Among the themes discussed are the postwar reconstruction, Europe's division in east and west during the Cold War, Americanization and Sovietization, the process of European integration, the student rebellions of 1968, Eastern Europe's revolutions of 1989, the German reunification in 1990 and its consequences for Europe as a whole, and the changing values of European societies in response to Europe's dramatic twentieth-century history.

This course explores the impact of the Cold War on American society. (1945-1990) It will explore how the division of the world into two hostile and well-armed ideological camps shaped American post-war politics and culture. Post-war America was a world full of paradox. America's economic and military dominance allowed it to be a land of expanding home ownership, a booming consumer culture, shopping malls, housing tracts, the land of the automobile: an upwardly mobile society, where want and hardship seemed to have been finally vanquished. These same optimistic people, however, lived under the threat of nuclear annihilation and communist infiltration. Fear, not only tore at the social fabric, but also created an alphabet soup of surveillance, control and suspicion of fellow Americans: the N.S.A., C.I.A. the F.B.I. and municipal police 'Red Squads'. African Americans fought a long struggle for civil rights that embraced movements from the peaceful civil disobedience of Martin Luther King Jr. to the Black Nationalist Marxism of the Black Panthers. The pivotal event that slowly drained American confidence and optimism was the long, brutal war in Southeast Asia. The Vietnam War and how Americans experienced it in different Cold War periods will be at the center of the course. Popular culture also underwent a sea change as it expressed both the anxiety and optimism of Cold War America. Black and white artists crossed the color line to create rock and roll. Anxious parents watched as their children crossed this cultural line with their new idols. Noir films and novels expressed the deep moral ambivalence of the era. The birth of the anti-hero, so popular in 21st century culture, was born of Cold War angst, fear and a rejection of the post-war status quo. Most importantly, black power, civil rights legislation, youth culture, feminism and the quagmire of the Vietnam War also created a powerful conservative backlash. Despite their decades in the political wilderness, the forces of Coldwater conservatism created a powerful antidote to the 'sixties' and that culminate in a victory that ushered in the final Cold War era: the Reagan Revolution. This course will try to give students some insight into current American politics by showing how this backlash was able to put conservatism back on the map and end the liberal dreams of the New Deal era.

Starting from the classic formulation of historian Joan Scott 'gender [as] a useful category of historical analysis' this seminar will look at topics in 19th and 20th century history through the lens of gender, and explore the intersection of sexuality with politics. The class will read and discuss recent works that focus on gender, sexuality, and masculinity in the modern world. Students will be encouraged to apply these concepts to their own research agendas. They will write short reviews of books & articles and a 15-page research or readings paper.
In recent years more and more attention has been focused on the Nazis and their 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 focus on American policy and American policy makers such as F.D.R. in the 30's and 40's and look at those factors which influenced our 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 survivors of the camps.

In recent years more and more attention has been focused on the Nazis and their 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 focus on American policy and American policy makers such as F.D.R. in the 30's and 40's and look at those factors which influenced our 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 survivors of the camps.

This is an introduction to the Modern Greek language that provides students with a solid foundation in the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing in Greek, both through a sound understanding of the basic structures of the Greek language, as well as through the cultural context within which Greek is used. In class, emphasis is on oral communication and the acquisition of fluency in speaking. At the end of this course you should be able to: Discover the secret of writing recipes Furnish your apartment and take care of its problems Discuss the challenges facing modern families Talk about technology, career and dreams

This course will help you learn to understand, and to express yourself creatively in both spoken and written Hungarian at the elementary level. You will acquire basic knowledge of everyday Hungarian and of the country and culture of Hungary. We will focus on building communicative competence and conversational proficiency while simultaneously building a solid foundation in Hungarian grammar, writing, listening and reading comprehension skills. You will be expected to memorize vocabulary and utilize it in both speech and writing. Upon completion of the course, students who have attended classes and successfully completed all assignments, tests and quizzes with a minimum grade of C should be able to: Use Hungarian in simple real-life situations (e.g., introductions, checking in at a hotel, buying groceries, ordering food in a restaurant) asking questions in simple real-life situations and understanding the information provided by native speakers Understand basic texts and signs (e.g., menus, program booklets, simple advertisements) Be familiar with basic facts about Hungarian geography, history, traditions and customs.

The first term of the second year will concentrate on the further development of fluency in oral production and the improvement in the student's ability to understand the flow of speech as uttered by a native speaker. Increased attention will be paid to reading as a means of augmenting a recognition vocabulary and writing as a drill and as a means of consolidating and communicating the knowledge gained.
The course concentrates on two main questions: (1) how do languages differ from one another (in sound, semantics, and syntax); (2) what are some of the linguistic and sociopolitical results of situations in which two or more languages come into contact? The context for these investigations will be a study of selected language families. In addition to the families discussed in the text and in class, each student will select one other language family to investigate on his/her own in a series of weekly assignments. These assignments allow the student to apply the concepts learned in class in a creative and more personally meaningful way. Fulfills International Culture, Global/Non-Western requirement.

A course description is unavailable at this time.

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

Revolutions long mesmerized political scientists, historians, and intellectuals of every stripe. Needless to say, its romantic allure is irresistible. Armies of ideological zealots storming cities and government buildings and overthrowing repressive rulers, long captivated public imagination. However, as everything else in politics, revolutions also have two sides: positive and negative. This course studies not only the process of various revolutions from our modern history, but also historical context of these revolutions, how they were prepared, and very importantly, what happens after revolutions actually take place. Political actors also matter. As philosopher Thomas Carlyle once observed, 'Revolutions are often initiated by idealists, carried out by fanatics, and hijacked by scoundrels.' Subsequently, in order to better understand revolutions, the course locates their main actors and examines their impact on the development of revolutionary and post-revolutionary processes.

In the late eighteenth century, the word Ademocrat began to be widely used to refer to those who sought to create new ways for human societies to govern themselves that would break with the divinely-sanctioned monarchies and the entrenched social hierarchies under which most people lived. In several great multi continental waves of change, people refashioned their political institutions, often in bitter conflict with champions of older systems and sometimes in equally bitter conflict against champions of other kinds of change. The latest such wave began in western Europe in the mid-1970s, picked up steam in South America in the 1980s, included the overthrow of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe at the end of that decade, and continues with movements for democratization in Africa in the 1990s. In this course, we want to understand: 1) why it was in particular historical moments that such waves of social transformation took place; 2) the role of particular social movements in democratization; 3) the ways in which the meaning of democracy has been debated since the breakthrough of the late eighteenth century; 4) the role of established elites in democratization, both as reformers and as resisters; and 5) the ways in which democratizing processes in some countries have powerfully effected political processes elsewhere. After a study of the democratizing moments of the past, we will look at the processes, prospects and perils of the current moment.
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.'

In 1947, Bernard Baruch, the American businessman and adviser to various US presidents, used the term 'Cold War' to describe increasingly frosty relationship between the former WWII allies: the Soviet Union and the United States. However, the Cold War turned out anything but cold. Although, the two contending superpowers never directly fought each other, the wars, involving either of two superpowers or their proxies, never stopped. This half a century long ideological conflict inflicted untold sufferings on hundreds of millions of people around the globe. It claimed the lives of millions, devastated the economies of many countries, and brought the world on the brink of a nuclear war at least on one occasion. This course examines the main developments of this global conflict: the wars, covert operations, arms race, diplomatic negotiations, geopolitical doctrines, and the decision-making process of the contending sides. However, the course goes beyond just studying the events. It tries to locate them in historical context and in theoretical perspective, which will help students of international relations to further expand their intellectual horizons in this subfield.

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

Eastern Europe has now seen more than fifteen 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. (International Relations Field)

Nature endowed some countries with abundant oil resources. As modern history proved, that may not always be such exciting news as it sounds at first. This course studies various countries in the Middle East, Latin America, Europe, Asia, and Africa with largest oil resources. It examines how oil resources impacted the formation of their respective domestic political systems and how politics of oil influenced and still influence general dynamics of international relations. Furthermore, the course will delve deep into 'the resource curse theory' and in comparative perspective will examine its impact on oil-rich countries' national economies.
Because of civil wars in several parts of the world, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, the international organizations have reshaped their development agenda by emphasizing the importance of security and peace as preconditions for development. This approach was explicitly included among the aims of the United Nations by (then) Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his roadmap for the implementation of the UN Millennium Summit. In parallel, the concept of human security has been promoted by several Western governments, NGOs and independent commissions in order to take into account the need to address not only state security needs but also the vulnerability of individual humans in crisis situations. Aid policies have taken into account these evolutions, though the concept of human security itself has been discussed in a controversial way. The European Union is progressively integrating it into its security agenda and has started ‘securitizing’ its development agenda and African policy, including instruments like the Cotonou convention with African, Caribbean and Pacific states. This 1.5-credit course explores the reasons for the merging of security and development policies in the European Union and its Member States and the emergence of a European human security agenda within the wider context of the United Nations, World Bank and the OECD. The focus will be European policies towards crisis areas (Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, Great Lakes Africa, and South and Southeast Asia) and peace building activities like: regulations about antipersonnel landmines, smallarms and light weapons, conflict timber and conflict diamonds, policies of conditionality and sanctions, assistance to transitional justice, peace building, security governance, and security sector/system reform in fragile states.

This PIA course is offered by the School of Public and International Affairs. Please contact them for further details.

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

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

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

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

This course is designed for students with no previous knowledge of the language. Students with ANY previous experience with Russian must obtain permission from the Language Coordinator before registering for this course.

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

This 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, Zamyatin, 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 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, Novgorod, and Romanov periods of Russian history provide a larger artistic context for the literary works.

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 Einstein, 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).

This course examines the mythology of adultery. Accordingly, it begins with the major European myth of adultery -- The Romance of Tristan and Isolde. Our primary focus, however, will fall on the screen adaptations of four nineteenth-century novels of adultery: Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, Flaubert's Madame Bovary, Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, and Fontaine's Effie Briest. In the corpus of films, we will distinguish between novel- and myth-oriented adaptations. Additionally, we will "read" and analyze graphic novels (comic books) based on these literary sources. Integrated into the course as cultural products of equal value, the verbal and visual texts will allow us to realize that the novels of adultery on a par with their celluloid and graphic-novel versions constitute the multi-faceted construct resting on the adultery myth. Exploring metamorphoses that the myth undergoes from one text to another will enable us to better understand the roots of the modern notion of adultery. Also, we will investigate the factors that transformed the novel Anna Karenina into the all-encompassing and the most influential narrative of adultery today.

This course covers major works of Dostoevsky. It is cross-listed with a grad seminar and is conducted in English. Readings in English or Russian.

This course will be offered in Spring 2184. Referring students to RUSS 1066 Forbiden Love on Page and Screen. In 1866, in an apartment building in St. Petersburg, Russia, Rodion Romanovich Raskolnikov decides to 'rid the world of evil' by murdering an old pawnbroker with an axe. The complex actions of this young student-the protagonist of Dostoevskii's novel Crime and Punishment (1866)-have since inspired a number of texts that address, develop, and re-cast the questions that Dostoevsky raises. Taking Crime and Punishment as a starting point, this course will trace representations of the superior individual in monumental European texts (literature, film, drama, and music) from the nineteenth century, with works like Tolstoi's 'The Kreutzer Sonata' (1889), through the twentieth century, with texts such as Hesse's (1917), Camus's The Stranger (1942), and Hitchcock's Rope (1948), and ending with contemporary works such as Kali's film Swoon (1992) and Logan's play Never the Sinner (1999). As a supplement we will read philosophical and theoretical works by Berdiaev, Schopenhauer, Solov'ev, Nietzsche, Sartre, and others, which specifically address the theme of the literary Superman. We will also examine questions of adaptation as the Superman is transformed through literature, film, philosophy, drama, and music.

This fourth-year Russian course provides extensive practice in oral communication at the advanced level. It will be organized around cinema of the Soviet and post-Soviet era, in all likelihood to include work by Sokurov, Mikhailov, Bodrov, and Balabanov. Key critical material (reviews, commentaries, etc.) in the original language will also be included.

Special permission required
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.

**11808 SLAVIC**

**RUSS 2110**

**INTRO TO THE STUDY OF LIT 1**

Session: AT  
W  
2:30:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM  
CL 1325  
Doshi,Neil  
Arunkumar  
3 Credits

**30405 SLAVIC**

**RUSS 2474**

**NEOLIBRLSM CULTURAL PRODUCTION**

Session: AT  
W  
2:00:00 PM to 4:55:00 PM  
WWPH 5203  
Condee,Nancy  
3 Credits

We will examine this contested term as it circulates in debates about cultural practice since the late 1970s. Course segments are likely to include contrastive models of the concept; their ascribed affinities to Marxist and Weberian traditions; distinctive concepts (‘shock doctrine,’ ‘thought collective,’ Comaroff’s ‘occult’); key historical figures and institutions (KojÁ™ve, Polanyi, Schumpeter, Hayek, Mont Pelerin); and the term’s contradictory symbols under different ideological systems, such as post-socialist modernity. The intent is to move beyond two tendencies in current debates: 1.) the deployment of the term exclusively as moral judgment; and 2.) its explanatory capacity for All the Things. Core texts will include Morowski, Harvey, and Klein, as well as critiques of Harvey (Abercrombie, Hindess).

This course will ask participants to bring their fields of expertise (both regional and disciplinary) to these debates, situating their own departmental investments in relation not only to textual content, but also to production, distribution, and exhibition. While cinema (e.g., Jia Zhangke, Ken Loach, Aleksei Balabanov) may be a core cultural emphasis, the course welcomes contributions from the fields of art history, literature, music, as well as sociology, history, and anthropology.

**12342 SLAVIC**

**SERCCRO 10**

**ELEM BOSNIAN/CROAT/SERBIAN 1**

Session: SE3  
6:30:00 PM to 8:10:00 PM  
CL 339  
Duraskovic,Ljiljana  
3 Credits

This is a beginning course in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian languages.

**12343 SLAVIC**

**SERCCRO 30**

**INTM BOSNIAN/CROAT/SERBIAN 3**

Session: AT  
MW  
3:00:00 PM to 4:15:00 PM  
CL 137  
Duraskovic,Ljiljana  
3 Credits

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

**11622 SLAVIC**

**SERCCRO 400**

**ADV BOSNIAN/CROAT/SERBIAN 5**

Session: AT  
MW  
4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM  
CL 127  
Duraskovic,Ljiljana  
3 Credits

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

**22675 SLAVIC**

**SLAV 660**

**SCI-FI: EAST AND WEST**

Session: AT  
Th  
6:00:00 PM to 8:30:00 PM  
VICTO 117  
3 Credits

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 (i.e., Eastern Europe) and the West (i.e., 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.

**11268 SLAVIC**

**SLAV 660**

**SCI-FI: EAST AND WEST**

Session: AT  
MW  
4:30:00 PM to 5:45:00 PM  
CL G24  
3 Credits

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 (i.e., Eastern Europe) and the West (i.e., 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.

**23520 SLAVIC**

**SLAV 880**

**VAMPIRE: BLOOD AND EMPIRE**

Session: AT  
TTh  
4:00:00 PM to 5:15:00 PM  
WWPH 1500  
Brady,Joel  
Christopher  
3 Credits

This course examines the phenomenon of vampirism in verbal and visual texts from different time periods in various cultures (Russia, Poland, France, England, America). Why do vampires capture the imagination especially of Anglophone readers? What qualities does the vampire incarnate? Which historical events and customs have triggered particular enthusiasm for depicting the undead? How have the depictions of the vampire evolved over centuries? Our discussions will address these issues as we analyze stories, novels, and films focusing on vampires from a variety of critical perspectives, contextualizing the works in the cultures that produced them.
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This course 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.

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

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

This is a course in Intermediate-level (first semester second-year) Slovak language.

Slovak European history and the interaction of Slovak and American cultures during the 120-year history of Slovak immigration is conveyed through readings in Slovak and Slovak-American literature, and through issues in literary theory that concern this theme. The syllabus follows the changes in Slovak culture and society over time, with a special emphasis on the changes brought about by the interaction of Slovak and American cultures. The content of the readings in literature follows the temporal sequence, while the actual sources for each period are grouped to illustrate a variety of literary genres. The course is structured around the history of Slovak, and in a broader cultural sense Central European, immigration to the United States with a special focus on Pittsburgh. It is examined within the context of the developments in Slovak culture and history with an emphasis on literature. The students are encouraged to investigate Pittsburgh's rich ethnic heritage and to research and write on topics tailored to their individual interests.

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

This is a beginning course in Ukrainian language.

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

Special permission required
This course will examine the causes and consequences of migration, the experiences of populations who undergo displacement and resettlement, and common myths and debates surrounding this topic. While migration encompasses intra-state movement, this class will focus on border crossing between nation states. As a writing-intensive course, students will be required to write and revise analytical papers; become versed in contemporary current events within and outside of the US context; and conduct a fieldsite visit exploring past or present immigration issues in Pittsburgh. The course will cover the social construction of borders, identities, and citizenship; differences in the categories distinguishing migrants from one another; the factors fueling migration and the consequences of cross-border movement; labor exploitation; women's issues; impacts on health; institutional responses and contexts of reception; generational and cultural issues; the criminalization of migrants and refugees; and how immigrant groups mobilize to contest their oppression. Grades will be based on attendance, evidence of reading and participation, and writing assignments and revision.

Today democracy is in trouble in many countries. A generation ago, many people thought democracy was triumphing all over the world. Now things look a lot less certain. How can we understand the problems of the current moment, not just in the US but on every continent? Over the past several centuries people refashioned their political institutions, often in bitter conflict with champions of older systems and sometimes in equally bitter conflict against champions of other kinds of change. Social movements played major roles in these big developments. This happened in several big waves involving many places at the same time. The latest such wave began in western Europe in the mid-1970's, picked up steam in South America in the 1980's, included the overthrow of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe at the end of that decade, and embraced Asian and African countries as well. After past democratic waves, powerful antidemocratic forces emerged and pushed back, only to be pushed back in turn by renewed democratic advances. We will look closely at these large struggles of democratic and antidemocratic forces to give us new perspectives on the processes, prospects and perils of the current moment.

Organized crime is no longer confined to a few countries such as Italy, the United States, and Japan. During the 1980s and 1990s it has become much more pervasive, and has had a major impact in countries such as Russia and other countries in transition, Turkey, Mexico, and South Africa. This course looks at the dynamics of organized crime, explains why it develops in particular countries, the various forms it takes, and the responses of law enforcement agencies and international institutions.

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