

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Chair: Dr. (Bmj018@shsu.edu) Brian Jordan

Contact Information

(936) 294-4460
AB4 Room 441

Website: Department of History (<http://www.shsu.edu/academics/history/>)

Mission

The Department of History prepares students to learn about and analyze historical events; evaluate change over time; assess complex forces at work in the past; and learn how, in written and oral expression, to explain these various phenomena. In doing so, the department prepares students for any career requiring critical thinking and analytical skills. The Department of History is a vehicle—through teaching, research and service—for exploring the past on its own terms.

Highlights

The Department offers a wide range of undergraduate courses in U.S., European, and world history. Our faculty demonstrate the highest standards of quality in scholarship, teaching, and community engagement. Faculty include an SHSU Excellence in Teaching Award winner and a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History. Faculty engage in innovative, field-defining research in Texas, across the United States, and around the globe. They regularly publish scholarly books and articles that are read by popular and academic audiences alike. The Department sponsors study away and study abroad experiences in the United States, Mexico, and Central Europe. The Department's public history internship program offers for-credit, on-site summer internships at a dozen local and regional historic sites and cultural institutions. Our students have interacted with nationally-recognized scholars via our award-winning chapter of Phi Alpha Theta; likewise, they have visited historic sites around the state and region with our popular Bearkat History Club.

Suggested Minors

History majors can minor in a wide variety of disciplines, including:

- Communication Studies
- Computing Science
- Criminal Justice
- Economics
- English
- General Business
- Geography
- Journalism
- Mass Communication
- Math
- Philosophy
- Photography
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology
- Theater
- World Languages

Career Opportunities

The study of history is the gateway to a wide range of careers. The analytical and communications skills at the heart of historical inquiry are natural springboards to vocations in education, museums and archives, journalism, public relations, government service, law, medicine, and business, among others. SHSU's rigorous History major, culminating in a capstone research seminar, also provides structured preparation for students intending to pursue graduate studies in the humanities or social sciences.

Program Specific Requirements

History majors pursuing a Bachelor of Arts degree are required to take four semesters of a single foreign language at SHSU. However, any languages can be accepted as transfer credits.

Curriculum

Required History Courses for Majors

The Bachelor of Arts degree requires 36 semester credit hours in History, including but not limited to: HIST 1301 HIST 1302, HIST 2311 HIST 2312, HIST 3300, and upper-level courses in U.S., European, and World History. All History majors are required to take a capstone research seminar at the 4000-level. At least 12 hours of upper-level history courses must be taken at SHSU.

- Bachelor of Arts, Major in History
- Bachelor of Science, Major in History
- Bachelor of Science, Double Major in Education and History
- Minor in Applied Ethics and Critical Thinking
- Minor in History
- Minor in Medical Humanities and Social Sciences

Student Organizations and Activities

The Department sponsors the Bearkat History Club and Phi Alpha Theta. The Bearkat History Club has a large student membership and organizes a wide variety of co-curricular activities, including lectures, film nights, and excursions to historical sites across the state and region. Members of Phi Alpha Theta, the national history honor society, won the Division V Best Chapter Award in 2017 and 2018. Phi Alpha Theta organizes workshops and seminars intended to hone research, analytical, presentation skills. Students regularly travel to and present papers at the biennial Phi Alpha Theta convention.

Internships and Study Abroad

Students interested in public history have the opportunity to complete a for-credit, on-site internship as part of their undergraduate curriculum. The department has partnered with at least a dozen local and regional historic sites, libraries, and cultural institutions to provide these opportunities for students. In recent years, interns have served at the Sam Houston Memorial Museum, the Texas Prison Museum, Colonial Williamsburg, the Rosenberg Railroad Museum, and the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, among others. The department also organizes study away and study abroad trips; recent study abroad experiences have explored the U.S. Civil War, Mesoamerican History, and the Civil Rights Movement.

Scholarships

A bevy of scholarships are available. Students must register with Scholarships4Kats (<http://www.shsu.edu/dept/financial-aid/scholarships/>). For information on university scholarships, please, visit the Office of Academic Scholarships (<http://www.shsu.edu/dept/financial-aid/scholarships/>) or telephone (936) 294-1672.

History (HIST)

HIST 1301. United States History to 1876. 3 Hours. [TCCN: HIST 1301]

Students examine the colonial origins of the United States and growth of the republic to 1876.

HIST 1302. United States History Since 1876. 3 Hours. [TCCN: HIST 1302]

Students examine the history of the United States from 1876 to the present.

HIST 2311. World History to 1500. 3 Hours. [TCCN: HIST 2311]

Students examine the history of the world from the dawn of civilization in Mesopotamia, China, India, Egypt, and Mesoamerica through the Middle Ages in Europe and Asia. Topics may include the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Reformation, and the rise of nation states.

HIST 2312. World History since 1500. 3 Hours. [TCCN: HIST 2312]

Students examine the history of the world from 1500 to the present. Topics may include European expansion overseas; imperialism and colonization; the Industrial Revolution; the Enlightenment; the French Revolution; nineteenth century nationalism and democracy; the colonial rebellions in Africa, Latin America, and Asia; World War I; World War II; the Cold War; and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

HIST 3075. Independent Study. 1-3 Hours.

Students may take this course for Academic Distinction Credit. See Academic Distinction Program in this catalog. Course Equivalents: HIST 4075, HIST 4375 .

HIST 3300. The Historian's Craft. 3 Hours.

Students learn the fundamental architecture and tools of the discipline, including the analysis, interpretation, and contextualization of evidence. Students conduct research in primary and secondary sources, and apply historical writing skills.

HIST 3301. Applied Public History. 3 Hours.

Students apply the theories and best practices of public history to develop an original exhibit or event for the public. The course promotes the collaborative study and practice of history and may be offered with Academic Community Engagement distinction.

Prerequisite: HIST 3388.

HIST 3310. Mesoamerican History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of Mesoamerica, a broad geographic area comprised of peoples, including the Maya, Zapotec, and Aztec. Students analyze how the peoples of this region accomplished their achievements in architecture, calendrics, astronomy, art, the sciences, and literature.

HIST 3311. African Civilizations to 1800. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of Africa between 16,000 BC and 1800 AD. Topics may include the historical roots of Africa's cultural diversity; evolutions in agriculture and technology; trade and commerce; the Indian Ocean Slave Trade; and the development of social, economic, and political institutions.

HIST 3312. History of East Africa. 3 Hours.

Students examine East Africa's rich and varied past, from the earliest times to the present. Major themes may include the cultural diversity of the region, the growth of complex societies, the slave trade, East Africa's place in the wider setting of the Indian Ocean World, colonial conquest and African responses, the regaining of African political independence, and challenges facing modern independent states.

HIST 3317. War & Revolution in China. 3 Hours.

Students examine the profound changes that China has undergone from the early twentieth century until the present day, focusing on the themes of war and revolution. Topics may include the collapse of the old dynastic system, the Japanese invasion of China, the Chinese Civil War, the Cultural Revolution, and protest movements in the late twentieth century.

HIST 3318. Colonial Southeast Asia. 3 Hours.

Students examine European, U.S., and Japanese empire-building in Southeast Asia from the seventeenth century until the mid-twentieth century. Topics may include European maritime empires in the South Pacific, colonial rivalries in Southeast Asia during the nineteenth century, the U.S. Philippines, and anti-colonial movements.

HIST 3322. Black Civil Rights Movement. 3 Hours.

Students examine the black civil rights struggle in the United States from the late 19th century to the present. Topics include the black response to Jim Crow laws, the emergence of national civil rights organizations as well as local activism and historical events that have served as catalysts for change in civil rights legislation. Course Equivalents: HIST 4333 .

HIST 3323. History of American Slavery. 3 Hours.

Students examine slavery as an integral part of America's social, cultural, and economic development as a country, and also as a catalyst to the establishment of antislavery and abolitionist movements. Course Equivalents: HIST 4363 .

HIST 3325. Era of the American Revolution: 1763-1789. 3 Hours.

Students examine the issues of conflict between English continental colonies and British imperial policy which led to the movement for independence. Topics may include internal colonial conflicts and attempts to solve the federal problem culminating in the formation of the Constitution. Course Equivalents: HIST 4368 .

HIST 3326. The History of the West. 3 Hours.

Students examine the settlement and development of the Trans-Mississippi West and its influence upon national and international affairs. Course Equivalents: HIST 4370 .

HIST 3327. Topics in the History of Gender and Sexuality. 3 Hours.

Students examine how the understanding of gender and sexuality differs historically according to factors such as race, class, ethnicity, religion and/or sexual orientation. Course Equivalents: HIST 4383 .

HIST 3328. Modern France: From the Revolution to the Present. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of France from 1789 to the present. Topics include the military, political, and diplomatic history of France in this era. Course Equivalents: HIST 4380 .

HIST 3329. Contemporary Latin America. 3 Hours.

Students examine the development of the South American Republics from their independence to the present. Topics may include social, economic, and political development. Course Equivalents: HIST 4395 .

HIST 3330. Modern China and Japan. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of modern China and Japan from the last Chinese dynasties to the present. Topics may include the resilience and weaknesses of China's imperial system; the challenges posed to China's traditions by Western economic and cultural penetration; China's twentieth century experiments in forms of government and in direction of its cultural development; and the political, economic, social, and intellectual history of Japan from the beginning of the Meiji period (1868) to the present. Course Equivalents: HIST 4378 .

HIST 3332. Modern Asian History. 3 Hours.

Students examine Asian history since the fourteenth century. Topics may include the modernization of Asia and the influence of colonization, nationalism, and industrialization on present-day Asia.

HIST 3333. Religion in World History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the origins, development, and modern manifestations of the major living world religions. Topics may include the peoples, times, and places of the founders of each tradition; the classical literature within each tradition and the canonization of these sacred writings; and the significant sects and schisms within the religions that have influenced major events in world history.

HIST 3334. Renaissance Europe. 3 Hours.

Students examine the intellectual, political, social, and cultural history of Europe from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries, a period that saw, starting in Italy, a rebirth of the values and culture of Classical Greco-Roman civilization. Topics may include intellectual and artistic movements and the profound implications these had for European values, worldview, politics, and art.

HIST 3335. Germany and Central Europe Since 1815. 3 Hours.

Students examine German and Central European history. Topics may include the principal political, economic, and social trends since the Congress of Vienna.

HIST 3336. Middle East Since 1700. 3 Hours.

Students examine the political, social, economic, and cultural development of the Middle East since the seventeenth century. Topics may include the decline of traditional empires; the encroachment of Europe; the Eastern Question; the development of nationalism among the Turks, Arabs, and Iranians; Islam and modern ideologies; and the Middle East in the twentieth century.

HIST 3337. The Bible & Reform in Europe. 3 Hours.

Students examine the religious, social, and cultural history of Europe from the sixteenth into the seventeenth centuries, a period that saw the fracturing of a unified Christendom. Topics may include religious and theological changes and the profound implications these had for European politics, social norms, cultural values, and economic endeavors.

HIST 3338. Economic History of the Industrial Revolution to Present. 3 Hours.

Students examine the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century Britain and twentieth-century United States. Topics may include the relationship between agriculture and industry, the rise of the corporation, the development of the international monetary system, and systems of trade.

HIST 3339. French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of France during the French Revolution Napoleonic Era, 1789-1815. Topics may include the military and political history of the era, with a detailed examination of the battles and campaigns of the Napoleonic Wars.

HIST 3340. Mexican Americans Since 1848. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of Mexican-Americans in what is now the United States Southwest. The course begins with the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the war between the United States and Mexico and created a Mexican-American minority within the U.S. Topics may include such themes as the indigenous background of this population, the Chicana/o perception of the Southwest as a homeland, and the effect of that perception on the history of this ethnic group.

HIST 3341. Black Europe, 1500 to present. 3 Hours.

Students explore the Black experience in Europe from 1500 to the present, focusing primarily on Great Britain, France, and Germany. Topics may include the religious and scientific origins of race in European culture, the legacy of slavery in European societies, and African and Caribbean anti-colonial politics. Topics may also include the experiences of Black soldiers in the world wars, decolonization and postwar mass migration, and the impact of the United States civil rights movement on the European Black community.

HIST 3347. Early Modern France, 1453-1789. 3 Hours.

Students examine major political, cultural, economic, social, intellectual, and artistic developments in France between 1453 and 1789. Topics may include the crisis of the Later Middle Ages, Renaissance France, the Protestant Reformation and the French Wars of Religion, the French Counter-Reformation, Absolutism, Overseas Expansion, the Enlightenment, and France on the eve of the French Revolution.

HIST 3348. The Pacific War. 3 Hours.

Students examine Japan's participation in the Pacific War, and the effect of WWII on Japan and East Asia. Topics may include the rise of militarism in Japan, the Sino-Japanese War, colonial expansion, total war, the U.S. occupation, post-war economic growth, and war memories.

HIST 3349. Modern China. 3 Hours.

Students examine major political, social, and cultural developments of Communist China from 1949 to the present. Topics may include the history of Chinese communism, the Great Famine, the Cultural Revolution, China after Mao Zedong, China's involvement in the Cold War, the era of post-socialist market reforms, and its role in the age of globalization. Students also examine how revolution and reforms were experienced by those who lived through them.

HIST 3350. Early Christianities. 3 Hours.

Students engage in an interdisciplinary and cross-cultural examination of central themes in the history of early Christianities beginning with the transformation of the Jesus Movement into a separate Christian religion and concluding with the divisions made permanent by the Fourth Crusade.

HIST 3351. Japan: The Age of the Samurai. 3 Hours.

Students examine medieval and early modern Japanese history. Beginning with the emergence of warrior bands, students explore how military men established regimes, managed vendettas, and mobilized resources. Topics may include warrior ideology, samurai rule, and the dissolution of the samurai caste.

HIST 3352. The Roman Empire to Byzantium. 3 Hours.

Students engage in a cross-disciplinary investigation of the Roman Empire from Augustus to Heraclius, including the transformation of the Roman Empire into Christian Byzantium and its complex relationship with the rival Parthian and Sasanian Empires based in modern-day Iran. Topics include the multi- and cross-cultural dimensions of Romano-Byzantine society and the generation of a tri-continental Byzantine "commonwealth".

HIST 3355. Urban and Suburban History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the growth and development of cities and suburbs in the U.S., paying particular attention to public policy, race, class, ethnic enclaves, and connections between American and global cities. Topics may include major metropolitan areas, such as Houston, Texas. Students conduct research into the city and its surrounding suburbs and locales. Credit 3 .

HIST 3356. Austria-Hungary and its Legacy. 3 Hours.

Students explore the history of the Habsburg Empire and its successor states from the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire to the region's integration into the European Union. Topics include nationalism; democracy and multiculturalism; the struggle for women's rights; industrialization and workers' movements; Jewish history; war and political collapse; intellectual history; and the Cold War.

HIST 3357. World War I (1914-1918). 3 Hours.

Students examine World War I from its European origins to its emergence as a global conflict. Topics may include the formation of political and military alliances; emerging role of the state; role of industrial economies in waging war; home front cultures and societies; major land campaigns of the Eastern and Western Fronts; war at sea; the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, which emerged out of the war; and the complexity of the peacemaking process.

Prerequisite: Junior standing.

HIST 3358. Silk Roads to Atlantic World. 3 Hours.

Students engage in an interdisciplinary investigation of the contexts, impulses, and implications of long-distance interplay among cultures in both pre-modern and modern times. Students apply scholarly models of cross-cultural interactions using three specific case studies: the ancient Silk Roads, the trans-Eurasian Mongol Empire, and the trans- Atlantic Columbian Exchange.

HIST 3359. Germany at War and Peace. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of militarism and warfare in Germany, from the rise of the Prussian state in the eighteenth century through the present. Topics may include the relationship between warfare and the development of German politics, society, and culture. Major historical figures include Frederick the Great, Clausewitz, Otto von Bismarck, and Adolf Hitler. Students examine how contemporary, pacifist German politics emerged out of two difficult centuries of warfare.

Prerequisite: Junior standing.

HIST 3361. The United States and the Vietnam War. 3 Hours.

Students examine the United States involvement in Southeast Asia from 1945 to 1975. Topics may include the issues of nationalism and communism in Southeast Asia; the first Indochina war between the French and Vietnamese; the United States military effort in Indochina from 1965 to 1975; the postwar political, economic, and social problems in the region; the effect of the Vietnam War on American culture and foreign policy.

HIST 3362. The Middle East, 500 - 1700. 3 Hours.

Students examine the political, social, economic, and cultural development of the Middle East from the eve of the rise of Islam through the seventeenth century. Topics may include the Middle East before Islam; the Rise of Islam; the faith and practices of Islam; the Rightly-Guided Caliphs; Shi'ah and Sunni Islam; the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates; the Crusades and Islam; Islam and the Steppe Empires; the rise and apogee of the Ottoman Empire; and Islam's initial response to the encroachment of the west.

HIST 3363. Britain to 1714. 3 Hours.

Students examine the development of the British peoples from prehistoric times to the end of the Stuart dynasty. Topics may include the peoples of Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

HIST 3364. Modern Britain 1714-Present. 3 Hours.

Students examine the effects of industrial change, the enmity of France in foreign affairs, Great Britain's renewed expansion overseas following the American Revolution, movements favoring social and economic reform, and political trends to the present.

HIST 3365. Russian History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the roots of Russia (Kiev, Christianity, the Mongol occupation, Ivan the Terrible, the Times of Troubles) and survey Russian history from Peter the Great to the present.

HIST 3366. Modern European Military History. 3 Hours.

Students examine European military history and its links to political, social, and cultural changes from 1600 to the present day. Topics may include major wars in Europe, European military conflicts in the Middle East and North Africa, and the wars of decolonization.

HIST 3367. Europe in the Age of Absolutism and Revolutions: 1648-1815. 3 Hours.

Students examine significant issues in European history from 1648 to 1815. Topics may include developments in political theory, natural science and economics, as well as the tensions in the old social order, which helped instigate the French Revolution.

HIST 3368. European History: 1815-1914. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of the principal European powers from the Congress of Vienna to World War I.

HIST 3369. The World In The 20Th Century. 3 Hours.

Students examine global politics and diplomacy since World War I.

HIST 3370. Ancient History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of the civilizations of the Ancient Near East, Greece, and Rome with special emphasis upon their contribution to the cultural heritage of the western world.

HIST 3371. Medieval History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the political, economic, social, intellectual, and religious institutions and developments in Europe from the collapse of the Roman Empire in the fifth century to the Renaissance.

HIST 3372. Historiography. 3 Hours.

Students survey various historical interpretations and develop research skills.

HIST 3373. Topics in the History of Science and Medicine. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of science and medicine. Topics include the development of scientific knowledge across the centuries.

HIST 3374. United States Religious History to 1865. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of US religious ideas, practices, and traditions between European first contact and the Civil War. Topics may include indigenous religions, colonialism, Puritanism, dissent, the constitutional laws on religious liberty, new religious movements, Catholicism, and the Civil War. Special attention will be given to diverse and competing religious expressions.

HIST 3375. United States Religious History from 1865. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of US religious ideas, practices, and traditions between the end of the Civil War and the present. Topics may include the growth of secularism, immigration, modernism and fundamentalism, the religious right, and religion during the world wars and civil rights movement. Special attention will be given to diverse and competing religious expressions.

HIST 3376. Early America to 1783. 3 Hours.

Students examine early American history from the beginnings of European colonization through the American Revolution and the War for American Independence.

HIST 3377. America in Mid-Passage, 1783-1877. 3 Hours.

Students examine United States history from 1783 to 1877. Topics may include the origins of the U.S. Constitution, the early republic and rise of the two party-system, the nature of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy, the sectional crisis and the Civil War, and the era of Reconstruction.

HIST 3378. Emergence of Modern America, 1877-1945. 3 Hours.

Students examine United States history from 1877 to 1945. Topics may include discussions of the Industrial Revolution, the Populist and Progressive movements, World War I, the era of the 1920s, the Great Depression and New Deal, and World War II.

HIST 3379. Recent America, 1945 to Present. 3 Hours.

Students examine United States history from the end of World War II to the present. Topics may include discussions of the Cold War; the civil rights and environmental movements; the Vietnam War, the Gulf War, and the global war on terrorism; the public policy debates surrounding the role of the federal government in the modern economy; and the evolution of American popular culture.

HIST 3380. The American Civil War. 3 Hours.

Students examine the sectional conflicts of the 1850s, the Civil War, and Reconstruction. Topics may include the military, political, social, and diplomatic history of the era. Course Equivalents: HIST 4369 .

HIST 3381. British Empire & Commonwealth. 3 Hours.

Students examine the British Empire and Commonwealth to the present time. Topics may include the rise of colonial and dominion nationalism, the imperial conferences, and the unfolding of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

HIST 3382. Immigration and Ethnicity in American History. 3 Hours.

Students examine ethnic group relations, nativism, and racism in the historical development of American civilization, with special emphasis on the patterns of assimilation and non-assimilation of ethnic groups.

HIST 3383. American Women's History. 3 Hours.

Students examine U.S. women's history. Topics may include work, marriage, family, sexuality, reproduction, education, and the social forces that have aided or blocked change in women's roles in American society. Particular attention is paid to differences in race, class, and ethnicity.

HIST 3385. American Diplomatic History. 3 Hours.

Students examine selected topics in U.S. Diplomatic History.

HIST 3386. Military & War In America. 3 Hours.

Students examine the U.S. military experience, from the colonial period to the present. Topics may include the military, political and diplomatic history of the great conflicts of the United States.

HIST 3387. World War II. 3 Hours.

Students examine the inter-war and World War II era from 1919 to 1945, emphasizing the events leading to the war in Europe, the rise of Nazi Germany, the major battles and campaigns in the European theatre, and the aftermath of the war. Topics may include the rise of the Japanese Empire, the events leading to the outbreak of war in Asia and the Pacific, and the major battles and campaigns of the Pacific war through the defeat of Japan.

HIST 3388. Public History. 3 Hours.

Students examine topics in the field of Public History, including architectural preservation and restoration, museum studies, and oral history. Topics vary from semester to semester, but each semester students analyze oral sources, primary textual materials, and historical artifacts of various types, including architectural dwellings, tools, and local and family records.

HIST 3389. Africa - Past & Present. 3 Hours.

Students examine the problems, potentials, and upheavals of Modern Africa. Topics may include the effect of the slave trade on African society, racial conflicts, apartheid, the emergence of African nationalism, the end of white colonial rule, and the difficulties of achieving economic and political stability in contemporary Africa.

HIST 3390. Conceptualizing History Education. 3 Hours.

Students examine conceptualization techniques in Texas, U.S., and World History. The course is designed to enable History students to organize a vast amount of material into a logical framework that will help them to better understand the interactions of individuals, communities, nations, and cultures across time and place. Special emphasis will be placed on subject areas included in the Texas Examination for Educator Standards.

HIST 3391. Colonial Latin America. 3 Hours.

Students examine the conquest and development of the colonial institutions of Spain and Portugal in the Americas, including the Spanish borderlands as the center of Spanish colonial activity and power in the Americas.

HIST 3392. Native American History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of Native Americans in the United States.

HIST 3393. African-American History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the African American experience in the United States. Topics may include the various forces shaping race relations in the United States.

HIST 3394. America in the 1960s. 3 Hours.

Students examine the decade of the 1960s in the United States, paying particular attention to the social, cultural, and political shifts that occurred during these years. Students develop a nuanced understanding of this pivotal decade in United States history and engage in contemporary debates about its multiple meanings.

HIST 3395. American Environmental History. 3 Hours.

Students examine how nature has affected the course of United States history, particularly the role of natural resources, the growth of the economy, responses to environmental crises and challenges, and transformations in the environment resulting from centuries of use.

HIST 3396. The American South. 3 Hours.

Students examine the dynamics and expansive nature of the U.S. South. Topics include the peoples and varied regions of the South; its economic and political development; literature, race and religion. Course Equivalents: HIST 4367 .

HIST 3397. Modern Mexico. 3 Hours.

Students examine the national history of Mexico from the era of independence (c.1810) to the present. Students explore the challenges that the Mexican people faced after gaining independence, their resilience during years of political and economic change, and the rich culture that has emerged in the wake of those struggles. Attention is also given to the US-Mexican border as a site of complex cultural interaction. Equivalent Courses: HSTY 3351 .

HIST 3398. Texas & the Southwest. 3 Hours.

Students examine the Greater Southwest, Spanish expansion and the Spanish-French rivalry in the lower Mississippi region and Texas. Topics include geographic factors and cultural developments.

HIST 3399. Special Topics in History. 3 Hours.

Students examine various specialized topics in history not normally covered in detail by other upper-level courses. Course Equivalents: HSTY 3399 .

HIST 4399. History Senior Seminar. 3 Hours.

Students examine specific topics and conduct historical research, producing an extensive research paper using primary and secondary sources.

Prerequisite: Senior standing in history or departmental approval.

History (HSTY)

HSTY 3335. Europe & the World 1618-1789. 3 Hours.

Students examine major developments in Europe and in its relations with the world between 1618 and 1789. Topics may include the rise of absolutism and constitutionalism, development of Baroque and Rococo art, global impact of mercantilist and capitalist systems, changes produced by scientific discovery and Enlightenment thought, and effects of tensions within a society of orders.

HSTY 3336. Nineteenth Century Europe. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of principal European powers during the long nineteenth century. Topics may include the legacies of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era, the impact of the Congress of Vienna, early political ideologies, Romanticism, the First Industrial Revolution, the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, urbanization, nationalism, mass politics, Realism, New Imperialism, and the origins of World War I.

HSTY 3344. Russian and Soviet Empires. 3 Hours.

Students track the complex development of the Russian Empire, its Soviet successor, and the Russian Federation. Topics may include imperialism, ideology, culture, economy, society, war, nationalism, gender, and decolonization.

HSTY 3345. History of Medicine. 3 Hours.

Students trace the history of western medicine from antiquity to the present. Topics may include humoral medicine, bacteriology, gender and race in medicine, public health, pandemics, medical ethics, and vaccines.

HSTY 3346. Medical Violence. 3 Hours.

Students probe the violent aspects of the history of medicine in this class. Medicine has historically demonstrated a great capacity to ease human suffering, but it has also perpetrated prodigious harms. Students analyze the historical contexts that gave rise to violent medical practices and how definitions of violence in medicine have changed over time. Topic may include biological weapons, human experimentation, eugenics, and colonial health policy.

HSTY 3354. Slavery & Freedom in Americas. 3 Hours.

Students examine slavery and other forms of unfree labor throughout the Americas and the Atlantic world from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Topics may include the transatlantic slave trade and Middle Passage; Native American enslavement; enslaved resistance and revolt; economics of slavery; abolitionist movements; the Haitian Revolution; and comparative processes emancipation.

HSTY 3360. Native America to 1840. 3 Hours.

Students examine Native American history from the peopling of the continent to the mid-nineteenth century. Students analyze Indigenous societies before 1500, investigate indigenous people's reactions to European colonization, and Native nations' perseverance as the U.S. grew.

HSTY 3361. Native America sn 1840. 3 Hours.

Students examine Native American history from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Students analyze Native responses to nineteenth century U.S. military campaigns, allotment, and assimilation policies. Students then explore the struggles of twentieth century Native Americans to preserve Native culture, land, and sovereignty.

HSTY 3367. Incorporating America. 3 Hours.

Students examine United States history from 1877 to 1933. Topics may include the industrial revolution, Gilded Age, American expansion and imperialism, populist and progressive movements, World War I, Jazz Age, and the Great Depression.

HSTY 3368. The American Century. 3 Hours.

Students examine United States history from the New Deal to the rise of conservatism. Topics may include the New Deal, World War II, Cold War, civil rights movements, environmentalism, Vietnam War, immigration, and the role of federal government in American life.

HSTY 3369. Boomers to Zoomers. 3 Hours.

Students explore the history of the United States from the age of Ronald Reagan to the present, with an emphasis on the people and ideas that shaped this period and the experiences of various generations of young people who lived during it. Topics may include the decline of industry and the rise of finance, immigration and demographic diversity, technology, media and art, political realignment and division, the Cold War and the Global War on Terror, wars on crime and drugs, and social and political activism on issues ranging from LGBTQ+ rights to gun rights.

HSTY 3370. African American Hist to 1865. 3 Hours.

Students examine the formation and expansion of African American identity, slavery and freedom before Emancipation in British North America and the United States. Topics may include West and West Central Africa civilizations on the eve of the transatlantic slave trade, the Middle Passage, the Second Middle Passage, Free Black society and culture, abolitionism, resistance, community agency in slavery, Emancipation and Reconstruction, and the systemic impact of slavery on the enslaved and their descendants.

HSTY 3371. African America Hist sn 1865. 3 Hours.

Students examine the African American experience in the United States form 1865 to the present. Topics may include the various forces shaping race relations in the United States since 1865.

HSTY 3376. Mexican American Hist to 1848. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of Mexican Americans throughout the United States prior to the US-Mexico War. Topics may include: empire, borderlands, the rise and fall of native and African slavery, early global economies, mission secularization, and Texas independence.

HSTY 3379. U.S. Women to 1900. 3 Hours.

Students examine U.S. women's history up to 1900. Topics may include work, marriage, family, sexuality, reproduction, education, and the social forces that have aided or blocked change in women's roles in American society. Particular attention is paid to differences in race, class, and ethnicity.

HSTY 3380. U.S. Women since 1900. 3 Hours.

Students examine U.S. women's history since 1900. Topics may include work, marriage, family, sexuality, reproduction, education, and the social forces that have aided or blocked change in women's roles in American society. Particular attention is paid to differences in race, class, and ethnicity.

HSTY 3381. U.S. South to 1865. 3 Hours.

Students examine the colonial roots of the U.S. South and its emergence during the early U.S. Republic. Topics may include the various peoples and subregions, politics, economic development, culture, society, and religion to the U.S. South in the period prior to 1865.

HSTY 3382. U.S. South sn 1865. 3 Hours.

Students examine the development of the Southern United States from the end of slavery to the present. Topics may include the various peoples and subregions, politics, economic development, culture, society, and religion unite to the U.S. South following the U.S. Civil War.

HSTY 3384. Texas History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of Texas from precontact era to the present. Topics may include the Native societies of Texas, Spanish exploration and colonization, Mexican independence, the Texas Revolution and the Republic of Texas, the Civil War and Reconstruction in Texas, slavery, immigration, oil and industrialization, political movements and leaders, and the Black and Mexican American civil rights movements.

HSTY 3385. Borderlands History. 3 Hours.

Students examine the history of borderlands, border-making, and border-crossing. Topics may include: legal regimes, labor, migration, human rights, sovereignty, nationalism, borderland typologies, comparative borderlands, territorial conflict, and the opening and closing of borders.

HSTY 3386. Rise of Conservatism. 3 Hours.

Students explore the history of American conservatism from the New Deal onward. Topics may include intellectual roots and traditions, conservative legal and constitutional theory, the demographics, geography, and strategy of conservative politics, conservative media, conservative religion and culture, the conservative relationship to other major political and social movements such as the Black freedom and women's rights movements, and conservative political leaders from the early 20th century to the present.

HSTY 3393. Environmental History. 3 Hours.

Students examine topic in environmental history including agricultural systems and foodways; the impact of weather and climate on human societies; diseases and natural medicines; the relationship between human societies and non-human animals; capitalism and the environment; and the emergence of conservationist and environmentalist movements.

HSTY 3394. History of Capitalism. 3 Hours.

Students examine economic, social, political, and cultural transformations associated with the emergence of capitalism from the early modern period to the present. Topics may include merchant communities and commercial network; the Industrial Revolution; slavery and capitalism; commodities and consumption; finance banking; labor and labor movements; poverty and inequality; and economic crises including the Great Depression.

HSTY 3395. Working Class History. 3 Hours.

Students explore the history of work and workers. Topics may include the free and unfree labor, the relationship between workers and capital, worker organizations such as guilds and labor unions, the legal and political institutions that shape labor, and the impact of technology, including artificial intelligence, on work.

HSTY 3398. History of Popular Culture. 3 Hours.

Students examine the creation and expansion of popular culture from the mid-19th century to the present. Topics may include the development of mass culture and the ways popular cultural forms such as music, film, television, comics, novels, fashion, and sports reflected, shaped, and promoted American values at home and abroad.

Director/Chair: **Brian Matthew Jordan**

Nancy E Baker, PHD (neb001@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Harvard University; AM, Harvard University; MA, George Washington University; BA, Rutgers University

Jadwiga M Biskupska, PHD (jxb074@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Yale University; MA, Yale University; MA, Yale University; BA, Cornell University

Scottie H Buehler, PHD (scottiecpm@shsu.edu), *Assistant Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Calif-Los Angeles; MA, Univ of Calif-Los Angeles; BA, Univ of Texas At Austin

Robert T Cashion, PHD (his_rtc@shsu.edu), *Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Texas Christian University; MA, Univ of Texas-Arlington; BA, Austin College

Thomas H Cox, PHD (thc001@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, University at Buffalo, Suny; MA, University at Buffalo, Suny; BA, Birmingham-Southern College; BS, Birmingham-Southern College; BS, Birmingham-Southern College

Nicholas Crawford, PHD (nxc082@shsu.edu), *Assistant Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Harvard University; MA, Harvard University; BA, New York University

Amy Kathleen Rogers Dean, PHD (amydean13@shsu.edu), *Senior Lecturer of History, Department of History*, PHD, Purdue University; MA, Purdue University; BA, Texas Christian University; BA, Texas Christian University; BA, Texas Christian University

Zachary A Doleshal, PHD (zad007@shsu.edu), *Lecturer of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Texas At Austin; MA, Univ of Texas At Austin; BA, Univ of New Mexico

Lei Duan, PHD (lxd042@shsu.edu), *Assistant Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Syracuse University; MPHIL, Syracuse University; MA, Univ of Massachusetts-Amherst; BA, Nankai University

Mevhibe Pinar Emiralioglu, PHD (mpe005@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Chicago; MA, Univ of Chicago; MA, Bilkent University; BA, Bogazici University

Katherine Quiggins Gaskamp, MA (kwq001@shsu.edu), *Lecturer of History, Department of History*, MA, Sam Houston State University; BA, Sam Houston State University

Joshua S Haynes, PHD (jsh064@shsu.edu), *Assistant Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Georgia; MA, Univ of Mississippi; BA, Tulane University

Charles Victor Heath, PHD (cvh003@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Tulane University; MA, Tulane University; BA, Tulane University

Kenneth E Hendrickson, PHD (his_keh@shsu.edu), *Dean of Graduate Studies, Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, University of Iowa; MA, Texas A&M University; BA, Texas A&M University

Aaron David Hyams, PHD (adh061@shsu.edu), *Lecturer of History, Department of History*, PHD, Marquette University; MA, Univ of Montana-Missoula; BA, Marquette University

William D Jones, PHD (wdj005@shsu.edu), *Lecturer of History, Department of History*, PHD, Rice University; MA, Rice University; BA, Tulane University

Brian Matthew Jordan, PHD (bmj018@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor and Chair of History, Department of History*, PHD, Yale University; MA, Yale University; MPHIL, Yale University; BA, Gettysburg College

Jeffrey L Littlejohn, PHD (jll004@shsu.edu), *Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Arkansas-Fayetteville; MA, Univ of Arkansas-Fayetteville; BA, Belmont University

Gabrielle Ryann Lyle, PHD (grl019@shsu.edu), *Visiting Assistant Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Texas A&M University; MA, Texas A&M University; BA, University of Tulsa

David C Mayes, PHD (his_dcm@shsu.edu), *Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Wisconsin-Madison; MA, Univ of Richmond; BA, Univ of Richmond

Zachary A Montz, PHD (zmontz@shsu.edu), *Lecturer of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Texas At Austin; BA, Stanford University

Benjamin E Park, PHD (bep013@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Cambridge; MPHIL, Univ of Cambridge; MS, Univ of Edinburgh; BA, Brigham Young University; BA, Brigham Young University

Bernadette Pruitt, PHD (his_bxp@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Houston-Main; MA, Texas Southern University; BA, Texas Southern University

Uzma Quraishi, PHD (uxq001@shsu.edu), *Associate Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Rice University; MA, Rice University; MA, Univ of Houston-Main; BA, Univ of Houston-Main; BA, Univ of Houston-Main

Stephen H Rapp, PHD (srapp@shsu.edu), *Professor of History, Department of History*, PHD, Univ of Michigan; MA, Univ of Michigan; BA, Indiana University