



**HSTY 204. Introduction to the Nonprofit Sector.**

The United States has by far the largest and most important "nonprofit sector" in the world, a sector consisting of voluntary non-governmental organizations that provide health care, education and social services as well as arts, religious, and advocacy activities.

**HSTY 218. Jews in Early Modern Europe.**

This course surveys the history of Jews in Europe and the wider world from the Spanish expulsion through the French Revolution.

**HSTY 219. Berlin in the Tumultuous 20th Century.**

The tumultuous but short twentieth century began and ended with a united Germany, with Berlin as its capital. But in between, Berlin, and Berliners, experienced the extremes of the economic, technological, and cultural progress that the century brought, and the devastation, violence, division, and uncertainty that it also brought.

**HSTY 229. Asian Christianity: Historical Perspectives.**

The history of Christianity in Asia is as old as the history of Christianity itself. But while much has been told about Christianity as it grew from an obscure Jewish sect to mighty Western Christendom, not enough attention has been given to the Christianity which spread eastwards to Asia in the first millennium of the Christian era.

**HSTY 234. France and Islam.**

This seminar examines French encounters with the Muslim world from the Middle Ages to the present. Over the last millennium, France has viewed Saracens, Moriscos, Turks, Berbers, and Arabs with admiration and fear, disdain and incomprehension.

**HSTY 293. History of Drugs.**

This course will survey the rise and political, social, and cultural effects of drugs in modern societies with an emphasis on the late 19th and 20th century United States. First we will examine the global emergence and popularization of drugs as part of what David Courtwright has coined the "psychoactive revolution."

**HSTY 298. Departmental Seminar.**

The Department of History Departmental Seminar. A topical course, emphasizing disciplinary forms of writing, it is recommended for students before the end of their junior years.

**HSTY 320/420. Alexander the Great: Classics Departmental Seminar.**

This course is the Classics Departmental Seminar in the SAGES sequence, though it can also be taken for regular credit in Classics or History.

**HSTY 332. European International Relations 1789-1945.**

Presents a broad interpretation of the development of the international system in Europe between the French Revolution of 1789 and the end of the European era in 1945. It explains why and how the closed European state system at the beginning of the nineteenth century evolved into an international transcontinental system by the early twentieth century.

### **HSTY 339. The Origins of the Arab-Israeli Conflict, 1900-1948.**

The British Empire took control of Palestine after driving the Germans and Turks from the region near the end of World War I. From that moment on, the British had an increasingly difficult time administering the region. Jewish colonists had already been settling in the land for decades, and with their takeover, the British gave them and other Zionists reason to believe that the Empire would facilitate Jewish efforts.

### **HSTY 340/430. A History of Workers in the United States.**

This course examines the experience of working people in the United States with an emphasis on twentieth-century social movements. It explores the lives of the women and men, skilled and unskilled, and rural and urban laborers that produce the goods and provide the services that society consumes.

### **HSTY 341. Jewish Urban History.**

This course examines the relationship between Jews and the modern urban environment. It seeks to answer questions such as: How did the modernization of cities affect Jews and Jewish communities? In what ways did Jews contribute to modern urban cultural and social forms?

### **HSTY 345/445. The European City.**

An examination of architectural, social, cultural, philosophical, political, and economic aspects of life in European cities. The principle focus will be the transition of medieval and early modern cities to modern metropolises, both spatially and socially.

### **HSTY 359/459. Books as Bombs: Books that Reshaped American Culture.**

Every now and again a piece of prose profoundly reshapes American society and culture. In this advanced undergraduate seminar, students will read and discuss a selection of such works under the tutelage of Professors Shulman, a specialist in the History of Science and Technology, and Sentilles, who specializes in social and cultural history.

### **HSTY 371. Jews under Islam and Christianity.**

This course examines the social and political status of Jews under Muslim and Christian rule since the Middle Ages. Themes include interfaith relations, Islamic and Christian beliefs regarding the Jews, Muslim and Christian regulation of Jewry, and the Jewish response.

### **HSTY 375/475. Advance Readings in Latin American History.**

This course will introduce graduate students and upper level undergraduates to the most important debates in the field of Latin American History. It will provide an overview of the evolution of the (English language) historical literature on Latin America during the past three decades.

### **HSTY 388. The United States in the World.**

Traditional accounts of American history usually stay within the geographical boundaries of the modern United States. Recent historical research, however, has found that many well known events of the past, from the Revolution to Progressive Era social reforms to the environmental movement, make more sense when examined from a global perspective.

### **HSTY 389. History of Zionism.**

This course seeks to elucidate the major strands of Zionism, their origins, how they have interacted, and their impact on contemporary Israeli society. These may include political Zionism, cultural Zionism, socialist (labor) Zionism, Revisionist Zionism, and religious Zionism.

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