The History Department has made some changes that you should know about

• Our course code is now HSTR instead of HIST

• All course numbers have changed

• We still have most of the same great courses plus we’ve added a number of exciting new offerings

• For the full timetable details for both winter and summer see: www.uvic.ca/history and click on Courses

• Considering a major or minor in History? Or do you have questions about our courses or programs?

  Undergrad Advisers
  
  Dr. Jill Walshaw (1st & 2nd year): jwalshaw@uvic.ca
  Dr. Penny Bryden (3rd & 4th year): pbryden@uvic.ca

  Contact the undergrad assistant in the History office:
  Eileen Zapshala: clio@uvic.ca
**INTRODUCTORY COURSES - GLOBAL AND THEMATIC**

**HSTR 101A**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 101  
**10 Days that Shook the World**  
This is a perfect course for students who 1) either want to get their feet wet in a university level history course or 2) want to build advanced skills that will help throughout their university program: efficient listening skills, best practices in note taking, extracting key points from lectures, concise writing, and group facilitation. Ten lecturers will present a day from the past that changed the world and then the class discusses, summarizes and analyzes their ideas in small seminar groups. Students will learn the concepts to “thinking historically” and get to meet ten of the department’s best lecturers.

**HSTR 101B**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 101  
**The History of Leisure, Sport, and Tourism in North America**  
You should take this course if you enjoy the Great Outdoors, and wish to understand the historical processes that have shaped North American patterns of leisure and recreation from the colonial period to the present. Our exploration will consider themes related to the way that changes in the economy, religious beliefs, technology, the family, and work itself, have structured our fun, and the labour of those who service our leisure pursuits. Blending lectures and small group discussions, we will examine topics such as spectator sports, railroad tourism and elite resorts, national parks, the family road trip, and Nike sneakers.

**HSTR 101C**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 101  
**Epidemics from the Black Death to AIDS**  
You will enjoy this course if you want to explore how diseases have shaped the contemporary world. This class will investigate both the impact of epidemics and the various methods that historians use to study them. Using historical texts and images you will learn how earlier societies encountered the Black Death, smallpox, tuberculosis and other lethal afflictions. The course also combines recent insights about the causes of epidemics with attention to how earlier scientists understood them. You will practice analytical skills that are essential for interpreting historical sources and developing effective arguments in all kinds of academic writing.

**HSTR 111**  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
**Age of Encounters in the Pacific World, 1700-1900**  
Why did sea otters disappear from the west coast? How did a First Nations man become the first English teacher in Japan? Why did labourers from China aboard the American vessel the Robert Bowne rebel, kill the captain, and seize the ship in 1854? Were Chinese carpenters the first settlers in British Columbia? How did Gandhi affect B.C. politics? Join a team of explorers as we embark on a journey into the intriguing world of early Pacific encounters. Take advantage of the huge expansion in digital archives to probe the pacific coasts, islands and peoples and learn about the world, and yourself.

**HSTR 112**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 105  
**World History, 1900 - present**  
Revisit the century of your birth. HIST 112 focuses upon a discussion of the world wars and the Cold War, an interrelated web of events that historian John Lukacs calls the book-ends of the 20th century, and which pitted against each other the propellant ideologies of the age: liberal democracy, fascism and communism. The course provides even attention to
all the parts of the world, with a consequent—and additional—emphasis on anti-imperialism and the rise of Japan and China. As well, you will learn about cultural and technological themes since 1900, such as the advent of the automobile, the rise of the skyscraper, the exploration of outer space and the 1960s Youth Movement.

HSTR 112A Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 105A
World History, 1900-1945
With the 100th anniversary of World War I’s eruption now upon us, this course is your opportunity to explore how the world in which we live today continues to be shaped by the legacies of that conflict. From the national and colonial rivalries, and globalizing forces, that led into the Great War, to the new countries like Syria and Iraq, economic crises, and totalitarian movements and Second World War that flowed from WWI’s unfinished business, we will encounter powerful historical dynamics with deep 21st century relevance. If you are interested in history’s enduring lessons, then HSTR 112A is for you.

HSTR 112B Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 105B
World History, 1945-present
This course picks up the journey begun by HSTR 112A. From the wake of World War II’s devastation, to the postwar contest for global domination between the US and USSR (into the midst of which many emerging new countries were drawn), to today’s shifting global rivalries, and fluid, unpredictable upheavals and transformations, the developments are fast, gripping, and pivotal to present and future human challenges. Moreover, in encountering history of immediate significance that is open to differing interpretive perspectives, e.g., the Israel-Palestine conflict, you will have the chance to reflect on the importance of seeing the world through alternative lenses.

HSTR 115 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 245
The Second World War
The most significant event of the 20th Century is explored from its origins at the end of the First World War to the conflict’s continuing influence on the shaping of the contemporary world. Why did the Allies almost lose the war in 1940, and then again in 1941 and 1942? How did the Allies in just twelve months transform a situation from near total defeat to one where their victory was almost inevitable? Examine the social, cultural, ideological, and racial aspects of the conflict. All fronts of the conflict will be covered, from the freezing winter on the Russian steppes, to the steamy jungle of the southwest Pacific, from underwater in the North Atlantic, and even to the home front of food and fuel rationing, war work, and exploding bombs.

HSTR 120 Units: 1.5
New course
History of Human Rights
Ever wondered what people mean when they talk about human rights? This History course is designed to introduce students from all disciplines to the basic principles of international human rights and to show how those standards developed over time. You will learn about how classical Greek democracy and the Enlightenment idea of secular individualism contributed to modern human rights theory. The second half of the course focuses on the twentieth century, a period when the United Nations human rights standards were developed. We will also discuss contemporary global challenges to human rights including censorship, political repression, gender/ethnic discrimination, and torture.

HSTR 130 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 260
History of Science
This course is designed to engage students from disciplines across the university. It is intended to stimulate critical thinking about the nature of scientific knowledge and the place of science in contemporary society. Through a survey of
the development of science in Europe since classical antiquity, you will encounter the revolutionary ideas of figures such as Galileo, Newton, Darwin and Einstein, who transformed our conceptions of both the natural world and the scientific enterprise. Studying the history of science will enable you to understand more fully the world in which we live.

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<th>Course Code</th>
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<td>HSTR 131</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>HIST 261</td>
<td>The History of Technology</td>
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<td>The invention of systematic invention in the 18th century marks one of the great turning points in World History. Discover how in Britain the creation of a stable banking system, state-protected patent rights, merchants, clockmakers, and instrument makers, forged the concept of never-ending mechanical progress. We will explore the history of innovation from the first Iron Bridge, to the smart phone and beyond. Innovations’ dramatic shaping of culture, societies, political structure, and economies will be examined in detail. Find out why technological change is often neither logical nor progressive, and why some technologies prosper why others fail.</td>
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<td>HSTR 200</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>HIST 265</td>
<td>Stalinism</td>
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<td>This course will introduce you to one of the greatest, and darkest, political transformations of the twentieth century. We will study Stalin's biography and the changing nature of Soviet society in order to understand how lofty communist ideas led to a brutal dictatorship. We will also stage a &quot;show trial&quot; of the enemies of the people and learn how to evade arrest by the NKVD and survive in the Gulag.</td>
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**INTRODUCTORY SURVEYS - NATIONAL AND REGIONAL**

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<td>HSTR 210A</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>part of HIST 110</td>
<td>The United States to the Civil War</td>
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<td>How did the American vision of freedom emerge from conquest and colonization? Why did the Revolution occur? How did westward expansion and slavery cause the Civil War? If you want to explore these and other questions, you should take this course. In it, you will examine the political and economic development of the United States as well as the role of race, gender, and sexuality in shaping American society and culture. Readings will include primary documents by historical actors as well as texts, and you will have the opportunity to develop your analytical skills through written assignments and small-group discussion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSTR 210B</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>part of HIST 110</td>
<td>The United States from Post-War Reconstruction – present</td>
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<td>How did white supremacy take hold after the Civil War? Why did the United States become the major industrial and international power of the twentieth century? How did the labor, Civil Rights, and women’s rights movements transform American understandings of freedom? If you want to consider these and other questions, you should take this course. In particular, you will examine the role of race, class, immigration, and gender in modern American history. Readings will include primary documents by historical actors as well as texts, and you will have the opportunity to develop your analytical skills through written assignments and discussion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HSTR 220A</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>120A</td>
<td>History of England to the Glorious Revolution</td>
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This introductory survey of the political, social and cultural history of England from earliest times to the Glorious Revolution of 1688/9 is open to all students and requires no previous background. This narrative overview will emphasize such themes as medieval and early modern kingship and war, religion, the development of Parliament, the relationship of England with the “Celtic Fringe” and the beginnings of English maritime and imperial power. This course will appeal to students interested in all aspects of European and Anglo-American History and is strongly recommended for those interested in pursuing upper-level courses in pre-1800 British History.

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**HSTR 220B**
Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 120B

**History of England from the Glorious Revolution – present**
This introductory survey of the political, social and cultural history of England from the Glorious Revolution of 1688/9 to the present to all students and requires no previous background. This narrative overview will emphasize such themes as gender and society, the emergence of Parliamentary democracy, the Industrial Revolution, the First and Second World Wars and the rise and fall of Britain as an imperial power. This course will appeal to students interested in all aspects of European and Anglo-American History and is strongly recommended for those interested in pursuing upper-level courses in post-1800 British History.

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**HSTR 230A**
Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 131

**Canada to Confederation**
This course is an introduction to the history of Canada from the distant past to 1867. You do not need any previous knowledge of Canadian history. You will learn about Aboriginal peoples, the people of New France, the challenges faced by immigrants, the wars that affected the colonies, the English conquest of New France, the development of systems of government, changes in the lives of working people, and the union of the colonies in 1867. The course also helps you to learn how to do research, how to write good essays, and how to think historically.

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**HSTR 230B**
Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 132

**Canada from Confederation – present**
This course is an introduction to the history of Canada since 1867. You do not need any previous knowledge of Canadian history. You will learn about the expansion of Canada across the continent, the social changes that came with industrialization, the experience of immigrants, the two world wars, and the changes in society, culture and politics that have made Canada what it is today. The course also helps you to learn how to do research, how to write good essays, and how to think historically. HSTR 230A is recommended before taking this course, but 230A is not a prerequisite.

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**HSTR 236A**
Units: 1.5
Formerly: part of HIST 236

**The Creation of the Medieval World**
No Fall of the Roman Empire. No Dark Ages. No Vikings with horned helmets. These are modern fabrications, not medieval history. Instead, seven crucial centuries that mark the creation of the West, a time that sees the transmission and development of the achievements of the world of Late Antiquity, the infusion of a new world view in Christianity, the coming of new culture with the arrival of Germanic and Gothic peoples, and one of the two great renaissances of Europe. History done directly, straight from the sources from the time, with no research papers.

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**HSTR 236B**
Units: 1.5
Formerly: part of HIST 236B

**The European Middle Age**
The destruction of the modern and false fabrication known as feudalism, then five centuries of the culmination of the emergence of an era with sufficient cohesion to be identifiable as an Age and why it might be middle. The second of the
two great renaissances of Europe. The apparent contradiction of the dissolution of this medieval world view and its immensely strong legacies that carry through to our own culture with astonishingly deep resonance. History done directly, straight from the sources from the time, with no research papers.

HSTR 240A Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 140
Europe, Renaissance to the French Revolution
Events such as the Renaissance, Reformation and the French Revolution all contribute to the world we live in today. This European History course offers you the opportunity to understand why. The course picks up at the end of the Medieval period and explores developments including the conquest of the New World, the early development of capitalism, and the emergence of the modern secular state. You will learn why Absolutism did not work very well and how the Enlightenment marked the birth of modern humanitarian values. Writing assignments will develop your ability to analyze primary sources and evaluate secondary sources.

HSTR 240B Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 140B
Europe, Napoleon to the European Union
This course explores the dramatic developments of the last two hundred years of European history. You will study political and industrial revolutions, world wars and wars of national unification, new ideologies and social movements, and major changes in gender roles and culture. You will encounter famous names, from Napoleon, Marx and Bismarck to Hitler, Stalin and Gorbachev, as well as labourers, peasants, and soldiers. The course is open to anyone interested in the European foundations of the modern world.

HSTR 265B Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 254
China and the Modern West
This course surveys modern Chinese history from the mid-nineteenth to the beginning of the twenty-first century, or from China’s full-scale contacts with the modern West, through its Republican, Nationalist and Communist revolutions, until its re-entry into the world system as a global power. It mainly examines how modern China experienced historical changes yet retained cultural identities through its interactions with the West. In particular, its thematic lectures, group discussions and class presentations will lead students into exploration of critical issues in modern China, such as the evolution of Chinese nationalism and communism, as well as feminism, democracy, and human rights.

HSTR 272 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 259
History of Africa
This lecture course is designed to introduce students to the history of a continent, Africa, with which they may not be familiar. The format will be a journey through time and space beginning in South Africa and continuing through such countries as Zimbabwe, Tanzania and the Congo, among others, before ending in West Africa. Each territory will be examined in the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras. The course will attempt to provide some basic understanding of a much misunderstood part of the world.

HSTR 277A Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 265
History of the Middle East, 1789-World War II
This course introduces students to the periods of Ottoman and European rule in the modern Middle East. Students will learn why the passing of four hundred years of Ottoman relations and ruling practices was such a wrenching experience for the peoples of the Middle East: following the First World War, the inhabitants found themselves in new states carved out of the ruins of the Ottoman Empire and occupied and ruled over by Britain and France. If you have ever wondered why ideological and geopolitical divisions in the region appear particularly sharp, you should take this course.
HSTR 277B  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 265  
History of the Middle East since World War II  
With tragic events in the Middle East unfolding at such a rapid rate, it is common for news stories to present the region as inherently divided by ancient and religious conflicts. This course will present a more rounded and historical understanding of the region. We look at the post-WW2 struggle for independence from European rule, the intervention of cold war politics, the impact of oil, the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, and the increased prominence of religious opposition parties. This course is for you if you want to understand how the modern Middle East has emerged as a product of a historic set of interests and practices.

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**Upper Level Lectures**

HSTR 300  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
TOPIC: Hitler in History  
Hitler the misfit, artist, soldier, antisemite, political ideologue, party leader, national faith-healer, propagandist, media-star, military commander: these are the main perspectives from which the course will approach the Nazi dictator. Against the background of the profound upheaval caused by World War I, the course examines the centrality of Hitler in the ideology and political style of National Socialism. His ideas—life as struggle, national rebirth, racial purity—and the corresponding commitment to violence, war and genocide will both receive discussion. Attention will also be given to myth and image creation evidenced by the film and photographic record.  
* May not be counted towards upper-level requirements in Honours, Major, or General and Minor programs in History.

HSTR 300A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 300A  
Backpackers’ Guide to European History  
This course is designed to be a light-hearted and accessible introduction to European History. You will learn the historical context and background to famous monuments, historical sites, architectural styles, widely-recognized (but ill-understood) paintings and sculptures, and the diverse aspects of life in European countries today, helping you to plan your trip and to get more out of it once you arrive. From the visible remains of the extensive Roman Empire to the towering obelisk Napoleon brought back from Egypt in 1798 and which now stands at the centre of a giant traffic circle in Paris, from the remains of the Berlin Wall that once divided Germany to the "Church on Spilled Blood", erected in Saint Petersburg on the spot where Tsar Alexander II was assassinated by socialist revolutionaries in 1881, the themes addressed in this course will let you explore European history in an exciting, tangible way.  
* May not be counted towards upper-level requirements in Honours, Major, or General and Minor programs in History.

HSTR 300B  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 348A  
Hockey Nation: Sports History and Canadian Identity  
What does the history of sport tell us about Canada? This course is about specific Canadian sports and their place in our history, society and culture. Sports to be studied include ice hockey, Aboriginal games, lacrosse, baseball, soccer, football, track and field, and others. The course is designed especially for students without a background in History: it is an introduction to the study of history in general, and to the history of Canada in particular. What does the evolution of games and sports in Canada tell us about class, gender, and race in Canada’s history? How did specific sports interact
with changes in capitalism, culture, media, and ethnicity in Canada? The focus will be on historical change from pre-industrial times to the late 20th century. The course will include the viewing and analysis of high-quality documentary films on the history of sport in Canada. There will be guest speakers.

This course is recommended to students outside Humanities who want an interesting “elective” in History. There will be a final exam, but assessment will also be based on a series of in-class tests and short writing exercises.

* May not be counted towards upper-level requirements in Honours, Major, or General and Minor programs in History.

HSTR 301 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 201
The Historian's Craft
This course is designed to introduce you to the discipline of history and to develop your abilities to think and write historically. Historians claim that we learn important things by studying the past, by examining how human societies have changed and remained consistent over time. But how do historians act upon this premise? And what do they learn? How can students be successful in their studies of the past? This course tries to answer these questions and to steer you towards a fruitful experience of history at UVic.

In this course, we will read exemplary scholarship and explore the links between historical sources and the writing of historians. Along the way, we will meet UVIC historians and discuss their research and writing processes. At the same time, this course is designed to make historical writing (and argument more broadly) easier and more enjoyable for you. So we will be working intensively on your own writing: exchanging drafts, responding to critiques, and thinking hard about how to improve your skills as a history student. This course should be ideal for those of you considering a concentration in history (majors or honours) and should also be of use and interest to those of you in other disciplines. The goal is for you to leave this class better at assessing evidence and articulating arguments—skills that should serve you well wherever you’re headed.

HSTR 304 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 317
Social History of the Automobile
This course will be of interest to students from a wide variety of disciplines as it allows for several alternatives to essay writing, including the popular personal ‘auto-biography’. It will leave you with a much better understanding of how vehicle production shaped our world. Among other topics you’ll see how the automobile was pivotal in making the modern American corporation the dominant economic force of the 20th Century, how it fostered America’s global military domination, and how it shaped our current prosperity, mass consumption and oil dependency. You’ll also learn of the alternative paths not taken, and the massive social and spatial and environmental changes connected with mass mobility. With interesting readings and film, lectures, discussions, guest presenters, and optional presentations, on topics from Henry Ford to Enzo Ferrari and Ed Begley junior, this course is to be enjoyed and will allow you considerable choice in designing your outcomes.

HSTR 306 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 318
Sex and Power in American History
Surveys the use of sex as symbol and means of constructing power in American history from the 1500s to the present day. Topics include conquest, slavery and race, religion, commercial sex, gay rights and transgender.

HSTR 307B Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 315B
The United States in the World, 1914 – present
Explores U.S. foreign relations from World War I to the present. Themes include the role of the world wars in the U.S. rise to global power, the formulation of American Cold War strategy, the U.S. response to Third World nationalism and the origins and consequences of the “War on Terror”.
HSTR 308  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 316  
The United States and Vietnam  
How did the most powerful country in the world get drawn into conflict with, and humiliated by, a small country thousands of kilometres away? Four decades after its end, mention of the brutal, divisive quagmire that was the Vietnam War still evokes strong emotions throughout the United States and influences American domestic and foreign policy, as well as cultural and intellectual life. This course will explore the origins and impact of a conflict which took the lives of nearly 60,000 Americans and perhaps three million Vietnamese, and devastated neighboring Cambodia and Laos, while seeking to place it within the development of U.S. foreign policy and context of Southeast Asian history. A substantial focus on discussion makes this course particularly helpful in preparing for 400-level senior seminars.

HSTR 310A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 318  
African-American History  
African America history is a lens through which to explore American national mythology and the notions of freedom, equality, and democracy, as well as the paradoxes at the heart of American society. Through readings, lectures, discussion and film, students examine topics including the origins of race and racism; the Atlantic Slave trade; white and black slavery in America; gullah culture and slave religion; abolitionism and the Civil War and reconstruction; Jim Crow segregation; racial purity legislation and lynching; the civil rights era; Malcolm X and Black Power, and the idea of a post-racial society.

HSTR 310B  
Units: 1.5  
US-Soviet Relations in the Cold War Era  
Formerly: HIST 318  
How did the hope for a new world order of peace after the defeat of Nazi Germany degenerate into a state of unprecedented mutual animosity between the USA and USSR? The Cold War divided the planet and its people in a bitter winner-take-all struggle that dominated the globe for over four decades, and its impact on the international community is still clearly evident today. Through lectures, films, and readings, this course will examine the short and long term roots of the US-Soviet tensions, and analyze the conflict’s development and main events. Along the way, we will discuss the social, political, economic, and other impacts the clash had on the superpowers themselves, as well as how the US-Soviet rivalry interacted with home-grown issues in Asia, Europe, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East to shape our world today.

HSTR 312  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 321  
Tudor-Stuart England  
This course provides a narrative of the history of England from roughly 1485 to 1714, as well as an overview of the social, cultural, religious and political experiences of Englishmen and Englishwomen from the end of the middle ages to the beginning of the modern period. Major topics include the Tudor and Stuart monarchy, the English Reformation, the Civil War, the execution of Charles I, the Interregnum, Restoration and Glorious Revolution and the Jacobite rebellions. Other important themes include the monarchy, the rise of Parliament as an institution, the Celtic Fringe, religion and persecution, social hierarchy and authority, gender and print culture.

HSTR 313A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 324A  
Britain’s Rise to World Power, 1689 – 1837  
Political culture in Britain during the era in which it rose to global ascendancy. Topics include the Glorious Revolution (1688-1689), the origins of British military and financial power, the rise of overseas empire, the emergence of cabinet
and parliamentary government, the impact of the American and French Revolutions, the “Great War” with France (1793-1815), and the “age of reform” that preceded the accession of Queen Victoria.

HSTR 314A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: part of HIST 325  
Britain from Iron Bridge to Crystal Palace, 1789-1851  
Explores the opportunities and challenges presented to Britain by the French and Industrial Revolutions of the late 18th century, and considers how and why they generated new attitudes towards society, politics, religion, and culture. Traces Britain’s rise as the world’s greatest economic power from the beginnings of industrialism to the triumphant hosting of the first ever world’s fair in 1851.

HSTR 316A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 328A  
Death and the Afterlife in England, 1200 – 1750  
A cultural history of death and attitudes towards the afterlife and the supernatural in England from the middle ages to the beginning of the modern era. The lecture component will provide background about such topics and events as the Black Death, the Reformation, the early modern English criminal law (the "Bloody Code"), the Enlightenment, as well as changing demographic patterns and popular and elite beliefs about heaven, hell and purgatory. Topics and themes to be discussed in tutorial meetings include late medieval ars moriendi and ghost stories; the martyrdom of Protestants and Catholics under "Bloody Mary" and Elizabeth I; early modern murder pamphlets and attitudes towards providence and the supernatural; crime and public execution in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century London; and, finally, emerging Enlightenment attitudes towards death and the afterlife (e.g., rational religion, the "decline of hell" and the "secularisation of suicide") at the end of our period.

HSTR 316B  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 328B  
Death and the Afterlife in England, 1750 – present  
Examines death and attitudes toward the afterlife and the supernatural. Themes include: popular and elite attitudes toward death and dissection; grief and mourning in Victorian England; the emergence of the modern cemetery and the rise of cremation; spiritualism, the First World War and the role of modern media in shaping responses to the death of celebrities.

HSTR 320  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
TOPIC: The Thief and Scoundrel in Early Modern England  
The central concern of this course will be robbery in seventeenth-century England. Themes studied will include the emergence (and decline) of robbery as the defining crime of the era, contemporary anxieties and attitudes toward the problem, and issues of prevention, policing, and punishment. Special attention will be given to highway robbers, comparing popular myth with grim reality. London, as the nexus of the course, will feature prominently, with examinations of the opportunities it created for property crime, its criminal support networks, and the reactions of its citizenry. Other thieves and scoundrels will also be covered, from non-violent pickpockets and housebreakers to violent footpads and those committing murder for gain.

HSTR 320  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
TOPIC: Ice, Exploration and the English  
This history of polar exploration focuses both on cultural imperialism and shifting English – as well as larger European and western – attitudes towards new frontiers and the natural world. Particular emphasis will be placed on the themes of class, ethnicity and cultural constructions of courage and masculinity. Topics include the Viking “discovery” of Greenland and the Canadian Arctic, the search for the Northwest Passage, and the race for the North and South Poles,
as well as the “third Pole”, Everest. In this course we will focus on primary documents – such as journals and travel narratives – as texts which shed light on contemporary attitudes and values.

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**HSTR 320C**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 339  
**Blood feud, Politics and Culture in the Celtic World**  
Take this course to explore how the Irish and Highland Scots came to be dominated by the English and Lowland Scots from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, from the end of the "Wars of the Roses" to the Battle of Culloden. Topics will include clans, feuding, and the politics of the Gaelic chiefs, the long history of attempts to extirpate the Gaelic cultures, the growing divide between Scottish Highlanders and the Gaelic Irish, and the changing nature of warfare in Ireland and Highland Scotland. We will also look more briefly at Wales, Brittany, Galicia, and North America.

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**HSTR 320D**  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
**Scottish History in Film, 1314 – present**  
Scottish history and identity is popularly understood on the basis of such films as Braveheart and Rob Roy. But how does the ‘reel history’ of Scotland relate to the real facts about Scottish history and the construction of Scottish identity? Students will engage critically with cinematic representations of the Scottish experience through a discussion of pivotal episodes in the making of modern Scotland, beginning with the Wars of Independence and the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 and ending with the rebirth of Scottish nationalism and the rise of the Scottish National Party during the second half of the twentieth century. This course will enable you to debunk the myths propagated by Hollywood tartanism and to contextualize current arguments regarding Scottish independence.

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**HSTR 322B**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: 344B  
**Canadian Constitutional History**  
Prorogation. Fair Elections Act. Arctic sovereignty. Senate scandals. Contemporary political issues all find their roots in the constitution, an evolving document that is interpreted by the courts but lived by the people. This course examines the British North American Act in all its incarnations, using court decisions and the oral arguments presented before the courts as a means of understanding how Canada got to be the way it is today. We’ll look at the division of powers, the Charter of Rights, and the place of marginalized peoples and regions within the nation.

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**HSTR 324C**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 355  
**British Columbia in the 20th Century**  
Students who are curious about the history of Canada’s “left coast” will enjoy this exploration of the social, economic, and political history of BC over the 20th century. If the province has been a “Land of Promises,” as a recent survey text describes it, BC is also a place of very real tension along lines of race, ethnicity, class, and gender as diverse peoples met in a struggle over resources, rights, and power. Lectures and group discussions of the best recent scholarship will give students the opportunity to examine this meeting of Aboriginal people, settlers, sojourners, workers, and bosses in shaping BC’s dynamic history.

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**HSTR 325**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 354C  
**Environmental History of British Columbia**  
Reading a newspaper or watching the evening news on television leaves no doubt about the importance of environmental issues in BC today. Debate over mining projects, oil pipelines, clearcutting, salmon habitat, parks, and alpine ski developments confront us as we seek to define the proper human relationship to nature. If you wish to develop a deeper understanding of the historical processes underlying such conflicts, this is the course for you. Our sessions will be devoted to lectures and group discussions of recent scholarship on topics ranging from pre-contact
Aboriginal resource management systems to modern megaprojects and the environmental movement. We will devote particular attention to themes associated with changing modes of production and consumption, shifts in perception of nature, and the role of the state in the cultural construction of “Super Natural British Columbia.”

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**HSTR 329A**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 358D  
Race and Ethnicity in Canada to 1900  
How did the English and French settler societies emerge as the dominant cultural and economic groups in Canada? This course will cover a wide range of topics dealing with Native-newcomer, British-French relations, the Black Loyalists, other European immigrants’ receptions in Canada, the treatment of Asians in Western Canada and the interactions between the different ethnic groups. Students will study broader themes of the construction of race, the language used to justify discrimination and segregation, and the legal frameworks that supported and perpetuated white (Anglo) domination of Canada’s economic and political landscape and will learn about thematic fields, such as the perceptions of race and disease, race and class, and gender issues.

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**HSTR 329B**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 358G  
Race and Ethnicity in Canada Since 1900  
African America history is a lens through which to explore American national mythology and the notions of freedom, equality, and democracy, as well as the paradoxes at the heart of American society. Through readings, lectures, discussion and film, students examine topics including the origins of race and racism; the Atlantic Slave trade; white and black slavery in America; gullah culture and slave religion; abolitionism and the Civil War and reconstruction; Jim Crow segregation; racial purity legislation and lynching; the civil rights era; Malcolm X and Black Power, and the idea of a post-racial society.

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**HSTR 330**  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
TOPIC: Quebec from Province to Nation  
The moments when Quebec separatist sentiment has been most significant — the 1960s, the 1980s and now — have been the times when our country has come closest to breaking up. This course examines the roots of separatism from the 18th century onward with a special focus on how Quebeckers came to be so discontent, and engages in an ongoing conversation about what — if anything — we can do about it.

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**HSTR 330**  
Units: 1.5  
New course  
TOPIC: Eyes of the State: Anthropologists, Government Agents and the "Indigenous Problem" in BC  
“British Columbia” in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was a site of major controversy as state officials in Ottawa and Victoria tried to figure out how to deal with a land-base that, aside from a handful of treaties, had never been legally ceded. The problem was exacerbated by the rise of a large Indigenous protest movement that stood firm on its position of sovereignty. This course looks at how the employees of the newly-established “Anthropology Division” – housed in the federal Ministry of Mines -- responded to this problem. It also looks at how this new group of government social scientists responded to the Department of Indian Affairs’ child-removal programmes, enforced enfranchisement, the potlatch ban, and mandatory conscription.

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**HSTR 330C**  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 358  
Indigenous-Settler Treaties in Canada since 1600  
Treaties have been a fundamental part of the way Indigenous peoples and non-Indigenous settlers have related to each other in Canada since the sixteenth century. In fact, apart from a fifty-year hiatus in the middle of the twentieth century, treaty making has been the rule rather than the exception in the long history of Indigenous-settler relations. Why has
this been the case? What were the first treaties about? How have their form and content evolved over time? Why has treaty making assumed such importance recently, especially in British Columbia? How is Canada's very legitimacy as a country implicated in this process? This course will be of interest to anyone interested in law, politics, and the history of Indigenous-settler relations in Canada.

HSTR 337A  Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 360  
The Birth of the Renaissance in Italy  
This course explores why Italian society between 1200 and 1550 was so culturally vibrant, so wealthy, so violent, and so influential. During this period, the city states of northern Italy led Europe in most areas of human achievement. Our task is to uncover the political, social, cultural, economic and religious basis for this explosion of human creativity and conflict. By the late fifteenth century, Italy had become the envy of the rest of Europe, and the educated elites north of the Alps began to learn from and exploit the Italian city states. Specific topics we will explore include humanism, political philosophy, political organization, gender, the social role of the artist, feuding, and the rise of civility.

HSTR 339C  Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 388  
Enlightenment and Religion  
Voltaire’s famous phrase ‘écrasez l’infâme’ has inspired the widely-held view that the origins of secularization are to be found in the ‘Age of Reason’ that dawned in Europe at the turn of the eighteenth century. There was, however, no consensus in the period regarding the role of religion in our daily lives or in human history. The divergent attitudes towards religion in Enlightenment Europe will be explored through an examination of the growing emphasis on the reasonableness of Christianity, the attack on religious intolerance led by Locke, Voltaire and others, the use of historical analysis to discredit religious belief, and the rise of Deism and atheism. Students in this course will acquire an historical perspective on contemporary debates surrounding the nature of religion, the principle of toleration, and the emergence of the ‘New Atheism’.

HSTR 340  Units: 1.5  
New course  
TOPIC: The 30 Years War  
The Thirty Years War (usually dated 1618-48) is often considered the most destructive conflict in European history before the twentieth century. How was such a catastrophe possible? We will consider the causes of the conflict, trace the history of its principal campaigns, and compare the state structures of the most important combatants (Sweden, the Dutch Republic, the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs, France, and Bavaria). What can we learn about the validity of the "military revolution" thesis from the study of this war? How destructive was the conflict? How was it related to the deadly proliferation of witchcraft accusations in early seventeenth-century Germany?

HSTR 340  Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 388  
TOPIC: Migration and Ethnic Tensions in Post-1945 Europe  
Migration has come to shape European societal and political life in vital ways. While European societies have traditionally been primarily countries of emigration, the post-war period (and in particular the last twenty years) has witnessed a massive influx of newcomers. This has challenged traditional modes of national identities, citizenship regimes and incorporating immigrants. Similarly, the political discourse on immigrants has changed: recently the English Prime Mister and the German Chancellor have declared that ‘multiculturalism has utterly failed’. While Europe has received considerably less immigrants than Canada, immigration has become an issue of political contestation and social conflict. With its nationalist, xenophobic campaigns the extreme right across Europe has used and nourished anti-immigrant sentiments. How do European approaches to integrating immigrants and addressing them in politics differ from Canadian ones? Are there fundamental differences between Canada as a settler society and Europe that has only recently become the destination of mass migration?
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| HSTR 340   | New course                                       | 1.5   | **TOPIC: The Eastern Front in World Wars I and II**
A survey of the military, political, and social aspects of fighting on the Eastern Front in both world wars. Lectures combined with tutorials and film viewings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| HSTR 342B  | Units: 1.5                                       |       | Formerly: HIST 363
**Revolutionary and Napoleonic Europe, 1789 – 1815**
The period of 1789-1815 is generally interpreted as a bridge between early-modern and modern Europe. During that timespan modern forces such as democracy, social egalitarianism, feminism, nationalism, and dictatorship challenged traditional ways of doing things, unleashing state terror and the first total war in the process. As inspiring as it was frightening, Revolutionary and Napoleonic Europe would haunt imaginations for centuries thereafter.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| HSTR 344A  | Units: 1.5                                       |       | Formerly: HIST 265
**The First World War**
Examines the origins, events and consequences of the war that contemporaries dubbed the Great War. Focuses on the military events of the conflict, but also considers the social, cultural and political dimensions. Emphasis on the latest historical debates on the war and how this conflict marks the transition from the wars of gentlemen to the conflict of machines and science.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| HSTR 344B  | Units: 1.5                                       |       | Formerly: HIST 366
**Europe Between Two World Wars**
This course will consider how fascist regimes and the Marxist-Leninist Soviet Union dominated much of Europe between the two world wars. We will explore the early development of fascism in Mussolini’s Italy, the Spanish Civil War, and how Stalin sought to accommodate the ethnic diversity of the Soviet state while terrorizing its population into submission. How the fascist and Soviet states mobilized women will be a focus of our discussions. Did Mussolini make the trains run on time? How did Francisco Franco overcome the heroic resistance of the Spanish Republicans? How did Stalin become so powerful despite his modest role in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917? Students will have an opportunity to explore other aspects of Europe during this period in their research papers. |
| HSTR 344C  | Units: 1.5                                       |       | Formerly: HIST 367
**The Second World War and the Recovery of Western Europe**
The Second World War in Europe was part of the most destructive conflict in world history. Did the defeat of Hitler’s Germany in 1945 really create a new beginning? The realities of the war itself; of loss, destruction, collaboration, and trauma remained part of the legacies that continued beyond 1945. Thematic studies of the Holocaust, resistance and collaboration, civil wars, and ethnic cleansings will allow deeper insights into the transformations of wartime and postwar Europe that cast a long shadow to the present. Yet, despite the Cold War divisions of the continent, the experiences of war and the global decline of European powers also allowed for a more peaceful and cooperative European vision to evolve. |
| HSTR 346   | Units: 1.5                                       |       | Formerly: HIST 369
**France from the Renaissance to Louis XIV**
In 1500, France was a large but decentralized monarchy still recovering from a devastating century of war against England. The French were considered to be a fierce and brutish people by other Europeans, and humanism was just
beginning to have an impact on cultural life. During the sixteenth century, religious tensions exploded into civil war and almost broke up the kingdom. Yet, a century and a half later, France had become the hallmark of state centralization and the prototype of absolutist power for all of Europe. By the 1660s, France’s nobility and the elite women of the salons were renowned for their cultural sophistication and French was poised to become the language of European elite. How did this transformation come about? One of the major goals of this course is to try to understand why the French still refer to the seventeenth century as the “Grand Siècle”.

HSTR 347A Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 370A
Reaction, Reform and Revolution in France, 1814 – 1914
Throughout the nineteenth-century the French struggled with the legacies of the Revolution of 1789 and the Napoleonic Empire, when France had undeniably been ‘great’ as a cultural and military powerhouse. This course examines the impact of the revolutionary tradition on France’s struggle to achieve democracy and social justice at home, and analyzes attempts to regain France’s status as a ‘vector of progress’ abroad, despite obvious decline as a great power.

HSTR 350B Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 373
Weimar and Nazi Germany
In 1918, in the midst of wartime defeat and the chaos of revolution, the first German democracy was proclaimed. Fourteen short years later, the Weimar Republic lay in ruins. Adolf Hitler was now Fuehrer of Germany. The Third Reich, a period of cruelty, persecution and horror on an unimaginable scale, had begun. This course charts the history of Germany from its defeat in the First World War to its defeat in the Second World War in 1945. It focuses primarily on social and cultural issues, but also discusses political and economic factors in some detail. From hyperinflation to the Holocaust, from Dada to 'degenerate' artists, from the Weimar youth movement to the Hitler Youth: this course tells the story of Germany’s descent from the lofty idealism of the November Revolution into genocide and total war.

HSTR 351 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 374
Imperial Russia, 1689 – 1917
How did a small, embattled, agricultural country evolve into an empire spanning the Eurasian land mass, eleven time zones, and over 160 different ethnic groups? Russia significantly impacted the rest of the world in numerous ways as it was radically reshaped from within, while also being heavily influenced by its neighbours. The unique historical, cultural, and geographic context of the Russian Empire resulted in a state that challenges the simplistic categorizations often applied to European history, and its legacies remain central to understanding this massive player in world affairs today.

HSTR 352 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 376
The Soviet Union and its Successor States, 1917 – 2000
Perhaps no event in history shook the modern world like the emergence of communist power from the ruins of the collapsed Russian Empire. The USSR presented a fundamental challenge to the western-dominated world, both in geostrategic terms and by calling into question the underlying premises of the dominant economic and political order. In so doing, the Soviet Union gave unique meaning such universal categories as egalitarianism, social hierarchy, gender, individual rights, ideology, and culture. The tremendous upheavals and impacts of the Soviet period continue to be apparent not only in present-day Russia and its ‘near abroad’, but throughout the globe.

HSTR 365 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 438
The Cultural Revolution in China
This was the summer 1966, as hundreds of thousands of Chinese students rebelled against their teachers, Party secretaries, and ultimately, the State President who was found the heaviest “capitalist roader” in Communist China. The storm amounted in the next year to the degree that workers seized governmental power in Shanghai and, then, everywhere in China. This is known as the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, or simply the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese leader Mao Zedong’s last revolution to make a new world. Why and how did this happen? This course investigates the origins, movements, and aftermaths of the Cultural Revolution from historical, political, and social perspectives.

HSTR 365B  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 434B  
20th Century China  
This course invites you to experience the rise and fall of Asia’s first republic in China around 1912, the successive surge of the Nationalist and Communist Revolutions in the most populous country of the world from WWI to WWII, and the spectacular speed of Chinese modernization and construction of a new global power up to 2012. It also offers you active-learning opportunities and step-by-step guidance in developing careful, critical and constructive reading skills as well as correct, clear, and concise writing skills, the most important professional expertise in your future careers.

HSTR 372  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 457  
The Atlantic Slave Trade  
This course will attempt to survey one of the great forced migrations in history – the transportation of millions of Africans to the New World via the instrument of the slave trade. The course will examine the players and processes of the slave trade itself, the destinations of the slaves, the roles they played in local societies, African resistance through slave revolts and runaway communities and various “Back to Africa” movements. The course will concentrate on the Caribbean, and not the United States. This course will be taught in a lecture format.

HSTR 373  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 458  
History of Whites in Black Africa  
For centuries, Europeans have been fascinated with Africa and large numbers of them have gone there and attempted to mould it in their own images. This course, to be taught in a lecture format, will survey the explorers, the imperialists and colonial administrators, culminating in an examination of white settler societies in Africa and post-independence expatriates. The course will concentrate on what brought Europeans to Africa, what they did to and for the continent and on African reaction to their presence.

HSTR 374  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 459  
History of South Africa  
This course is designed to introduce students to the history of one of Canada’s closer relatives among the community of nations, South Africa. This course will focus on three main elements of South African history – the social and ethnic contestants for the land, the construction of the modern South African state and the life and death of apartheid. The course will be taught in a lecture format.

HSTR 376C  
Units: 1.5  
Revolutions and Dictators in 20th-century Latin America  
Formerly: HIST 468  
This course will help you understand revolutionary movements of Latin America in the twentieth century and why dictatorships dominated so much of the region during this period. We will explore the Mexican, Nicaraguan, and Cuban revolutions, music and nationalism, the populism of Getúlio Vargas and Eva Perón, changing attitudes towards Indigenous culture, and the struggle against racism and poverty in Brazil. We will consider Latin American Marxism from
Mariátegui to “Che” Guevara, a half-century of the Castro brothers, and the long history of guerrilla warfare in Colombia. We will seek to explain how a region that produced Frida Kahlo and Tarsila do Amaral was slow to accept an enhanced role for women in the public sphere.

HSTR 378  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 442  
History of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict  
The conflict between Palestinians and Israelis is one of the most highly publicized and divisive struggles of our time. What seems like an unending cycle of violence is often portrayed as an ancient and religious war. This course presents you with the opportunity to challenge those assumptions, and examine the conflict as a modern territorial battle between two emerging nations and one land. By highlighting the many layers of complexity that have been added to this conflict over the course of the last century, this course explores the historical basis of the conflict, and explains why dividing the land has been so difficult.

HSTR 383A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 393  
War and Society Prior to 1700  
Examines the development of warfare and its role and impact on society until the formation of the European nation-state, starting from the earliest written records. Main themes include: Christian and non-Christian views of war; technology of war; the role of war in early societies; attempts to control warfare; intellectual concepts of war; the tactics and strategy of war.

HSTR 385D  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 468  
Pirates and Piracy Since 1500  
Who or what is a pirate, that ancient “enemy of all mankind”? The answer is often in the eye of the beholder. From the Barbary corsairs to Somali pirates, from William Kidd to The Pirate Bay, the real question has often been: Who has the power to define someone else as a pirate and to make that label stick? This course will allow you to explore five centuries of sea robbery, sample the changing image of the pirate in Western popular culture, and plunge into debates over the meaning of intellectual freedom and property in the modern world. Pirates are back, and they are at the centre of some of the most pressing questions of our age. Take this course if you want to gain some historical perspective on major features of the world you live in... and perhaps learn something new about Blackbeard along the way.

HSTR 389A  
Units: 1.5  
Formerly: HIST 468  
Public Histories Local and Global  
This is a brand new course at the University of Victoria and an exciting opportunity to look at how history is written, taught, experienced, displayed, and reenacted for a popular audience outside university classrooms. Through lectures, guest speakers and discussion groups, this course will introduce students to the diverse field of public history: its definitions, its practitioners, its methods and its debates. We will circle the globe with our readings, examining public history projects in several different countries. Students will also get the chance to experience public history at the local level: we will take an historical walking tour through Victoria’s streets and visit Emily Carr House and the Royal British Columbia Museum. This course will also allow students to “do” public history themselves in their final projects. Students will have many options here: a journalistic (magazine or newspaper-style) written article, a short video, a simple website, a children’s story, a museum-style exhibit or display, a self-directed walking tour, a short screenplay, a memorial or monument design, etc. Come along and learn more about doing history in public!
Upper Level Seminars

HSTR 414  Units: 1.5
Formerly HIST 338
TOPIC: The World Turned Upside Down: Seventeenth-Century English Politics and Society
A survey of the social, cultural and political history of early modern England, with a particular emphasis on the seventeenth century. Topics include Jacobean sex scandals, murder pamphlets, the causes and legacy of the British Civil Wars, the execution of Charles I, radical religion and the Interregnum, the Restoration and Glorious Revolution, patriarchy and authority, class conflict and deference, parents and children, marriage and gender. This course is intended to give the advanced student a general introduction to some of the main primary sources, important secondary works and historiographical issues.

HSTR 416  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 338
Mass Media and British Politics and Society
Focuses on the social, political and cultural implications of the emergence of new mass media in Britain in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Treats the issue both chronologically and thematically by concentrating on specific developments and particular cases.

HSTR 427  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 359
Seminar in Indigenous History of Canada
Over the last half century, the historical study of the Indigenous peoples of the Americas has emerged as a distinct field and has had a significant impact on mainstream narratives of North American history. It remains something of a “young” discipline, its identity still being formed and its methods in constant development. This seminar introduces students to the historiography of Indigenous history in Canada and to major debates in the field, ranging from the abstract (the nature of historical consciousness itself) to the concrete (the role of Indigenous history experts in the courts). The seminar is a student-driven process that will help you develop advanced skills in independent research and in collaboration in small groups.

HSTR 428A  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 359
An Environmental History of the North American Forest
Students who enjoy a vigorous hike, a peaceful walk in a forested park or along a tree-lined street, camping, fishing, or alpine skiing should take this course. So will those who have worked as a tree planter, or in park maintenance. Forests are central to North American narratives of colonialism, capitalism, leisure, and state regulation. This seminar will involve weekly discussion of recent scholarship on topics including pre-contact Aboriginal resource management, the ecological impacts of settlement and commodity production, conservation, patterns of tourism and park creation, the urban forest, and environmentalism. This is not a course on forestry, but rather an inquiry into the way that forests have shaped human behavior, and in turn been shaped by changing cultural perceptions and economies, treating forests as spaces of both labour and leisure.

HSTR 430  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 359
TOPIC: A City Goes to War
This course focuses on the social, cultural and military history of Victoria, B.C., in the years before, during and immediately after World War I and examines how all aspects of the city changed in this time of national crisis. In this course students will be introduced to archival research and taught how to create a website. No previous archival or website experience necessary.

HSTR 436F  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 380D
Individual, Family and Community in Medieval Society
Medieval European social history, concentrating on the role of the individual in society, and especially the place of children, women and the aged in the community. Focus on the nature and function of marriage and the family.

HSTR 436T  Units: 1.5
New course
The Records of the History of Middle-earth
Advanced study of the complex sources that constitute the historical record of J.R.R. Tolkien's Middle-earth, from Creation through the Second Age.

HSTR 440  Units: 1.5
New course
TOPIC: Utopia: Imagined Communities through History
Throughout history, people have imagined what a perfect community would be like: a world in which there is no war or hunger, no taxes or constraint, and in which people lead fulfilling lives contributing to the greater good. And even though "utopia" comes from the Greek for "no place", some idealistic pioneers have tried to actually to set up such communities. Come and explore texts of political and social imaginings - from Plato's Republic to George Orwell's 1984, via Thomas More's classic, Utopia, Francis Bacon's New Atlantis, Thomas Spence's The Constitution of Spensonia, the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and many more - and investigate the real, live "utopian" experiments in the European and North American past, from the numerous phalansteries inspired by French utopian socialist Charles Fourier to 20th-century west-coast communities in Puget Sound and the present-day community of Sointula, near Alert Bay, BC. What can we learn about the communities of the past from understanding the way they wish things were different?

HSTR 442  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 386
Criminality and Violence in Europe, 1400 – 1800
This course investigates how and why crime and violence occurred in Europe between 1400 and 1800. In cities without police forces and in states wrestling control over justice from local officials, the reasons people turned to violence were often quite different from our own. Nevertheless, there are also important similarities between modern and early modern violence and criminal justice. Our discussions will engage critically with Michel Foucault’s argument in Discipline and Punish that the criminal was an eighteenth-century invention, and will touch on a variety of topics including comparative judicial procedure, the Inquisition, torture and execution, deviant sexualities, and prison reform.

HSTR 444  Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 389
Early Modern French Cultural History
Much of historical writing today, especially in North America, is cultural history, and yet this is a relatively recent development. It is both ubiquitous and difficult to define, which means that it is particularly important that students get their bearings in it and learn how cultural history theory relates to the discipline as a whole. Scholars working in the field
are interested in cultural topics (such as language, theatre, rituals) as well as in cultural approaches (attention to symbolism, for example). Sometimes cultural historians seek out new sources; other times they read “traditional” sources “against the grain” to provide answers to new questions. Early modern France was the centre of attention in Europe – whether it be the court of the Sun King, the salons of the Enlightenment or the location of the first revolution to overthrow the Old Regime – and thus it has been a crucible for developments in the field of cultural history. We will be exploring history “from below” and rethinking history “from above”; we will be reading about fairy tales, wigs and furniture, about guillotines, impotence and dead cats – all with the goal of coming to a greater understanding of what cultural history is.

HSTR 450 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 387
The Holocaust
This seminar course examines the origins, progression, central characters, and enduring legacies of what is arguably the most horrific event of the twentieth century: the Holocaust. It is intended for students with a substantial background in twentieth century German and/or European history. The Holocaust was the systematic mass murder of the Jews of Europe by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Second World War. This course will therefore prioritize Jewish experiences of Nazi terror. However, the course will also look at how Nazi racial policy targeted other social and ethnic groups. In addition, we will cover the post-1945 representation of the Holocaust by historians, film makers, museum and memorial designers, and even graphic artists, in an attempt to assess the meaning the Holocaust still has today. Everyone should be clear at the outset that studying the Holocaust is deeply upsetting. All of us, at various points during the term, will find ourselves disturbed and deeply saddened. Yet this course also inspires and challenges students to think in new ways about an event that helped create the world we live in today.

HSTR 466 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 439
Migration, Race and Empire: Canada and the Transpacific
Examines the intersections between race and imperialism in the Transpacific from 1840 to decolonization and offers possibilities for community-based, action research. Explores how the Transpacific experience marked Victoria, Canada and the Pacific Coast and how Canadian ‘whiteness’ was constructed in reaction to indigeneity and Asian migration. Looks at how the Canadian state helped construct a global Anglo-Saxon alliance which has shaped the modern world.

HSTR 470 Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 469
TOPIC: Oral History: Memory as History
This course examines a broad range of issues and approaches related to the theory and practice of oral history. Topics will include: 1) a discussion of the some of the contested terminology associated with oral history; 2) an overview of how historians, anthropologists and folklorists have used oral history/tradition/testimony in their research; 3) an examination of the debates among scholars (Jan Vansina, Renato Rosaldo, Luise White, etc) who are writing about oral history; 4) an overview of oral narrative research in anthropology, linguistics and comparative literature and its potential for oral historical research; 5) a discussion of current feminist approaches to oral history; 6) an overview of the logistics and ethics of “doing” oral history; and 7) a look at contemporary applications of oral historical methodology in a variety of geographical and political contexts. In British Columbia today, oral history is a mainstay of land claims research and negotiation.

HSTR 477 Units: 1.5
New course
TOPIC: A History of the Arab Uprisings
What drove Arab protesters to the streets in 2011? Amidst all the uncertainties and complexities, aspirations and disappointments, this course seeks a better understanding of the revolutionary events unfolding across the Middle East and North Africa by placing our questions in a broader historical and comparative context. How do outside interests fit
What role does religion play? How can we understand the significance of modern technologies of communication? And how can we account for the radically different circumstances across the Arab world?

HSTR 482A                Units: 1.5
Formerly: HIST 391
Issues in the History of the Second World War
Examines current historiographical issues of the Second World War.