

HIST 3336  
THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE 1700  
PINAR EMİRALİOĞLU  
T-TH 11:00AM-12:20PM

This course aims to introduce students to the Middle Eastern history from around 1500s to 1990s. It will explore the Islamic societies' political, cultural, and military encounter with the rising power of the West in the Middle East. In addition to the several historical processes and developments such as modernization, nation-building, Islamic fundamentalism and globalization, the class discussions will also touch on the main theoretical perspectives such as orientalism, defensive developmentalism, and modernity.



Jean-Léon Gérôme, *A Cafe in Cairo* (ca. 1870).



Britannia



Triumphant.

*THE MOST DECISIVE AND GLORIOUS*

# NAVAL VICTORY

THAT EVER WAS OBTAINED SINCE THE CREATION OF THE WORLD!!

THE VICTORIOUS *BRITISH* FLEET



## HIST 3342: THE HISTORY OF SEAPOWER

WITH CRITICALLY ACCLAIMED HISTORIAN

J. ROSS DANCY

*THIS COURSE EXAMINES NAVAL WARFARE AND MARITIME TRADE ACROSS THE WORLD OVER THE PAST THREE CENTURIES. TOPICS INCLUDE THE EMERGENCE OF MODERN STATE-BASED NAVIES, THEIR GROWING IMPORTANCE IN WARFARE, THE ROLE OF POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION IN WAGING NAVAL WAR, MARITIME CULTURES AND SOCIETIES, AND THE COMPLEXITIES OF MARITIME TRADE.*

Contact  
JDANCY@SHSU.EDU





# HIST 3360: History of Islam in America (Spring 2018)



Image: Enslaved African prince, Abdul Rahman Ibrahim.

Source: National Humanities Center

The history of Islam in America begins with enslaved Muslims in the Colonial period, moves through the establishment of the Nation of Islam and recent immigration, culminating in the post-9/11 era. Students in this advanced undergraduate course will examine readings and sources that consider issues of race, place, gender, and power in the long history of Muslims in American history.

Dr. Uzma Quarishi

CHECK OUT History 3369: The World in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Professor Brian Domitrovic

MWF 10-10:50, Spring 2018



*Mastroianni checking things out in Italy in the 1950s.*

Want big things in your history? We got them:

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| World Wars                                   | Check! |
| Great Depressions                            | Check! |
| Mega population growth                       | Check! |
| Hitler, Stalin, Mao, Franco, <b>Perón</b>    | Check! |
| Massive middle class prosperity              | Check! |
| Cultural renaissances from jazz to cocktails | Check! |

Scope, soak in, ponder, and read and write about this incredible, horrible, and at times even  
fantastic century in HIST 3369



# History 3369: The World in the Twentieth Century

This course examines the major world events facing twentieth-century humanity. The twentieth century, perhaps the most trailblazing and gruesome in world civilization, witnessed amazing technological innovations, insurmountable revolutions, and unprecedented deaths deriving from international crises and domestic disputes. Several factors precipitated these advancements and conflicts including scientific discoveries, urbanization, manufacturing, structural inequality, imperialism, religious persecution, political instability, famines, and genocide. The class not only explores the reasons behind these triumphs and tragedies, but also explores the effects of such historic events. As well, the class celebrates the human spirit in the wake of such critical changes and tragedies.

**Dr. Bernadette Pruitt**



Mahatma Gandhi and  
Wife Kasturba. 1902



King Abdullah of Jordan,  
1948



Pope John  
Paul II



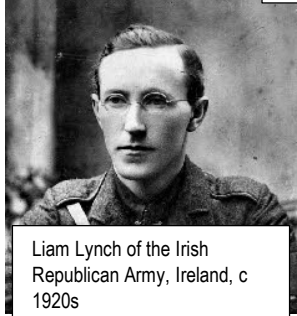
Francisco Madero  
Campaigns. 1910



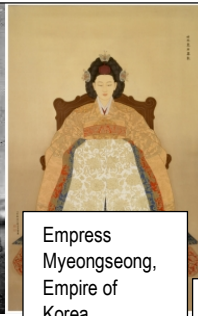
Carmen Contreras-Bozak,  
First Latina Nurse in  
WAAC, WWII



Fidel Castro,  
Cuba, 1959



Liam Lynch of the Irish  
Republican Army, Ireland, c  
1920s



Empress  
Myeongseong,  
Empire of  
Korea



Vladimir  
Lenin,  
Russia



Visionary Zionist  
Theodore Herzl and  
Children, Austria-  
Hungary, 1900



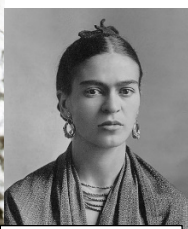
Presidents Nelson Mandela and Bill  
Clinton. 1997



Chinese Revolution,  
Shanghai, 1911



Jesse Washington Lynching,  
Waco, Texas, 1916



Artist Frida  
Kahlo, Mexico, c  
1940s



Mother Teresa  
Accepts Nobel  
Peace Prize,  
1979



Australian  
Soldier, Vietnam  
War, 1960s

**HIST 3371 (ONLINE)  
MEDIEVAL EUROPE  
SPRING 2018  
PROF. DAVID MAYES**

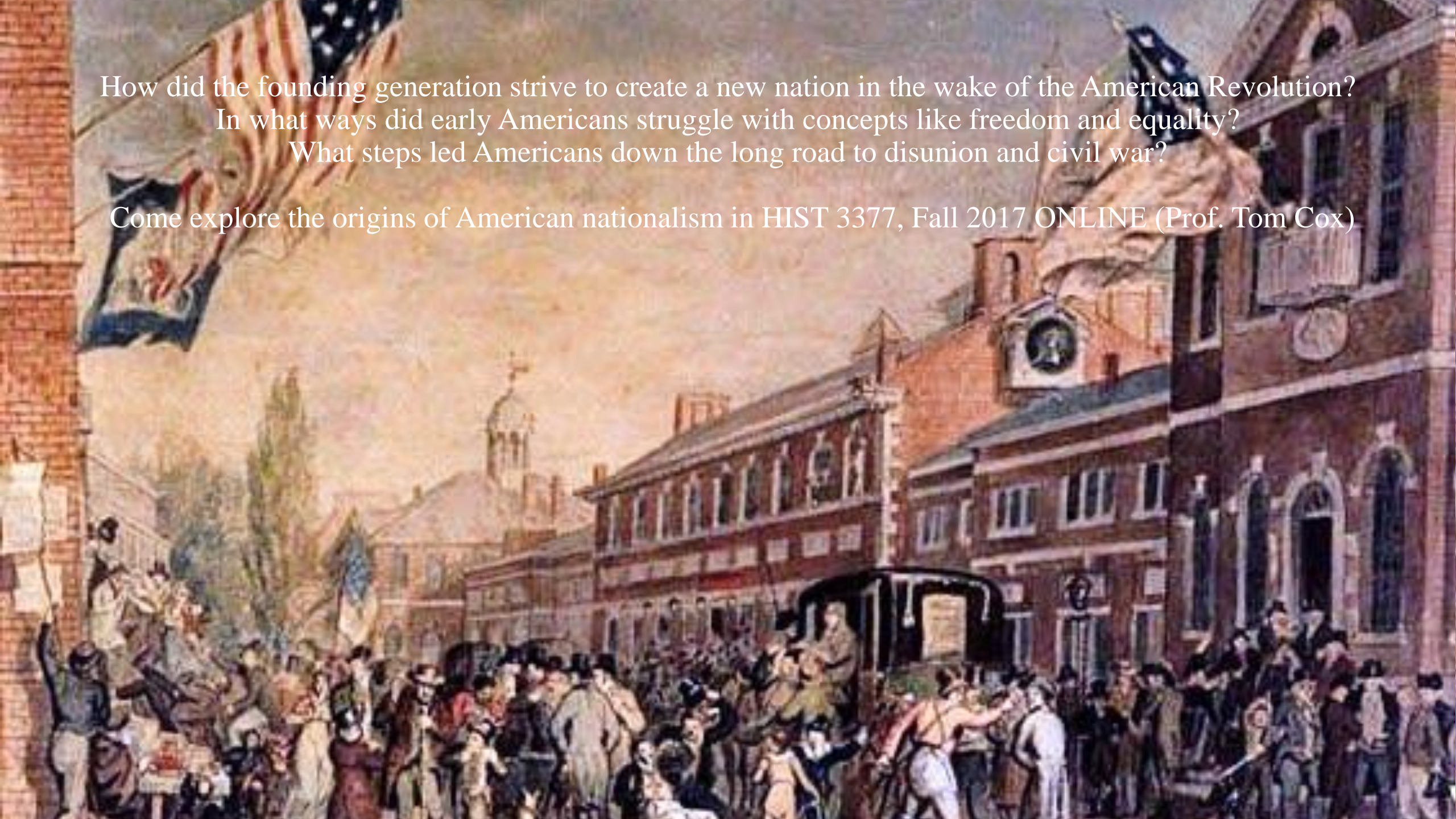


In the nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries, Medieval Europe was largely disdained by the so-called advanced societies of the West. The educated elites of the time, who championed the apparent progresses made by modern science, industry and technology, regarded it as a world that had been plunged by the “barbarians” into “darkness” and petty warfare following the grand achievements and more “rational” societies of classical Greece and Rome. These elites used the word “medieval” with negative connotations—antiquated, unsophisticated, unenlightened, backward. Thoughts, however, have changed over the past several decades, and the medieval world is increasingly being seen in a revised, new light. Come, find out why.



How did the founding generation strive to create a new nation in the wake of the American Revolution?  
In what ways did early Americans struggle with concepts like freedom and equality?  
What steps led Americans down the long road to disunion and civil war?

Come explore the origins of American nationalism in HIST 3377, Fall 2017 ONLINE (Prof. Tom Cox)







The Fall of the  
Berlin Wall, 1989



Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine  
Mystique*. 1963

## SPRING 2018 HISTORY 3379: CONTEMPORARY AMERICA, 1945-PRESENT

### Course Description

This course examines United States diplomacy, culture, and society since the climax of World War II. A period of extraordinary change, the nation catapults onto the world stage, evolving from a cautious, apprehensive world leader in 1919 into a super power in 1945. World War II, which took the lives of eighty million people, forced the nation to take center stage as a world power. Humanitarianism, politics and economic self-interest motivated her actions. This led to good and bad consequences. Like the USSR—the other super power to survive World War II—in 1945, the USA soon found itself engulfed in a geopolitical war for nearly a half century. The Cold War conflict between the USA and USSR ironically spilled onto the national borders of developing nations in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America, often with deadly consequences. These hot wars ultimately harmed the nation's sterling reputation as the defender of democracy. Western Asia—also known as the Islamic Middle East—especially grew resentful of the USA's close ties with the Jewish State of Israel, formed in 1948. Moslem nations considered the United States complicit in their ongoing regional wars with Israel and the perceived mistreatment of Palestinians in Israel, formerly Palestine. Some protesters by the 1970s regularly engaged in open acts of terrorism all over the world in an attempt to sway public opinion and the course of diplomacy. These tragic events often came with reprisals from the United States. Backlashes targeted the United States too. The Sunni Islamic group, Al-Qaeda, struck the United States on September 11, 2001, murdering three thousand Americans and foreign nationals, executing the worst terrorist attack in the nation's history. The attacks continue. The course also studies concomitant domestic events. World War II and the decades that followed prompted millions of marginalized groups, including Blacks, Latinos, Amerindians, Asians, members of the LGBTQ community, the disabled, and women, to force their country to own up to the promises it laid out in its birth document, the Declaration of Independence, notably that "all [people] were created equal." Multiple reform initiatives brought about social and legal transformations, although these domestic fights continue to this day. The course also examines public education, the healthcare crisis for millions, immigration reform initiatives, the rise of the New Right, generational poverty, and the socioeconomic and cultural paradoxes the nation's citizens still grapple with as we approach the third decade of the twenty-first century. Therefore with an eye on diplomatic relations and as domestic concerns, the fascinating course will ponder the legacy of Contemporary America as well as debate its ongoing challenges and potential for greatness in the coming decades.

### Readings:

*America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945-2006*

*The Feminine Mystique*

*Enrique's Journey*

### Films:

*Eyes on the Prize: America during the Civil Rights  
Years*

Professor of Record: Bernadette Pruitt, PhD



**HIST 3381 British Empire & Commonwealth**  
**Dr. Vanden Bussche**  
**MWF 10:00-10:50**

This course examines British empire-building and colonial rule in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East from the seventeenth century until the 1960s. We will discuss the encounters between the indigenous peoples and the agents of imperial power, the diverse mechanisms of colonial rule, and British conceptualizations of their role as overseas imperialists. We will also probe the ways that the British acquired, organized, and interpreted information about people and places around the globe. How should we properly contextualize the impact and importance of colonial knowledge vis-à-vis other forms of colonial power such as violence and economic exploitation? To what extent did the British have to negotiate their power with local elites? Finally, we will consider the forces that led to the decline of the British empire in the twentieth century.



**HIST 3389**  
**African Civilizations to 1800**  
**Spring 2018**

Instructor: Dr. Willis Okech Oyugi  
[woo002@shsu.edu](mailto:woo002@shsu.edu)



*Black slave offering gold to Queen of Sheba, Great Zimbabwe (The Colony of Southern Rhodesia Government Poster, 1938)*

**Africa, Africans, and African Civilizations to 1800**

- ❖ How did people in Africa master and use the environments in which they lived from earliest times to the 1800s?
  - ❖ How did Africans organize their societies during different periods and places? How did these structures change and develop in the face of shifting historical circumstances?
- Topics and Themes to be covered include:**
- ❖ Africa's four main language groups
  - ❖ Africa's independent domestication of plants and animals
  - ❖ Social change
  - ❖ Political growth of scale
  - ❖ Urbanization
  - ❖ Trade and commerce
  - ❖ Religion, art, and music
  - ❖ The Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and Trans-Saharan Slave Trades
- Upon completion, this course will enhance the student's ability to:**
- ❖ Question popular and scholarly fallacies relating to precolonial African history.
  - ❖ Engage with alternative methodological approaches to historical inquiry/research including African oral traditions, ethnography, and archaeology.
  - ❖ Critically analyze, write, and speak about precolonial African history using a variety of primary and secondary sources.
  - ❖ Recognize and articulate the complexities of Africa's cultural diversities.



You've memorized  
the soundtrack....

You've dreamt  
of scoring  
tickets....

Now learn the  
history.



# THE AGE OF HAMILTON

An SHSU Class

Taught by  
Dr. Benjamin E. Park

History 4368.01  
Era of the American Revolution  
MWF 12:00-12:50pm  
CHSS 231

Honors 3321.01  
The Age of Alexander Hamilton  
MW 2:00-3:20pm  
ABIV 305



# The Mongol Empire

(Capstone Research Seminar)

History 4399

Dr Steve Rapp  
SHSU, Spring 2018

This advanced course investigates the Mongol Empire, the largest contiguous land empire in world history, through a variety of contemporaneous “primary” sources. We shall explore nomadism, the nature of Mongol imperialism, and especially the integration of the Eurasian world under Mongol rule. Other potential topics include: travel along the Mongol *yam* system; Mongol military strategies and tactics; the “Black Death”; and the origins of trans-Eurasian trade. As is required of all sections of HIST 4399, there will be several written assignments culminating in an article-length original research paper.

Questions? Contact Dr Rapp at [srapp@shsu.edu](mailto:srapp@shsu.edu).





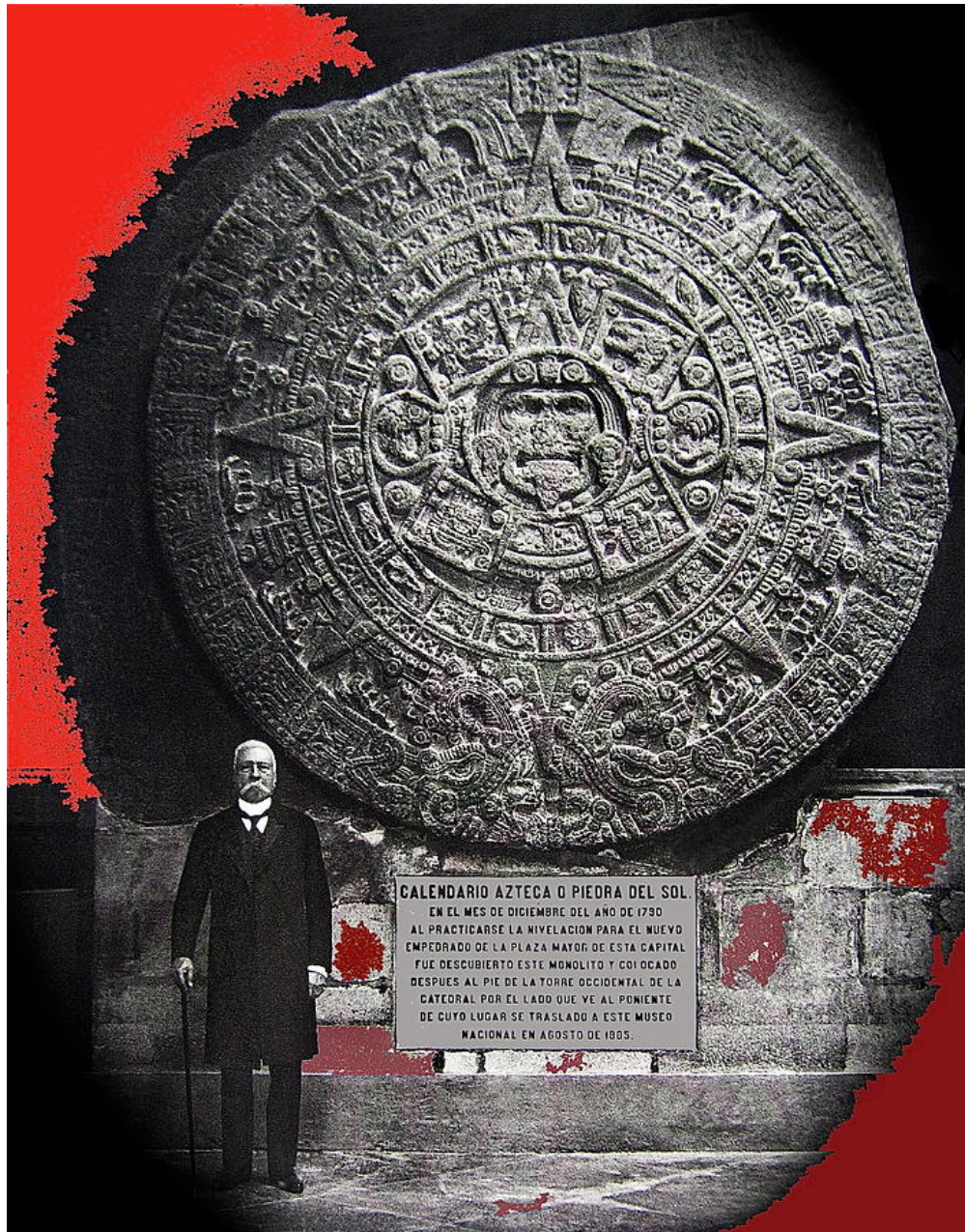
## The Unending Civil War (Capstone Research Seminar)

History 4399

Dr. Brian Jordan  
SHSU, Spring 2018

This advanced course investigates the memory and legacy of the American Civil War. How have Americans—white and black, veterans and civilians, north and south—wrestled with the meaning of the Civil War in the decades since Appomattox? Topics include the Lost Cause mythology; the politics of Reconstruction; veterans' reunions and the culture of national reconciliation; African-American memories; monuments and battlefield preservation; major anniversaries; and representations of the Civil War on film. As is required of all sections of HIST 4399, several written assignments will culminate in an original, article length research paper rooted in primary sources.

Questions? Contact Dr. Jordan at [bmj018@shsu.edu](mailto:bmj018@shsu.edu).



*Porfirio Díaz and the Aztec Calendar or Sun Stone*

## MODERN MEXICO

HIST 3391

DR. HEATH

MWF 11 AM

This course focuses upon the social transformation of Mexico during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly the Mexican Revolution, its antecedents, causes, and aftermath. Students analyze the challenges that the Mexican people have faced and their resilience during years of political and economic change, and discover the rich culture that has emerged from those struggles.