

History 102  
T. Davis

Course Requirements  
Spring Semester, 1993

Text: Mark Kishlansky, et al. (1991). Civilization in the West. Vol. II. New York: Harper Collins.

Attendance: Each student is encouraged to attend class. Absences should be limited to those for illness, important family events and religious holidays. Absences are limited to three per semester. 2 points will be deducted from the final average for each absence in excess of three.

Grading: All tests will be taken at the assigned times.

Two one hour and twenty minute exams, Feb. 9 (30%) and Mar. 23rd (30%), and a three hour final exam (40%).

The first hour test will include a map question. See the attached sheet. Be able to locate each of the listed cities, rivers and mountain ranges on a blank map of Europe.

Extra Credit: Up to ten points may be added to the final average by submitting by Apr. 20th a ten page typewritten double spaced paper. The paper should include a bibliography of at least 7 items, and in text citations. In general it would be helpful if in questions of style and content we followed the style manual used in Oxford College's English 110 classes. Prior approval of the topic and bibliography must be secured from the professor before Mar. 23rd. No paper of less than 10 full pages will be accepted. After Mar. 23rd no changes in topic will be permitted. On Mar. 23rd a sheet with name, topic and bibliography must be handed in.

Reading Assignment:

January	19	Ch. 16	April	6	Ch. 27
	26	17		13	28
February	2	18		20	29
	9	19, 20 Test		27	30
	16	21			
	23	22			
March	2	23			
	16	24			
	23	25 Test			
	30	26			

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## OXFORD COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

### History Department - Statement of Purpose

History is a distinctive discipline. Its methodology is complex and its subject matter broad. There are times when historians use the scientific method (diplomats, sigillography and numismatics). There are times when historians use the analytical and mathematical methods of the social sciences. There are times when historians use the intuitive, imaginative and logical methods of the humanities. In addition to the complexity of methods, the subject matter of history is inclusive. History's subject matter is more than politics of nations and empires, it includes the whole literate human past. There is a historical dimension to every other intellectual discipline--art, music, philosophy, political theory, as well as science, religion and education itself. If one looks at a western civilization text book all of these areas of knowledge are included in the reconstruction of the human story.

Due to the complexity of method and breadth of subject matter, historians have always been rather nonplused when trying to explain what it is their students are learning or what it is their students should acquire. One attempt to answer these questions would be to say that students should acquire the power of effective historical understanding.

Societies deal with their inheritance from the past in three ways--myth, memory and history. All societies use all three of these methods, some methods more heavily than others. Myth and memory, though powerful, are usually non-rational and symbolic. History, in contrast, is a critical, systematic and chronological inquiry into the past. History is even enlisted in an attack on particular myths and memories in order to free man from the hold they have on his perceptions and evaluations. However, history is also enlisted in the service of myth and memory, to reinforce the mores and values of the society. History taught in this fashion cultivates the myths that instruct men in social and individual values and reaffirms those memories useful for social institutions and communication. History as critical inquiry extends the range of normal experience and draws us out of the insistent concerns of our present. History as inquiry helps us to see in historical perspective and to see what we would not otherwise have been able to see. This kind of seeing requires intense personal involvement. The difference between history as inquiry and history as propaganda is the development of effective historical understanding.

Coping with the modern world's plethora of myths, symbols and ideological shibboleths requires historical insight of extraordinary power. It requires the introduction to the use of primary documents, the application of criteria for evidence, the assembling of evidence into a comprehensive story, and the making of refined judgments which highlight the human dimension in the evidence.

## MAP LIST

### CITIES

Amsterdam  
Athens  
Belgrade  
Berlin  
Bern  
Bonn  
Brussels  
Bucharest  
Budapest  
Copenhagen  
Dublin  
Florence  
Geneva  
Genoa  
Hamburg  
Helsinki  
Istanbul  
Jerusalem  
Leningrad  
Lisbon  
London  
Madrid  
Manchester  
Moscow  
Oslo  
Paris  
Prague  
Rome  
Sofia  
Stockholm  
Tirane  
Vienna  
Venice  
Warsaw

### MOUNTAINS

Alps  
Apennines  
Carpathians  
Caucasus  
Pyrenees  
Ural

### RIVERS

Danube  
Dnieper  
Elbe  
Loire  
Oder  
Po  
Rhine  
Rhône  
Seine  
Thames  
Ural  
Vistula  
Volga

### BODIES OF WATER

Adriatic Sea  
Aegean Sea  
Baltic Sea  
Black Sea  
Caspian Sea  
Dardanelles  
English Channel  
Mediterranean Sea  
North Sea

### ISLANDS

Corsica  
Crete  
Cyprus  
Sardinia  
Sicily



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## Topics for History 102 Papers

Abraham Lincoln Brigade (Spanish Civil War)  
The End of the Slave Trade in England  
The Reforms of Tsar Alexander II (Russia)  
The European Pacifist Movement in the 1920's  
French Anti-semitism before 1914  
The Impact of the Slave Trade on West Africa  
Women in the Nineteenth Century and:  
    Getting the Vote  
    Acquiring Property Rights  
    Getting an Education  
    Working  
    Participation in Revolutions  
    The Socialist Movement  
Jews In Europe since the French Revolution, and  
    The Ethic of Assimilation  
    The Zionist Movement  
    The Creation of Israel  
    Developments in German Anti Semitic Thought  
    Eastern European Emigration Movements  
The End of Colonialism in Africa  
State Terrorism In Fascist or Communist Governments  
The Conflict of Nationalism and Liberalism  
    (Boulangist Movement in France)  
The Trade Union Movement  
Technology and Warfare  
Marxism and  
    The Theory of Value  
    The Paris Commune, 1870  
Feminism