

History (HIST)

Jordan (ENGL) (chair), Chrislock, Fitzharris, Howe, Hwa, Klejment, Mega, Schrunk, Woytanowitz, Wright

The Department of History offers courses dealing with the principal periods and topics of American, European and ancient classical history, as well as in selected non-European/non-U.S. fields (such as China, Japan, Latin America, etc.). In these classes an effort is made not only to impart information but also to develop the habits of mind needed for the critical investigation and appreciation of the past.

The history major provides a concentration of courses useful as preparation for teaching, for further professional studies or for a variety of careers in business and government. Major requirements are designed to allow the history student the freedom to develop a substantial foundation in another field through elective courses.

Students graduating with a major in history will have knowledge in European, American, and non-Western history. They will demonstrate a proficiency in the methods and techniques of history. They will be conversant with the content of the history of at least one non-Western culture.

As part of the student outcomes assessment program at the university, all majors in history will be required to take the major field examination.

The department also offers courses for the non-major in fulfillment of the Historical Studies component of the core curriculum.

History Honor Society

A campus chapter of *Phi Alpha Theta*, the national honor society in history, was established at St. Thomas in 1950. Candidates must have completed three courses in history and meet high qualitative standards for membership.

Major in History

Forty-four credits in major, of which at least four must be from each of four areas:

- The Ancient and Medieval World
- Modern Europe since 1450
- The United States or its Colonial Antecedents
- The non-Western World

One of:

- 111 Origins of the Modern World to 1550
- 112 The History of the Modern World since 1550

Plus one of:

- 113 Early America in Global Perspective
 - 114 The Modern U.S. in Global Perspective
- (no more than one additional 100-level course may be applied to major)

Plus one thematic course from:

- 326 English Law and Government Before the American Revolution
- 345 Family and Women in Chinese History
- 360 Early American Thought and Culture
- 361 American Thought and Culture Since the Civil War
- 363 Business in American Life
- 365 U.S. Constitutional History
- 366 The Catholic Church in the United States
- 368 Women in the United States
- 369 African-American History
- 371 History of U.S. Foreign Policy
- 382 Careers in History
- 384 Uses of History: Decision-Making
- 391 Development of Industrial Economies

Plus one limited period course from:

- 314 Modern Europe since 1945
- 328 The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era
- 333 Eastern Europe, 1914 to the Present
- 347 The Modernization of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China
- 353 History of the American Revolution
- 355 The Civil War Era
- 358 Twentieth-Century United States
- 372 The United States and Vietnam

Plus one of:

- 463 Seminar in European History
- 464 Seminar in Non-Western History
- 465 Seminar in U.S. History

College of Arts and Sciences – Departments

Plus:

Twenty-four credits in history chosen in consultation with student's major adviser

Teacher Licensure

Elementary Education with a Specialty in Social Studies (5-8)

Co-major in Social Studies (5-12) and a Co-major in Secondary Education

See School of Education Department of Teacher Education

Minor in History

Twenty credits in history, no more than eight of which may be at the 100-level and four of which must be a 400-level seminar (463 or 465). Selection of the specific courses to fulfill the requirements should be done in consultation with a member of the department faculty.

111 Origins of the Modern World to 1550

Ancient origins of Eurasian traditions. The rise of Europe. Traditional societies in Europe and Asia. Foundations of modernization in Renaissance Europe. Africa and America before Europe's expansion. Europe and the wider world. This course fulfills the Historical Studies requirement in the core curriculum.

112 The History of the Modern World since 1550

The Modern World Since 1550 surveys the sixteenth century European foundation and expansion throughout the world down to the end of the twentieth century. The course examines the resulting breakthroughs in communication and cultural exchanges between Western civilization and the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Emphasis is placed on the emergence of an interdependent global civilization. This course fulfills the Historical Studies requirement in the core curriculum.

113 Early America in Global Perspective

Social, political, cultural, and economic history of the peoples of North America from the European-American encounter through the aftermath of the U.S. Civil War. Special emphasis is given to the relation of minority groups (American Indians, African Americans, Hispanic peoples, European immigrants, *etc.*) to the dominant culture. Major themes include: colonization, slavery, revolution, nation building, territorial expansion, industrialization, reform movements, nativism, sectionalism, and the Civil War. This course fulfills the Historical Studies requirement in the core curriculum.

114 The Modern U.S. in Global Perspective

Social, political, cultural, and economic history of the peoples of the United States from the Reconstruction period following the Civil War to the present. Special emphasis is given to the relation of minority groups (American Indians, African Americans, Hispanic peoples, Asian and European immigrants, *etc.*) to the dominant culture, and to the changing role of the U.S. within its larger global context. Major themes include: Reconstruction, domestic and overseas expansion, industrialization, racism and nativism, world wars, cold war, movements of liberation and reform, and other contemporary issues. This course fulfills the Historical Studies requirement in the core curriculum.

210 Modern Latin America, 1800 to the Present

A survey of the historical and cultural developments of Latin America from the movement for Latin American independence to the present. Selected topics include: the struggle for social justice, political instability, economic dependence, race relations, revolution, rural societies, militarism and the relationship between the United States and Latin American countries. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

220 Introduction to Japanese History and Culture

An overview of Japanese history and culture from the beginning to the present day with particular emphasis on the period following initial contact with the West at the end of the 16th century. Topics of special emphasis will include: formative aspects of Japanese culture; the early history of Western influence and Christianity; the Tokugawa Period and centralized feudalism; the Meiji Era and renewed contact with the West; late 19th and early 20th-century development; World War II and postwar occupation; and a look at contemporary Japan. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

230 Canadian History

A survey of Canadian history from New France to the present. Emphasis will be on the history of English-speaking Canada since 1763. Topics will include: Canadian beginnings; Canada at the time of the American Revolution; 19th century political development and Confederation; western expansion; and Canada in the 20th century. Special emphasis will be given to the significant parallels and contrasts with the historical and political development of the U.S.

295, 296 Topics

2 credits

297, 298 Topics

The subject matter of these courses will vary from year to year, but will not duplicate existing courses. Descriptions of these courses are available at www.stthomas.edu/registrar/onlineschedule.html.

301 Egypt and the Near East, 800 B.C. to A.D. 750

A historical, comparative survey of the origins and diversity of human societies in northeastern Africa (Egypt, Nubia) and western Asia (Anatolia, Levant, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia), from the earliest organized political and religious communities to the Arab conquest. Historical processes of special emphasis will include: transition to agriculture; urbanization; state and empire building; emergence of major religious traditions; migrations and cultural crosscurrents. Topics will be explored taking into account the latest textual and archaeological evidence. The course should provide historical understanding of the current ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity in the region.

302 Classical and Early Hellenistic Greece

The political vicissitudes of the Peloponnesian and Athenian Leagues in the fifth and in the earlier fourth century before Christ and the emergent dominance of Macedon in the later fourth century. The final topic is the new cosmopolitan order presided over by the immediate successors of Alexander. Attention is paid to the concurrent cultural developments.

304 The Roman Republic and the Early Principate

The rise of Rome from Etruscan tutelage to dominance over the Mediterranean world and over Western Europe, with special attention to the internal development of the Roman government from aristocratic collective rule to the new monarchic order of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. Concurrent cultural developments are noted.

306 The World of Late Antiquity: A.D. 284-641

An examination of the Roman Empire in its final centuries, in its prolonged "Indian Summer." Reorganization of the Empire after 50 years of chaos. Accelerating Christianization of the empire beginning with the reign of Constantine. Heretical dissent and political compulsion. The Golden Age of the Fathers. Recurrent danger from the Goths: invasions in the East and in the West. Fall of the Latin West to the barbarians. The Age of Justinian. The first flowering of Byzantine art. Passing of the old order in the Greek East with the Muslim conquest of Syria and Egypt.

307 The Church in the Roman Empire to A.D. 395

Internal development of the church from the beginnings to the reign of Theodosius I; interaction of the ideology and organization of the church with the political and cultural forces dominant in the Roman world.

310 The Making of Europe: Middle Ages to 1215

Origins of the middle ages: the late Roman Empire; Germanic migrations and settlements; the Christian church. Separation of western and eastern Mediterranean areas. Carolingian revival and decline. Economies and societies of rural Europe. Twelfth century Europe: economic and urban expansion; church reform and the papacy; schools and learning; the Crusades; kingdoms and their governance.

311 The Dawn of a New Era: Europe from 1215 to 1450

Medieval Christendom in the 13th century: papacy; mendicant orders; universities; heresy; Inquisition. Growth of secular culture. The western monarchies. Political and economic crises of the 14th century. Ecclesiastical crises of the late middle ages. Recovery and renaissance in the 15th century. Europe's medieval expansion.

312 Early Modern Europe: 1450-1750

Europe from the 15th century to the 18th century studied with particular reference to the background, development and results of religious reformations.

313 Europe 1750 to 1945

An examination of the 18th century legacies of competition for empire, the Enlightenment, and the French and Industrial Revolutions with emphasis on the emerging ideologies of the 19th century including nationalism. A study of imperialism leads to the origins and outbreak of World War I. Major themes of the 20th century include the Russian Revolution and the Soviet State, the rise of Fascism, politics of the inter-war period, and the origins, outbreak, and Holocaust associated with the Second World War.

314 Modern Europe since 1945

The Cold War; post-war reconstruction; the end of colonialism; West European prosperity and reform; the German Question; de Gaulle; Thatcherism; social movements; collapse of the Soviet Empire; European integration.

322 Tudor and Stuart Britain

England from the accession of the Tudor dynasty down to the Glorious Revolution. Modernization of English society and government. The English Reformation. Anglicanism. The Elizabethan period. Puritanism. Crown and Parliament in Tudor and Early Stuart times. Civil War, Revolution and Restoration. The Revolution of 1688.

324 England, Scotland and Ireland Since 1688

An examination of the British economy, society, politics and culture since 1688. The course surveys the rise of modern Britain through such developments as the Industrial Revolution, democratic government, the empire, the two world wars and post-1945 contemporary issues.

College of Arts and Sciences – Departments

326 English Law and Government Before the American Revolution

Anglo-Saxon foundations of kingship and law. Norman and Angevin kingship. Origins of the Common Law. Limitation of monarchy. Maturing of the Common Law. Rise of the legal profession. Crown and Parliament in Tudor times. Seventeenth-century conflicts. The Revolution Settlement.

328 The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era

A background in the ancient regime and the Enlightenment. An examination of the origins and outbreak of the Revolution of 1789 and the collapse of the absolute monarchy. An emphasis on the Second French Revolution, the Terror in theory and practice, and the Thermidorian Reaction with a survey of the Directory and Napoleonic France and Europe.

331 Eastern Europe, 1699-1914

Internal developments and external pressures on Eastern Europe from the Treaty of Karlowitz to the outbreak of World War I. Decline of the Ottoman Empire; the Eastern Question; rivalries of the great powers; national revivals; cultural and political nationalism; emergence of East European states; diplomatic crises.

333 Eastern Europe, 1914 to the Present

International developments and external pressures on Eastern Europe from World War I to the present. World War I; 20 years of independence; World War II; sovietization; Stalinism; Titoism; national communism; collapse of communism; recent cultural developments. Emphasis may shift slightly from year to year.

340 Foundations of Chinese Civilization

This course introduces students to the formation and evolution of fundamental elements of Chinese civilization to about 1800. Topics include: major Chinese thought, Confucianism, Taoism and Legalism with special emphasis on how Confucianism became a prevailing influence on Chinese government, family and society; the development of the Chinese imperial government including the Civil Service Examination; the flourishing of Buddhism in a Confucian China; Chinese written characters, calligraphy and poetry; the cosmopolitan T'ang dynasty; the T'ang-Sung commercial transformation; the Mongol rule in China; and the state and society before encountering Western expansion. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

341 The History of Modern China

This course studies the impact of Imperialism on Chinese state and society and China's subsequent transformation from about 1800 to the 1980s. Topics include: early Chinese and Western contacts; the Canton System; the Opium War and unequal treaties; China's reforms and domestic tensions – the Taiping Rebellion, the Boxer Uprising and the 1911 Revolution; the May Fourth cultural iconoclasm; Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist government; the Sino-Japanese War; the nature of Mao Zedong's Communism; the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution; Deng Xiaoping, revisionism and the democratic crackdown. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

345 Family and Women in Chinese History

This course examines Chinese family and women prior to the early twentieth century. It studies the nature of the traditional Chinese family, the role of different women in the Confucian patriarchal family and how Confucian values affect their lives. Topics include Confucian ritual text concerning family and women; Confucian female educational text; women's marriage, life and work in the family; famous women in Chinese history; constraints on women's body and mind such as footbinding, widow chastity and concubinage; the social environment and women's own perceptions of themselves. The course is both topically and chronologically arranged to reflect changing perceptions and practices. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

347 The Modernization of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China

This course examines the unconventional patterns of economic modernization and political transformation of the Greater China Zone – Taiwan, Hong Kong and China. It studies Taiwan's transformation from a poor and embattled island in 1949 to a prosperous and democratic state. It traces Hong Kong's growth from a colonial port to a "special entity" within China, and it studies China's paradoxical development of both market economy and Socialism. It also examines the intricate political and economic relationships among Taiwan, Hong Kong and China, the issue of Taiwan independence or its unification with China and the concern over stability and balance of power in the Pacific region. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

352 American Colonial History

An examination of several aspects of colonial history including the European background to colonization, and the political, economic and social development of British North American colonies to the end of the Seven Years War.

353 History of the American Revolution

A study of the American Revolutionary Period from the end of the Seven Years' War through the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Emphasis will be placed on the changes wrought by the Revolution in American society, politics and constitutional arrangements.

355 The Civil War Era

The American Civil War was a pivotal event, followed by incomplete efforts at changing the shape of the nation through Reconstruction. The causes of the war, its conduct on both sides, and the consequences of this “War of Rebellion,” including Reconstruction, form the three parts of this course.

358 Twentieth-Century United States

An intensive study of 20th-century United States domestic history, with emphasis on homefront issues during World War I, World War II, the Cold War and the Vietnam War. Issues of social, political and intellectual history are considered.

360 Early American Thought and Culture

An examination of early American culture using examples drawn from the literature, music, art and political thought of the colonies and early national experience to 1865. Major topics dealt with will include: 17th-century Puritan and Quaker thought; the impact of the Enlightenment (Franklin and Jefferson); the Romantic movement and reform; the beginnings of American literature; and the development of an American folk tradition.

361 American Thought and Culture Since the Civil War

An examination of American culture from the Civil War to the present. A major theme will be the adjustment to an urban-industrial culture as reflected in literature, music, art and social thought. Specific topics examined will include: the impact of the theory of evolution, pragmatism, the Progressive Era, the Lost Generation, and the counterculture of the 1960s.

363 Business in American Life

This course examines the many relations between business and the larger American society since the first explorations of North America. Major topics include business structure and change, the great leaders of business, the interplay between business and the government and the people, and the global context and operations of American business firms and foreign firms doing business in America. A particular emphasis will be placed on using history in business.

365 U.S. Constitutional History

The origins and evolution of the American constitutional system from the colonial period to the present. Students explore the constitutional system created by Americans, and the way in which this system and its corresponding institutions have articulated Americans’ constantly changing perception of the proper relationship between the people and their government.

366 The Catholic Church in the United States

An overview of the role of the Catholic Church from the early republic to modern times, with emphasis on the period from 1880 to the present. Topics include church and state, anti-Catholicism and nativism, the mission church, the immigrant church, the national church, the public role of Catholicism and Catholics, social issues, renewal, the charismatic movement and traditionalism. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

368 Women in the United States

An overview of the changing social, cultural and political roles of women from the 17th century to the present. Topics include: family economy, industrialization of home and workplace, servitude and slavery, voluntary associations, women’s rights, the development of women’s professions, and an evaluation of various approaches to equalizing opportunity for women. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

369 African-American History

A survey of the African-American experience from the beginnings of the trans-Atlantic slave trade to the present. Topics will include: African backgrounds and the origins of the slave trade; the history and development of slavery in the U.S.; the failure of post-Civil War Reconstruction and the rise of Jim Crow; the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s; and contemporary issues in race relations and civil rights. Particular emphasis will be placed upon African-American contributions to American history and culture. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

371 History of U.S. Foreign Policy

Historical analysis of principles and conduct of U.S. foreign policy; emergence of the United States as a world power; isolationism; interventionism; development of the cold war. Emphasis may vary from year to year.

372 The United States and Vietnam

The causes, events, personalities and consequences of U.S. involvement in the controversial Vietnam War. Background on Vietnamese culture, nationalism, colonial status under French and Japanese rule, and development of two distinct governments and societies. Role of culture, politics and military strategy in defining the U.S. commitment in Vietnam. Issues of controversy and role of media and public opinion in policy formulation. Historical models used in explaining the nature of the war. The aftermath of the war. Extensive use of documentary films and printed primary sources. This course fulfills the Human Diversity requirement in the core curriculum.

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376 Minnesota History

Minnesota from the French explorations of the 17th century to the present, with an examination of political, social and economic development and with intensive research in selected topics of local history.

377 The History of the Twin Cities

This course explores the development of the Twin Cities metropolitan region from pre-European contact to the present. Emphasis is on the impact that increasing urbanization of the seven-county region has had on those who have lived, worked and played here.

382 Careers in History

This course is an introduction to the field of public history. It examines the various technical skills employed by public historians including collections management, preservation and conservation of historical resources, exhibiting purposes and techniques, archival management, and research and writing in the field of public history. Students in the course also examine career opportunities in public history, ranging from historical agency management to corporate historian and professional consulting.

384 Uses of History: Decision-Making

This course examines the uses of history. Government, business and the military all can and often do use the past in evaluating the present and planning for the future. Selected case studies will be used to investigate some of these possible uses and users of history.

386 Historical Archaeology

The course offers an understanding of archaeological theories, methods, and interpretations in discovering, reconstructing, and understanding past societies in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia, and Europe. Archaeology primarily deals with material remains of societies and time periods that lack written documents. Historical archaeology combines the methods of archaeology with analysis of written and oral sources. Together, archaeology and history provide a critical reappraisal of historical events and cultural change around the world.

391 Development of Industrial Economies

This course examines the development of the industrialized economies of Europe, the Americas, Russia and Japan from the mid-18th century. Several selected topics will be examined in depth, such as technological change or the agricultural revolution.

398 History Internships

Students in this course will be placed in apprenticeships in private businesses, public agencies or nonprofit historical agencies and museums. The apprenticeship will require 10 hours per week on site and a weekly seminar session.

Prerequisite: one history course or consent of the instructor.

463 Seminar in European History

History seminars involve students (primarily, though not exclusively, majors and minors) with the methodological and historiographical dimensions of research in the seminar's topic. Some topics may be drawn from existing 300-level courses; when this occurs students are able to earn credit for both courses. Students in the seminar will complete and present to other members of the class a significant research project. Majors normally will offer one of their seminar papers as their senior paper.

464 Seminar in Non-Western History

History seminars involve students (primarily, though not exclusively, majors and minors) with the methodological and historiographical dimensions of research in the seminar's topic. Some topics may be drawn from existing 300-level courses; when this occurs students are able to earn credit for both courses. Students in the seminar will complete and present to other members of the class a significant research project. Majors normally will offer one of their seminar papers as their senior paper.

465 Seminar in U.S. History

History seminars involve students (primarily, though not exclusively, majors and minors) with the methodological and historiographical dimensions of research in the seminar's topic. Some topics may be drawn from existing 300-level courses; when this occurs students are able to earn credit for both courses. Students in the seminar will complete and present to other members of the class a significant research project. Majors normally will offer one of their seminar papers as their senior paper.

475, 476 Experiential Learning

2 credits

477, 478 Experiential Learning

See the description of these courses at the beginning of the "Curricula" section of this catalog.

487, 488 Topics

2 credits

489, 490 Topics

The subject matter of these courses will vary from year to year, but will not duplicate existing courses. Descriptions of these courses are available at www.stthomas.edu/registrar/onlineschedule.html.

Journalism and Mass Communication

491, 492 Research 2 credits
493, 494 Research
See the description of these courses at the beginning of the "Curricula" section of this catalog.

495, 496 Individual Study 2 credits
497, 498 Individual Study
See the description of these courses at the beginning of the "Curricula" section of this catalog.

Journalism and Mass Communication (JOUR)

Neuzil (chair), Barger, Boros, Bunton, Christy, Craig, Gillies, O'Donnell, Steele

Journalism and mass media education equips students with the knowledge needed to understand the function of mass media and with the skills needed to work for the mass media. Students learn to gather and assess information; to write for, edit and design publications; to write and produce for broadcasting; and to use and take photographs. Students also acquire an understanding of the cultural role of mass media, as well as an appreciation of the social responsibility of the media.

Coupled with a firm foundation in the liberal arts, the department's courses provide a sound background in the ethical, legal, philosophical, political, social and historical principles that will enable students to interpret human affairs and communicate intelligently and effectively through the various forms of mass communication.

Courses in journalism and mass communication prepare students for a variety of careers with newspapers, magazines and other publications, with public relations and advertising agencies, with television and radio stations, with video companies, and with corporate and government communication departments.

All students take four core courses and follow one of five major tracks: Print Journalism, Broadcast Journalism, Public Relations, Advertising, and Media Studies. A student may also minor in one of those areas, or in Visual Communication.

Students graduating with a major in journalism and mass communication will be able to produce mass media messages clearly, accurately, and thoughtfully. They will understand how ethical principles apply to mass media messages and will realize that the mass media have a social responsibility to serve the common good, understanding that with first amendment freedoms come obligations.

Much of the work in the department's skills courses is done in Macintosh computer labs. In addition, students who work on the school newspaper do all the writing, editing and design work on Macintosh computers. Other on-the-job training may be obtained in internships.

The department sponsors chapters of the Society of Professional Journalists, the Public Relations Student Society of America (PRSSA) and the American Advertising Federation.

Major in Journalism and Mass Communication

All journalism and mass communication majors must take these four courses:

- 100 Mass Communication and Society
- 105 Visual Communication
- 110 Media Writing and Information Gathering
- 480 Media Ethics

Plus:

One of the concentrations below

Allied requirements

All majors must also take a group of courses outside journalism and mass communication. These allied requirements can be fulfilled in various ways.

A student may take a minor, double major, or a mixture of six beginning, intermediate and advanced courses (24 credits) from two or more related disciplines.

The student has considerable freedom and flexibility in selecting courses or a minor to fulfill this requirement, but the department does have some recommendations based on the student's interests. Before choosing an option, students should consult with the department chair and the academic adviser.

Concentration in Print Journalism

- 210 Reporting for Print Media
- 211 Editing
- 410 Advanced Reporting

Plus one of:

- 220 Design Concepts of Communication
- 225 Writing and Designing for the Web
- 311 Persuasion in Writing
- 370 Magazine Writing