HISTORY (HIST)

100L History of Western Civilization in Film. (1) (Coreq: HIST 101 or 102) This course will examine select topics in Western Civilization through the analysis of films.

101 The Foundations of European Civilization to 1648. (3) An introduction to the foundations of European Civilization, beginning with the early civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia, followed by a survey of the history of ancient Greece and Rome, the rise of Christianity, the transmission of this heritage to Europe, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Reformation.

102 Introduction to European Civilization from 1648 to the Present. (3) A survey of the rise of European civilization from the end of the Thirty Years' War to the present.

111 World History to 1500. (3) World History to 1500 examining the emergence of key civilization in India, China, Africa and Europe.

112 World History Since 1500. (3) World History since 1500 examines the nature and interactions between Europeans, Asians, Africans, Pacific Islanders and Americans from the "voyages of
oceanic discovery” through the ages of democratic and industrial revolutions and into the era of contemporary global developments.

201, 202 History of the United States from Discovery to the Present. (3 each) A general survey of the United States from the era of discovery to the present, emphasizing major political, economic, social, and intellectual developments. 201: Discovery through Reconstruction. 202: Reconstruction to the present.

250 Historical Research and Writing. (3) A course designed to teach both written and oral communication in history. Topics include compiling a scholarly bibliography on a historical topic, interpreting primary and secondary sources, developing a clear thesis, ensuring academic integrity, using Chicago-style documentation, and presenting work in a scholarly fashion. A minimum of twelve pages of graded, written work, with substantial opportunities for revision, and at least one graded oral presentation required. Topics chosen by Professor. For History Majors, HIST 250 is a corequisite or prerequisite for all upper-level courses.

275 Introduction to Oral History. (3) A course designed to introduce students to the importance and use of oral history, the process of conducting and archiving interviews, and the production of scholarly papers or documentaries based on the “voice” of witness to history.

The Following Courses Require Sophomore Standing or Above or Permission of the Instructor. For History Majors, HIST 250 is a prerequisite or corequisite for all upper-level courses.

300 Historical Methods. (3) (Writing Intensive) A seminar in the principles and practice of historical research, including an introduction to historiography, the interpretation of historical documents, proper documentation, and clarity of expression. Should be among the first upper-level courses taken by majors. F, S.

302 The Middle Ages (500-1250). (3) A study of the causes and course of the split of the Roman world into Western European, Eastern Orthodox and Islamic culture, followed by a discussion of the civilization of the High Middle Ages and the problems of cultural change in the late medieval period.

303 Renaissance and Reformation (1250-1648). (3) A consideration of the decline of the medieval world and the dawn of modern civilization as exemplified by the emergence of the modern state, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the New Science, the Age of Exploration and the secularization of society.

307 European History (1848-1914). (3) A study of the main currents of European thought, from the Revolutions of 1848 to the rise of industrial power, imperialism, diplomatic realignment, nationalism, and the road to World War I.

308 World War I and the Twenty Years’ Truce. (3) An inquiry into the causes and conduct of the First World War; the peace settlement of 1919-1923; the rise of totalitarianism and the struggle of the European democracies; the road to the Second World War.

310 History of Berlin: Landscape and Memory. (3) May be used as an elective or cognate. This course examines both the dynamic transformation of Berlin's growth and the historical memories embedded in its urban landscapes. We may focus as well on how civic and national officials have worked to preserve the past in the city as a way for Germans to work through the legacies of the modern era.

312 Patterns in World History. (3) This course may be used as an elective or cognate course. This course examines how people, political regimes and mobile capital created the modern world. Students will study the interactions between Europeans, Asians, Africans, Pacific Islanders
and Americans from early-modern oceanic voyages through the ages of revolution, modernization, nationalism, and decolonization.

313 The History of Russia to 1855. (3) An introduction to the civilization of the Russian and Slavic peoples. The historical traditions and culture of the people who occupied the Russian plains from the eighth century A.D. to the mid 19th century.

314 The History of Modern Russia and the Soviet Union Since 1855. (3) The decline of Imperial Russia, the Revolution of 1917, and the development of the Soviet Union.

316 Roman Republic and Empire. (3) An examination of the political history of the Roman state, from its foundation by the legendary Romulus to its destruction by barbarian invaders. Special emphasis upon the failure of Republican government and the disappearance of personal freedom as one family of unparalleled ability and wealth fights for victory in a bloody civil war. Imperialism, militarism, bureaucratization and the advent of Christianity highlighted. Colorful personalities, such as those of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, examined in some detail.

317 Comparative Revolutions. (3) (Writing Intensive) (= POLI 317) Case studies of the classic revolutions (English, American, French, and Russian) and analyses of these and other revolutions as political phenomena. Attention will be given to the political philosophy of revolution.

322 Medieval Art & Architecture. (3) (= ARTH 322) A survey of the cultural and artistic trends from c. 300 to 1300, this course will focus on France, England, Germany, and Italy, but also examine important post-classical innovations in what are now Norway, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Egypt, and Syria. Much of the discussion will concern religious architecture, culminating in High Gothic cathedrals. Decorative arts such as illuminated manuscripts, mosaics, stained glass, and sculpture in wood, stone, bronze, and gold will also be central to the course content.

323 Italian Renaissance Art & Architecture. (3) (= ARTH 323) This course surveys the painting, sculpture, and architecture of the Italian peninsula c. 1300-1550 and the revival of classical ideals and philosophies of visual representation focusing primarily on Florence, Venice, and Rome. The course examines the art and ideas of inspired, creative minds such as Giotto, Masaccio, Ghiberti, Brunelleschi, Alberti, Donatello, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Palladio, and many more.

324 Baroque Art & Architecture. (3) (= ARTH 324) The 17th Century was a period of remarkable exploration, experimentation, and change. Those events were embodied in the painting, sculpture, and architecture of this Gilded Age. Focusing on the Netherlands and Flanders (modern Holland and Belgium), Rome, France, and Spain, this course surveys the visionary ideas of Caravaggio, Carracci, Rembrandt, Rubens, Vermeer, Velasquez, Borromini, and Bernini among others.

326 History of Germany Since 1870. (3) A critical study of the creation of the German Empire, Bismarck, Wilhelmian Germany, the First World War, the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, the Second World War, and the fate of German speaking peoples since then.

327 Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: 1918 to the Present. (3) History of the new East European states and the Soviet Union from the end of World War I to the present. Emphasis on their domestic and foreign problems during the interwar period, the Russian expansion and domination of Eastern Europe since 1945, the establishment of the "People's Democratic Republics" in Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania, and the revolutionary upheavals in the 1980's leading to the fall and collapse of the Communist system and ideology in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.
328 Renaissance Europe, 1250-1517. (3) A survey of renaissance culture as it emerged in the northern Italian city-states. Topics include republican and despotic governments, war and diplomacy, humanism, art, individualism, religion, the growth of secularism, gender, the family, and the Northern Renaissance.

329 Reformation Europe, 1517-1648. (3) An examination of the Protestant Reformation and its European context. Topics include the renaissance background, Luther’s break with Rome, the major reformed traditions, the Catholic response, the nation-state, warfare and diplomacy, colonialism, the new science, and the rise of toleration and individualism.


331 Medieval Islamic World, c. 600-1258. (3) This course examines the rise of the Islamic Empire from Muhammad to the Mongol conquest of Baghdad in 1258. In so doing, it may focus on topics such as the rise of Islam, the Arab conquests, the development of the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties, and the sources of social, cultural, and religious power structures that developed throughout the Medieval Islamic World.

332 Age of Alexander and The Roman Republic. (3) This course may examine the political, social, religious, economic, intellectual, and military developments of the Hellenistic Mediterranean, c. 350-30 BCE. Topics of focus will include the Classical Greek legacy, the conquests of Alexander the Great, the spread of Greek civilization throughout the Mediterranean, and the development of the Roman Republic through the death of Julius Caesar in 44 BCE.

333 Modern France: 1715 to the Present. (3) A political and social history of the French nation from the end of Louis XIV’s reign, and the Revolutions of 1789 and 1792, to modern-day France.

334 Paris as Text and Context. (3) May be used as an elective or cognate. This course examines themes and topics concerning the history of Paris from 1600 to the present.

335 History of England: 1485-1714. (3) The development of Modern England from the beginning of the Tudor dynasty, through the Elizabethan period, the Civil War, Cromwell, to the end of the Stuart line.

336 Ancien Regime and French Revolution. (3) May be used as an elective or cognate. This course provides an overview of the political, social, economic, and cultural history of France from the early seventeenth century through the French Revolution.

337 The History of Britain: 1714 to the Present. (3) The social, intellectual, economic, and political history of the British Isles from the beginning of the Hanoverian dynasty, through the Age of Victoria, the decline of the Empire, the catastrophe of two world wars, to the present time.

338 Modern Ireland. (3) This course examines the political, economic, cultural, social and regional struggles for identity, unity, partition, and independence in Hibernia from the era of Union to the present. Themes and topics addressed may include: early English colonization; the rising of 1798 and the Act of Union; Georgian Ireland; the Potato Famine of the 1840s; Home Rule movements; Gaelic revival; the Easter Rising; political partition, “the Struggles,” and contemporary developments.

340 History of East Asia. (3) A survey of East Asian history from prehistory to the recent past. Topics include the early Chinese imperium; the emergence of Confucianism and arrival of Buddhism, the regional diasporas of resultant cultural forms to Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia; feudal rule; commercial and social conditions; arrival of Western Imperialists; and the rise of anti-imperialist, nationalist, and de-colonization movements.
341 History of Modern Korea. (3) This course may be used as an elective or cognate. This course provides an introduction to the major, political, social, intellectual, and economic developments in Korean history from the 18th Century to the present. Of primary interest will be the transformation of traditional Korea into a Japanese colony and eventually a divided nation.

345 Intellectual History of Early Modern Europe. (3) "Great books" from the High Middle Ages to the Romantic era, set within the broader social, economic, and political context. Topics include scholasticism, humanism, Renaissance Platonism, Reformation and Counter-Reformation theology, skepticism, the new science, British empiricism, the Enlightenment, and the Romantic reaction.

346 Modern European Intellectual History. (3) Overview of Western intellectual history from the French Revolution through the late twentieth century. Includes an examination of political, cultural, literary, imaginative, popular, and intellectual traditions that informed various European traditions.

347 Pre-modern Japan: The Rise and Fall of the Samurai. (3) An introductory survey of the society and culture of pre-modern Japan, this course examines the formation of the early Japanese imperial state, the disposition of Japan’s feudal rule by military elite, and the commercial and social conditions that characterized the early modern era in Japan. Particular attention is directed to the transformation of the samurai from proud and able warriors into what was by the nineteenth century in all practice little more than a class of inflexible bureaucrats and raucous brigands.

348 Modern Japan: From the Last Samurai to the Pacific War. (3) Together students and instructor consider the ideas, principles, and values that underpinned Japan’s traditional culture and society even as Japan’s selective absorption of Western paradigms and cultural forms is studied. Students learn to build for themselves a better understanding of the role values—traditional and modern, Japanese and non-Japanese—played in the historical process of national integration and rapid industrialization that marked Japan’s emergence as a twentieth century power.

349 Modern China: Reform and Revolution in the Modern Age. (3) A survey of Modern China from the rise of the Qing Dynasty in 1644 to the economic boom of the post-Deng 1990’s. Students examine China’s experience of Western incursions since the 1830’s, through the course gives primacy to the impact of domestic-born institutional and cultural innovations that presaged the arrival of the Western Powers. An investigation of China’s inner-history of reform and revolution enables students to appreciate the way in which Modern China was as much the product of domestic processes as it was the result of changes wrought by the West.

355 Introduction to Latin America Civilization. (3) (= POLI 320) A broadly based study of life in Central and South America that will include a preliminary study of the historical and geographical dimensions of the area, lifestyles and folkways, politics and political movements, and economic conditions.

356 State and Society in Modern Latin America. (3) (= POLI 321) A survey of the social, economic, cultural, and political development of Latin American states from the achievement of independence (the early national period) to the present time, employing case studies to illustrate the connection between the Latin American experience and that of the world of developing nations at large.

360 The Early Republic 1783-1820. (3) This course examines the emerging nation in the wake of the American Revolution. Topics include the Confederation period, the Constitutional Convention, the battle over ratification, and the presidencies of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.
361 Antebellum Period 1820-1850. (3) This course examines the political, social, and economic forces that enlarged, enriched, and empowered the United States while simultaneously hastening the nation toward civil war.

366 Comparative New World Empires. (3) A topical study of the colonial empires of the Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and English in the New World from 1492 to the mid-1700's. Emphasis is placed on the cultural interactions between Europeans and natives, the growth of creole societies, and the development of political and economic institutions, including slavery.

367 Colonial America. (3) An examination of the history of the American colonies from their beginnings through their evolution into mature provincial societies. Emphasis is placed on the interactions among colonists, native Americans, and African slaves, as well as the development of distinctive regions.

368 The Frontier in U.S. History. (3) A thorough examination of America’s westward expansion and the impact of a frontier on the social, political, and economic development of the United States. Included will be a study of frontier life, myths, and legends.

369 Native American History. (3) A detailed examination of North American Indian cultures and history from early colonizatıon to the present including Indian wars, federal Indian policy, and the contemporary ethnocentric movement.

370 Revolutionary America. (3) Study of the American Revolution era: the social and political causes of the rebellion, the war, the turbulent decade of the 1780's and the ratification of the Constitution. Emphasis is placed on the political debates of the period and the lives of ordinary Americans during these times.

371 Civil War and Reconstruction. (3) Analysis of major problems of American history from the sectional conflict over slavery and secession through the war years and the reconstruction of the nation.

372 U.S. History 1876-1917. (3) From the end of the Reconstruction to the First World War; Industrialization, Imperialism, and Reform.

373 U.S. History 1917-1945. (3) Political, economic, social and cultural development during World War I, the “Roaring Twenties,” the Depression, and the Second World War. F.

374 U.S. History 1945 to the Present. (3) A study of the political, economic, social, and cultural development of the United States since the end of World War II, the “Cold War,” and the global confrontation between the United States and the communist world.

376, 377 The Foreign Policy of the United States. (3 each semester) (377= POLI 341) First semester: From the establishment of the foundations in the Colonial Period and Revolution to the background of World War I. Second semester: From World War I to the present.

383 History of the Colony and State of South Carolina. (3) A study of South Carolina’s origins and development and a survey of recent South Carolina history with emphasis on social and institutional development.

384 History of Horry and Georgetown Counties. (3) Insights into regional and local developments since the settlement of this area.

386 History of American Women. (3) The social, political and economic roles and changing status of women in America.

387 Black Americans. (3) A survey of the historical development of black people in the Western Hemisphere.

388 Hollywood’s America. (3) An examination of selected topics in American political, social and cultural history through the medium of Hollywood-produced films. Topics may include the filmed presentation of World War II, gender and race issues, Cold War American culture, and “American Memory” through film.
389 The New South. (3) (Writing Intensive) The Bourbon era, agrarian revolt, industrial revolution, racial problems, and the changes resulting from the impact of the Depression, New Deal, and two world wars.

390 History of American Business. (3) (Prereq: HIST 201 or 202) The course will survey the American economy from colonial times to the late twentieth century. The development of agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, and finance will be explored. Emphasis will be given the roles of technology and innovation concurrent with territorial expansion. Students will review government policies regarding taxation, currency, labor, and banking.

399 Independent Study. (1-6) (Prereq: Written contract between student and instructor, approved by the Associate Dean, College of Humanities and Fine Arts). May be repeated for credit under different topics.

401 Rome: The Imperial City. (3) This course examines the development of the Roman Empire from the age of Augustus through the fifth century, focusing on the political, economic, social, religious, and cultural realms of the Empire, particularly through the lens of the built environment.

402 History of Early Christianity. (3) This course explores the political, economic, social, theological, and cultural developments of Christianity in the Mediterranean, situating the early Christian movement within the historical context of its Jewish roots through its westward expansion, c. 4 BCE-600 CE.

403 Gender and Sexuality in the Early Church, c. 30-600 CE. (3) Using the lens of gender, this course explores the political, economic, social, theological, an cultural developments of the Christianity in the Mediterranean, c. 30-600 CE, situating the early Christian movement within the historical context of Roman gender constructs and the shifting power structures of the Roman Empire.

440 Pacific Front of World War II. (3) This course can be used as an elective or cognate. This course examines the rise, fall and collapse of the Japanese empire from 1931 to 1945. The course explores the influence of domestic and international factors that led to the war, the conduct of the war from a strategic and operational level, as well as the decision to bring the war to a halt.

442 Sexuality and Gender in Medieval Europe. (3) (Prereq: HIST 101) This course introduces students to the application of gender theory in explicating a crucial era in Western history’s development, the Middle Ages. Students will examine literary, artistic, and medical/philosophical ideas that reveal the ways sectors of medieval society defined femininity, masculinity, non-gendered and transgendered bodies and behaviors as it constructed a social and biological order that proved an important foundation of modern European understandings.

443 Modern Colonialism. (3) European colonial and imperial practices from approximately 1830 to the present. Course will explore settler colonialism, informal empire, cultural hegemony, "civilizing missions", under-development, independence movements, and post-colonialism.

444 The Norman Conquests of England, Sicily and South Italy. (3) (Prereq: HIST 101) This course introduces students to the complexities and consequences of military action undertaken by the newly-Christianized Normans as they conquered the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England and Byzantine/Muslim Sicily and South Italy. The Normans, only minor nobles of little consequence at the outset, soon became the dominant feudal monarch of Western Europe. Their acculturation in their new lands, and their political, artistic, textual and legal strategies introduced Western Europe to new expressions of individual power and state authority.
445 Postwar Japan: The Political Economy of Rapid Growth. (3) This course surveys the development of Japan’s political economy since 1945. The study runs against a tide of neo-nationalist (and perhaps neo-liberalist) literature that depicts postwar Japan as homogeneously pro-capitalist, masculine, and comprised of the peoples and culture(s) of just one island group. Through a selection of monographs, interlaced with lecture and guided discussion, students will use the analytical frameworks of ethnicity, social class, work, and gender to re-engage the common perception that postwar Japan is a nation driven by an interventionist state in league with vertically integrated marketing and banking systems.

446 Age of Crusades. (3) (Prereq: HIST 101 or 111) This class examines the origins of crusading ideals, as well as the evolution of their religious, economic and military expressions. Particular attention is paid to the many variant perspectives expressed in documents of the period; these include Byzantine critiques of Western crusaders, Muslim depictions of Christian opponents, Jewish protestation of anti-Semitic acts, Christian rhetoric promoting crusade, and gendered responses to crusade.

447 History of Western Medicine from Antiqutiy to the Renaissance. (3) This course examines the development of rational medicine and its alternatives from classical Greece and the emergence of the Hippocratic tradition (5th century BCE) through the Black Death (14th century CE). Students will study the social and economic dynamics that support and fuel medico-scientific development; will consider medical competition between educated scholars and unlettered empirics; will evaluate the interactions between scientific medicine and religion, and between medicine and economics.

448 Early Modern Science and Medicine. (3) A survey of Science (Natural Philosophy) and Medicine from the Renaissance through the Enlightenment, c. 1400-1800 CE, including such topics as the recovery of ancient authorities such as Aristotle, Galen, and Hippocrates, the new heliocentric astronomy, the new anatomy of Vesalius, the rise of experimental and mathematical science, Harvey and the circulation of the Blood, Baconian, and Cartesian philosophies of science, new scientific societies, chemical medicine, the rise of mechanism, and the cultural, religious, rhetorical, and political context of science, health, and healing.

450 The City in European History. (3) This course provides an overview European urbanization from antiquity through the present era in terms of multiple case studies.

451 History of Modern Medicine and the Body. (3) May be used as an elective or cognate. This course examines the development of scientific medicine as well as medical and scientific approaches to the body in the West from 1800 to the present. The course may focus on the making of modern physicians and patients, transformations in public health and epidemiology, and the roles of gender and race in treating “unhealthy” bodies.

460 American Military History. (3) A study of principal military strategies and their imprint on American military strategy and tactics; the causes of selected wars in American history and the conduct of war by the nation’s armed forces; war’s impact on America’s political, economic, and military systems; and the lasting imprint of war on America’s military personnel and civilian population.

492, 493, 494, Topics in History. (3 each semester) Reading and research on selected historical subjects. May be repeated for credit under different topics.

495 Internship in History. (3) (Prereq: permission of the Department Chair required) Open to Senior History majors with a minimum 3.00 GPA and subject to availability. The supervised internship requires 120 hours of on-site employment, a journal, and a term paper. The purpose of the internship is to provide students with practical training and experience in history-related
work and introduce them to local and regional employers in fields of applied history.

496 The Byzantine Empire (c300-1453). (3) A study of the eastern half of the Roman Empire, from the inauguration of Constantinople c.330, through the development of the Byzantine Empire as a distinct Medieval civilization, and ending with the Turkish conquest of 1453.

498 Senior Seminar. (3) (Prereq: Senior Status) A seminar designed to expose students to the most important varieties of historical interpretation and the methodologies employed by historians through the centuries. While the focus will be on historiography and methodology in the modern world, some consideration will be given to examples from earlier periods. To provide continuity and coherence, professors may elect to focus a significant part of the course on the historiography and methodology of a particular topic in their area of expertise. A minimum of fifteen pages of graded, written work, and at least one graded oral presentation is required. Any departmental exit exam(s) will be administered in this course.

499 Senior Thesis. (3) A course designed to introduce the student to the principles of historical research and writing. History majors may apply during their junior year through the department chair. Only selected seniors will be admitted. Primary criteria are an outstanding academic record and a genuine interest in graduate school.