

**The History Department of
Eastern Illinois University**

History Courses for Fall, 2004

The History Department has produced this short “catalog” to help you, the student, choose your classes for Fall semester. In it you will find short descriptions of the content, objectives and, in some cases, requirements, for the classes. We have also listed the professors who are teaching these classes. You may want to contact them directly if you have questions or want more information about a course. Just go to <http://www.eiu.edu/~history> and click on Faculty.

HIS 1500: WORLD CIVILIZATION: INTERACTIONS

Drs. Roger Beck, José Deustua, Sace Elder, Staff

This course explores many of the exciting factors contributing to the emergence of the modern world. From the end of the fifteenth century, people, goods, information and technology traveled around the world at an unprecedented pace. This is most clearly illustrated by the European explorations and conquests of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which revolutionized global dynamics with the 'discovery' of the New World and the subsequent establishment of European colonies across much of the Americas, Africa and Asia. In addition to examining the global race of colonialism, this course will introduce students to the great early modern empires of the Islamic World and East Asia. It will also engage such topics as the factors precipitating the Industrial Revolution, why it happened in Europe and not elsewhere, and its repercussions on the rest of the world. In the final weeks of the course we will turn to more recent global historical issues, including the rise of nationalism, its relationship to the decline of European colonialism, and its turbulent legacy today.

HIS 1500: WORLD CIVILIZATION: SLAVERY AND FREEDOM

Dr. Onaiwu Ogbomo

Slavery as an institution has been a World Wide practice. But the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade between the 15th and 19th centuries became the largest forced migration of any group in human history. This course examines the origins, nature and consequences of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the making of the Atlantic World. Such issues as slave raiding, the middle passage, slave life and culture, slave revolts, bondage and emancipation; the slave economy in the New World and other related topics will be explored. It is expected that students will be able to comprehend the contributions of the institution of slavery to European and American capitalism and the world economy.

HIS 1500: WORLD CIVILIZATION: SOCIETY AND RELIGION

Dr. Joy Kammerling and Staff

This course examines the interrelationships between society and religion in the great civilizations of the ancient and medieval worlds. The emergence of distinct traditions in Egypt and the Near East, India, China, and classical Greece and Rome are examined, and the impact of the new, dynamic religious traditions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam spreading beyond their homelands through Europe, Asia and Africa are considered. By comparing the development of these different civilizations, we consider such questions as: What forces drive historical change? How do societies interact and influence one another? What is the role of environment? Of significant events and people? Of new ideas and beliefs? In shaping historical development?

HIS 2010: HISTORY OF THE U.S. TO 1877

Dr. Michelle LeMaster and Dr. Nora Pat Small

At its most basic level, this course is a survey of the political, social, economic, and cultural history of the colonial and post-colonial United States. Every professor, however, structures the course somewhat differently, sometimes relying on themes such as community and culture, other times emphasizing one particular historical thread (such as politics) to provide a framework for the class. No matter how it is taught, students are introduced to the use of primary sources and the interpretive nature of history, that is, how historians reconstruct past events to write history.

HIS 2020: HISTORY OF THE U.S. SINCE 1877

Drs. Mark Voss-Hubbard, Edmund Wehrle, and Staff

“America grew up in the country then moved to the city,” wrote one prominent American historian. A bitterly divided, largely agrarian country at the end of the Civil War, the United States grew to be a world power by the end of the nineteenth century. That power would only grow over the next 100 years--a time that could rightly be called “the American Century.” But the pace of growth and development were not without consequences. Many Americans found themselves struggling to preserve and advance democratic traditions and individual opportunity. This course introduces students to the paradoxes, struggles, successes, and failures of American history, 1877 to the present.

HIS 2500: HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND WRITING

Dr. Michael Shirley

History 2500 is a course designed to help students learn the conventions and techniques of historical research and writing. Students will learn to think critically about historical issues, become familiar with a variety of sources and the conventions of citing those sources; learn to analyze historical data and reach informed conclusions about those data; and improve their ability to write and revise. Students complete several assignments, usually one each week, leading to a substantial research paper on a historical problem chosen by the student in consultation with the instructor. Classes occasionally meet and work on assignments at Booth Library. Class discussions focus on techniques and sources covered in the assignments, and on peer critiques of student papers. No final exam.

HIS 2560: EARLY MODERN WORLD HISTORY

Staff

Martin Luther, Kangxi, Akbar, Galileo, Montezuma, Suleiman the Magnificent, Napoleon. These are only a few of the dramatic figures who helped to shape the world during the early modern era. In this class, we will investigate the political, social, economic, and cultural changes that occurred from the fourteenth through the eighteenth centuries as the modern world began to emerge.

HIS 3100: HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 1066-1688

Dr. Newton Key

Focusing on English history from the Anglo-Saxons to the Glorious Revolution, this course particularly explores how the English people created a nation through their interaction with Scottish, Irish, and continental kingdoms and peoples. It uses important and interesting primary materials—the Bayeux Tapestry, the Magna Carta, Elizabeth’s Tilbury Speech in 1588, Oliver Cromwell’s letters from the siege of Drogheda and the battle of Marston Moor—to examine specific intellectual, political, social, religious, and economic problems of the period. Note: His 3110—History of Britain and the British Empire, 1688 to the present is a companion to 3100; but neither is a prerequisite for the other.

HIS 3250: AFRICAN HISTORY

Dr. Roger Beck

From the earliest human beings to modern independence movements, Africa is a continent rich in tradition, history, and culture. This course offers a broad overview of African religious, political, economic, and social traditions before focusing on the course of African history during the last five hundred years. Hopefully the class will break down inaccurate and racist stereotypes and provide the student with enough knowledge about Africa's past that they are able to understand Africa's present and future.

HIS 3255: COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

Dr. José Deustua

This course is an historical survey of Latin America from the building of large Amerindian civilizations and their conquest by the Spanish and Portuguese to the wars of Independence (1810-1820), which created new modern states. It will focus on the rise and consolidation of the great pre-Columbian civilizations (principally, Mayas, Aztecs, and Incas) and their collision with the European conquest, starting in 1492. It will also study the process of conquest and colonization until the establishment of colonial Viceroyalties (Mexico, Peru, etc.) and the evolving of colonial societies and economies from California and New Mexico to Chile and Argentina. Finally, the course will also address the changes of the 18th century, the Bourbon reforms, and the wars of Independence which, at the end, created new and various Latin American republics. Students will do several readings, take tests, write short papers, and have an open atmosphere to discuss several

historical matters. Concepts in Spanish, Quechua (the language of the Incas), and Nahuatl (the language of the Aztecs) will be learned to also understand culturally and linguistically these complex historical processes.

HIS 3420: WORLD WAR II

Dr. Anita Shelton

This course covers the six most extraordinary and traumatic years in world history. It will include the origins, developments, and aftermath of the war, and examine political, social, military, cultural and philosophical issues. Reading will range from a military history of the war to political documents from the time, memoirs and belletristic literature reflecting the lived experience of war. Some great films have been made about World War II, and we will watch some from different nations around the world. Students will write one research paper on a topic of their own choosing (with approval of the instructor). All exams will be essay in format. The objective of the course is to gain a greater appreciation for the enormity of the event and the difficulty of explaining it.

HIS 3450: MODERN GERMANY

Dr. Sace Elder

This course is an introduction to the major themes and developments in 19th and 20th century German history. We will focus special attention on the contested and changing nature of German nationalism and German national identity, following their development from the liberal calls for unification post-Napoleonic era to the dramatic reunification of Germany at the end of the Cold War. Along the way will be examining the indeterminacy of the "German" nation at the moment of unification in 1871; the relationship between colonialism and nationalism in the rise of mass politics; class-based divisions within the "nation;" the racialized concept of the nation under National Socialism and its catastrophic consequence; and the efforts of the two postwar Germanys to lay claim to national legitimacy.

HIS 3555: MODERN WORLD HISTORY

Drs. Sace Elder and Anita Shelton

This course explores the major political, economic, social, and cultural developments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Students will examine the rise of industrialization and the international division of labor that served as the basis for vast global empires in the nineteenth century. They will explore the nationalist movements that brought down those empires, the challenges of nation-building in the post-colonial world, and the competing modern ideologies that inspired and shaped those nation-building projects. Nationalism, both productive and destructive, will be contrasted with the internationalism arising from the ashes of the two world wars in the form of new institutions such as the UN and the European Union. At the end of the course will be George Bush, Sr.'s "new world order" and the challenges to Western dominance presented by the Muslim world and China as students consider globalization at the beginning of the twentieth century.

HIS 3600: THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THE NATION

Drs. Lynne Curry, Martin Hardeman, Debra Reid, and Staff

History 3600 explores the legal issues that shaped the development of the United States government, and the relationships of citizens to that government. The U.S. system of government is based on a written constitution. It gives the government power and legitimacy. The course helps students understand the development of the ideas behind the U.S. Constitution and rule by law by analyzing the myriad ways that judges, lawyers, legal scholars, politicians, and ordinary citizens interpret the Constitution. The “readings” of the Constitution by these groups often conflict, and in many instances their interpretation has changed over time. This makes it difficult to decipher the original intent of those who drafted the Constitution. Based on primary sources including the Constitution, amendments, state and federal legislation, and Supreme Court decisions, students realize how little the Constitution has changed over time but how much its interpretation has evolved to meet the demands of U.S. citizens, historically and today.

HIS 3700: TURNING POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF RELIGION AND SCIENCE

Dr. John McElligott

Man lives in a universe without the faintest idea why it exists and why he (as a part of the universe) exists either. This fundamental fact of the human condition presents the further problem of how one should live his life in such a situation. Every civilization makes a response to this problem which defines the culture and guides the lives of the people. Normally, this response is couched poetically in religious terms and is so pervasive and taken for granted that the ordinary person cannot clearly articulate it. This course examines the historical development of the Western answer to the human condition. It begins with the Christian world-view and then traces how that view was altered by major developments in science: the Scientific Revolution of the seventeenth century, Darwinism, and Freudianism. The goal of the course is to bring the dominant modern, scientific, materialistic world-view of Western culture fully to consciousness so that the students can (perhaps for the first time) critically evaluate it and see the plausibility of the alternative views of the past and of other cultures. No prior knowledge of science or mathematics is required to master the material of this course.

HIS 3750: AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

Dr. Martin Hardeman

A general survey of African American history from 1619 to the present. The course will include both primary and secondary readings and will explore such topics as slavery, Reconstruction, the Great Migration and the Civil Rights movement.

HIS 3810: THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS

Dr. Charles Titus

The state of Illinois has a fascinating past which stretches from the era when pre-historic peoples created vibrant, flourishing cultures to the struggle for empire during the French and British colonial eras to contemporary times when the Prairie State serves as one of the industrial and agricultural centers of the nation. History 3810 traces these developments and examines the social, cultural, political and economic

aspects of our state from pre-historic times to the very recent past. Students will read both scholarly and popular accounts of Illinois history, and will examine primary documents which help explain why our state developed as it did.

HIS 3920: MILITARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr. Charles Titus

The military has been an important factor in the nation's history since the colonial era. History 3920 examines the military experience within this larger context of United States history. The course surveys the origins, strategies, tactics, logistics and consequences of selected American wars. The role of technology, military professionalism, and social views toward war and the military as these matters have affected United States history are also examined in the class.

HIS 4400: INDEPENDENT STUDY

Various Instructors

For the advanced undergraduate student who would like to work intensively on a particular research topic under the supervision of a professor in the field. May count towards the History Major as an elective. See the Department Chair (Anita Shelton) for more information.

HIS 4444: HONORS INDEPENDENT STUDY

Various Instructors

Open to those who have been accepted into Departmental Honors (which culminates in the writing of an Honors thesis and an Honors diploma). May count towards the History Major as an elective. See the Departmental Honors Coordinator (Newton Key) for more information.

HIS 4775.001: THE VIETNAM WAR: AN AMERICAN AND VIETNAMESE ORDEAL

Dr. Edmund Wehrle

Almost 30 years after the fall of Saigon, the Vietnam War remains a sensitive and controversial topic for Americans. Historian Louis Galambos recently called the war the “single most costly policy mistake in American history.” Today’s students—often born several years after the end of the war—hear incessantly about Vietnam and its impact, yet know little of the issues and events that contributed to the traumatic episode. This course will examine the war from its roots in French colonialism, through the fall of Saigon, to the impact of the conflict on American politics, economics, and culture. Every attempt will be made to present the war in its international context—as both a Vietnamese and American (and world) ordeal. Class meetings will include student presentations, discussion, guest lecturers, and power-point/multimedia presentations.

HIS 4775.002: HISTORY OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH, 1600 TO THE PRESENT

Dr. Newton Key

Modern Irish History encapsulates issues that continue to bedevil historians: religious division, land tenure and rural poverty, military subjugation, imperialism, nationalism, and, well, terrorism. This course focuses on modern conflicts in Ireland but roots these in the Cromwellian and Williamite settlements of the seventeenth century, the romantic nationalism of the late-eighteenth century, and the rural conflict and famine of the nineteenth. Attention will be paid to the Irish diaspora outside the isle, as well as the (Catholic) IRA and the (Protestant) UDA--asking how these groups are both freedom fighters and terrorists. Students will research an aspect of the early-twentieth century issues and events portrayed in the film Michael Collins and write a (documented) new scene for the movie. Lecture, discussion, exams, and research paper. Open also to graduate students who will write a longer research paper and a brief historiographical review.

HIS 4775.003: MODERN SOUTH ASIA

Staff

This course begins with the Mughal Empire in India (1498-1805), the largest, wealthiest and most populous Islamic empire of the early modern world, and rival to the great Ming Empire in China. In the late 1700s the British India Company increasingly challenged Mughal rule until by the early 1800s much of modern India was under British rule. Thus began the era of the British Raj, which lasted until Indian independence in 1947. Within this framework of imperial rule -- both Mughal and British -- we will look at such varied topics as colonialism, Orientalism, the nineteenth century conflict between Russia and Great Britain over central and south Asia that is known as the "Great Game," the 1857 Sepoy rebellion, Gandhi and his non-violence campaign against British rule, Indian independence, the creation of Pakistan and Bangladesh as separate independent Islamic nation and their conflicts with India, and Hindu fundamentalism in modern India.

HIS 4820: THE WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Dr. Roger Beck

A look back at the major events, issues, and peoples of the twentieth century. Topics will include the rise and fall of European colonialism and communism, the world wars, totalitarianism, civil and human rights movements, and the Cold War. The structure of the class will be more thematic than chronological, so students should have a good grounding in history to place the different themes in historical context. There will be two exams, quizzes on two novels, and a seminar paper required of all students. Graduate students will be also be required to submit two additional book reviews.

HIS 4920: HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE U.S.

Dr. Nora Pat Small

In this course we focus on the practical problems of, and theoretical or philosophical bases for, preserving the man-made environment. Over the course of the semester we ask not only how historic resources are preserved, but how we decide which resources are historic, and whose

history we are preserving. The main project for the class is always a combination of the theoretical and practical. In some years the class participates in an archaeological dig, other years we conduct historic resource surveys, or research and write National Register nominations.

HIS 4940: THE EARLY REPUBLIC: UNITED STATES, 1789-1848

Dr. Mark Voss Hubbard

An advanced survey of the American experience from the Age of Jefferson to the Age of Jackson, a period commonly called the Early Republic. Emphasis is on four interconnecting themes – economic development, politics and reform, ideology and culture, and western expansion.

HIS 4950: THE EMERGENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

Dr. Lynne Curry

This course offers an intensive look at the U.S. as it developed between 1880 and 1930. Major themes include the rise of "Big Business" and industrialization on a national scale; political, social, and cultural conflict as the population shifted from primarily agricultural to primarily urban; the "new" immigration; the Jim Crow South; women's participation in suffrage and reform movements; and the rise of consumer culture.

The Following Courses are Open to Graduate Students Only:

HIS 5000: HISTORIOGRAPHY

Dr. Newton Key

This course introduces graduate students to the craft of history, from its professionalization in the 19th-century to current scholarly departures in European, United States, and non-western history. Through comparative secondary readings, students consider the methodological and theoretical concerns at the heart of historical writing over the last century, and explore changes over time in the profession's explanatory models and analytical categories. Several short essays and one longer paper. Several guest speakers. Required of all History M.A. students.

HIS 5350: TWENTIETH-CENTURY AMERICAN CULTURAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

Staff

An exploration of problems in American cultural and social history during the twentieth century.

HIS 5370: SEMINAR IN EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

Dr. Michelle LeMaster

This course will provide graduate students with an intensive study of selected topics in Colonial and Revolutionary American History, with an emphasis on social history. This will be a reading and discussion course. The readings will cover both standard historical works and new research. Topics will include immigration and migration, commerce, slavery, Indian relations, gender, popular culture, and the origins of the American Revolution. Grading will consist of class discussion, weekly writing assignments, and historiographical essays.

HIS 5400.001: EUROPE IN THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM

Staff

HIS 5400.002: WORLD HISTORY: LATIN AMERICA 18TH-20TH CENTURIES

Dr. José Deustua

The course will study some political, social, and economic aspects of the history of Latin America between the 18th and 20th centuries. It will deal with questions of development, the role and dynamics of social groups, revolutions, and the conditions and improvement of Latin American farmer/peasantries. The Mexican Revolution of 1910-1917 will be one of the topics of analysis, as well as Peruvian conflicts between socially integrated domestic markets and the push for export developments in the 19th century. Guatemala will also be a case in point. The social conditions of cochineal and coffee exports and production from late colonial times to the Liberal reforms of the 1860s until the political experiment at “social humanism” in the 1940s will also be studied. Theoretical ideas on the economy and society will also be discussed using Braudel’s analysis of European and world history. Short papers and exams will be taken during the course. There will also be discussions and class presentations in a seminar-kind atmosphere.