901 – Mexican American Generations in the 20th Century

TR 3:55-5:10
Dr. Alonzo

Mexican Americans constitute a diverse people, some are multi-generation citizens and others are recent immigrants from Mexico. Since the war with Mexico, they have experienced considerable adaptation to U.S. society. One approach to studying their history is to examine key periods of their social and political evolution. Based on a paradigm of generations, this course will focus on four key cohorts of settlers, the original pobladores, the immigrant generation, (1900-1929), the Mexican American, (1930-1960), and the Chicano generation (1968-1970s). The objective will be to understand and assess the key issues, goals, and strategies of leaders and organizations that make up these generations.

902 – The History of Food

TR 11:10-12:25
Dr. Alperrn

This course will address the history of food and its meaning in the United States. Suggested topics for students’ original research include but are not limited to the following: food and identity, cultural meanings of food, reformers’ attempts to change food habits, government regulation of food, health food, fast food, food and gender, the diet industry, food and anorexia, the emergence of super markets, food during a particular historical period such as the Great Depression.

903 - History of Space Exploration

TR 5:30-6:45
Dr. Coopersmith

This course will explore the history of the American space program from the 1940s to the present from a variety of perspectives. Our major concerns will be the cultural, social, military, economic, and political factors shaping – and shaped by – humanity’s first step to the stars. We definitely will not ignore the scientific and technological accomplishments, but place them in context, including the paths not taken.

904 – Travel, Travelers, and the United States in a Wider World

TR 12:45-2:00
Dr. Rouleau

With independence secured, residents of the new republic found themselves free to fan out across the globe in a frenzy of political, economic, and religious activity. Utilizing 18th and 19th century narratives produced by American merchants, missionaries, sailors, and slaves, this course will explore the ways in which race, class, and gender shaped the experience of travel, and how various groups from the United States interacted with peoples around the world.

905 – American Empire

TR 3:55-5:10
Dr. Unterman

This seminar examines pivotal events in the history of the United States that have been deemed imperial, from the conquest of the American West through the Iraq War. In addition to examining state policy, we will also look at economic and cultural hegemony, explore how scholars have theorized empire, compare American international activity with that of the Roman and British empires, and ask whether “empire” is the right label for the United States in the past, present, and future.

906 – Pharmaceuticals in History

MWF 10:20-11:10
Dr. Kim

Living a healthy life is a perennial aspiration of humankind throughout history, but too often this basic desire has been fraught with insurmountable challenges. In this writing intensive course, students will read, discuss, and write about social, cultural, and political dimensions of various medicinal products in Europe, Asia, and the United States with regards to their production, marketing, and consumption.

907 – Civil Rights, Cold War and Decolonization

TR 3:55-5:20
Dr. Wood

This course explores the relationships between the mid-twentieth century civil rights struggles in the United States, the Cold War, and Asian and African decolonization and liberation movements. While the civil rights movement has typically been historicized as a southern and/or national phenomenon, it can be more fully understood within a transnational context.

908 – Shall We Put Joseph Stalin on Trial

TR 2:20-3:35
Dr. Reese

In this seminar we will “put Joseph Stalin on trial” for murder in the first degree. The point of “putting Stalin on trial” is to study the great purges in the Soviet Union in the 1930s to understand the fundamentals of Stalinist governing practices, to define and understand what historians have meant by terror, and to analyze and critique the history professions’s explanation for the terror and how it placed blame.