

Dear Students,

Attached are flyers describing the various 2000 level history courses offered in fall 2015.

HIST 2341

Texas History to 1865



Tuesday and Thursday, 11:30am-12:45pm, Room TBA

Raúl A. Ramos, Ph.D.

This class covers the history of what is now the state of Texas up to the Civil War. Since for much of this course Texas did not exist as a political entity, the focus will be on the cultural and political intersections taking place in the region. In this case, Texas has multiple meanings and is situated within several histories. Three primary narratives come together in this zone; indigenous, Mexican and Anglo American. The class will focus on reconstructing these histories to understand them individually and in contact with each other. Broader historical themes will include, ethnic and racial formation, conquest and colonization, gender relations and patriarchy, environmental exploitation and labor relations. Ultimately, Texas appears not as an isolated, exceptional place, but rather as a significant arena of convergence and contestation of national and transnational peoples, cultures, ideas and markets.



Mondays, 2:30-4:00, FH 307 (HYBRID COURSE)

Monica Perales, Ph.D. & Todd Romero, Ph.D.

Across generations, food has been fundamental to our basic human needs. In studying food, we learn more about the social worlds we inhabit, and how we participate in shaping the economy, culture, and environment in local, national, and global contexts. In this introductory hybrid course, we will examine the many ways that the diverse people living in what became the United States have related to and defined themselves by the foods they cultivated, prepared, and consumed. Our class provides an overview of the development of American cuisine(s) from the colonial period to the present day. We will look at food through a variety of thematic lenses including labor, gender, race/ethnicity, environment, and memory. Using readings, films, cookbooks and recipes, site-visits, and other resources, we will collectively participate as students at a common table to explore the ways that food reminds us of who we are and have been, while also pointing us toward what we might become. **Required Books:** Warren Belasco, *Food: The Key Concepts*; Jane Ziegelman, *97 Orchard: An Edible History of Five Immigrant Families in One New York Tenement*; Jeffrey M. Pilcher, *Planet Taco: A Global History of Mexican Food*; Frederick Douglas Opie, *Hog and Hominy: Soul Food from Africa to America*, plus other occasional readings posted to Blackboard.



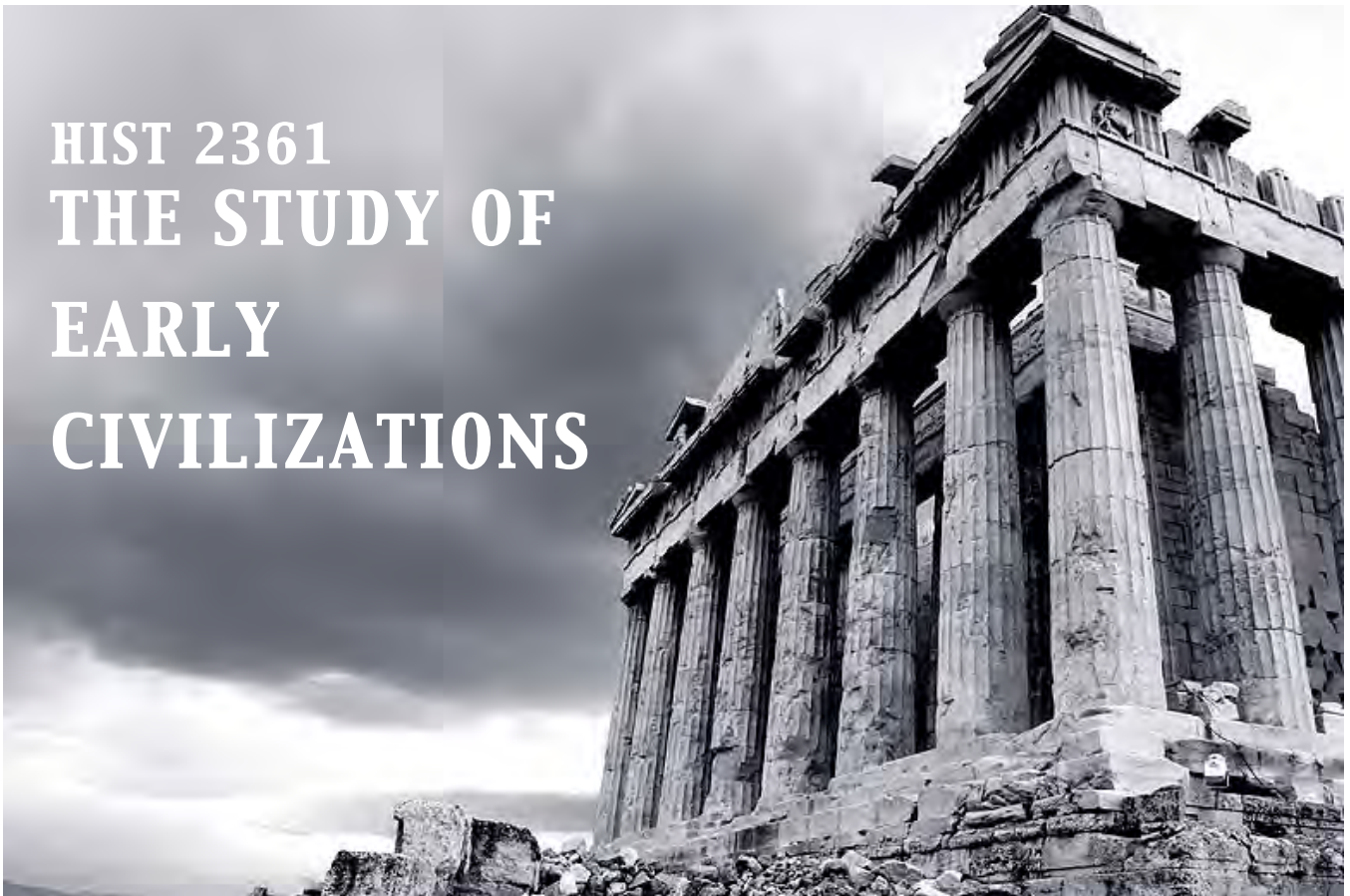
TuTh 1 PM – 2:30 PM AH 110

Bailey S. Stone, Ph. D.

History 2353 will introduce the student to broad themes involved in the emergence of early modern and modern European civilization. Those themes will include: the Protestant Reformation and Catholic Counter-Reformation in the sixteenth century; the rise of Austria, Prussia, and Russia in the late seventeenth century; the Enlightenment and French Revolution in the mid- and late eighteenth century; the unification of Italy and Germany in the mid-nineteenth century; the subsequent origins, process, and consequences of the Russian Revolution of 1917; and the coming of World War I and World War II in the first half of the twentieth century.

Students will take two one-hour exams and write a paper on Voltaire's satire *Candide* during the semester, and then take an in-class, three-hour final examination at the end of the semester.

HIST 2361 THE STUDY OF EARLY CIVILIZATIONS



MW 1-2:30 p.m.

Kristina Neumann, Ph.D.

This course examines the emergence of several major civilizations in the ancient world, beginning with the dawn of cities in Mesopotamia and ending with the fall of Rome. Our major focus will be on the Mediterranean and the Near East, but we will keep an eye on other ancient contemporary world civilizations and how they compare. Students will not only learn the outline of each civilization's rise and fall, but will also explore both the writings and the artifacts each civilization left behind. We will look at the influence each of these cultures continues to have on our modern world by tracing their contributions to political structures, religion, and culture.

HIST 2372- Latin American History Since 1820
University of Houston
Fall 2015
Dr. Natalia Milanesio



Class meetings: Agnes Hall 11, T-T 5.30-7.00 p.m.

Course Description

This course examines the history of modern Latin America by analyzing key processes in the development of the region: the formation of modern states after independence, the end to slavery, the consolidation of populist regimes, the expansion of revolutionary movements, the establishment of military dictatorships, the return to democracy, and the current expansion of neo-liberal reforms and globalization. By analyzing these processes, this course explores crucial aspects of modern Latin America including the Mexican Revolution, Peronism, and guerrilla warfare; investigates key historical actors such as Emiliano Zapata, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Eva Perón, Augusto Sandino, Augusto Pinochet, and Hugo Chavez; and reflects on the role of different racial, social, and ethnic groups in the construction of modern history. The course also presents a variety of conceptual categories in a historical perspective, including nationalism, postcolonialism, populism, liberalism, socialism, imperialism, neo-liberalism, and globalization.

HIST 2397-2: Selected Topics in History ENVIRONMENT IN LATIN AMERICA



MW 4:00-5:30 p.m. – D3 E323

Kristin Wintersteen, Ph.D.

How have ideas about the environment in Latin America shaped human societies across the hemisphere and the globe? How have humans themselves transformed the land- and seascapes in which they lived? This course surveys the intertwined histories of social and environmental change across Latin America and the Caribbean, from the colonial era to the present. Readings and lectures combine history with insights from anthropology, geography, and visual studies to explore development and industrialization in Amazonia, the Andean World, Mexico, and the Caribbean Basin. Through a series of focused essays and in-class assignments students will practice the basic tools of historical research and writing, preparing them for upper-level coursework.

HIST 2397

Ottoman Empire (1299-1517)



MWF 10-11 a.m.

Dr. Cihan Yüksel Muslu

This course studies the history of the Ottoman Empire from its rise in the late thirteenth century to the mid-sixteenth century. As the Seljuk authority disintegrated in the aftermath of Mongol attacks, Asia Minor witnessed the emergence of principalities in the thirteenth century. The Ottoman principality, which was initially a minor one among its more powerful peers, became a world power by the mid-fifteenth century. Discussing the political and social conditions in thirteenth-century Asia Minor, the course analyses the transformation of the Ottoman principality into a leading Mediterranean sea-power. Institutions which were pillars of the Islamic societies for centuries (i.e. *vakıf* or pious endowments) are discussed. The recurrent dynamics of Ottoman history such as centralization and decentralization are treated. The 'decline' paradigm is discussed. Institutions that contributed to the longevity of the empire are treated. The empire's role in the larger context of world history is emphasized, in addition to the dynamics of empire-building process.