

UCD School of History & Archives
Syllabus 2015/16

Semester Dates:

Monday 7 September 2015 – Friday 27 November 2015

Monday 25 January 2016 – Friday 11 March 2016

Monday 29 March 2016 – Friday 29 April 2016

Undergraduate Syllabus

Level 1

Core/optional modules

Semester 1:

The Making of Modern Europe, 1500-2000 (HIS 10070) Dr Sandy Wilkinson and Dr Jennifer Wellington

This module offers a sweeping introduction to some of the momentous changes which have taken place in Europe over the past five hundred years. It explores some of the major landmarks in Europe's social, political, and economic development: the development of European Empires, religious change, witchcraft, the industrial revolution, democratic change, war in the modern world, the Cold War and socio-cultural change since 1945. There will be one lecture every week which will introduce students to these themes, but the heart of the course lies in the seminars. Here, students will be encouraged to challenge interpretations of the past, to debate ideas and to draw on primary evidence.

Lecture: Wednesday, 2pm

Ireland's English Centuries (HIS 10310) Professor John McCafferty and Dr Ivar McGrath

In 1460 Ireland was a patchwork of lordships including an English Pale, by 1800 the country was poised to enter a United Kingdom with England and Scotland. In 1460, all Irish people shared the common religion of Western Europe, by 1800 three groups – Catholics, Protestants and Dissenters dominated. In 1460, only a tiny number did not speak Irish, by 1800 English was spoken by well over half the population. During these 340 years Ireland experienced massive transfers of land-holding, invasions, bitter civil war and a huge expansion of population. This module explains the complex blend of identities, allegiances and social changes that shaped the past and continue to shape the Irish present.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Semester 2:

Rome to Renaissance (HIS 10080) Dr Michael Staunton and Dr Roy Flechner

This module provides an introduction to European history during the middle ages, from the fall of Rome in the fifth century to the Renaissance of the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The middle ages, once dismissed as a time of stagnation and superstition, is now regarded as an exciting period of ferment, innovation and creativity. The social, political and cultural foundations of modern Europe were established in the middle ages, and the modern era cannot be understood without an awareness of this formative millennium. But equally, the study of the middle ages often means encountering the strange and unfamiliar, and this too is an essential part of being a historian. This course will study the period by focusing on a range of significant events which illustrate some of the most important developments of the period. These include the sack of Rome by barbarians, the influence of the Irish on the conversion of Europe to Christianity, the trial of Joan of Arc, and Columbus's 'discovery' of America. By the end of the semester not only will you have a grounding in medieval history, society and civilisation, but you will have experience of dealing directly with historical evidence, and evaluating and interpreting it in order to reach conclusions about events and people from the past.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

From Union to Bailout: Imagining Ireland, 1800-the present (HIS 10320) Dr Paul Rouse and Dr Susannah Riordan

This course takes students through two centuries of modern Irish history, examining key events, themes and milestones from the Act of Union between Britain and Ireland in 1800 to the collapse of the Irish economy in the early twenty-first century. It covers political, social, economic and cultural dimensions of Irish history during tumultuous times, the experience of Anglo-Irish relations, Catholic emancipation, famine, the evolution of Irish nationalism and unionism, the land war, the revolutionary upheavals of the early twentieth century, the impact of partition, the quest for sovereignty in the Free State, the experience of life in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, and continuity and change in the latter part of the twentieth century.

Lecture: Wednesday, 2pm

Level 2 Option Modules

Semester 1:

Islam and Christianity (HIS 20460): Dr Edward Coleman and Dr Elva Johnston

The first part of this module will examine how Muhammad's revolutionary new message gave rise to a vibrant culture that changed the east and west forever. Who was Mohammad and what was his message? Why was Islam so successful? How did it transform the ancient world? It will then go on to assess the expansion of Islam in the east through conquest. The second part of the module will consider the continuation of the Arab conquests in the Mediterranean and southern Europe between the 8th and 10th centuries CE and the Christian recovery of territory in the 11th century, beginning with the Berber landings in southern Spain in 711 and ending with the construction of the cathedral of Pisa in 1064. Throughout the module relations between the two faith communities will be studied through texts. Students will have the opportunity to read a selection of primary sources including key religious works such as the Qur'an, Arab and Christian narrative histories of the period, legal and constitutional texts, literature, letters and epigraphy.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Twentieth Century War and Peace: International History, 1914-1991(HIS 20560) Dr William Mulligan

This module offers a survey of international history in the twentieth century. We start with the outbreak of World War I in 1914 and move chronologically towards the end of the Cold War and beyond. Particular emphasis is given to the three great conflicts of the century - World War I, World War II, and the Cold War, as well as the shifting balance of power in Europe and Asia. In seminars you will be asked to explore the controversial debates that surround this period. Special prominence is given to the policies of the Great Powers, and the major ideological, cultural, and economic forces that shaped these policies.

Lecture: Thursday, 12 noon

The French Revolution (HIS 20670) Dr David Kerr

This module will begin by examining the intellectual, cultural, social and political origins of the revolution. The core of the module will be a narrative of the revolution from 1789 to the fall of Robespierre and the end of the Terror. In the course of the narrative, the revolution's varied contributions to the development of modern political culture will be discussed, from liberalism through revolutionary war and nationalism to political violence and the Utopian reign of Virtue. Seminars will be constructed around readings of contemporary documents and secondary literature.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

The Russian Revolution (HIS 20980) Dr Judith Devlin

The Russian revolution was one of the critical events of twentieth century history. It raises many questions to which there are no simple answers and which have divided and continue to divide historians. We shall consider rival interpretations of the revolution and explore a range of questions, including: Why did the Romanov dynasty collapse in 1917? How did it come to be replaced by a group of extremist intellectuals committed to a radical experiment in social engineering? What did the revolution mean to the soldiers and workers who helped to make it, as opposed to the radical intellectuals who led it? What was its appeal and did the changes it effected match the hopes of its supporters? What was its impact on the lives of those who experienced it and the political culture that emerged from it?

Lecture: Thursday, 1pm

Home Rule for Ireland: Nationalist Politics from Parnell to John Redmond (HIS 21000) Dr Conor Mulvagh

The Home Rule movement dominated and revolutionised Irish politics over four decades from the late 1870s until the Irish Parliamentary Party's decimation in the 1918 general election. As consistent representatives of the majority of Irish electors, the outlook and work of the Home Rule movement can be used to trace the origins of political culture in independent Ireland. Students taking this module will be exposed not only to the politics of the late-nineteenth century, they will also explore in-depth Ireland's pre-revolution (1900-16) and encounter the destabilising consequences of the Ulster crisis and the 1916 Rebellion on constitutional politics up to 1918.

The course will explore the party from local level to the highest echelons and will consider how the party pioneered and perfected the practice of machine politics. One of the core aims of this module will be to explore the evolution of tactics and leadership in the party over nearly five decades of parliamentary endeavour.

Lecture: Tuesday, 2pm

Australia: From the Dreaming to Today (HIS 21070) Professor Erik Eklund

This module surveys the history of the Australian continent and its people from the beginnings of Aboriginal colonization, some 50,000 years ago, to the present day. Themes that will be considered include: the nature of Aboriginal society; early European exploration and colonisation; frontier conflict; economic and political developments in the settler colonies, nation-building and changing identities; and the experiences of war, migration, and the shift from assimilation to multiculturalism. We will consider Australia's role in the British Empire and in the wider Asia-Pacific Region, and highlight the contemporary challenges of life 'down under'. The module builds on the expertise of the Visiting Keith Cameron Professor, and particular topics and themes will reflect their research focus.

Lecture: Thursday, 1pm

Semester 2:

Land, Religion and Identity: Ireland, 1534-1691 (HIS 20130) Dr Ivar McGrath and Dr Tadhg O hAnnracháin

This course examines a crucial century and half in Irish history. The process whereby English governmental authority was first asserted and then re-asserted over the island is investigated in detail. Close attention is also paid to the pattern of religious change in Ireland in this period, with particular attention to the consolidation of competing confessional identities. The course also emphasises the importance of migration and war as shapers of Irish society during this period.

Lecture: Tuesday, 2pm

Modern America (HIS 20470) Dr Sandra Scanlon and Professor Maurice Bric

This course will survey the evolution of the United States from the consolidation of American independence until the twentieth century. It will address issues such as the evolution of party politics, the opening up of the west, the lead-up to the Civil War and the various platforms of reform that were promoted at popular level during the nineteenth century. The post-civil war lectures will address the impact of Emancipation as well as the impact of industrialisation and the 'new' immigration and the background to US involvement in the two world wars of the twentieth century.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Early Modern Europe, 1450-1800 (HIS 20950) Dr Declan Downey and Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

Western Civilization in the present day has its roots in the re-discovery of Classical Civilization and Humanism and in the discovery of new continents during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The impact of these forces of change shaped the progress and development of the West in the following centuries. The chronological span of three hundred and fifty years from 1450 to 1800 witnessed a most concentrated and consistent flourishing of intellectual, scientific and creative progress and dramatic change not only in Europe, but through overseas discovery and expansion, worldwide. This Early Modern Period was the first truly global age in which the words 'Europe', 'European' and 'Civilization' acquired new and immense significance. Through studying the experiences of two major European powers of the early modern period: the Dutch Republic and France. This module examines that crucial period in world history in which the cultural, political, economic, social, intellectual, scientific and strategic foundations of our present world were established. It focuses upon the great events and movements of the period that shaped human development such as Renaissance Humanism, Religious, Cultural and Social Reformations, Exploration, Discovery, Scientific Development, Baroque Art & Neo-

Classicism and the rise of Political Absolutism, Modern Military and Diplomatic Strategy and the emergence of the modern power-state, of the nation-state, of overseas dominions, and of supra-national institutions.

Lecture: Thursday, 1pm

The Irish Experience (HIS 20960) Dr Catherine Cox and Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module explores the forces which shaped Irish society in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries from the perspective of ordinary lives and everyday experiences, experiences of sickness and health, love and marriage, birth and death, getting and spending. The topics examined will include population increase and decline - including the impact of emigration and disease - the revolution in communications, changes in religious and medical practices, and debates on child and maternal welfare. The Irish case will be situated within broader European and British trends.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Early Medieval Ireland (HIS 20970) Dr Roy Flechner

Ireland fully entered recorded history, for the first time, with the arrival of Christianity in the fourth and fifth centuries AD. Its culture was rooted in the native past as well as in contemporary Europe. These two influences, the old and the new, were creatively combined. The Irish developed a unique form of kingship and a complex social system. Irish achievements in literature, art and religion were recognised across Western Europe, to such an extent that Ireland became known as the Island of Saints and Scholars. This module will introduce students to the history of Ireland between AD 400-1200. It will focus, in particular, on conversion to Christianity, changes in Irish kingship, the evolution of the Church and the impact of the Vikings. It will provide a framework through which the earliest years of Irish history, and their impact, can be understood.

Lecture: Thursday, 12 noon

Level 3 5 credit modules

Semester 1:

Debates in History (HIS 31600) Dr Sandra Scanlon

This module explores some of the most influential and significant debates in the writing of history. You will examine the major developments that have shaped the ways in which historians think about and write about the past. Historians have adopted a variety of different approaches to their studies and have often disagreed about the causes, meaning and implications of certain historical events. For some, ideas about the past have been shaped by political beliefs, by the application of political ideologies and philosophies, popular culture and by the desire to produce a more inclusive version of history, focusing on the experience of the working classes, women, racial minorities and other groups marginalised in established accounts. Others have been influenced by different methods of research, and the opportunities offered by particular types of source material to tell different stories about the past. This module examines several key debates in recent historical writing, which collectively reveal the ways in which historians' personal and professional outlook, their approach to source materials, and the political and cultural contexts in which they write impacts historical scholarship.

Lectures: Thursday, 1pm and Friday, 10am

Semester 2:

The Irish Revolution, 1910-1923 (HIS 31020) Professor Michael Laffan

This course seeks to recreate the excitement, turmoil and difficulties of this crucial period in modern Irish history by outlining the course of the revolution as well as examining some of the documentary evidence produced by those involved. The course will deal with all aspects of the Irish revolution, including the 1916 Rising, the War of Independence, Partition, the Treaty and the Civil War, and the social, political military, economic and cultural impact and legacy of the struggle for Irish independence in the early twentieth century. Sources from this period will be discussed in detail in the classes, including contemporary newspaper reports, documents from Irish archives, published collections of speeches and published memoirs or books by participants in the period, letters and diaries, as well as the extensive range of books in the UCD Library.

Thursday, 1pm and Friday, 10am

Level 3 10 Credit Modules

Semester 1:

Florence (HIS 31260/HIS 31070) Dr Edward Coleman

Florence is one of Europe's great cities and the birthplace of the cultural and artistic movement known as the Renaissance. Although a relatively unimportant provincial town in the Early Middle Ages Florence expanded rapidly in population and physical area between thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries. The city also grew in power, prestige and wealth during this period due to the development of the cloth industry and the banking sector. Growth was halted as a consequence of the Black Death but by the fifteenth century the city had recovered. After a series of wars against her neighbours Florence also became the dominant city of Tuscany. In internal politics the city long remained an independent commune although prone to outbreaks of internal conflict between aristocratic families, the aristocracy and the guilds and the guilds and the urban proletariat. In the later fourteenth century Florentine writers praised the city as a bastion of civic republicanism and contrasted it with cities that were controlled by 'tyrants' such as Milan under the Visconti. However from the 1430s one family - the Medici - increasingly dominated political life also in Florence. Under Cosimo de' Medici (1434-4) and his grandson Lorenzo (1469-92) Florence was both a major peninsular power and the centre of art and culture in Italy. The city became a magnet for the greatest artists and architects of the day in search of public and private commissions and numerous masterworks were produced there. This was also a golden literary age in which lived such celebrated writers as Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio in the 1300s, and in the following century the great humanist scholars and politicians such as Alberti, Bruni and Salutati. A strong thread of vivid historical writing focused on the city runs through the period from Giovanni Villani to Niccolo Machiavelli. The module will approach the history of Florence through these and other writers. In seminars there will also be the opportunity to study the rich source material of other kinds such as personal memoirs, statutes, court records, letters, wills, contracts, and charters. The principal themes that will be studied on the module include political culture, aristocratic life, guilds and guildsmen, commerce and banking, war and diplomacy, civic ceremonial, education and learning, the

public and private patronage of art and architecture. A short study trip to Florence (optional and dependent on student interest) is planned as part of the module.

Lecture: Monday 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Rise, Fall, Rise of Modern Japan (HIS 31280) Dr Declan Downey

A hundred years ago, the European powers were at the centre of the world's wealth and power. Within fifty years that position of global pre-eminence had shifted to the United States of America. This had led inevitably to realignments in the balance of power and new rivalries as well as new opportunities. About twenty years ago a more recent shift in the balance of world economic power to East Asia with Japan at its epicentre took place. With the largest surpluses in the history of merchandise trade, Japan had transformed itself into a financial and technological superpower and set a dynamic example for other East Asian nations to follow. Despite war, destruction and occupation Japan, has since 1945, emerged as one of the world's major economic and financial powers. This module will examine the impact of Western expansion in East Asia on Japan and how the Japanese responded to it politically and culturally. Also it will examine the consequences of Japan's response to the West for other East Asian nations, particularly China and Korea. It will analyse the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural dynamics in Japanese History that contributed to its rise and to its role as a major power on the global stage.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Gender, Sexuality and Family in Ireland, 1870s-1970s (HIS 31290) Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This course will explore the role of gender, sexuality and the family in Ireland from the 1870s to the 1970s with a particular focus on how gender roles, sexual expression and regulation and family power evolved during the period. The family was hugely affected by emigration, economic stringency, changing moral, sexual and welfare ideologies and developing notions of individualism and modernity. This course seeks to elucidate these main debates and examine how they impacted on men and women, the expression and understanding of sexuality, gender relations and gender conditioning and the position of the family in Ireland. What were the main changes in women's lives during the twentieth century? Was men's role equally important in shaping the family and the framing of social and welfare legislation? How was female and male sexuality constructed, perceived and lived? How did cultural understandings of sex and sexual morality impact on the regulation of sexuality in Ireland? Was there an effective women's movement in Ireland?

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

American Society during the Cold War (HIS 31340) Dr Sandra Scanlon

This module examines American society and politics during the Cold War. It explores the ways in which America's rise to international predominance, material affluence, and fears of internal subversion and external wars impacted society and politics. Social activists associated with the civil rights movement appealed to American leaders' calls for freedom and democracy abroad, while the New Left of the 1960s challenged the assumptions that underpinned the Liberal or Cold War Consensus. Divisions over the Vietnam War reflected divergent social and cultural interpretations of American national identity and the meaning of patriotism during the 'long peace.' Students will consider how and why liberalism's strength waned during this period and consider the reasons for the emergence of a politically powerful conservative movement.

Ultimately, we will consider the extent to which this period can be characterised either as the Age of Affluence or the Age of Anxiety.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Ireland and the Glorious Revolution (HIS 31430) Dr Ivar McGrath

This module examines the origins, events and impact of the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688-9 from the perspective of all of the main countries involved. While the primary focus is upon Ireland's place and role in the Glorious Revolution, and the impact of that event upon Ireland, some time is dedicated to studying France, England, Scotland and the Netherlands. Emphasis is placed upon the interrelationship between events, people and ideas in all five countries during the period under study. Central overriding themes are also explored, such as the nature of Revolutions, religion, the role of political rhetoric and ideas, the relationship between executive government and the legislature, the financing of war and the concomitant changes in financial practices, and the questions of identity, community, nation and state in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In all such cases, Ireland is used as the template for investigation, with detailed consideration of issues such as the changing interpretation of Poynings' Law, the advent of regular parliaments, the imposition of a penal code against Catholics, the nature of the Irish Constitution, the different religious, social and economic communities in Ireland, and the emergence of an Irish Protestant political nation and its sense of identity as expressed in pamphlets, addresses, and other media.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Medicine, Culture and Society (HIS 31460) Dr Catherine Cox

This module explores a series of ongoing debates within the social history of medicine and welfare. It examines sickness, disease and the provision of care in Britain and Ireland in a broad social, economic, political and cultural context. It focuses on the plurality of medicine in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the 'medical marketplace', and the rise of medical institutions. It will look at the evolving relationships between doctors and patients, and the place of poverty, class, gender and ethnicity in these relationships. The course will also cover the impact of urban growth on changing patterns of disease and medical practice. Other themes include the rise of the medical profession in the nineteenth century, the impact of medical science on society, and the role of state medicine.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday 9-11am

Nominalism to Mechanism: Intellectual History, 1500-1700 (HIS 31480) Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

This module offers a survey of the principal movements in European intellectual history from the end of the middle ages to the eve of the Enlightenment. Based on a wide range of primary and secondary sources, the module will consider philosophical and scientific change, the emergence of scepticism and rationalism and the mechanistic philosophies of the New Science. Attention will also be paid to developments in political thought and to the social and cultural context of intellectual change.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Orwell's Twentieth Century (HIS 31490) Dr David Kerr

Through a close reading of selected novels and journalism of George Orwell, placed within the context of intellectual and cultural debate in England in the 1930s and 1940s, this module will

introduce students to many of the most important issues of the twentieth century: colonialism; class prejudice; unemployment, poverty and the Great Depression; Fascism and the Spanish Civil War; the rise of mass culture; the 'English genius', the home front and the Second World War; totalitarianism. All seminar texts for discussion will be taken from Orwell's works, including 'Shooting an Elephant', 'Such were the Joys', 'The Road to Wigan Pier', 'Homage to Catalonia', 'The Lion and the Unicorn', 'Animal Farm' and '1984'.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Religion and Society in Independent Ireland, 1922-1968 (HIS 31510) Dr Susannah Riordan

This module explores the nature of Irish Catholicism in the twentieth century and its influence on the political, social and cultural development of the independent state. It examines church-state relations and the religious context of policy making in terms of public morality, justice, foreign policy, education, health and social welfare. It pays particular attention to analysing the interaction between religious ideology and party and interest group politics. Among the questions raised will be: was independent Ireland a 'Catholic state'? Why was the control of sexuality prioritised by both church and state? How is Ireland positioned in the international history of twentieth-century Catholicism?

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Sport and Modern Society (HIS 31530) Dr Paul Rouse

Why do we play the sports we play in the way that we play them? This course will examine the place of sport in Irish history from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. It will trace the emergence and development of modern sporting organisations from the anarchic rituals of the peasantry and the leisure pursuits of the aristocracy. Essentially, the course will seek to explain this process and its importance. Crucial to this will be the relationship with Britain and its evolution over the centuries.

The course will also offer a detailed study of the political, social, cultural and economic context and relevance of modern sporting organisations. Amongst the themes explored will be the manner in which the formal organisation of sport was involved in notions of education, religion, class and the prosecution of war. Ultimately, these themes will be drawn together to assess the relationship between sport and modern society.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

The Conversion of Europe (HIS 31540) Dr Roy Flechner

Module outline: The process of Christianisation is one of the most profound and far-reaching processes human civilisation has undergone, affecting all strata of society, and transforming not only religious beliefs and practices, but also the nature of government, the priorities of the economy, the character of kinship, and gender relations. The present module will explore conversion to Christianity in Europe from late antiquity to c. AD 1000, and ask how Christianisation transformed Europe and laid the foundations for the continent's identity in the present. We will be examining political, social, economic and cultural aspects of the conversion process, as well as telling the stories of missionaries, aristocrats, and peasants who took part in it or were affected by it.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

The Discovery of the Individual: Biography and Autobiography in the Middle Ages (HIS 31690) Dr Michael Staunton

This course is about life stories – of kings and warriors, miracle-workers and mystics, oddities and nobodies. It is about how men and women in the middle ages thought about and wrote about themselves and others, and how the modern concept of the individual came about. We encounter personalities as diverse as Charlemagne, Heloise, Richard the Lionheart and Christine de Pizan, but we also learn about how people in the middle ages viewed the stages of life from birth to death. We examine how the perception of individuals was shaped by questions of gender, social class and religious ideology, and how changes in the way people lived were accompanied by new ideas about what it means to be human.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday 9-11am

Memory and Commemoration: policy, politics and popular perception (HIS 31710) Dr Conor Mulvagh

As Europe and Ireland come to commemorate a series of centenaries that defined the shape and course of their twentieth century, this module will examine the processes of remembering and commemorating the past in the modern period. Taking a case study orientated approach, the ways in which history and commemoration has been utilised by politicians, communities, and interest groups will be explored. Divided into two halves, this module will examine the nature of memory before moving on to considering the practice of commemoration.

Contested commemoration, iconoclasm, counter-cultures, and the evolution of memory will be among the concepts tackled from a historical standpoint. Case studies covered will include the commemoration of the famine, 1798, 1916 from an Irish perspective. Outside of Ireland, commemorating and remembering will be considered through the lenses of the American and French revolutions, the First World War, the Holocaust, and the Balkan wars among other. Students will have an opportunity to investigate areas of their own interest as part of the module. The course will consider memory from literary as well as historical perspectives.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Tsarist Russia: Society and Culture (HIS 31740) Dr Judith Devlin

In its social, economic and political structures, Russia was seen as the one of the most backward, as well as most powerful states in Europe and the problem of its development was sharply debated in the nineteenth century. Lenin had many precursors who preached revolution, while Russia's nineteenth century rulers (like their Soviet successors) were aware of the need to modernise and reform and twice attempted revolution from above. Were these efforts doomed to failure and if so, why? What role did the revolutionary intelligentsia play in shaping Russia's nineteenth century history? What distinguished Russian social structures in this period and what significance should we attach to them? Was Russia on the path to democracy after the 1905 revolution or was the political and public culture of Russia more fundamentally problematic?

Drawing on literature and art, as well as revolutionary proclamations, memoirs, letters and journalism, we will examine how Russians understood themselves and the issues facing the country.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

Living on the Edge: Ireland and Empire AD 400-700 (HIS 31780) Dr Elva Johnston

The transformation of Ireland between AD 400 - 700 is the first historical change in Irish history which can be traced and analysed by historians. At the beginning of the fifth century Ireland was largely pagan; two centuries later it was Christian. During this period of transition Irish society was indebted to Empire. Fifth-century Ireland was closely connected to the Roman Empire, economically, socially and religiously. Later, the island was part of a Christendom extending from Rome. Irish writers looked to Rome and the Mediterranean as models for their own society. They were conscious of living on the edge of Europe. This module will examine Irish responses to the Rome of the Caesars and the Rome of the Popes. It will investigate the emergence of Irish society through a period of historical change, drawing on a rich body of literature, supplemented by our knowledge of the material realities of Irish life.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

The IRA and Irish Society, 1923-2005 (HIS 31830) Dr Brian Hanley

This course examines the ideology, politics and activities of the Irish Republican Army (in all its manifestations) from its defeat in the Irish Civil War (1923) to the Provisional IRA's decommissioning of arms and equipment in 2005. The IRA has been a factor in Irish life for over 80 years. Thousands of people have passed through its ranks including a Nobel Prize winner, government ministers, writers, trade unionists, businesspeople and sports stars. It has waged armed campaigns of varying degrees of ferocity, targeted a variety of 'enemies' and intervened politically in a range of social and cultural causes. Its members have suffered imprisonment and internment, died on hunger strikes and been executed, north and south. They have also inflicted death and injury on their opponents and uninvolved civilians. The aim of the course is to inform students of the breadth of the IRA's influence on Irish life. The IRA stresses its links to the past, but this course examines contradictions as well as continuity in the organisation's structure and support, and issues of class and regional background as factors in IRA activity. Discussion of popular perceptions of the organisation, among both nationalists (north and south) and unionists, forms a key part of the course. How the IRA's campaigns are remembered by their enemies and supporters is also examined closely.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

First World War: Culture and Consequences (HIS 31840) Dr Jennifer Wellington

This course will explore the cultural impact and aftermath of the First World War. The First World War has been understood alternately as the birth of modernity, the beginning of the end of Empire, and the cause of the Great Depression, fascism, communist revolutions and the Second World War. In this course we will weigh the veracity of each of these claims, paying particular attention to the cultural impact of the war. Topics discussed will include trench warfare, new military technologies, war crimes, morale, mutiny, shellshock, victory and defeat, peacemaking, war art and literature, mourning and memorial making, and empire.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Making Australian History (HIS 31850) Professor Erik Eklund

This module surveys key perspectives and themes in contemporary Australian historical practice, and then encourages students to engage in guided research and analysis of a chosen area. Topics for analysis include Indigenous and non-Indigenous histories, developing national, class and regional identities, as well as moments of crisis and political upheaval such as the Eureka Rebellion of 1854, Federation in 1901 and the political crisis of 1975. The emerging

colonial capitals of Sydney and Melbourne will be considered along with Australia's changing external relationships with the UK, the USA, Ireland, and Asia. We will explore how immigration changed the face of Australia and consider its future as a hybrid society 'under the stars of the Southern Cross'.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Slavery and the New World (HIS 31860) Dr Marc Caball

It is estimated that between the mid-fifteenth century and towards the end of the nineteenth century, more than 12 million people from Africa were enslaved and forcefully transported to the Americas. Of these 12 million, it is believed that approximately 11 million Africans survived often terrible and harrowing Atlantic voyages. Such was the scale of the Atlantic slave trade that until the 1820s more Africans crossed the Atlantic than Europeans. The produce of enslaved labour in the form of tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton transformed European economies and habits and arguably laid the basis for globalised capitalism. All major European maritime powers were involved in the slave trade while more than 90% of slaves shipped across the Atlantic were supplied by African traders. Many key features of the modern world have roots which can be traced to slavery: demography of the Americas; poverty in sub-Saharan Africa and food-ways of the world. While this module will examine early modern and modern slavery from its Portuguese beginnings down to its final abolition in Brazil in 1888, it will concentrate in particular on slavery in Britain's seventeenth-century Atlantic territories and colonial America in the eighteenth century.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

South Eastern Europe as a historical and political region in the modern period (HIS 31870) Dr Maria Falina

This module provides an overview of Balkan history in the modern period from the inception of modern nation-states to the collapse of Yugoslavia and independence of Kosovo. The module covers important themes from political history and touches upon related issues from social and cultural history: nationalism and nation-building; empires and their legacy; violence during world wars; socialism; ethnic diversity; conflict and reconciliation. The course introduces the Balkans as a historical and political region and discusses how it relates to the rest of Europe.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday 9-11am

Roads to Heaven and Hell (HIS 31900) Professor John McCafferty

In 1500, everyone who lived on the island of Ireland was a member of a single Christian church in communion with Rome. By 1650 Ireland had been riven by sectarian violence and war carried out in the name of various religious denominations. People were prepared to shed blood in the name of a version of God that they believed to be the correct one. Variety in religion also opened up the frightening prospect of making the wrong choice – taking the wrong path into the afterlife. This course looks at a series of events that fractured and marked Irish society and which became tangled up in a century and a half of war and persecution. The emergence of Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland and Presbyterian identities would create a fusion of ethnic and religious thinking that would go on to dominate the island for more than three centuries. It is a story which takes students into the most intimate lives of the past inhabitants of Ireland.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday 9-11am

Murder in the South Seas (HIS 31910) Dr William Mulligan

Between the mid-nineteenth century and the First World War, the world became increasingly interconnected, as a dense web of global and imperial networks, ideas, and institutions emerged. In the middle of this era of change, on 20 September 1871, John Coleridge Patteson, bishop of Melanesia and the leading Anglican missionary in the South Pacific, landed on Nukapu, a tiny island in the Santa Cruz group. Later that day some of the islanders killed Patteson. The murder, its causes, and its consequences reveal much about the new world being forged in the middle of the nineteenth century. This module will provide context and explanation for the killing of Patteson - the presence of missionaries, the agency of islanders in revolutionary economic conditions, the growth of plantation economies following the American Civil War, the politics of labour supply, the reaction of humanitarians, the development of international law, and the relationship between imperial expansion and globalization. The lectures will provide broad context, while in the seminars we will examine primary sources, including newspapers, official reports, and memoirs.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

DeValera's Ireland: 1923-1973 (HIS 31920) Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

This course will provide an overview of the political, social and cultural history of the first fifty years of Irish independence in the 26 counties of the Irish Free State (which became a republic in 1949). It will examine the evolution of Irish political culture and the institutions of the independent state, neutrality during the Second World War and the Irish experience of health, welfare, religion, education, emigration, sport and popular culture, and feminism. The course will explore the notion of "De Valera's Ireland" and engage with some of the key personalities and events that dominated this period and the extent to which there was a divergence between rhetoric and reality in the quest for an Irish identity after independence. The course will also focus closely on contemporary documents and the most up-to-date scholarship on these subjects.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

Race, Religion and Political Redemption in the American Civil War Experience (HIS 31990) Dr Daniel Richie

This module is a non-military history of the Civil War in America. The emphasis of this module is on the political, religious, and racial aspects of the conflict. In particular, the centrality of slavery to the conflict will be a central theme of this module. The module will consider issues such as the reasons for the Southern secession, the war aims of the Union, foreign relations and British and Irish attitudes to the War, the Emancipation Proclamation, debates between Northern Democrats and Republicans, religious revival and international Protestantism, death and suffering, the abolition of slavery, and Abraham Lincoln as war President.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Semester 2:

Dynasty Politics, Culture and Diplomacy in Post-Westphalian Germany (HIS 31250) Dr Declan Downey

It is not without significance that after 1945 the founding fathers of the movement for European Union looked to the supra-national federative structures and institutions of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation for inspiration as a role model or precursor. This module will examine the constitutional, political and cultural natures of the Empire and the historiographical debates concerning its viability. Within this context, the module will analyse the rise of 'imperial patriotism' and early German national consciousness, the emergence of the 'balance of power' in International Relations after 1648, the German Enlightenment and Cultural Renaissance in the princely courts, the rise of Brandenburg-Prussia, the evolution of Austro-Prussian Dualism and the bi-polarisation of the German world between Vienna and Berlin.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Popular Protest in the Age of O'Connell, 1760-1845 (HIS 31270) Professor Maurice Bric

This course will focus on the agrarian grievances of pre-Famine Ireland and the ways in which these were expressed and pursued through protest movements such as the Whiteboys, the United Irishmen and the Ribbonmen. It will also examine how these processes interacted with the evolution of the more "politically" focused concerns of the United Irishmen and especially with those of Daniel O'Connell. As such, one of the main themes of the course will be to connect the "popular" and "political" and "nationalist" streams that informed public protest in contemporary Ireland. It will also place O'Connell within the wider contexts of politics in contemporary Europe and America.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

Madness and Civilisation (HIS 31310) Dr Catherine Cox

The module will explore the relationship between madness and society in Britain and Ireland from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. In the eighteenth century the 'insane' were cast as brute animals in need of control. By the early-twentieth century the mentally ill were institutionalised and their treatment had become medicalised. This module seeks to explore this transition and provide a broad overview of the history of lay and medical explanations of insanity. Breaking with notions of a progressive evolution in understandings and treatments of mental illness, the module will consider how and why changes took place and questions whether they represent 'improvement'. Why did the asylums become central to the treatment of insanity and who did they serve; doctors, patients or families? How far did gender, sexuality, class, religion and ethnicity impact upon medical and lay concepts of insanity in Britain and Ireland? What impact did shell-shock, psychoanalysis and treatments have upon British and Irish psychiatry? What were patients' accounts of their experiences of mental illness and institutionalisation? Drawing on a range of source material - medical literature, cultural representations and personal accounts - the module will seek to understand lay and medical explanations of mental disorder, which were often rooted in cultural, religious and intellectual frameworks.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

British Atlantic History, 1607-1776 (HIS 31400) Dr Marc Caball

This module centres on British expansion and settlement into the Atlantic world during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the establishment of Jamestown in 1607 until the late nineteenth-century, the British were the most numerous of all European migrants who crossed the Atlantic. The British Atlantic was at its most vibrant, dynamic, and creative in the two centuries before the American Revolution. The British Atlantic was a world in motion

between the British Isles and the Americas. This module will examine themes such as colonial settlement in North America and the West Indies, cultural encounters between native Americans and newcomers, Irish settlement in the Atlantic world, issues of religion, economy, migration, slavery and science in the British Atlantic.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

Irish Urban History, 1500-1800 (HIS 31450) Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

This module offers a survey of the economic, social, cultural, political and spatial development of Irish towns and cities in a period of profound change in Ireland. The late medieval urban network was transformed in the 16th and 17th centuries by the expansion of English power in Ireland by processes of conquest, plantation and anglicization and this was reflected in the emergence of large numbers of new urban centres and the transformation of the existing urban network. The 18th century saw a further phase of consolidation and expansion giving rise to the Irish urban system as it existed on the eve of the Act of Union. The development of Irish towns is also considered in the context of wider developments in British and European urban history.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Past, Present and Future in Medieval England (HIS 31500) Dr Michael Staunton

How did people in the middle ages think about their past, present and future? How did they explain the fortunes of individuals and the rise and fall of empires? How did they discuss authority and resistance, religious conflict, the natural and the supernatural world? This course looks at how a talented and original group of writers in England in the high middle ages tried to make sense of the remarkable times in which they lived. Combining history, prophesy, poetry and political commentary, their works address not only the dramatic events of the time – the murder of Thomas Becket, the rebellion of Eleanor of Aquitaine, the crusade of Richard the Lionheart – but a range of other topics, from the character of the Irish to the nature of werewolves. Students will gain both an insight into a formative period in English history and an appreciation how historical interpretation has changed over time.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Sport and Modern Society (HIS 31530) Dr Paul Rouse

Why do we play the sports we play in the way that we play them? This course will examine the place of sport in Irish history from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. It will trace the emergence and development of modern sporting organisations from the anarchic rituals of the peasantry and the leisure pursuits of the aristocracy. Essentially, the course will seek to explain this process and its importance. Crucial to this will be the relationship with Britain and its evolution over the centuries.

The course will also offer a detailed study of the political, social, cultural and economic context and relevance of modern sporting organisations. Amongst the themes explored will be the manner in which the formal organisation of sport was involved in notions of education, religion, class and the prosecution of war. Ultimately, these themes will be drawn together to assess the relationship between sport and modern society.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

The Third Reich (HIS 31550) Professor Robert Gerwarth

The course provides an overview of some of the most important aspects of the history of the Third Reich, covering political, cultural, social and military history. The module will provide insights into one of the darkest, most disturbing and most formative eras of European history. The module aims to discuss different interpretations of how the Third Reich came into being, the reasons for its 'success' and eventual failure. Particular attention will be paid to racial theories, the Holocaust and the attempted ethnic unweaving of Europe during World War II.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

The West and the Middle East, 1919-73 (HIS 31580) Dr Tadhg O hAnnracháin

This course examines the evolution of the modern Middle East from the end of the first World War until the fourth Arab-Israeli war of 1973. The course concentrates on the establishment of the state system in the Middle East with a geographical concentration on the Fertile Crescent and Egypt. In the post 1945 section of the course, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the role of women in Middle Eastern states and the Cold War in the region are particular focuses of attention

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Tudor England (HIS 31590) Dr Ivar McGrath

This is a survey module aimed at providing students with a good understanding of Tudor England. Commencing with the accession of the first of the Tudor monarchs, Henry VII, in 1485, the module follows a traditional chronological approach, examining the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Philip, and Elizabeth. Central topics are examined within that framework, such as the Henrician Reformation, the Marian Reaction, the Counter-Reformation, the Elizabethan Reformation, and the Union of the Crowns. Relevant primary source documents, images and paintings will be studied throughout the module, covering topics such as public protest, riot and rebellion; the Reformation; literature; theatre; and art and architecture.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday 9-11am

Irish Foreign Policy, 1919-75: A Place Among the Nations (HIS 31760) Dr Susannah Riordan

This module explores the development of Irish foreign policy from the efforts of the First Dáil to gain international recognition of Irish independence to the year in which Ireland joined the EEC. The pursuit of sovereignty, the conduct of Anglo-Irish relations, and the decision to remain neutral during World War II are important parts of this story, but only parts. The module examines a variety of bilateral, and multilateral, relationships, especially Ireland's membership of the League of Nations and the United Nations. The module raises questions such as: What did Irish policy-makers understand as 'the national interest' and how did they pursue it? How did Ireland come to 'punch above its weight' on the international stage? Was Irish foreign policy idealistic – and if so, what informed those ideals?

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

The IRA and Irish Society, 1923-2005 (HIS 31830) Dr Brian Hanley

This course examines the ideology, politics and activities of the Irish Republican Army (in all its manifestations) from its defeat in the Irish Civil War (1923) to the Provisional IRA's decommissioning of arms and equipment in 2005. The IRA has been a factor in Irish life for over 80 years. Thousands of people have passed through its ranks including a Nobel Prize

winner, government ministers, writers, trade unionists, businesspeople and sports stars. It has waged armed campaigns of varying degrees of ferocity, targeted a variety of 'enemies' and intervened politically in a range of social and cultural causes. Its members have suffered imprisonment and internment, died on hunger strikes and been executed, north and south. They have also inflicted death and injury on their opponents and uninvolved civilians. The aim of the course is to inform students of the breadth of the IRA's influence on Irish life. The IRA stresses its links to the past, but this course examines contradictions as well as continuity in the organisation's structure and support, and issues of class and regional background as factors in IRA activity. Discussion of popular perceptions of the organisation, among both nationalists (north and south) and unionists, forms a key part of the course. How the IRA's campaigns are remembered by their enemies and supporters is also examined closely.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

First World War: Culture and Consequences (HIS 31840) Dr Jennifer Wellington

This course will explore the cultural impact and aftermath of the First World War. The First World War has been understood alternately as the birth of modernity, the beginning of the end of Empire, and the cause of the Great Depression, fascism, communist revolutions and the Second World War. In this course we will weigh the veracity of each of these claims, paying particular attention to the cultural impact of the war. Topics discussed will include trench warfare, new military technologies, war crimes, morale, mutiny, shellshock, victory and defeat, peacemaking, war art and literature, mourning and memorial making, and empire.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Making Australian History (HIS 31850) Professor Erik Eklund

This module surveys key perspectives and themes in contemporary Australian historical practice, and then encourages students to engage in guided research and analysis of a chosen area. Topics for analysis include Indigenous and non-Indigenous histories, developing national, class and regional identities, as well as moments of crisis and political upheaval such as the Eureka Rebellion of 1854, Federation in 1901 and the political crisis of 1975. The emerging colonial capitals of Sydney and Melbourne will be considered along with Australia's changing external relationships with the UK, the USA, Ireland, and Asia. We will explore how immigration changed the face of Australia and consider its future as a hybrid society 'under the stars of the Southern Cross'.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Roads to Heaven and Hell (HIS 31900) Professor John McCafferty

In 1500, everyone who lived on the island of Ireland was a member of a single Christian church in communion with Rome. By 1650 Ireland had been riven by sectarian violence and war carried out in the name of various religious denominations. People were prepared to shed blood in the name of a version of God that they believed to be the correct one. Variety in religion also opened up the frightening prospect of making the wrong choice – taking the wrong path into the afterlife. This course looks at a series of events that fractured and marked Irish society and which became tangled up in a century and a half of war and persecution. The emergence of Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland and Presbyterian identities would create a fusion of ethnic and religious thinking that would go on to dominate the island for more than

three centuries. It is a story which takes students into the most intimate lives of the past inhabitants of Ireland.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday 9-11am

The Crusades (HIS 31930) Dr Paolo Virtuani

Triggered by Pope Urban II in 1095, the Crusades intermittently flared for two centuries of medieval history. Their legacy, however, is a controversial one, weighing on later history like few others. In this Module, students will be given an overall view of this complex phenomenon, which became a constant feature in European and Middle-Eastern medieval societies. The analysis will proceed by tracking the earliest appearances of Christian justification of violence in the Late Roman Empire, as well as the birth, rise and expansion of Islam and the first contacts between the two religions. The ascendancy of the Papacy in the eleventh century will also be given close scrutiny and the First Crusade will be singled out for its practical and symbolic importance. The rest of the Module will explore how the crusading movement impacted on both Christian Europe and the Muslim world throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Particular attention will be dedicated to the institutionalization of the idea of Crusade and to the establishment of states, structures, and religious-military orders linked to the crusading effort. Finally, the crisis of the crusader states and the consequences of the loss of the Holy Land will be taken into consideration. The Module will conclude with some analysis on the legacy of the idea of crusade, from the later medieval and early modern periods to the present day.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Inventing Medieval Identities (HIS 31940) Dr Roy Flechner

The fall of the Western Roman Empire was followed by an explosion of new identities, many of which contributed to the formation of present-day ethnic and linguistic diversity of Europe. This process of identity formation started already in the last throes of the Empire, from as early as the fourth century, when both Romans and the peoples that had recently migrated into Europe were busy constructing their own discrete sense of self: some did this with recourse to history, language, and religion, but others highlighted more superficial traits like table manners or even the shape of one's skull. While Romans strove primarily to reinforce their link to a glorious first- and second-century Imperial past, the so-called Barbarian newcomers spun a more complex web of identities for themselves, drawing on myth, legend, Christianity, but also on a sense of historic shared destiny with the Roman people.

In this module we will explore the way that Romans and Barbarians Successor Kingdoms — which were the distant precursors to modern states like France and Germany — consciously developed their identities over time. We will examine concepts of Medieval time, ethnicity, and historiography, all of which fed into the making of early European polities. We will be reading a good deal of primary sources, including myth, saga, histories, ecclesiastical texts, and medieval law. The stories that these sources have to tell will also help you to familiarise yourselves with major events and phenomena of the period, like the great migration period, the fall of the Empire in the West, the foundation of the Carolingian Empire, and the unique fate of peoples that were never a part of the Empire, like the Scandinavians and the Irish.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

The Second World War (HIS 31950) Dr Mercedes Penalba-Sotorrio

Why, 70 years later, does the Second World War still attract so much attention? The conflict was not only the most global war in history, involving every continent and almost every country,

but also the most defining event in the history of the 20th century. The war not only brought incomparable destruction but also gave birth to a new world, radically different from the world of the 1930s. This course will examine the place of the Second World War in the 20th century, aiming to understand not only the causes of the conflict but – most importantly – its legacy. In order to achieve this goal, this course will provide a detailed study of the political, social, cultural and economic aspects of the conflict, and will place the war into a broader context. Amongst the themes explored will be the significance of the Second World War from in global terms, the causes and consequences of the conflict, the different theatres of war, the use of propaganda, ideological clashes, the struggles of diplomacy, new tactics and armament, and cultural transformations around the world. Ultimately, these themes will be drawn together to assess the significance of the conflict in the construction of post-1945 society, taking into account theories and interpretations from the most recent literature on the topic.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

Satan in the Middle Ages (HIS 31960) Dr Nathan Millin

This course aims to trace the evolution of the concept of the Devil from Late Antiquity until the end of the middle ages. As such, we will examine themes which touch on the fundamental problem of evil in the world and associated attempts to address these. Although it emphasises Western Christian thought, space will be given for the discussion of Eastern Orthodox and Islamic views in order to draw meaningful comparisons. This module will examine evidence from a variety of contemporary sources including patristic and mystical theology, art, literature, homiletics, hagiography and popular religion and folklore in order to answer how changing ideas regarding the Devil affected the social context in which they arose. We will end with a consideration of the radical shift which occurred at the end of the medieval period which led to the 'witch craze' of the sixteenth century.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Yugoslavia: History of One Stage from its Creation to Collapse (HIS 31970) Dr Dmtitar Tasic

Although on the geographical periphery of Europe, Yugoslav state hasn't been in any way bypassed by major historical processes and events of turbulent 20th century. Its internal developments and changes were dependent on developments in international relations, ideological and cultural changes, while its creation, struggle for existence and collapse represent good example for analyses of historical processes and their outcomes. This course is designed as presentation and analyses of different features from the history of one state whose existence was marked by ideological and constitutional changes, active involvement in international relations, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity, political and economical crisis, wars, and violence.

Lecture: Monday, 11am

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

The Nineteenth-Century American: Identity, Culture and Nation (HIS 31980) Professor Frank Towers

This module explores the content of American national identity in the 19th century, a critical period that shaped much of the culture that the U.S has promoted around the world. Through reading firsthand narratives by nineteenth-century eyewitnesses, students will consider a wide range of questions about what it meant to be American in a century marked by revolution, civil war, slavery and abolition, the origins of feminism, imperial conquest of indigenous peoples,

and industrialization. The course will benefit students seeking an introduction to main themes in American cultural and intellectual history.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am

The perception and creation of early medieval Irish (HIS 32000) Dr Sarah McCann

Various accounts of Ireland from antiquity see it as a strange cold land, populated by cannibals and lacking either birds or bees. The outside perception of Ireland varied greatly in the following centuries, from a Christian island of saints in the seventh century to twelfth-century views of a godless and bestial land. In Ireland itself, flourishing scholarship and vibrant self-expression in the early medieval period had much to say on Irish identity. This course looks at ideas and concepts of identity and 'being Irish' in this early period, using primary sources to lead the discussion. Students will examine what constitutes identity and ethnicity at this time, and will critically explore a variety of texts from its rich intellectual and literary culture. The multiplex nature and many perspectives of 'identity' will be discussed, along with the impact of Christianity on identity and culture. Students will analyse a range of themes, including conversion, assimilation and nationhood, through the lens of identity, and gain an understanding of Ireland's place in the wider world.

Lecture: Wednesday, 12 noon

Seminar: Thursday 9-11am

The Spanish Civil War (HIS 32040) Dr Anne Rosenbusch

The legacy of the Spanish Civil War and the Franco regime, established in the aftermath of the war in 1939, still looms large in Spain. With the passing of the Law of Historical Memory by the Spanish congress in 2007, discussions on how to honour the victims of the civil war and how to come to terms with the country's past have been ever present in Spanish society. In order to understand this difficult legacy bequeathed to the Spanish people, this course will focus on the long-term causes of the civil war as well as analyse the course of the war itself with view to the political motivations and ideologies of both sides (nationalists and republicans). Particularities of Spanish fascism will be discussed in the context of other European fascist movements, namely in Italy and Germany. On the political left, the Spanish Civil War was part of a larger, international struggle against the threat of fascism. This international element of the civil war will be examined by looking at the experience of the international brigades. On the nationalist side, it was German reinforcement sent by Hitler which aided the cause of General Franco. The famously difficult relationship between the Führer and the Caudillo will form part of an investigation on Spain's foreign policies during the Second World War and the country's relationship with the Axis powers. Cultural aspects of the civil war, which itself inspired a great amount of literature produced within and outside of Spain, as well as the role of women during and after the war, will be considered as well. Concluding with a look at the consolidation of power of the Franco regime after 1939, the course will consider the legacy of the Spanish Civil War.

Lecture: Monday, 3pm

Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am

Single Subject History

Level 1

Semester 1:

Making History (HIS 10230) Dr David Kerr

This module will follow a single theme across a long chronological time span (encompassing Medieval, Early Modern and Modern history) and will focus on interpretation and debate. This approach will enable students to gain an understanding of historical continuities and discontinuities, an awareness of the importance of periodization and an appreciation of how and why historians specializing in different periods pose both similar and different research questions. The theme for 2015-16 will be the history of the city.

Lecture: Wednesday, 10am-12noon, K115

Semester 2:

Introduction to Cultural History (HIS 10330) Dr Jennifer Wellington

What can we learn about the past by studying culture? How did people in the past understand and engage with the world about them? How did they imagine themselves and their lives? How did they express themselves? This course offers an introduction to the approaches and sources used in cultural history. Over the course of the semester, we will examine a range of events in European history from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries through the lens of different types of cultural expression. These will include jokes, folk tales, monuments, architecture, literature, artworks, music, the popular press, pamphlets, cartoons, film, and photography.

Lecture: Wednesday, 10am-12noon, K114

Level 2

Semester 1

Using Archives (HIS 20520) Dr Susannah Riordan

This module aims at providing students with a core understanding of the main archival holdings in Ireland, from UCD's own archives to the National Archives and other more specialised archives. The intention is to introduce students to the main collections in these archives, while also giving them a general understanding of how archives work and how they can be best utilised. This course seeks to provide students with a sense of archives, libraries and online sources relating to a wide range of areas in history from Early Modern history to American history. Students will also be informed of the latest archival developments in relation to the digitisation of certain archival holdings and on-line archival sources. The course will also deal with issues of archival etiquette and examine the best ways of collecting archival information from digital photography to data storage.

Lecture: Tuesday, 10am-12noon, K114

A Cultural History of Inter-War Europe (HIS 31880) Dr David Kerr

Inter-war Europe witnessed the flowering of both political and cultural utopianism. Political regimes and cultural producers alike stressed the central role culture could play in the formation of the various versions of heroic modernity. This module will assess the cultural politics of the period with particular reference to architecture and urban design, painting, photography and the graphic arts, film and literary fiction.

Lecture: Monday, 1-3pm, K115

Semester 2

Marathon: Introduction to Primary Sources (HIS 20250) Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

This is a directed reading module designed to introduce Single Subject Major students to the reading and evaluation of primary source material. It seeks to train students to avoid anachronistic interpretation and to place the sources in their proper historical context. The topic for each year will be determined by the head of school.

Lecture: Wednesday, 2-4p, K114

Student Research Seminar (HIS 20530) Dr Edward Coleman

This module is designed to provide Single Subject Major History students with the opportunity of studying a selection of topics in medieval and modern history in depth. It also provides training in presentation skills and the communication of historical and historiographical information and analysis. The topics studied will derive from other Level 2 history modules taken in the first and second semesters and will revolve around issues of historical controversy and debate. Students will design and contribute to a series of group presentations on the topics and will also submit an essay on a topic of their choosing at the end of the semester.

Lecture: Monday, 2-4pm, K114

Level 3

Semester 1:

Research Skills (HIS 30550) Dr Michael Staunton

The first objective of this module is to prepare students to write a dissertation. The second, related, objective is to deepen research skills and introduce students to certain methods used by researchers in History. Although every dissertation topic requires specialist knowledge and particular source materials, all dissertations have features in common. Every student needs to identify a topic, and then focus that topic so that it is coherent and workable. Likewise, every student needs to identify and analyse primary source materials, work with secondary literature, and develop a methodology. In this module, students will begin this process by working as a group. Much of the semester will involve an in-depth examination of how other scholarly historians work as a way of developing students' skills in scholarly practice. Most weeks students will be required to read the work of others, and to comment on it in class, in writing and verbally.

Lecture: Tuesday, 1-3pm, K114

A Cultural History of Inter-War Europe (HIS 31880) Dr David Kerr

Inter-war Europe witnessed the flowering of both political and cultural utopianism. Political regimes and cultural producers alike stressed the central role culture could play in the formation of the various versions of heroic modernity. This module will assess the cultural politics of the period with particular reference to architecture and urban design, painting, photography and the graphic arts, film and literary fiction.

Lecture: Monday, 1-3pm, K115

Semester 2:

Conference (HIS 31040) Dr Edward Coleman

On this module students will organise a one-day conference to be held in the School of History and Archives. The class will have collective responsibility for the planning, scheduling and publicity of the event. Each student will make a individual contribution consisting of a presentation which will be closely related to the subject of their dissertation. The presentations will be then be written up as essays, edited and published electronically.

Lecture: Monday, 10am-12noon

Dissertation (HIS 30990)

The Dissertation is an exercise in independent historical research. Students are required to choose a topic for the Dissertation, identify key research questions, consult relevant primary and secondary sources, and present an analysis of their findings in a scholarly manner.

In Semester 1, the Research Skills course will provide guidance in how to identify and focus on a topic, locate and work with primary sources, and move from a research topic to a written analysis. The course will also provide advice on issues such as research methodology and scholarly conventions. Students should initiate contact with potential supervisors within the first two weeks of semester. By Week 3 at the latest, each student should have identified a coherent topic and a supervisor. Normally a student will have two formal meetings with the supervisor in each semester. During these meetings, the supervisor will provide guidance on the topic and on relevant primary and secondary material, as well as feedback on drafts. However, supervisors will not normally read more than 5,000 words of the draft Dissertation. Students may also consult other members of staff with relevant expertise.

Evening Degree:

Level 3:

Semester 1:

Radical Ireland (HIS 30380) Dr Niamh Puirseil

This course looks at the different, often competing, strands of radicalism in twentieth century Ireland, including the left, right, religious, secular, republican, intellectual, feminist movements.

Lecture: 6.30-8.30pm

Transnational Rebels and the Invasion of Canada (HIS 32020) Dr David Doolin

The 1850s and 1860s saw an unprecedented rise in Irish migrants from Southern Ireland into North America, the United States mainly but also to Canada. The large numbers of Irish coming

into North America included a fascinating transnational phenomenon, which was an extensive and active revolutionary organization calling themselves the Fenian Brotherhood. With a sense of obligation born of ethnic fidelity, this group simultaneously carried with them their sense of civic nationalism as American Citizens, expecting the rights and protections America defined as a sovereign nation for its citizenry; but they concomitantly demanded recognition for an Irish sovereign identity, as well as a sovereign nation on the island of Ireland. This dynamic culminated in the Fenian invasion of Canada, which illustrated a Fenian Irish demand for transnational recognition for their Irish heritage and culture, as well as transnational civil rights as American citizens from Britain and the United States. In the 1850s and 1860s a process of exchange slowly culminated for, and within, the Irish immigrant group to North America, during a period that witnessed (however brief) a radical transnationalism for the Irish, as they asserted their place and their ideals upon the American world. By examining the Fenian organization and the peculiarities pertaining to the invasion of Canada, this study engages with "the fluidity of ethnic identifications, boundaries, and cultures" that often go unrecognized in contemporary representations of Irish America. By closely examining a history of the Fenian Brotherhood's founding, growth, and actions culminating with the Fenian invasion of Canada (and its outcomes), this course will explore and analyse: negotiations of place by Irish immigrants in North America; Irish American identity; Anglo-American relations; Irish '(trans)national' identity; and Irish influence in the North Atlantic world, offering a fascinating history of a peculiar Irish immigrant experience.

Lecture: 6.30-8.30pm

The Russian Revolution (HIS 20980) Dr Judith Devlin

The Russian revolution was one of the critical events of twentieth century history. It raises many questions to which there are no simple answers and which have divided and continue to divide historians. We shall consider rival interpretations of the revolution and explore a range of questions, including: Why did the Romanov dynasty collapse in 1917? How did it come to be replaced by a group of extremist intellectuals committed to a radical experiment in social engineering? What did the revolution mean to the soldiers and workers who helped to make it, as opposed to the radical intellectuals who led it? What was its appeal and did the changes it effected match the hopes of its supporters? What was its impact on the lives of those who experienced it and the political culture that emerged from it?

Lecture: Thursday, 1pm

Seminar: 8.30pm

Semester 2:

Unification of Italy (HIS 32010) Dr Gessica Cosi

This module will analyse the forces and factors that shaped the unification of Italy and its aftermath. It will provide a historical overview of the socio-cultural issues and political process defining the formation and evolution of the Italian nation and state from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to the taking of Rome in 1870. Looking at the Risorgimento and the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary movements of the period, the course will investigate the impact of political elements, territorial divisions and cultural perspectives in the evolution of Italy as a nation and, progressively, as a unified political entity. The debates on the nation and national identity will be conceptualised and discussed within the narrative of the political unification. Particular attention will be paid to the examination of the key events and the role of relevant nationalist and political personalities such as Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour among others. Through the exploration of the political, nationalist and cultural views and approaches

towards unification, their mutual interaction and their conceptualisation within broader transnational and diplomatic dimensions, this module will address the complexities and dilemmas related to the building of the Italian nation and their impact in the early developments of the state and its institutions.

Lecture: 6.30-8.30pm

Tbc

Lecture: 6.30-8.30pm

Modern America (HIS 20470) Dr Sandra Scanlon and Professor Maurice Bric

This course will survey the evolution of the United States from the consolidation of American independence until the twentieth century. It will address issues such as the evolution of party politics, the opening up of the west, the lead-up to the Civil War and the various platforms of reform that were promoted at popular level during the nineteenth century. The post-civil war lectures will address the impact of Emancipation as well as the impact of industrialisation and the 'new' immigration and the background to US involvement in the two world wars of the twentieth century.

Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm

Canadian Studies

Level 1

Semester 1:

Introduction to Canadian Studies (HIS 10240) Dr Ivar McGrath

This module surveys the political, economic, social and cultural development of Canada from the pre-contact period to the twentieth century. The objective of the module is to provide students with an introduction to the study of Canada. One way of thinking about Canada is an ongoing conversation about origins, identities and destinies. For that conversation to be meaningful, energetic and controversial, students need to know the basic facts and the recurring themes in Canadian history, culture and society.

Lecture: Thursday, 11am-12noon and Friday, 10-11am

Irish Studies:

Level 1

Core Modules

Semester 1:

Introduction to Irish Studies (IRST 10010) Dr Marc Caball

A one semester, interdisciplinary first-year course which introduces students to the variety of questions, methods, and concepts underlying Irish Studies, with a particular focus on Archaeology, Historical Archaeology, and Social History. A central theme of the lectures and seminars is the complexity of the processes through which identity is constructed through time, and the course sets out to ask a series of provocative and stimulating questions about ideas of Ireland and Irishness. The aims of the course are as follows: 1) To introduce students to an understanding of the breadth of archaeological and historical knowledge and perspectives on 'Ireland' and 'Irishness' 2) To enable students to grasp the complex and dynamic ways in which Ireland and Irishness have been conceptualised 3) To facilitate students' engagement with the field of Irish Studies.

Lecture: Thursday, 1-2pm; Friday 2-3pm

Semester 2:

Introduction to Irish Cultural Studies (HIS 10020) Dr Anne Mulhall

This module will focus on the cultural dimension of Irish Studies and will lay the foundation for elements of the Irish Studies programme which focus on culture, particularly literature, film, drama and art history. It will also offer a survey of key issues in the study of Irish culture through the study of representative texts and practices. Some key themes that will be explored include: The Myth of the West; Dublin in cultural representation; 'Mother Ireland'; Gender and Nation; Emigration and Immigration; Language, Culture and Identity. The aims of the course are as follows: 1) To introduce students to the major questions addressed in current studies of Irish Culture 2) To lay the foundation for students' further work in both disciplinary and interdisciplinary courses in the study of Irish Culture at levels 2 and 3. 3) To develop critical and analytic skills for the study of culture.

Lecture: Thursday, 1-2pm; Friday, 2-3pm

Level 2

Core Modules

Semester 1:

Irish Studies II: Place, People and Identities (IRST 20010) Dr Emma Radley

This interdisciplinary course will focus on the connections between place, people and identity on the island of Ireland. A particular emphasis will be placed on the urban landscape, its relation to identity in the Irish context, and the representation of Dublin and Belfast in literature

and film. Also in focus, in the context of Ireland's "decade of commemoration" between 2012 and 2022, will be the relationship between place, history, and memory.

Lecture: Monday, 2-3pm; Wednesday, 4-5pm

Semester 2:

Irish Studies Readings Seminar (IRST 30140) Dr Marc Caball

This core module introduces students to a series of key readings relating to Irish Studies and to the different disciplines that contribute to the subject area. Students meet once a week to discuss set readings and to consider the manner in which those readings help to inform their course work on other Irish Studies modules, and the discipline of Irish Studies in general. Students are required to study set readings every week, and to participate each week in the discussion of those readings. Each student will be required to lead a discussion by delivering a short presentation on a set reading.

Lecture: Monday, 2-3pm; Wednesday, 4-5pm

Level 3 Core Modules

Semester 2:

Irish Studies Readings Seminar I (IRST 30130 or 30140) Dr Marc Caball

This core module introduces students to a series of key readings relating to Irish Studies and to the different disciplines that contribute to the subject area. Students meet once a week to discuss set readings and to consider the manner in which those readings help to inform their course work on other Irish Studies modules, and the discipline of Irish Studies in general. Students are required to study set readings every week, and to participate each week in the discussion of those readings. Each student will be required to lead a discussion by delivering a short presentation on a set reading.

Lecture: Monday, 2-3pm; Wednesday, 4-5pm

Level 3 Option Modules

Semester 1:

Ireland Uncovered (IRST 30150) Dr Marc Caball

What made Ireland the country that it is today? This module looks to answer that question by examining Irish history, culture and society in an interdisciplinary and interactive manner. Students are introduced to key themes, debates, personalities, influences and events that help to provide a greater understanding of how Ireland evolved into the country it is today. Commencing with the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, attention is focused throughout on fundamental questions such as the role and place of religion, the relationship with England, gender, sexuality, language, literature, nationalism and unionism. The module is structured around fifteen topics which address a series of key issues relating to Ireland. Each topic is

addressed in individual online packages hosted on Blackboard which provide extracts from key readings, debates and overviews, with set associated tasks such as web searches, information retrieval, and critical assessment. Each topic is also addressed in an associated lecture by a leading expert in that particular field. Students also attend five seminars for small-group work. Seminars convene every second week. Each seminar focuses upon the topics covered in the previous three lectures and in the associated online packages and set tasks. There is also one Dublin field trip, for which students are required to prepare a short oral presentation as part of their assessable seminar work. At the end of the module students take an online MCQ exam as the final stage of assessment.

Lecture: Wednesday, 6-8pm

Gender, Culture and Society (IRST 20020) Dr Emma Radley

This course takes as its starting point literary representations of the 1916 Rising and cultural nationalism, and interrogates the relationship between gender and national identity in Ireland, in historical, social and cultural contexts. Exploring fiction, poetry and film from the early 20th century to the present, the course will address topics such as the trope of 'Mother Ireland'; the relationship between feminism and nationalism; masculinity, sexualities; the interplay of language and gender; memory and commemoration.

Lecture: Wednesday, 1-2pm

Semester 2:

Ireland Uncovered (IRST 30150) Dr Marc Caball

What made Ireland the country that it is today? This module looks to answer that question by examining Irish history, culture and society in an interdisciplinary and interactive manner. Students are introduced to key themes, debates, personalities, influences and events that help to provide a greater understanding of how Ireland evolved into the country it is today. Commencing with the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, attention is focused throughout on fundamental questions such as the role and place of religion, the relationship with England, gender, sexuality, language, literature, nationalism and unionism. The module is structured around fifteen topics which address a series of key issues relating to Ireland. Each topic is addressed in individual online packages hosted on Blackboard which provide extracts from key readings, debates and overviews, with set associated tasks such as web searches, information retrieval, and critical assessment. Each topic is also addressed in an associated lecture by a leading expert in that particular field. Students also attend five seminars for small-group work. Seminars convene every second week. Each seminar focuses upon the topics covered in the previous three lectures and in the associated online packages and set tasks. There is also one Dublin field trip, for which students are required to prepare a short oral presentation as part of their assessable seminar work. At the end of the module students take an online MCQ exam as the final stage of assessment.

Lecture: Wednesday, 6-8pm

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Lecture: Wednesday, 1-2pm

Irish Gothic (IRST 30100) Dr Emma Radley

This course will examine a range of Irish Gothic literature and film from the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Irish authors and filmmakers have shown themselves to be very willing to use so-called gothic elements in their work such as monstrous figures, the macabre, apocalyptic visions, and madness. The course considers the link between Irish identity and Gothicism through various perspectives such as colonisation and empire, gender, sexuality and race, and social and cultural change.

Lecture: Wednesday, 1-2pm; Thursday, 3-4pm

Memory and Identity in Irish Literature and Culture (IRST 30120) Dr Anne Mulhall

This course examines the tensions and paradoxes inherent in Irish literature and culture, as a nation so used to defining itself through the lens of its past history attempts to negotiate late twentieth and early twenty-first century paradigms of everyday living, consumerism, ethics, and political governance. Students will critically examine, through cultural and socio-political analyses of fiction, drama, and poetry, the ways in which contemporary Irish identities are moulded and inflected by Ireland's often-contentious and halting shift from a country of nationalist insularity and historical traditions, into a globalised, multi-cultural state that yet has an uncertain footing in the arenas of human rights and world economics. Paying particular attention to the effects of this shift on Irish understandings of gender, sexuality, illness and health, the Northern Irish conflict, and social class, students will be able to critically elaborate on the cultural politics of memory and remembrance and their effects on contemporary identities and lived experience.

Lecture: Wednesday, 1-2pm; Thursday, 3-4pm

Graduate Syllabus

Semester 1:

Introduction to Latin (ARCV 40060) Dr Liz Mullins

This module caters for students with no prior knowledge of the Latin language. Based on Wheelock's Latin, a standard textbook, it introduces some of the principal conjugations, declensions and grammatical structures of classical Latin and examines how to approach a range of medieval Latin sources. The module equips students with the skills to analyse and translate passages of basic Latin into English and provides the foundation for further independent study.

Lecture: Monday, 10am-12noon

Approaches to Medical History (HIS 40760) Dr Catherine Cox

The module will explore how historians have tried to understand the place of medicine and welfare provision in society. It will examine the main historiographical trends within medical and welfare history and assess the impact these trends have upon our approach to medical history. The core course will have a broad chronological scope and familiarise students with the core questions necessary for the subsequent modules. The module will also equip students with research skills including locating medical and welfare history resources.

[This module is equivalent to the M-03- Cultural History, History of Religion, Intellectual History/History of Science in the UNICA joint Masters in European History].

Lecture: Thursday, 2-4pm, K114

Research Seminar I (HIS 41740) Dr Ivar McGrath

This module is intended for graduate students on research programmes. Students will be required to attend the Research Forum, actively listen to professional research papers, and to distill the information which is presented. This will be assessed by means of a research diary. At the end of the semester, students will present a 20 minute research paper of their own which deals with one of the subjects/themes raised during the course of the semester.

Lecture: Tuesday, 4-6pm, K114 and K115

Reading and Writing Twentieth-Century Ireland (HIS 41830) Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

This module introduces students to the evolution of writings on twentieth century Irish history, using works by J J Lee, Diarmaid Ferriter, Terence Brown, Dermot Keogh, Henry Patterson and others. It will also examine different trends and themes associated with the writing of twentieth century Irish history, covering the Irish Revolution (1918-23), political parties, religious history, social history, labour history, women's history, cultural history and memory and the distribution of power. During the semester, students will prepare and present a class paper on a theme of their choice and submit an extended paper.

[This module is equivalent to the M-06: Imperial Histories and Nation Building in Europe in the UNICA Joint Masters in European History].

Lecture: Monday, 10am-12noon, K114

Approaches to the Middle Ages I (HIS 41840) Dr Michael Staunton

In this module students are introduced to the broad range of primary source material utilised by medieval historians and the different skills required to analyse them. Classes will be dedicated to the study of chronicles and annals, saints' lives, charters, law and patristics. Attention will also be paid to the evidence of visual and material culture and the range of electronic resources available for the study of Medieval History.

Lecture: Wednesday, 10am-12noon, K114

CHOMI Seminar Series (HIS 41870) Dr Catherine Cox

This module is based on the seminar series run by the UCD Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland. The seminars take place about 3 times each semester and cover a range of topics. For a clearer idea about the kinds of seminar topics, you should consult the website: <http://www.ucd.ie/historyarchives/body.htm> The seminar programme is normally finalised in September. This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the History of Medicine Seminar series.

Lecture: Thursday, 5-7pm, K114

The First World War (HIS 41930) Dr William Mulligan, Dr Jennifer Wellington

Often described as the 'seminal catastrophe' of the twentieth century, the First World War constituted the political, cultural, and economic rupture between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This module will examine how people thought about this rupture, their experiences, the meaning of the war, and its implications for the reordering of the world. The experience of war, in particular the shock of violence, mass death, and cultural and social mobilization, challenged conventional ideas about political institutions, social relationships, and even human nature.

[This module is considered equivalent to the Module M-04 - The history of dictatorships, violence and conflicts in the Joint Masters in European History].

Lecture: Thursday, 2-4pm, K115

Ireland and Irishness (HIS 41980) Dr Conor Mulvagh and Dr Paul Rouse

This module will explore the history of the long nineteenth century (1800-1914) by assessing the impact of key social, economic, political and cultural changes. Centred on the key historical developments of the century, it will explore on a thematic basis the evolution of Irish society, politics and culture in these years. It will analyse vital moments in Irish history such as the Famine, the Land War, and the cultural revival of the late nineteenth century, as well as considering the key political movements and personalities of the century. The module will conclude by exploring the residual impact of the nineteenth century and its influence on the Irish revolution and the evolution of modern Ireland. Throughout the module the ideas which shaped Irish society in the nineteenth century will be woven through each seminar discussion – as will the interpretations of historians.

[This module is equivalent to the M-06: Imperial Histories and Nation Building in Europe in the UNICA Joint Masters in European History].

Lecture: Thursday, 12noon-2pm, K114

Totalitarianism: State, Culture and Identity (HIS 42010) Dr David Kerr and Dr Judith Devlin

This module will explore the totalitarianism of the Left and Right, as it developed in Europe in the twentieth century. We will examine how the concept of totalitarianism has been challenged, refined and to some extent displaced as a framework for understanding the fascist and socialist regimes. Drawing on recent historiography, we will focus on history from below, on ordinary

citizens. How did they experience everyday life and how did they understand the social upheavals they lived through?

[Equivalent to M-04: History of Dictatorships, Violence and Conflicts]

Lecture: Tuesday, 1-2pm, K114

UNICA: Historical Methods (HIS 42040) Dr William Mulligan

Students will acquire knowledge about methods, theory building, history of science and history of the discipline. The main study goals are to learn scientific self-reflection, the acquisition and development of judgement skills, and methods of historical practice (archives, museums, conveyance of history in education and in the media). Students will obtain the ability to analyse historical arguments and rhetoric from the past and in the present. Students with a first degree in a non-historical subject will acquire basic knowledge in methodology, working methods and resources, and will be given an introduction to the object of research and the level of source analysis.

In order to approach these generic historical skills, the module will focus on the First World War, a period with a rich and deeply contested history. We will discuss different historical approaches to the study of the war, the use of different sources, including fictional accounts, and some of the major debates about the war and its legacies.

Lecture:

CWR Seminar Series (HIS 42180) Professor Robert Gerwarth

Participation in Centre for War Studies seminars

Lecture: Thursday, 4.30-6.30pm, K115

Culture, Conflict and Consensus in the Early Modern World (HIS 42200) Dr Eamon O'Flaherty and Dr Ivar McGrath

In this module students are introduced to the broad range of primary source material utilised by medieval historians and the different skills required to analyse them. Classes will be dedicated to the study of chronicles and annals, saints lives, charters, law and patristics. Attention will also be paid to the evidence of visual and material culture and the range of electronic resources available for the study of Medieval History.

Lecture: Wednesday, 2-4pm, K114

Representations: Medieval and Early Modern (HIS 42210) Dr Elva Johnston and Dr John McCafferty

What are the Middle Ages? Why do we call them by that name? What about the Early Modern? How is it defined? This module will explore why these areas of history are seen as distinctive. This will include an examination of the ideas of medieval and early modern writers. Are these ideas reflected in popular culture? What do books and films tell the historian about the representations of these historical periods?

[Equivalent to M-03: Cultural History, History of Religion, Intellectual History/ History of Science]

Lecture: Friday, 10am-12noon, K114

Europe and America: International History in the Modern Age (HIS 42220) Dr William Mulligan and Dr Jennifer Wellington

This course will introduce students to the latest scholarship in topics of European and American history on which staff members are currently working including: the cultural history of Fascism; international diplomacy; American foreign policy; and the history of the two World Wars.

[Equivalent to M-07: Migration, International and Transnational Relationships and Europe's Relations with the Wider World]

Lecture: Monday, 10am-12noon, K115

The United States and the Nineteenth-Century World: Deconstructing and Reconstructing America, 1840-1877 (HIS 42230) Professor Frank Towers

Since the 1990s, the study of U.S. history has been deeply influenced by transnational and global-comparative approaches. In light of this development, this module considers the nineteenth-century U.S. from a global perspective. The relationship between the U.S. and the broader trends of the nineteenth century went far beyond state-to-state diplomacy and war. They also encompassed the adaptation of fossil fuels in place of solar, wind, and water power; new concepts of nationalism and national identity; the decline of slavery and other forms of forced labor; the economic and political ascendancy of western Europe and North America at the expense of South and East Asia; new understandings of the family and gender; and religious revivalism. This course emphasizes historiography—i.e. how historians have written about the past—over a strict chronology of events. The course will benefit specialists in U.S. history as well as non-specialists seeking to better understand the main themes of the nineteenth-century world.

Lecture: Tuesday, 10am-12noon, K115

Graduate Diploma Module:

Renaissance Europe (HIS 41910) Dr Sandy Wilkinson

This is the first semester core course for the Graduate Diploma in History Programme. It is an intensive module with three principal objectives.

- 1) To develop a sensitivity to historiography. The nominal focus of the module is the rich period of Renaissance Europe, but in fact the module seeks to develop a far broader sense of the range of different approaches to history, and some of the factors that have shaped the way in which scholars have approached the past.
- 2) To develop the ability to work with and engage with a significant corpus of texts and ideas.
- 3) To develop critical skills required for graduate-level history. There will be a strong focus on how to write in an engaging and critical fashion, as well as how to hone research skills essential for independent investigation.

Lecture: Thursday, 10am-12noon, K115

Research Programmes:

Introductory Critical Thinking and Writing (HIS 50020) Dr Michael Staunton

Writing is a central element in postgraduate research in History, but students often have questions about what is demanded of them and how best to proceed: When do I begin to write? How does postgraduate writing differ from undergraduate writing? How does my writing relate to my research? What is good academic writing? What conventions do I need to follow? What models are useful? This course addresses the role and practice of writing in postgraduate research by reading and analysing the work of established academics with such questions in mind, and by sharing examples of writing from members of the class. It aims to show how

writing and research can be mutually enhancing, and how your writing may benefit from the experience of others and the dynamic of a group.

Lecture:

Semester 2:

Introduction to Paleography (ARCV 41330) Dr Liz Mullins

This module provides an introduction to medieval and early modern palaeography. Using Irish manuscripts and archives as case studies, students will learn how to identify, describe and transcribe a series of medieval and early modern scripts. These scripts include Insular majuscule and minuscule, Gothic textura, anglicana and secretary. The module sets the development of Irish handwriting in the context of broader social and political change within Ireland and explores how Irish scripts were influenced by European scribal traditions. It explores the discipline of diplomatics, introducing students to the tools which allow them to approach a range of medieval and early modern archives from early insular gospel books to late medieval deeds and early modern church registers. The module combines university seminars with visits to archives to view original material.

Work Experience (HIS 41210)

Work placements are available subject to suitability and availability. These should be discussed with the School Director of Graduate Studies in advance and will be carried out in semester 2.

Field Trip/Workshop (HIS 41560)

Registration to this module will facilitate those graduate students who undertake an approved academic field trip, or attend an approved intensive workshop on a credit basis and as part of their programme of studies.

US Foreign Policy from FDR to GWB (HIS 41610) Dr Sandra Scanlon]

This module uses a range of source materials to explore the making of United States foreign policy from the Roosevelt to the Bush administrations. Students will consider the various influences on presidential foreign policymaking, including ideology, public opinion and relationships with allies. Domestic constraints on presidential policymaking influenced the grand strategies pursued by administrations from Franklin Roosevelt's attempts to overcome Congressional isolationism during the 1930s to George W. Bush's efforts to sell the Iraq War.

[Equivalent to: M-07: Migration, International and Transnational Relationships and Europe's Relations with the Wider World]

Lecture: Tuesday, 10am-12noon, K115

Origins of Modern Diplomacy (HIS 41780) Dr Declan Downey

This module investigates, analyses and interprets the development of modern diplomatic practice, protocol and representation in association with the evolution of International Law. The chronological span is from 1500 when the embryonic diplomatic and intelligence services evolved in the Italian States and ideas about International Law and Power-balances first emerged, until 1900 when the impact of the world beyond Europe brought about an entirely new perspective and practice in the conduct of International Relations.

[Equivalent to: M-07: Migration, International and Transnational Relationships and Europe's Relations with the Wider World.]

Lecture: Wednesday, 4-6pm, K114

Approaches to Middle Ages II (HIS 41850) Dr Roy Flechner

The purpose of this module is to introduce graduates to the rich histories, cultures and literatures of early medieval Ireland and Britain. It will use focused seminars to examine the sources, deepening our understanding of the relationships which joined together the peoples and cultures of the islands. It will also examine scholarly approaches and historical debates, enabling the graduate to ground their own research in a practical way.

Lecture: Monday, 12noon-2pm, K115

CHOMI Seminar Series (HIS 41870) Dr Catherine Cox

This module is based on the seminar series run by the UCD Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland. The seminars take place about 3 times each semester and cover a range of topics. For a clearer idea about the kinds of seminar topics, you should consult the website: <http://www.ucd.ie/historyarchives/body.htm> The seminar programme is normally finalised in September. This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the History of Medicine Seminar series.

Lecture: Thursday, 5-7pm, K114

Disseminating History (HIS 42020) Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module facilitates graduate students in developing the skills required to disseminate their historical ideas and writing. The idea is that students design, organise and prepare for an MA conference, which will take place in week 12. After an initial two-hour session with the module co-ordinator graduate students will be divided into workshop groups. These groups will then meet with the module co-ordinator for four two-hour workshop sessions during the semester (at times designated by the module co-ordinator). In these workshops students will discuss their thesis ideas for presentation at the end of module conference. Various tasks will be set by the module co-ordinator that must be completed during these workshops.

Lecture: Thursday, 10am-12noon, K114 and K115

Welfare, Health and Gender in Modern Europe, c. 1850s-1950s (HIS 42140) Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module explores the relationship between welfare, health and gender in Ireland, Britain and Europe between the 1850s and the 1950s. In all of these countries fears regarding infectious diseases, infant mortality and/or the birth rate, and morality informed responses to public health and welfare initiatives. This module examines how responses to men's, women's and children's health and welfare issues were influenced by social, cultural, economic and political contexts. Differing ideologies, informed by considerations of gender, race/ethnicity and religion, informed how various countries responded to the development of public health and welfare policies.

[Equivalent to M-07: Migration, International and Transnational Relationships and Europe's Relations with the Wider World]

Lecture: Thursday, 2-4pm, K114

CWR Seminar Series (HIS 42180) Professor Robert Gerwarth

Participation in Centre for War Studies seminars

Lecture: Thursday, 4.30-6.30pm, K115

Graduate Diploma Module:

Making History: Documents (HIS 41920) Dr Marc Caball

This is the second core module for the Graduate Diploma and is designed to develop your confidence in working with primary sources. The seminars will focus on group analysis of key documents relevant to the Project element of the programme.

Lecture: Wednesday, 10am-12noon, K115

Research Programmes:

Advanced Research and Writing (HIS 50010) Dr Michael Staunton

Writing is a central element in postgraduate research in History, but students often have questions about what is demanded of them and how best to proceed: When do I begin to write? How does postgraduate writing differ from undergraduate writing? How does my writing relate to my research? What is good academic writing? What conventions do I need to follow? What models are useful? This course addresses the role and practice of writing in postgraduate research by reading and analysing the work of established academics with such questions in mind, and by sharing examples of writing from members of the class. It aims to show how writing and research can be mutually enhancing, and how your writing may benefit from the experience of others and the dynamic of a group.

Lecture: