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<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:40am</td>
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<td>9:50 – 11:00am</td>
<td>211 Empire of the Indies- FND 317- Osorio</td>
<td>267 – American South in the Nineteenth Century- PNE 139- Quintana</td>
<td>352 Seminar: Mental Health in European History- PNE 151- Grote</td>
<td>211 Empire of the Indies- FND 317- Osorio</td>
<td>267 – American South in the Nineteenth Century- PNE 139- Quintana</td>
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<td>247 Splendor and Serfdom: Russia Under the Romanovs - FND 102- Tumarkin</td>
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<td>284 Middle East in Modern History –PNE 239- Kapteijns</td>
<td>240 Cities in Modern Europe- GRN 428- Slobodian</td>
<td>284 Middle East in Modern History –PNE 239- Kapteijns</td>
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<td>312 Seminar: Understanding Race in the US –FND 305- Quintana</td>
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<td>302 Seminar: WWII in Memory and Myth- FND 305- Tumarkin</td>
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<td>4:10 – 5:20pm</td>
<td>263 South Africa in Historical Perspective- PNE 239- Kapteijns</td>
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Fall 2018 Course Offerings

HIST 200 - Roots of the Western Tradition- Rogers
HIST 204 - The United States History in the Twentieth Century- Greer
HIST 205 - Making of the Modern World Order- Matsusaka
HIST 211 - The Empire of the Indies: Spanish Rule in America and the Philippines- Osorio
HIST 212 - Atlantic Revolutions and the Birth of Nations- Osorio
HIST 213 - Conquest and Crusade in the Medieval Mediterranean- Ramseyer
HIST 220 - United States Consumer Culture and Citizenship- Greer
HIST 222 - The Barbarian Kingdoms of Early Medieval Europe- Ramseyer
HIST 240 - Cities in Modern Europe- Slobodian
HIST 247 - Splendor and Serfdom: Russia Under the Romanovs- Tumarkin
HIST 263 - South Africa in Historical Perspective- Kapteijns
HIST 267 - Deep In The Heart: The American South in the Nineteenth Century- Quintana
HIST 277 - China and America: Evolution of a Troubled Relationship- Giersch
HIST 284 - The Middle East in Modern History- Kapteijns
HIST 302 - Seminar: World War II as Memory and Myth- Tumarkin
HIST 312 - Seminar: Understanding Race in the United States, 1776-1918- Quintana
HIST 334 - Seminar: World Economic Orders, 1918-2008- Slobodian
HIST 352 - Seminar: Mental Health in European History- Grote

Fall 2018 History Faculty

C. Pat Giersch | cgiersch@wellesley.edu | Founders 214
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Ryan Quintana | rquintan@wellesley.edu | Founders 208
Valerie Ramseyer | vramseye@wellesley.edu | Founders 216
Nikhil Rao | nikhil.rao@wellesley.edu | Founders 202B
Guy Rogers | grogers@wellesley.edu | Founders 206
Quinn Slobodian | qslobodian@wellesley.edu | Founders 210
Nina Tumarkin | ntumarkin@wellesley.edu | Founders 212
In this introductory survey, we will examine how the religious, political, and scientific traditions of Western civilization originated in Mesopotamia and Egypt from 3500 B.C.E. and were developed by Greeks and Romans until the Islamic invasions of the seventh century C.E. The course will help students to understand the emergence of polytheism and the great monotheistic religions, the development of democracy and republicanism, and the birth of Western science and the scientific method.
HIST 204

Tuesday and Friday, 11:10-12:20 pm

The United States’ past is one of making and remaking the nation— as a government, a place, and a concept. This course surveys that dynamic process from the post-Reconstruction period through 9/11. Examining the people, practices, and politics behind U.S. nation building, we will consider questions of how different groups have defined and adopted "American" identities, and how definitions of the nation and citizenship shifted in relation to domestic and global happenings. This will include considering how ideas of gender, race, ethnicity, and citizenship intersected within projects of nation-building. We will consider topics that include domestic race relations, U.S. imperialism, mass consumption, globalization, and terrorism, and developments such as legalized segregation, the Depression, World Wars I and II, and modern social progressive and conservative movements.

Professor Greer

Fall, 2018
This foundational course in international history explores the evolution of trade, competition, and cultural interaction among the world’s diverse communities, from the Mongol conquests of the late thirteenth century through the end of the twentieth century. Themes include: the centrality of Asia to the earliest global networks of trade and interaction; the rise of European wealth and power in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; empires; imperialism and its impact; the evolution of the nation-state; scientific and industrial revolutions; and “modernization” and the new patterns of globalization during the late twentieth century. Attention to agents of global integration, including trade, technology, migration, dissemination of ideas, conquest, war, and disease.
The Empire of the Indies or New World was part of the larger Spanish Empire, and comprised the American continent, the Philippine and the Mariana Islands in the Pacific. At the height of its power in the seventeenth century, the Spanish Empire was a global enterprise in which Portuguese, Aztec, Genoese, Chinese, Japanese, Flemish, Inka and Romans played essential roles in its daily functioning and constitution. This course traces the making and consolidation of the Empire of the Indies by examining the resources, peoples, and ideas that it contributed to Spain’s overwhelming power ca. 1500s-1780s. It interrogates evolving meanings and understandings of empire, colonialism, and modernity, and the cultural transformations of native populations and Europeans in historic and geographical context.
This course deals with the momentous social, political, and cultural transformations that characterized the American, French, Haitian, and Spanish American Revolutions (the "Atlantic Revolutions"). Straddling the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (the "Age of Revolutions"), these social and political movements constituted a watershed of violent change that ushered in the (many) problems and possibilities of the modern world: the birth of the Nation, nationalism, and democracy, among others. We will seek answers to questions such as, How did nationalism and universalism shape the nature and strategies of revolt and counter-revolution? What were the roles of slavery, race, women, religion, and geography in defining citizenship? How did historical writing and revolution work to create the foundational myths of the modern nation?
History 213
Conquest and Crusade in the Medieval Mediterranean

Monday and Thursday 9:50-11:00 am

This course examines life in the Mediterranean from the disintegration of the Roman Empire in the fourth and fifth centuries through the Latin Crusades of the Holy Land in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Readings will focus on the various wars and conflicts in the region as well as the political, religious, and social structures of the great Christian and Muslim kingdoms, including the Byzantine Empire, the Islamic caliphates of the Fertile Crescent and North Africa, the Turkish emirates of Egypt and the Near East, and the Latin Crusader States. Attention will also be paid to the cultural and religious diversity of the medieval Mediterranean and the intellectual, literary, and artistic achievements of Christian, Muslim, and Jewish communities.

Professor Ramseyer

Fall, 2018
We are a nation organized around an ethos of buying things. Throughout the twentieth century, the government, media, big business, and the public increasingly linked politics and consumerism, and the formulation has been a route to empowerment and exclusion. In this course, we study how and why people in the United States theorized about, practiced, and promoted mass material consumption from the turn of the twentieth century into the twenty-first. Topics will include: the rise of consumer culture; the innovations of department stores, malls, freeways, and suburbs; developments in advertising and marketing; the global position of the American consumer in the post-World War II United States; and the political utility of consumption to various agendas, including promoting free enterprise, combating racism, and battling terrorism.

Professor Greer

Fall, 2018
This course examines the Barbarian successor states established in the fifth and sixth centuries after the disintegration of the Roman Empire in the West. It will focus primarily on the Frankish kingdom of Gaul, but will also make forays into Lombard Italy, Visigothic Spain, and Vandal North Africa. In particular, the course will look in depth at the Carolingian empire established c. 800 by Charlemagne, who is often seen as the founder of Europe, and whose empire is often regarded as the precursor of today's European Union. Political, cultural, religious, and economic developments will be given equal time.

Professor Ramseyer

Fall, 2018
Cities in Modern Europe

This lecture course explores the uses and visions of the city in Europe since the mid-nineteenth century. The course covers both the history of modern urban planning and the responses to it—the way the city was designed and the way it was lived. We will begin by looking at differing theories of the city: Was it a place of freedom or increased control, especially for socially marginalized groups like women, colonized populations and the poor? Was it an artifact of dominant social forces or a space for individual self-creation? Themes we will cover include colonial urbanism, modernism, fascist city planning, suburbanization, tourism, migration and reclamation of urban space by social movements, squatters and youth subcultures.

HIST 240
Prof. Quinn Slobodian
Tuesday & Friday 1:30-2:40 pm
Fall, 2018
History 247

Splendor and Serfdom:
Russia Under the Romanovs

Tuesday and Friday, 11:10-12:20 pm

An exploration of Imperial Russia over the course of two tumultuous centuries from the astonishing reign of Peter the Great at the start of the eighteenth century, to the implosion of the Russian monarchy under the unfortunate Nicholas II early in the twentieth, as Russia plunged toward revolution. St. Petersburg—the stunning and ghostly birthplace of Russia's modern history and the symbol of Russia's attempt to impose order on a vast, multiethnic empire—is a focus of this course. We will also emphasize the everyday lives of peasants and nobles; the vision and ideology of autocracy; Russia's brilliant intelligentsia; and the glory of her literary canon.

Professor Tumarkin    Fall, 2018
The legacy of Apartheid and aspects of the transition to majority rule in 1991-1994 still negatively affect people’s living conditions along ethnic and racial lines, even as the new constitution and new forms of social activism and cultural expression represent powerful forces for democracy and equality. This course traces the history behind this, with themes including: the establishment of colonial rule, slavery and emancipation; the destruction of precolonial African polities; White nationalism, Apartheid, and the impact of racist legislation on land, labor, culture, and identity in city, countryside, and on the mines; African nationalist movements; the fraught transition to majority rule; the Truth and Reconciliation process; South Africa’s flourishing popular and public culture, and ongoing efforts to counter poverty, public corruption, HIV-AIDS, gender-based violence, and “xenophobia.”
Perhaps no other region in the United States conjures up more powerful imagery than the American South – stately mansions with live oak avenues are juxtaposed with the brutal reality of slavery. Yet this same region gave birth to other, perhaps more powerful, cultural legacies – jazz and the blues, the freedom struggle and Jim Crow – a heritage both uniquely Southern and yet deeply American. To better understand this region that has always seemed to stand apart, this course will examine the early history of the American South from the Revolutionary War through the beginning of the twentieth century. Topics covered will include: African-American slavery and emancipation, the Civil War, Reconstruction, the spread of evangelical Christianity, Indian Removal, African-American culture, and the rise of Jim Crow segregation.
History 277
China and America: Evolution of a Troubled Relationship

Tuesday and Friday, 9:50-11:00 am

A survey of China’s economic, cultural, and political interactions with the United States from 1784 to present with a focus on developments since 1940. Principal themes include: post-imperial China’s pursuit of wealth and power, changing international conditions, military strategy, the influence of domestic politics and ideology, and the basic misunderstandings and prejudices that have long plagued this critical relationship. Topics include: trade throughout the centuries; American treatment of Chinese immigrants; World War II and the Chinese Revolution; the Cold War; Taiwan, and the ongoing instability of relations since 1979. Sources include the ever-increasing number of declassified U.S. documents as well as critical materials translated from the Chinese.

Professor Giersch  
Fall, 2018
This course provides a survey of Middle Eastern history from c.1900 to present, with an emphasis on the Arab Middle East. It will focus on the historical developments of the period: the demise of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I; the Armenian genocide; the establishment of European "mandates" in most of the Arab world and the nationalist struggles for independence that ensued; the establishment of Israel and the expulsion of Palestinians in 1948; the Lebanese Civil War of 1975-1990; the Iranian Islamic Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamist political movements elsewhere; the regime of Saddam Hussein; the occupation of Kuwait and the Gulf War of 1990-1991; the failure of the Oslo peace process, Israeli settlements, and the increasing political power of HAMAS and Hizbullah; the war in Iraq; the challenge of a potentially nuclear Iran; and the impact of the war in Syria.
This seminar explores the many ways that victors and vanquished, victims and perpetrators, governments, political groups, and individuals have remembered, celebrated, commemorated, idealized, condemned, condoned, forgotten, ignored, and grappled with the vastly complex history and legacy of World War II in the past half-century. Our primary focus is the war in Europe, including Poland and Russia, although we will also consider the United States and Japan. We will investigate the construction of individual and collective memories about World War II and the creation and subsequent transformation of set myths about the war experience. In addition to books and articles, sources will include memoirs, primary documents, and films. We will also study the impact of war memories on international relations and analyze the "monumental politics" of war memorials.

Professor Tumarkin  
Fall, 2018
This seminar explores the history of race from the American Revolution through the First World War. In this seminar we will explore what race means in the United States by examining the varied ways that it has shaped—and was shaped by—key moments in nineteenth century American history. Topics covered will include: slavery, the conquest of the American West, immigration, citizenship and the nation-state, Social Darwinism, the Great Migration, and American imperialism. Throughout the course we will seek to understand race in the United States by exploring the following questions: What is "race"? If it is but a concept or idea, how and why has it affected so many lives and dictated so much of our past?
The idea of the “world economy” as a single, interconnected entity only entered widespread discussion in Europe and North America after World War I. This course explores the diverse ways of imagining and ordering the world economy since then and what Europe’s place has been within it, from imperial economies to national economies to a supposedly “globalized” economy to recent tilts of the European Union away from the United States and toward China and Russia. We will see how ideas such as development, modernization, and globalization have dictated falsely universal models, but have also served as emancipatory idioms for previously marginalized individuals and populations. We will demystify economic arguments and learn to study economic texts for their content, but also as political and cultural documents.
What is mental health? This seminar examines the diversity of answers to this question across a variety of European cultures and subcultures from the end of the Middle Ages to the early twentieth century. Our focus will be on how particular communities’ conceptions of mental health informed their ethical principles, behavioral norms, and modes of social control. Topics include mediation, confession of sins, journal-keeping, and other spiritual practices; historical representations of mental illness as foolishness, madness, and melancholy; the demise of humoral medicine and the rise of experimental psychology and neuroscience; the emergence of asylums and social engineering; and the history of controversy over psychoanalytic, electric, pharmaceutical, and other therapeutic techniques.