Dear Students,

Attached are flyers describing most of the upper level U.S. history courses offered in fall 2015.
Fall 2015, Course Number 19838
TuTh 10:00-11:30, H 34
James A. Schafer, Ph.D.

In this course, we survey the history of American medicine from the colonial period through the present day. The course is organized chronologically, with emphasis on the following themes:

• patterns of health, disease, and death, or demography
• major developments in medical theory and practice
• the changing structure of the medical marketplace, or the system of economic exchange between healers and patients and eventually third parties
• experiences of health, illness, and patient-practitioner relations
• the causes and effects of epidemic disease and the evolution of public health responses
• the growing role of medical institutions in medical education and patient care
• the factors that affect the development and implementation of medical technology
• professionalization, or the growing power and organization of the medical profession
• the construction of disease, or the social context and representation of health and illness
• ...and finally the evolution of health care policy in the United States, up to and including passage of the landmark Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (pictured here).
The Old South; the African Slave trade; native peoples; plantations both big and small; slave punishments; "King Cotton"; the politics of slavery; the decline of white southern literature; Civil War and its aftermath--these and other topics will serve as an introduction to the Old South and it's "way of life" over a period of over 250 years.
Adventurers, entrepreneurs, advocates, mothers, workers, and visionaries, women played myriad roles in shaping the political, economic, and social direction of the United States after the Civil War. How did the status of women shift as the United States moved into a position of global economic and cultural prominence? Should the history of American women in the twentieth century be seen as a story of continual progress or persistent contestation? In exploring these overarching questions, we will look at how women have helped develop and been impacted by gendered conceptions of work, education, family, medicine, science, law, and politics. Through historical documents and scholarly articles, we will see that American women’s diverse experience cannot be limited to one vision of citizenship rights, personal liberty, or social justice.
HIST 3333: CHICANO HISTORY SINCE 1910

Fall 2015    Section 25490

Prof. Guadalupe San Miguel, Jr.

TTh 11:30-1:00    GAR118

This is the second of a two-part course series that examines the historical development of the ethnic Mexican community within the context of United States history. More specifically, this course addresses the major social, economic, political, and cultural trends and issues in this group’s development during the entire span of the 20th century.
This course examines textual and visual representations of American slavery in popular books and films with an emphasis on literary works produced by slaves and former slaves, including Olaudah Equiano, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, and Solomon Northrup, along with major motion pictures that made a significant contribution to popular perceptions of race and slavery as well as the motion picture industry itself, such as Birth of a Nation, Roots, Glory, and Twelve Years a Slave. The course seeks the truth about American slavery through an exploration of the pivotal role that popular books and films played and continue to play in both constructing and contesting its public memory.
Some Revolutions succeed and liberate the people. Other Revolutions fail and suppress the people. Learn more about the turbulent era of the American Revolution, the results of which are still shaping the American experience, down to our own time.
This course involves intensive screening of films with an emphasis on how this art has reflected and shaped dominant images of ‘race’ and racism. Featured in this course are images of Native Americans, African-Americans, Asian-Americans and Latinos---and the attempt by Japan to turn the tables and demonize Europeans and ‘whites’ during World War II.