

# History

## History Courses

### HIST 119: The World Before 1500

Beginning with the early civilizations of Southwest Asia and North Africa this course traces the rise of complex, stratified societies, including organized religions, political systems of thought and practice, and the various historical phases of Mediterranean society from the Greeks through the Renaissance.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

### HIST 120: Western Worlds II: Emerging Modernity

This course introduces students to the formative influences and developments that have shaped the modern Western world. It examines processes of state formation, scientific and technological change, political and religious upheaval, capitalist development, and territorial expansion as elements in the modernization of the West. The course explores the history of the West as a diverse congeries of peoples, ideas, and movements.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

### HIST 140: East Asia: A Historical Survey

This course is a survey of East Asian history from the earliest time to the present. The course will be restricted to those aspects of East Asian history that enable us to understand the complexities and diversities in the historical experience of three East Asian countries: China, Japan and Korea. This course concentrates on how three East Asian societies have distinctively achieved their own economic, political, social, and cultural developments, sometimes by way of mutual inspiration, influence or actual interaction with each other, and, later, with a broader world. Same as: INTS 120.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

### HIST 231: Modern China: Roots of Revolution

This course is a survey of Modern China, from around 1600 to the present. The course helps students to understand the origins, processes, and outcomes of the revolution in 20th century China. The course analyzes the complex and contradictory process of revolution, including the Communist Revolution and the many other revolutions that have transformed Chinese society and politics. Same as: INTS 261.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 234/INTS 283: Third World and the West

This course examines the emergence of the Third World in modern history, the response to and reformulation of the question of modernity among Third World peoples and intellectuals, and the formation of modern global relation, beginning around 1450 to the present, in which Euro-Americans played a central part. This course also explores recent changes in the status and the meaning of the Third World and lays out numerous historical problems that still remain in this increasingly globalizing and interactive world.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 242: America in the Era of Slavery

Focused on North America in the era of slavery and colonization (circa 1500 to 1865), students examine the interaction of Native Americans, Europeans and Africans and consider the development of North America as part of the Atlantic World and the Pacific Basin. Through readings, discussions, field trips, and papers, students acquire an understanding of current historical research trends and seek to understand select problems in cultural, intellectual, political and everyday life.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 244: Modern America

This course examines the role of cultural institutions and ideas in the forming of the American mind from 1865 to the end of the twentieth century. It explores the influence of native progressive traditions as well as European social thought on modern American thinkers from across the political spectrum. Readings from W.E.B. DuBois, Jane Addams, Henry George, John Dewey, Randolph Bourne, Lewis Mumford, Lionel Trilling, Ayn Rand, Richard M. Weaver, Richard Rorty, William F. Buckley, and others.

**Units:** 3

**Prerequisites:**

AMEREXP 200.

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 290: Topics in History

**Units:** 1-4

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 298, 398, and 498: Special Study

**Units:** 1-4

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 299, 399, and 499: Independent Study

**Units:** 1-4

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 305: The American West

The course explores the history and development of the American West, a space of settlement and contestation. It examines one of America's more enduring myths, the idea of the frontier as a continuous line of expansion westward over time. Students compare and contrast the real and the symbolic West as a zone of encounter between different people, empires, and societies.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 315: Ideas of East and West

Some scholars have suggested that the whole idea of Asia is an invention, since geographically speaking the separation of Asia from "Europe" (or West, in a strict sense) makes little sense. This is the point of departure for this course, which will examine constructions and representations of East (Asia) and West, as ideas, in significant scholarly and literary works and films, both Euro-American and Asian. The course examines each work in its relation to its historical circumstances to convey a sense of changes historically in such representations and constructions. Same as: INTS 316.

**Units:** 3

**Prerequisites:**

Any 100 level history course, or sophomore standing.

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 326: Women in East Asia

This course introduces historical complexities and issues, and various constraints that have shaped the lives and struggles of East Asian women from the "pre-modern period" to the present, in their dealings with the questions of their own culture and, later, modernity. Literary works and films will be widely used. Same as INTS 326.

**Units:** 3

**Prerequisites:**

Sophomore standing or INTS 215.

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 330: Modern China in Literature and Film

This course examines historical issues and problems of modern China (such as women, family, and revolution) through their representations in literature and film. The course considers literature and film in their relation to historical circumstances. Film and literature provide a multiplicity of class, ethnic, gender, generational, and regional perspectives.

**Units:** 3

**Prerequisites:**

100 level History course or sophomore standing.

**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 333: Inventing China

This course investigates the unfolding of the idea of "China" in history. The course examines the "invention" of the Chinese past and present according to the circumstances of different periods, political needs, and cultural self-images of the population inhabiting this area of the world a population that changed quite significantly over time in its constitution.

**Units:** 3  
**Program:** [History](#)

## HIST 335: China Since 1949: The People's Republic

This course is intended as an advanced survey of the People's Republic of China from its beginnings in 1949 to the present. The survey will cover internal developments in Chinese socialism and its global context as well as developments in Chinese society and culture since 1949. Same as: INTS 333.

**Units:** 3  
**Prerequisites:**  
sophomore standing.  
**Program:** [History](#)

## HIST 371: The Emergence of Modern Japan

This course is a survey of modern Japan from the mid-19th century to the present, with emphasis on historical issues that have led to diverse understandings and interpretations. The course focuses on the development of modern ideology, social relationships, and economic and political institutions in a global context. The course takes the development of Japanese capitalism in the global economic system as the central event of modern Japanese history and of Japan's changing place in the world during the 20th century. Same as INTS 371.

**Units:** 3  
**Program:** [History](#)

## HIST 380: Cultures of Learning

In this course we examine "education" by looking beyond the typical setting of the school. Instead, we will consider education in the context of learning and culture. As scholars in history and anthropology have shown in recent decades, learning can be found in classrooms, families, churches, and public places. It can be thought of broadly as the process by which people acquire knowledge, attitudes, values, and skills. We will study the past as a deeply constitutive force in the present. Historians call this approach cultural history, anthropologists call it historical ethnography. Specific topics will include prominent and influential theories of pedagogy and learning as well as the historical and cultural dynamics of race and ethnicity in learning. Throughout we will keep the long history of education reform in – including contemporary initiatives. The course is a reading and writing intensive seminar, with students expected to complete an original research paper testing or applying principles discussed in class. Same as: ANTH 380.

**Units:** 3  
**Program:** [History](#)

## HIST 384: Indigenous North America

The Americas were populated for millennia before European colonization transformed the hemisphere and the lives of its indigenous inhabitants. The descendants of these people live in many parts of North America – including Orange County, California. This seminar explores the histories and cultures of selected Native American peoples from Canada, Mexico, and the United States during selected eras from before colonization to the contemporary period. Reading current and classic scholarship on Native Americans and writing a research essay on a topic of the students' choosing, students will acquire an understanding of the historical and cultural processes that have defined Native American lives. Same as: ANTH 284.

**Units:** 3  
**Program:** [History](#)

# HIST 390 and 490: Advanced Topics in History

**Units:** 1-4

**Program:** [History](#)

## HIST 489/INTS 489: Culture and Imperialism

The United States of America originated as colonies within the British Empire, and the early founders of the republic openly celebrated the expected emergence of an American empire after the American Revolution. In what ways can the history of the United States be understood through this lens of emerging empire? Might that lens obscure as much as it reveals? What is imperialism, how is it different from colonialism, and what relationship to American cultural development has it had? To explore answers to these and other questions, students will focus on the US experience of empire and compare it to the history of imperialism and colonialism in India, Africa, and elsewhere. Students will read classic and contemporary works in Colonial Studies, Postcolonial Studies, and American Cultural History in preparation for group discussions, seminar papers, and independent research. Same as: INTS 489.

**Units:** 3

**Program:** [History](#)