510:101 Development of Europe I
Instructor: Nichola Harris

This course explores the social, political, religious, artistic, and technological development of Europe from the time of the Neolithic Revolution to the Early Modern Period. In particular, it focuses on the key civilizations and events that have contributed to the development of a distinct European culture: ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, Hellenic and Hellenistic Greece, the Roman Republic and Empire, the rise of Islam, the early and late Middle Ages in Europe, the Italian Renaissance, and the Reformation. Designed as an introduction to historical interpretation and inquiry, the course aims to teach students to "think like historians" and engage in historical analysis of both primary and secondary sources. Students will read articles by leading historians in the field of European history and analyze a variety of primary sources. Major assignments include a midterm and final exam, two map quizzes, as well as one five-page discussion paper comparing primary and secondary sources.


These books have been ordered at the Rutgers University Bookstore, New Brunswick. You can also find used copies online.

510:102 Development of Europe II
Instructor: Darcie Fontaine

This course is an introduction to European history from 1700 to present. We will focus on many aspects of history, ranging from important events to everyday life in order to understand how Europe developed within the modern world. We will examine different types of history including political, social and cultural history, as well as learning how historians develop their craft. Throughout the course we will discuss how events can be viewed through different lenses, examining how Europe developed in relationship to the rest of the world, how gender can affect our reading of events, and many other ways of thinking about the development of ‘the West.’

510:102 Development of Europe II
Instructor: Jennifer Miller

This course provides a general survey of the political, cultural, intellectual, and social history of Europe after the French Revolution. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Europe was shaped by political and social revolutions, urbanization, industrialization, war, genocide,
and mass migration. New concepts of citizenship, democracy, racism, and imperialism also characterize this period. These changes and their consequences provide the thematic emphasis for this course. We will examine the ways in which modernization had different effects on men and women, as well as on minority and majority cultures, ethnicities, and religions. Using lectures, films, and close readings of primary documents, we will discuss the interplay between events and ideas in "Europe" in a global age.

**510:213. The Crusades**
Instructor: Luigi Andrea Berto

This course aims at investigating the Crusading Movement both as the product of Medieval Western Society and an occasion of encounter between East and West. Central themes will include the development of religious warfare in Western Christianity, the major military expeditions, the Crusader States in the East, the religious-military Orders and the debate and controversies that surround the Crusades in contemporary historiography.

**510:253/988:253 Witchcraft and Magic**
Instructor: Rachel Schnepper

This class examines the history of witchcraft and magic in Europe and the Americas. The goal is to understand witchcraft in different contexts: as a crime, as a particular way of looking at the world and seeking knowledge, and as related to questions about gender and social structure. Also, students will be asked to reconsider their own definitions of "magic", "religion", and "science" though an examination of the historical context for definitions of these ideas. By thinking like historians do, students will study how the blurred distinctions among these categories informed the intellectual and ideological frameworks of European mindsets from Antiquity through the modern era.

**510:261 History of the Holocaust**
Instructor Laurie Marhoefer

In the 1930s, a radical, dictatorial regime came to power in Germany and, between 1939 and 1945, launched a war of world conquest and orchestrated a vast program of mass murder in pursuit of a vision of biological purity. The Nazis targeted millions of people, including Jews, Gypsies (Sinti and Roma), social outsiders, non-Jewish Poles, gay men, mentally and physically disabled people and political opponents. The German regime enslaved and otherwise abused millions of other people. This course asks a series of questions about how this happened. What was Nazism? How did the Nazis come to power in post-World War I Germany? How did their policies of genocide develop? What can the history of Nazi Germany teach us about state-run mass murder in general? The course begins chronologically at far remove from Nazi Germany, examining the roots of Nazi policies—for example, anti-Semitism from the Middle Ages forward, nationalism from the 18th Century forward. The course focuses on Germany in between 1918 and 1945, investigating how the Nazis cultivated popular support, how they consolidated political power once in control of the German state, and how they
implemented genocidal policies. The course goes on to consider other historical instances of genocide and to investigate how the Holocaust has been remembered and debated by historians in Germany and elsewhere. Please feel free to e-mail me with questions about the class. marhoefer@history.rutgers.edu

510:317 The Renaissance  
Instructor: Elizabeth Hyde

The Renaissance is possibly the most idealized and famous of all historical periods. It started in Italy in the mid-fourteenth century and slowly spread across Europe; England and the Netherlands are not considered to have fully accepted Renaissance ideals and ideas until the seventeenth century. This class will explore is what exactly is the Renaissance? How is this historical period rooted in the Middle Ages and what makes it unique from this preceding period? We will explore the many aspects of Renaissance art, thought, politics, society, and its economic basis. It will also be important to examine the downsides of the Renaissance. We will discuss how class, race, gender, and religion limited many people access to Renaissance education, political power, and cultural activities as well as how the value Europeans placed on imitating Classical models and education made them unable to value the cultures of the people they encountered on the far side of the Atlantic ocean.

510:325 19th Century Europe  
Instructor: Cynthia Kriesel

This course examines the powerful, dynamic, chauvinistic, contradictory, and innovative area called Europe during the “long” nineteenth century. We will also be analyzing how historians develop events and concepts into an interpretation of history—namely, how historians write a history from a series of facts or diverse historical sources. In the next six weeks we will watch the evolution of Europe’s political, economic, and social structures and its relationships with the rest of the world. Developing a massive industrial capacity, several European powers expanded globally with enormous consequences both at home and abroad.

Several themes will dominate in this course: first we will study how European societies have tried to stabilize the tensions between individual liberties and the desire for social unity. Second, we will explore how modern social and economic transformations have shaped these tensions, raising new opportunities but also new threats to the possibility for democratic societies. Additionally, we will maintain a focus on how sustaining a “balance of power” between nations was a crucial element of nineteenth-century European history. Lastly, we will highlight the experiences of those frequently overlooked in history: minorities, “ordinary people,” and women as they experienced their everyday lives in 19th century Europe.

510:329. Medieval Culture: Europe and Islam in the Middle Ages  
Instructor: Luigi Andrea Berto
We will focus on the emergence of Islam, and the European response to Muslim expansionism in the Middle Ages. We will not examine only the clashes between Islam and Christendom, but also the cultural and trade exchanges, and how Christians and Muslims perceived each other.

510:338 England in the Middle Ages
Instructor: Nichola Harris

This course is intended as an introduction to the history of England from 1066 to 1485. Through the framework of the medieval English monarchy, it will explore the social, religious, political, and economic development of England from William the Conqueror through the Wars of the Roses. It will also look at changes in English language, culture, architecture, and art during the period. As an upper level course students will be expected to analyze and interpret primary as well as secondary sources. They will draw upon these sources to write four short (3-5 page) essays that will take the place of exams. Other assignments include two map quizzes on medieval England and Europe during the period.

Required texts:


These books have been ordered at the Rutgers University Bookstore, New Brunswick. You can also find used copies online.

510:392: Fascism and World War II in Italian Film
Instructor: Luigi Andrea Berto

Among the different periods of Modern Italian History, Fascism and World War II undoubtedly had a crucial influence in the formation of contemporary Italy. In this course, we will be exploring what image of Fascism and World War II Italian filmmakers project in their works, and you will learn how to analyze films and novels from a socio-historical perspective.
510:392: Modern Italy through Films
Instructor: Luigi Andrea Berto

This course will introduce you to the major themes of modern Italian civilization through Italian films, focusing on socio-historical and political issues. The approach will be interdisciplinary and will combine the analysis of socio-historical and/or literary themes with a cinematic reading of the films.