

UCD School of History and Archives

Syllabus 2011/12

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UCD School of History and Archives
Undergraduate Syllabus 2011/12

Semester Dates

Monday 12 September 2011 – Friday 2 December 2011

Monday 16 January 2012 – Friday 2 March 2012

Monday 19 March 2012 – Friday 20 April 2012

***NB: the syllabus may be changed by the School of History & Archives
in certain circumstances;
any changes will be posted on the School's website
www.ucd.ie/historyarchives***

Level 1

Core/optional modules

Semester 1

Rome to Renaissance (HIS 10080): Dr Michael Staunton, Professor Edward James

The thousand years between the fall of the western Roman Empire and the revival of Roman culture in the Renaissance, known as the Middle Ages, were once dismissed as a period of stagnation and superstition. Historians now see them as an exciting period of ferment, innovation and creativity, knowledge of which is essential for an understanding of modern Europe. This module, through lectures and seminars, introduces students to some of the most significant events in medieval history, such as the sack of Rome in 410, the coronation of Charlemagne in 800, or the murder of Thomas Becket in 1170, and discover how historians know about them and assess their significance. Each event will be studied through a dossier of medieval sources in translation.

Suggested readings:

Warren Hollister and Judith Brown, *Medieval Europe: A Short History* (9th ed., 2002)

LIB CAT 940.1/HOL

George Holmes, ed., *The Oxford Illustrated History of Medieval Europe* (1988)

LIB CAT 940.1/HOL

Monday 3-4pm, Th. L

Monday 4pm: A316, D105, D106A, D112

Monday 5pm: D108, D112, F106

Tuesday 9am: F101, F101A, F104, A316

Tuesday 1pm: J112, D105, J104, J110

Tuesday 3pm: F107, G106, D105

Tuesday 4pm: F103, G108

Modern Europe, 1500-2000 (HIS 10070): Dr Sandy Wilkinson, Dr Chris Prior

This course will explore the making of modern Europe, covering the period from 1500 to 2000. We will look at major landmarks in Europe's social, political, and economic development: the expansion of Europe into the Americas, the breakup of a single Western Christendom into competing religious communities, witchcraft, war in the early modern world, the industrial revolution, political change from Robespierre to Hitler, European imperialism, war in the modern world, and economic developments from 1800 to 1950. The course will conclude with a survey of European history since the Second World War. The course will be structured around one lecture and one seminar per week. In the seminars, students will deliver presentations. We will also explore – as a class – a range of primary sources.

Wednesday 2-3pm Th. L

Wednesday 3pm: LG-08B AG, D108, A317, C214
 Wednesday 4pm: D108, G105, J112, D418
 Wednesday 5pm: D108, J109
 Thursday 10am: G103, F107, D108, J109
 Thursday 11am: J104, A106, A317, G102
 Thursday 12pm: D108, G108A
 Thursday 1pm: D112

Semester 2

Contested island: Ireland, 1691-1891 (HIS 10100): Dr Ivar McGrath, Dr Susannah Riordan
 This module investigates, examines and evaluates the various forces that shaped the political, economic, social and cultural landscape of Ireland over two centuries. Commencing with the final victory of the forces of William of Orange in Ireland in 1691 and the emergence of a Protestant hegemony centred around the Dublin-based Irish parliament, the module examines the key areas of contestation among the various communities that inhabited the island. Through analysis of key events and people from a variety of perspectives, the module also seeks to address how these contested issues and the associated communities changed over time, and how those changes resulted in a process that redefined the nature and meaning of 'Ireland' and 'Irish' from a religious, political, social and cultural perspective.

Monday 3-4pm Th. L

Monday 4pm: F103A, L540 LIB, G108, F102
 Tuesday 9am: D108
 Tuesday 10am: G105A
 Tuesday 11am: D108
 Tuesday 12pm: L504 LIB
 Tuesday 1pm: G105A, A316, F103, F106
 Tuesday 2pm: J109
 Tuesday 3pm: F106, J104, A316, G105A
 Tuesday 4pm: L503 LIB, J104, G108A

Revolution, Reaction, and Revision: Ireland in the twentieth century (HIS 10200): Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

This course is an overview of the main political, social and cultural themes of twentieth century Ireland. It will examine the impact and legacy of the Irish War of Independence and the creation of the Irish Free State. It will assess the performances of successive Irish governments and politicians and analyse the various challenges that arose in the decades from the 1920s to the 1990s. Students will be introduced to a variety of different themes that dominated twentieth century Ireland, including the challenge of establishing democracy in the aftermath of civil war, the importance of party politics and the impact of elections, the social, political and economic policies that were implemented, the difficulties posed by Anglo-Irish relations, World War II, partition, emigration and economic depression, as well as the changes in Irish society that accompanied increased prosperity later in the twentieth century.

Suggested readings:

Terence Brown, *Ireland: A Social and Cultural History 1922-2002* (London, 2004)
 Diarmaid Ferriter, *The Transformation of Ireland 1900-2000* (London, 2004)
 Henry Patterson, *Ireland Since 1939: The Persistence of Conflict* (London, 2006)

Wednesday 2-3pm Th. L

Wednesday 3pm: F106, A316, A317
 Wednesday 4pm: A316, A317, G108
 Wednesday 5pm: D108
 Thursday 9am: D106, G108
 Thursday 10am: J102, D105, D106A, F103
 Thursday 11am: G103, L503 LIB, L504 LIB, F103
 Thursday 2pm: L503 LIB, J109

Thursday 3pm: J104
 Thursday 4pm: D106

Level 2 Core/optional Modules

Semester 1

War & Peace in the twentieth century (HIS 20560): Dr William Mulligan, Dr Stephan Malinowski

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.

Suggested reading:

William Keylor, *The twentieth century world* (5th edn, 2006)

Tuesday 9-10am Th. A SCI

Tuesday 10am: J114, G108

Tuesday 12pm: A316, J104, C214

Tuesday 1pm: A317, A316, F103, D418

Tuesday 3pm: G102, G103

Tuesday 4pm: D108, L540 LIB

Tuesday 8:30 pm: B101

Wednesday 11am: A317, G105, J112

Wednesday 12pm: F103, A316, F106

American History (HIS 20470): Dr Sandra Scanlon, 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.

Thursday 9-10am Th. A SCI

Thursday 10am: J104, G105A, G105, L540 LIB

Thursday 12pm: J114, G103

Thursday 1pm: F101A, J114, J110, C214

Thursday 3pm: G102, F101, D106A

Friday 9am: F101A, G103

Friday 12pm D108, F101, G103

Semester 2

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

Who was Mohammad and what was his message? Why was Islam so successful? How did it transform the ancient world? This module will begin by examining the way Mohammad's revolutionary new message gave rise to a vibrant culture that changed the east and west forever. It will then go onto explore the origins of Islam, examine the career of Mohammad and assess the expansion of Islam and its impact on the early middle ages up to c. 900. The second part of the module will concentrate on the history of the Crusades and the Latin East between the 11th and 13th centuries (1095-1291) through study of selected themes. Students

will be expected to familiarise themselves with the main events and personalities of this era and will be encouraged to consider the Crusades from both Christian and Muslim perspectives. The experience of other communities and faiths affected by Christian / Muslim warfare in the East, e.g. Byzantines, Jews, will also be considered. Finally the long-term historical legacy of the Crusades will be assessed. In seminars students will have the opportunity to study a selection from the rich body of primary sources relating to the module topic.

David Nicolle, *The Great Islamic Conquests, AD 632-750* (Oxford 2009)

Tuesday 9-10am B005 HEA

Tuesday 12pm: A317, D418, G102

Tuesday 1pm: D106, G106, D112

Tuesday 3pm: J102, L540 LIB

Tuesday 4pm: F101A, G105A

Tuesday 8:30pm: B101

Wednesday 10am: L504 LIB, G108

Wednesday 11am: J110, F101A

Wednesday 12pm: A317, D106, J102, J112

Land, Religion, and Identity: Ireland 1534-1691 (HIS 20130): Dr Tadhg Ó hAnnrachain, Dr Ivar McGrath, Dr John McCafferty

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 will be examined in detail. Close attention will also be 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.

Suggested reading:

Colm Lennon, *Sixteenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin, 1994).

Raymond Gillespie, *Seventeenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin, 2006).

Thursday 9-10am, Th. L

Thursday 10am: F101, F101A, G102

Thursday 12pm: F107, F101, F101A

Thursday 1pm: D105, G108A

Thursday 3pm: D105, D108, F101

Friday 9am: J114, D105, F107

Friday 1pm: D106, F103, C214

Friday 2pm: J102, J110

Level 3 Core/optional modules

Semester 1

Celtic Ireland (HIS 30710): Dr Elva Johnston, Mr Charles Doherty

The coming of Christianity to Ireland in the fifth century signals the island's entry into recorded history. However, its brilliant culture was one rooted in the Celtic past as well as in contemporary European civilisation. The Irish celebrated both pagan heroes and Christian saints. They developed a unique form of kingship as well as a social system which survived well past the arrival of the Normans. 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 500-1200. It will focus, in particular, on conversion to Christianity, Irish kingship, the role of the saints and the impact of the Vikings

Suggested readings:

Dáibhí Ó Cróinín, *Early Medieval Ireland 400–1200*, Longman, London, 1995.

Lib. Cat. GEN 941.501/OCR : SLC 941.501/OCR

T. Charles-Edwards, *Early Christian Ireland*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.

Lib. Cat. GEN 941.501/CHA : SLC 941.501/CHA

Tuesday 10-11am, B004 Health Sciences

Tuesday 12pm: G105A, F101, L540 LIB

Tuesday 2pm: L504 LIB, L503 LIB, F106

Tuesday 4pm: F103A, A317, F101A

Wednesday 11am: G108, B101, L540 LIB

Wednesday 12pm: F101A

Wednesday 1pm: A317, J114

Wednesday 2pm: L503 LIB

Either

The Russian Revolution (HIS 31080): Dr Judith Devlin

The Russian revolution was one of the most crucial events of twentieth century history. It raises many important 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 its significance and explore a range of questions, including: Why did the Romanov dynasty collapse in 1917? How did it come to be replaced by a government 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 progenitors? What was its impact on the lives of those who experienced it and on the political culture that emerged from it? Students will familiarise themselves with the leading debates about and interpretations of the revolution. They will learn to analyse contemporary historical documents, both written and visual, to decode and interpret their problematic language. They will develop their critical and analytic thinking.

Suggestion for summer reading: Sheila Fitzpatrick, **The Russian Revolution** (OUP, 2004)

Thursday 10-11am, Th. M

Thursday 11am: C214, G105A, G-06AG

Thursday 1pm: J104

Friday 10am: D106A, G105A

Friday 1pm: D105, G105A

Or

Fascism (HIS 31050 / HIS 30980): Dr David Kerr

Fascism was Italy's sad gift to the twentieth century. This module will attempt to explain the popularity of the fascist doctrine in Italy principally, but also among the European peoples more generally. To identify the extent to which the fascist model was exported abroad and to help identify the specific nature of Mussolini's regime, comparisons will be drawn with two other 'fascist' regimes: Germany after 1933 and Spain after 1936. The module will concentrate on regimes rather than movements, avoiding the narrative history of both fascism's Rise and Fall. The module's focus on social history can be seen in the (provisional) list of lecture titles: Terror or Consent? the popularity of fascism; Who were the Fascists?; Fascism as a political religion; Fascist modernity; Fascism and the churches; Fascism and women; fascism and youth; Fascism and the intellectuals; Fascism and the working class; Fascism's internal and external others.

Thursday 10-11am, Th. L

Thursday 11am: D108, G105

Thursday 1pm: F101, F104, A317

Friday 10am: F102, G102

Friday 11am, J110

Friday 12pm: J110

Friday 2pm, J110

Semester 2

The Irish Experience (HIS 30150): Dr Catherine Cox, 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.

Caitriona Clear, *Social change and everyday life in Ireland* (Manchester University Press, 2007)

W.E.Vaughan and T.W. Moody (eds) *New history of Ireland V: Ireland under the Union I: 1801-1870* (Oxford, 1989)

W.E.Vaughan (ed.), *New History of Ireland VI: Ireland Under the Union I: 1870-1921* (Oxford, 1989).

Tuesday 10-11am, Th. A Sci.

Tuesday 11am: F101A

Tuesday 1pm: G108, A317, L504 LIB, F107

Tuesday 2pm: J114, D418

Tuesday 4pm: D418, A316

Wednesday 9am: L503 LIB, L504 LIB

Wednesday 12pm: L540 LIB, A316, D418

Wednesday 1pm: F103A

Wednesday 4pm: D418, D106A, G105A

The birth of the modern world (HIS 30670): Dr Declan Downey, Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

The birth of the Modern World as we know it, occurred 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. 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 and of supra-national institutions.

Suggested readings:

Ashley, M. *The Golden Century, Europe, 1598-1715*, (London, Phoenix Press 1969, repr. 2002)

Brotton, J. *The Renaissance Bazaar. From the Silk Road to Michaelangelo*, (Oxford, 2004)

Cameron, E. (Ed.), *Early Modern Europe*, (Oxford, 1999)

Hale, J. *The Civilization of Europe in the Renaissance*, (London, Fontana, 1994)

Thursday 10-11am, Th. A Sci.

Thursday 11am: J110, A317, G105A

Thursday 1pm: G105A, D106, J112, D108

Thursday 3pm: J102, G105A, J114

Thursday 4pm: J102, F101, J112

Friday 11am: F101, L503 LIB, L504 LIB

Friday 12pm: D112, J110, J114

Bundle 1 (Semester 1)

The Kingship of Tara (HIS 20370): Mr Charles Doherty

This course will examine kingship in early Ireland. What is the nature of kingship? What was the kingship of Tara? What is meant by the high-kingship of Ireland? We will examine the nature of kingship in the ancient world and the way in which kingship manifests itself throughout the world. We will also investigate the transition from a pagan concept of kingship to a Christian one. And finally we will examine the nature of politics in Early Ireland.

Suggested reading:

F. J. Byrne, *Irish Kings and High-kings*, Batsford, London, 1973.

Lib. Cat. 941.501/BYR & mult.copy

T. Charles-Edwards, *Early Christian Ireland*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.

Lib. Cat. GEN 941.501/CHA : SLC 941.501/CHA

Monday 10-11am, F103A

Monday 12pm: A316

Monday 4pm: J110

Inventing race: (HIS 20680): Dr Ian Campbell

The division of human beings into 'races' according to skin colour and the sorting of these races into a hierarchy with Europeans at the top is an ideology with a history; it had a beginning and will hopefully have an end. Race as we know it was invented in eighteenth-century Europe. This new ideology owed its existence both to the great European empires, and to the Enlightenment sciences which came to dominate intellectual life at this time. This course will begin by exploring the pre-racial ideologies of ethnicity evident in sixteenth-century Spain under which Spanish Jews were persecuted and Native Americans enslaved. This pre-racial way of talking about differences between peoples, visible also in seventeenth-century Ireland, will be contrasted with the new Enlightenment racialism invented by scientists and philosophers like Carl Linnaeus and Immanuel Kant. The practical effects of this new ideology will be explored in the United States of America, Nazi Germany, and Apartheid South Africa.

Suggested readings: George M. Fredrickson, *Racism: a short history* (Princeton University Press, 2002), ISBN 0-691-11652-0.

Monday 3-4pm, G-24 AG

Tuesday 11am, A106

Tuesday 2pm, G103

Australian History (HIS20810): Professor Mark McKenna

This unit of study offers a general introduction to Australian history in an international context. In doing so, it devotes considerable time to the history of indigenous Australians. The unit covers indigenous history prior to British settlement in 1788, then moves to the establishment of the British colonies in Australia, through the frontier wars of settlement to the emergence of responsible government in the mid nineteenth century, followed by the federation and nation building period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Settler interaction with the Australian environment is a persistent theme throughout. In the twentieth century, the unit explores themes such as war and remembrance, myths of nationhood, foreign policy, the arts, immigration and political culture.

Monday 10-11, Th. R

Monday 12pm: D108

Monday 1pm: A316

Monday 4pm: J112

Popular Protest (HIS 20070): 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 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.

Monday 3-4pm, B101

Tuesday 11am: L503 LIB

Tuesday 2pm: F101A

The American Civil War (HIS20760): Professor Douglas Egerton

The module examines the causes of the conflict and the impact of the war on civilian populations, women, and African Americans. The course will also focus on diplomacy, civil liberties, ethnic identity and resistance to the war, crucial battles, and the reasons behind the collapse of America's brief experiment in postwar inter-racial democracy.

Michael Perman, ed., *Major Problems in the American Civil War*, 3rd ed.

Monday 3-4pm, F104

Tuesday 11am: F101

Tuesday 2pm: D105

Sport and Modern Society (HIS 20570): Dr Paul Rouse

This course will examine the role of sport in modern British and Irish history. 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. The course will also offer a detailed study of the political, social, cultural and economic context and relevance of 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.

Suggested reading:

Richard Holt, *Sport and the British: a modern history* (Oxford, 1989)

Monday 10-11am, A105

Monday 12pm: F106
Monday 4pm: G105A

Gender, sexuality and the family in Ireland, 1870-1970 (HIS 20600): Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module 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 module 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?

Rosemary Cullen-Owen, *A social history of women in Ireland, 1870-1970* (Dublin, 2005).

Alan Hayes & Diane Urquhart, (eds.), *The Irish women's history reader* (London, 2000)

Myrtle Hill, *Women in Ireland: A century of change* (Belfast, 2003)

Bradley, A., & Valiulis, M., (eds.), *Gender and sexuality in modern Ireland* (Massachusetts, 1997)

Monday 3-4pm, G108A

Tuesday 11am: F103A

Tuesday 2pm: D106

Australia: the search for a foundational history (HIS 20750): Professor Mark McKenna

Since British settlement in 1788, various histories have been put forward as the moment when the Australian nation was 'founded' – British settlement and the establishment of a penal colony, the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901 and more recently, the Anzac military legend. Why have Australians embraced these stories at different points in their history? Why has Australia's frontier history unsettled the establishment of a founding history? Why is contemporary Australia so divided about its past? This unit of study will provide students with a critical understanding of the historical and political forces that have shaped the discussion of Australian history in the late twentieth century. The course is designed to examine Australian history primarily through the prism of post 1960s debates in Australia around the idea of a foundational history. Subjects of discussion include, the history of the idea of Australia as a country 'without history', the legacy of convict history, the absence of revolution in Australian history, federation and its centenary in 2001, the Anzac resurgence of recent decades and its relationship with public debate concerning frontier history since 1988, first contact histories (including recent historical fiction), and Labor/Liberal attempts to assert foundational pasts. The course seeks to stimulate a greater interest in Australian history by filtering this history through the prism of contemporary debates about the past. It is concerned with the way in which foundational histories are asserted within social memory and political culture.

Wednesday 10-11am, F103A

Thursday 12pm: J104

Thursday 2pm: J104

The origins of World War I (HIS 20480): Dr William Mulligan

The outbreak of war in July 1914 came as a surprise to most contemporaries, marking the beginning of the "seminal catastrophe" of the twentieth century. Yet politicians and historians have argued that the origins of the war had deep roots in the development of international politics since the late nineteenth century. They attributed responsibility for the outbreak of the war to a variety of causes – the aggression of the Great Powers, the overwhelming influence

of military elites, the belligerent nationalism of popular opinion, the imperial rivalries in Africa and Asia, and the frailties of the capitalist system. In recent years, influenced by the ending of the Cold War, globalisation, and more extensive archival research, historians have revised the history of international relations before 1914. This course will assess the origins of the First World War in the light of this new research.

Suggested reading:

James Joll, *The origins of the First World War* (Harlow, 2007 edn)

William Mulligan, *The origins of the First World War* (Cambridge, 2010)

Monday 10-11am, B101

Monday 12pm: L503 LIB

Monday 4pm: L504 LIB

The West and the Middle East (HIS 20320): Dr Tadhg Ó hAnnrachain

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.

Suggested readings:

James Gelvin, *The Modern Middle East, A History* (OUP, 2007)

M.E. Yapp, *The Near East since the First World War* (Longman, 1991)

Monday 3-4pm, A106

Tuesday 11am: J102

Tuesday 2pm: J114

Bundle 2 (Semester 1)

Florence from the Middle Ages to the Medici (HIS 31010 / HIS 31070): Dr Edward Coleman
 Florence is widely recognized 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 enjoyed spectacular growth in population and physical space between thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries. The city also grew in power, prestige and wealth during this period and became the dominant city of Tuscany after a series of wars with neighbouring cities such as Pisa and Siena. In politics the city long remained an independent commune although prone to outbreaks of internal conflict. However, in the fifteenth century one family - the Medici - increasingly dominated political life. Florentine merchant bankers (such as the Medici and others) were active throughout Europe the Mediterranean and even Asia. The city became a magnet for the greatest artists and architects of the day in search of public and private commissions: the period saw the creation in the city of masterworks such as Botticelli's Primavera, Brunelleschi's cathedral dome and many others. 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, Brunni and Salutati. A strong thread of vivid historical writing focused on the city runs through the period from Giovanni Villani to Machiavelli and 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 aristocratic life, guilds and guildsmen, money and banking, institutional and popular piety, war and diplomacy, civic ceremonial, education and monumental public works. A short study trip to Florence (optional and dependent on student interest) is planned as part of the module.

Module textbook:

John M. Najemy, *A History of Florence, 1200-1575* (London, 2006)

Gene A. Brucker, *Renaissance Florence* (New York, 1969)

Tuesday 3-4pm, A106

Thursday 12pm: J102

Thursday 2pm: F101

Crime and Punishment (HIS 30200): Dr Sandy Wilkinson

This course will explore crime, punishment and violence in Europe from 1500-1800. Themes to be covered will include profiling violent crime, martyrdom, iconoclasm, popular protest, massacre, witchcraft and violence perpetrated by and against women. There will be one lecture every week intended to offer an introduction to the themes of the course. There will also be one small group seminar every week where we will explore (as a class) a rich variety of primary sources.

Tuesday 3-4pm, B101

Thursday 12pm: F104

Thursday 2pm: B101

From nominalism to mechanism: intellectual history (HIS 30570): 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.

Tuesday 3-4pm, G108A

Thursday 12pm: F103

Thursday 2pm: J112

Madness and Civilisation (HIS 30400): Dr Catherine Cox

The course 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 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, film 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.

Suggested readings:

Roy Porter, *Madness: a brief history* (Oxford University Press, 2002)Joseph Melling and Bill Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society, 1800-1914* (London and New York: Routledge, 1999)Peter Bartlett and David Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum: The History of Care in the Community 1750-2000* (London: Athlone, 1999).**Wednesday 10-11am, A105**

Thursday 12pm: D112

Thursday 2pm: D106

The Irish Revolution (HIS 30120): Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

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.

Tuesday 3-4pm, G109

Thursday 12pm: A316

Thursday 2pm: G102

From WWII to the War on Terror: Social and Political Change in the United States since 1945 (HIS 30900): Dr Sandra Scanlon

This module provides a survey of important themes in US history since 1945. From the post-war economic boom to the anxieties of the early twenty-first century, images of the nation were often built on illusions. This module examines how those illusions shaped American politics and culture: the fears which underlay anti-communism and perceptions of external and internal threats; the liberal complacency that affluence would solve the race problem and other social and cultural divisions; and the notion—shattered by the events of 11 September 2001—that the end of the Cold War would bring about a benign international order.

Wednesday 10-11am, G108A

Thursday 12pm: A317

Thursday 2pm: A317

The Armalite and the Ballot Box (HIS 31110): Dr Sarah Campbell

The ‘troubles’ in Northern Ireland have proved one of the most intractable conflicts in Europe since World War Two, and it has been said that the 35-year conflict was ‘the tragedy of modern Irish history’. What caused a war of this scale to break out in Ireland, and what perpetuated it? This course will study the religious, political, social and cultural history of the diverse nationalist community in Northern Ireland from 1920-1998. Nationalism has been the most cultural force in the history of Ireland and so the course seeks to address what role it played in the shaping of the ‘troubles’ in Northern Ireland, as well as the complex issues surrounding the concept of the Irish nation. It will examine the main events and processes which brought about the fall of the old Nationalist Party, the rise of the civil rights movement, the birth of the SDLP and the re-introduction of the gun into Northern Irish politics. It will draw on theories of nationalism in general, putting them in an Irish historical context and examine the move towards conflict resolution on the island and in Britain.

Tuesdays 3-4pm, C109

Thursday 12pm: C109

Thursday 2pm: C108

Prelude to the Easter Rising (HIS 31090): Dr Marnie Hay

This module will explore the years preceding the 1916 Easter Rising from the perspectives of the various movements and organisations that set the scene for the rebellion either through their support for, or opposition to, change in Ireland. Among the movements and organisations under consideration are the Irish cultural revival, the Home Rule movement, Ulster Unionism, the labour movement, Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, Inghindhe na hEireann, Cumann na mBan, and Na Fianna Eireann.

Wednesdays 10-12am, C116 Health Sciences

Bundle 3 (Semester 2)

Protestants, Papists and Popular Belief: the Reformation in early modern Britain and Ireland (HIS 20720): Dr Mark Empey

‘On the eve of the Reformation the average westerner was but superficially Christianised’. This statement underlines the profound impact religious change had on early modern Europe. The Reformation not only altered people’s attitudes to religion: it also affected the political, social and cultural environments within which they existed. This course will explore the origin and development of the Reformation in Britain and Ireland in these contexts. It will examine how Henry VIII’s conflict with Pope Clement VII initiated a sequence of remarkable events culminating in England’s break from Rome. How did the clergy and, more importantly, the laity respond to the challenges posed by the Tudor monarchy? The success or failure of Protestantism in Ireland will be a central theme for discussion. And how did the Scottish kirk adapt to its particular circumstances? Emphasis will be placed on its battle with Catholicism and the threat of superstition and witchcraft. Finally, this course will consider how the kingdoms of England, Ireland and Scotland, although united by the Stuart dynasty, produced three competing expressions of the Christian faith before the monarchy fell to Cromwell.

Suggested reading:

Felicity Heal, *Reformation in Britain and Ireland* (Oxford, 2003)

James Murray, *Enforcing the English Reformation in Ireland* (Cambridge, 2009)

Julian Goodare (ed.), *The Scottish witch-hunt in context* (Manchester, 2002)

Euan Cameron, *Enchanted Europe: Superstition, Reason and Religion, 1250-1750* (Oxford, 2010)

Monday 3-4pm, Eng 216

Tuesday 11am, A109

Tuesday 2pm, C109

Thursday 4pm, C109

Empire, state, and nation in the Baltics, 1795-1990 (HIS20770): Dr Thomas Balkelis

This module provides a comparative survey of the modern political and social history of the Baltics (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia). In particular, it assesses the multiple challenges to forging new nations and states in the region traditionally dominated by imperial powers. In the first part, it focuses on the transformation of the imperial provinces into nation-state projects. In the second, it explores the efforts of these new political entities to preserve their independence and identity during the inter-war period and the Soviet era. Mass nationalism, rapid social change, revolution, warfare and displacement are highlighted in particular as major elements of this transformation.

Hidden, John, and Patrick Salmon, *The Baltic Nations and Europe: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the Twentieth Century* (London; New York: Longman, 1994)

Monday 3-4pm, F102

Tuesday 11am: D106

Tuesday 2pm: D106

Modern Japan (HIS 20610): 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 Japan's History that contributed to its rise and to its role as a major power on the global stage.

Suggested reading:

Giffard, S. *Japan Among the Powers, 1890-1990*, (Yale University Press, 1994)

Reischauer, P. *Japan, the story of a Nation*, (Fourth Edition, New York, 1989)

Storry, R. *A History of Modern Japan*, (Penguin, London, 1988)

Robert Harvey, *The Undefeated. The Rise, Fall and Rise of Greater Japan*, (Macmillan, London, 1994)

Monday 10-11am, A106

Monday 12pm: LG-08B AG

Monday 4pm: A106

The British empire, 1815-1914 (HIS 20740): Dr Chris Prior

Engaged in a long and tiring war against Napoleonic France, and with Britain having lost what would become the United States in 1783, few in Britain at the start of the nineteenth century predicted just how far Britain's global influence would subsequently increase in the years that immediately followed. Britain nevertheless went on to develop the largest empire the world had ever seen. This module examines the processes that led to the spread of Britain's global political, economic and cultural influence, focusing on the interplay between British actions and local responses to such actions. The module will do so by analysing a variety of regions of the world, particularly taking in India, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, China and the 'White Dominions' of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It will also examine the mentalities and cultural policies that underpinned such actions, as well as some of the theories that historians have used in attempting to come to terms with this vast and multi-faceted enterprise.

Monday 3-4pm, A105

Tuesday 11am: A316

Tuesday 2pm: D106A

Australian History (HIS20810): Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart

This unit of study offers a general introduction to Australian history in an international context. In doing so, it devotes considerable time to the history of indigenous Australians. The unit covers indigenous history prior to British settlement in 1788, then moves to the establishment of the British colonies in Australia, through the frontier wars of settlement to the emergence of responsible government in the mid nineteenth century, followed by the federation and nation building period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Settler interaction with the Australian environment is a persistent theme throughout. In the twentieth century, the unit explores themes such as war and remembrance, myths of nationhood, foreign policy, the arts, immigration and political culture.

Monday 10-11am, C108

Monday 12 A317

Monday 1 D108

Monday 4 F104

Nazi Germany (HIS 20820): Dr Stephan Malinowski

This course explores the political and cultural history of Nazi Germany. It will focus of the rise of Nazism, the establishment of Hitler's dictatorship and Nazi rule before and after the outbreak of World War II. Particular attention will be paid to the history of the Holocaust and the Nazi occupation of Europe.

Monday 10-11am, B101

Monday 12pm: F106

Monday 4pm: D112

Science in the modern world (HIS20780): Dr Ian Miller

This module introduces students to the main themes in the historiography of modern western science. It asks how and why science became an important social force during the Renaissance, and maps the development of the various sciences until the modern day, exploring themes including Darwinism, space travel, the environment. The relationship between society, culture, politics literature and religion are explored in order to provide the student with an awareness of the inter-disciplinary nature of the history of science. By doing so, the module asks not only what forces shaped the making of science, but also how did science impact upon the development of modern, western society. Teaching will consist of a mixture of weekly lectures and seminars, and will equip the student with a range of analytical and presentation skills whilst engaging with both primary and secondary documents.

Monday 3-4pm, B101

Tuesday 11am: J112

Tuesday 2pm: F104

Bundle 4 (Semester 2)

Sexuality and Society in early medieval Ireland (HIS 30190): Dr Elva Johnston

Is sexual identity simply biological? Are men always masculine and women always feminine? These questions lie at the Classical and Christian roots of Western attitudes concerning morality, physiology and psychology. They underlie the organisation of society and are explored in some of the earliest texts written in Ireland. This module will look at the origins of Christian attitudes towards guilt and sexual identity and will make a particular examination of their impact on Ireland. Topics will include Greek and Roman ideas about the body and their influence on Christian morality, the Irish contribution towards the development of penance and the formation of a distinctively Irish social ethos. There will be in-depth examinations of figures such as the Virgin Mary, Cú Chulainn and Queen Maeve.

Suggested readings:

Bullough, V. L., Brundage, J. A., *Handbook of medieval sexuality* (New York & London 1996).

Kelly, Fergus, *A Guide to Early Irish Law* (Dublin 1988)

Wednesday 10-11am, A105

Thursday 12pm: J109

Thursday 2pm: F104

The Irish and their neighbours in the Middle Ages (HIS 30940): Dr Michael Staunton

How were the Irish characterised by others in the middle ages? How did the Irish respond to encounters with foreigners? And, once contacts between the Irish and their neighbours became more common, how did they interact with each other? These are some of the questions addressed in this course, which looks at the period c. 1000 - c. 1400, when Irish affairs came to be intertwined increasingly with British and European politics, culture and society. It will examine, in the words of contemporaries, how identity was identified and described, and how it changed over time.

Tuesday 3-4pm, A106

Thursday 12pm: D106A

Thursday 2pm: D108

Ireland and the Glorious Revolution (HIS 30680): Dr Ivar McGrath

This course 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, a significant amount of time is dedicated to studying France, England and the Netherlands. Emphasis is placed upon the interrelationship between events, people and ideas in all four

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.

Suggested readings:

Beckett, J. C., *The Making of Modern Ireland 1603-1923* (London, 1969).

Dickson, David, *New Foundations: Ireland 1660-1800* (Dublin, 1987).

Moody, T. W. & Vaughan, W. E. (eds.), *A New History of Ireland*, iv, *Eighteenth-Century Ireland 1691-1800* (Oxford, 1986).

Wednesday 10-11am, A106

Thursday 12pm: J112

Thursday 2pm: D105

Convicts in Australian History (HIS31060): Professor Hamish Maxwell-Stewart

This module will correlate with Professor Maxwell-Stewart's research interests in the following areas: Convict history, unfree labour, colonization, history from below, heritage issues and cultural heritage interpretation.

Tuesday 3-4pm, J109

Thursday 12pm: J114

Thursday 2pm: G103

Religion and society in independent Ireland (HIS 30280): 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?

Suggested readings:

John Whyte, *Church and state in modern Ireland*

Patrick Murray, *Oracles of God*

Dermot Keogh, *Twentieth century Ireland*

Wednesday 10-11am, J109

Thursday 12pm: G106

Thursday 2pm: G105A

Orwell's twentieth century (HIS 30910): 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*.

Wednesday 10-11am, B101

Thursday 12pm: A316

Thursday 2pm: L540 LIB

Culture and revolution under Lenin and Stalin (HIS 30370): Dr Judith Devlin

This course examines the Russian revolution not only as a political but also as a longer-term social and cultural revolution. We will explore how the revolutionaries attempted to realise their goals and the impact of their ideas on Soviet Russia. Particular emphasis will be placed on Stalinism, the Stalin revolution and the historiographical debates they have provoked. Topics will include Soviet propaganda and its reception, cinema and visual culture, the position of women and the intelligentsia, everyday life in Stalin's Russia, the Terror, World War II and its impact.

Suggested reading:

Robert Service, *A History of 20th Century Russia* is a reliable and up-to-date survey. Again, much will be gleaned from contemporary writing: the memoirs of Nadezhda Mandelstam, *Hope against Hope* (about her husband's travails under Stalin), Alexander Solzhenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* (1962). Try to see a classic of the Soviet cinema: for example Sergei Eisenstein's *Battleship Potemkin* (1925-6).

Tuesday 3-4pm, G109

Thursday 12pm: D112

Thursday 2pm: F101A

From Emigration to Immigration (HIS 31120): Irial Glynn

Irish nationalism often blamed emigration on wealthy landlords and British occupation before 1922. But how did Irish politicians explain why four out of every five children born in Ireland between 1931 and 1941 felt inclined to leave the country – mainly to the UK – from the late 1940s onwards? Emigration stalled slightly in the 1960s and 1970s as a result of the relative modernisation of the Irish economy but people began departing in large numbers once again during the 1980s. It was only in the 1990s, when Ireland began to undergo considerable economic growth, that Irish emigrants started to return home. Accompanying them were thousands of immigrants from Britain, the EU and the rest of the world. How has Ireland adapted to its increasingly multicultural society where immigrants now account for approximately ten per cent of the population? Also, how did Ireland's emigration and immigration experiences compare to its European neighbours? This course aims to use migration to shine a light on Irish society since 1945. With young people considering departing from Ireland once again because of reduced opportunities this course will provide a timely indicator of how emigration and immigration have shaped modern Irish society since 1945.

Tuesday 3-4pm, F104

Thursday 12pm: L504 LIB

Thursday 2pm: D106a

The Easter 1916 Rising and its Historians (HIS 31100): Dr Marnie Hay

The 1916 Easter Rising was a key event in the making of modern Ireland. In this module students will engage with historical problems related to the insurrection, how historians have debated these problems, how interpretations have changed, and why. By the end of the module, students will be able to analyse and evaluate different interpretations of the history of the 1916 rising, as well as present new arguments on particular problems.

Wednesdays at 10-12, B333 Health Sciences

Single Subject History

Level 1, Semester 1

Introduction to Historiography (HIS 10090): Professor Edward James

This module will introduce Single Honours History students to the practice of history, its sources and methodologies. Seminars will focus on a broad range of selected historical topics and periods, illustrating the variety of approaches employed by historians in the study of the past.

Suggested reading:

John Tosh, *The Pursuit of History* 5th edition (Pearson Longman, 2009).

Wednesday 10am, K114

Semester 1, Joint Level 2/3 module

Medicine, Culture, and Society (HIS 31030): Dr Catherine Cox

This module explores a series of ongoing debates within the social history of medicine. 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. The module will be taught through weekly seminars which students are required to attend. Emphasis will be on student-led seminars.

Wednesday 2pm, K115

Semester 1, Level 2 modules

Using archives (HIS 20520): Dr Lindsey Earner Byrne

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 confidence in accessing the main archives in their field of interest and equipping them with the knowledge required to make the most of these collections. 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.

Monday 12-2pm, K115

Level 2, Semester 2

The Marathon (HIS 20250): Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

This is a directed reading module designed to introduce Mode I students to the reading and evaluation of primary source material. It seeks to train Mode I 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.

Thursday 1pm, K115

Student Research Seminar (HIS 20530): Dr Edward Coleman

This module is designed to provide Single Honours History students with the opportunity of studying a selection of topics in medieval and modern history in depth. The topics will be chosen by students in consultation with the module coordinator and will derive from the Level 2 history modules taken in the first and second semesters. Each student will give an

oral class presentation on a given topic and submit a written version of this as an essay at the end of the semester.

Monday 1pm, K114

Level 3, Semester 1

Research Skills (HIS 30550): Dr Michael Staunton

The culmination of the Single Honours History BA is the writing of a major piece of historical research. This module takes students through the process of choosing a topic, planning a research strategy, learning how to negotiate archives and other primary sources, and beginning the work of preparing the dissertation. There will be seminars and meetings with the assigned dissertation supervisors.

Friday 10am, K114

Level 3, Semester 2

Conference (HIS31040): Dr Edward Coleman

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 an individual contribution, consisting of a presentation on the topic of their dissertation. The presentations will then be written up, edited, and published as a volume of essays. This module will train students in key professional and academic skills, such as making presentation, organising events, and editing and publishing a collection of essays.

Friday 1pm, K115

Dissertation (HIS 30990): Dr Edward Coleman

Following the research skills seminar in semester 1, students will commence the writing of their 10,000 word dissertation. There will be regular meetings with supervisors, who will expect to comment on one or more draft chapters which will be submitted by early March 2010 at the latest

Students will also be expected contribute to the organisation of, and participate in, a one-day Single Subject History conference to be held in the School towards the end of the second semester. The conference will involve students from all levels of the Single Subject degree programme. Level 3 students will liaise with Dr Edward Coleman over the organisation of this event.

Evening Arts Programme Level 2

Semester 1

Crime and Punishment (HIS 20800): Dr Sandy Wilkinson

This course will explore crime, punishment and violence in Europe from 1500-1800. Themes to be covered will include profiling violent crime, martyrdom, iconoclasm, popular protest, massacre, witchcraft and violence perpetrated by and against women. There will be one lecture every week intended to offer an introduction to the themes of the course. There will also be one small group seminar every week where we will explore (as a class) a rich variety of primary sources.

Tuesday 6:30-8:30pm, B101

Popular Protest (HIS 20070): 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 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.

Thursday 6:30-8:30pm, B101

Semester 2

From the French Revolution to the collapse of the Soviet Union, 1789-1991: A study of varieties of nationalism in modern Europe (HIS 20830): Dr Stephen Kelly

This module introduces students to the key ideas of nationalism within a pan-European context. It offers a wide overview of nationalism in several European countries from 1789 to 1991. France, Germany, Russia, Britain and Ireland are examined. Students are introduced to the birth of modern nationalism following the radical social upheavals of the French Revolution (1789) to the collapse of Communism in Russia (and the wider USSR) at the end of the last century. It offers a unique insight into the variations of nationalism. By comparing and contrasting the historical, political, economic, religious, social and cultural characteristics of each country the module permits students to question: how does one define 'nationalism'? The history and politics of central modern nationalist ideologies are explored. The birth of Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy, together with the nationalist uprising in Ireland and the decline of Britain as a world superpower is explored. The history, politics and economic characteristics of each country is accompanied by an exciting examination of the use of art as an expression of nationalist identity.

Tuesday 6:30-8:30pm, D106a

Politics, Religion and Society in seventeenth-century Ireland (HIS): Dr Mark Empey

Approaches to seventeenth-century Irish history for the most part are analysed along political and religious lines. In recent times the period has been characterised as 'the war of religions' and 'an age of disruption'. However, such an outlook is limited in its assessment because it overlooks social and cultural aspects that were hugely significant in the development of Irish society. A key aim of this course, therefore, is to provide a greater understanding of the seventeenth century and challenge narrow historical stereotypes which misrepresent arguably one of the most important centuries in Irish history.

Thursday 6:30-8:30pm, B101

Irish Studies

Level 1

Core Modules

Semester 1

Introduction to Irish Studies (IRST 10010): Prof. Diarmaid Ferriter

An interdisciplinary first-year module which introduces students to the variety of questions, methods, and concepts underlying Irish Studies, with a particular focus on Archaeology, Historical Archaeology, and History. A central theme of the lectures and seminars is the complexity of the processes through which identity is constructed through time, and the module 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 conceptualized. 3) To facilitate students' engagement with the field of Irish Studies.

Week 1-8

Thursday 1-2pm, Th. R

Friday 2-3pm, Th. R

Week 9

Thursday 1-2pm. Th. R

Friday 1-2pm, D112

Friday 2-3pm, D106

Friday 3-4pm, D112

Friday 3-4pm, D112

Weeks 10-11

Thursday 1-2pm, Th. R

Friday 2-3pm, Th. R

Week 12

Thursday 1-2pm. Th. R

Friday 1-2pm, D112

Friday 2-3pm, D106

Friday 3-4pm, D112

Friday 3-4pm, D112

Semester 2

Introduction to Irish Cultural Studies (IRST10020): 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.

Weeks 1-4

Thursday 1-2pm, A109

Friday 2-3pm, Th. R**Week 5****Friday 2-3pm, Th. R**

Thursday 12-1pm, J102

Thursday 1-2pm, J102

Thursday 2-3pm, J114

Thursday 3-4pm, G105

Weeks 6-8**Thursday 1-2pm, A109****Friday 2-3pm, Th. R****Week 9****Friday 2-3pm, Th. R**

Thursday 12-1pm, J102

Thursday 1-2pm, J102

Thursday 2-3pm, J114

Thursday 3-4pm, G105

Weeks 10-11**Thursday 1-2pm, A109****Friday 2-3pm, Th. R****Week 12****Friday 2-3pm, Th. R**

Thursday 12-1pm, J102

Thursday 1-2pm, J102

Thursday 2-3pm, J114

Thursday 3-4pm, G105

Level 2**Core Modules****Semester 1***Irish Studies II: Place, People and Identity* (IRST 20010): Dr Lucy Collins

This interdisciplinary course will focus on place, people and identity on the island of Ireland, through its history, literature and film. The module will cover representations from the late 19th century to the present, focusing in turn on three of Ireland's major cities: Dublin, Cork and Belfast. The growth of distinctive urban cultures, and their role in the shaping of identity debates within Ireland, will be of particular importance.

Monday 2-3pm, C109**Wednesday 4-5pm, C109****Semester 2***Irish Studies Readings Seminar 2* (IRST 30140): Dr Ivar McGrath

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.

Monday 2-3pm, C110**Wednesday 4-5pm, C110****Semester 1***Gender, Culture and Society* (IRST 20020): Prof Gerarldine Meaney

This course will focus on the period post-Independence (1922) to the present. It will begin by considering 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 relations between feminism and nationalism; masculinity, homosociality and ethnicity; the interplay of language and gender.

Wednesday 1-2pm, D106a

Thursday 3-4pm, J109

Semester 2

Memory and Identity in Irish literature and culture (IRST 30120): Dr Anne Mulhall It has often been claimed that memory is what lends the appearance of continuity to the self, to communities, and to the nation. Irish literature and culture are perhaps particularly saturated by the forms of memory; the ghosts of the past, especially of the family and of national history, haunt the present with an insistent force. With a particular focus on what light psychoanalytic perspectives can bring to bear on the analysis of this persistence of memory in Irish culture, we will explore the thematic focus of the module in a range of film and literary texts, including works by Anne Enright, Patrick MaCabe and Neil Jordan.

Wednesday 1-2pm, J109

Thursday 3-4pm, F103

Semester 2

Irish Gothic (IRST30100): 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.

Wednesday 1-2pm, D418

Thursday 3-4pm, G109

Ireland Uncovered (IRST 30150)

Wednesday 6-8pm, Th. P

Wednesday 7pm: G108, F103, G106, D106A, F103a

Wednesday 8pm: D418, G108, F103, G108A, D106A

UCD School of History and Archives

Graduate Syllabus 2011/12

Semester Dates

Monday 12 September 2011 – Friday 2 December 2011

Monday 16 January 2012 – Friday 2 March 2012

Monday 19 March 2012 – Friday 20 April 2012

SEMESTER 1

HIS 40060 Introduction to Latin

Dr Elizabeth Mullins

Tuesdays & Friday 12-1 Archives

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.

HIS 40760 Approaches to Medical History

Dr Catherine Cox

Tuesdays 12-2 K115

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.

HIS 40780 Early Irish Civilisation

Dr Elva Johnston

Wednesdays 2-4 K114

This module will introduce graduates to the civilisation of the early Irish, a civilisation which combined the best of the Celtic past with Christianity. It will explore the major sources for the history of Early Ireland. These will include saga literature, the Lives of the Saints, annals, genealogies and law tracts alongside an impressive material culture. The role of the landscape, settlement, religion and native culture will also be examined.

HIS 40790 British Political History

Dr Christopher Prior

Fridays 10-12 K115

In a single generation at the end of the nineteenth century, direct European control of Africa rose from minimal to almost total. By examining those regions of Africa that came under British control, this module will assess the legacy of such conquest. Starting with British colonial ambitions and the development of the imperial state, this module will examine the resultant economic and social changes that occurred, and in

what ways such change shaped and engendered anti-colonial movements and African nationalism. Exploring a variety of case studies across West and East Africa will allow the impact of differing experiences of imperialism upon postcolonial Africa to be better understood. Historical work on Africa has been fraught with controversy, and this module will also critically assess the various ways that Africa's recent past has been considered.

HIS 40820 Writing Irish History in Early Modern Ireland:

Dr John McCafferty

Thursdays 1-3 K114

Where does Irish history come from? During the 1630s a small group of scholars, led by the Franciscan Michael O Cleirigh, wrote an entire history of Ireland from the beginning of time right up to their own day. In doing so they drew on centuries of myth, story and annalistic compilation. The questions about the past that these pioneers asked of themselves and their now-lost sources are at the heart of this course. Who are the Irish? What is Ireland? The answers they provided set the scene for an understanding of the island and its people which had a profound effect for almost four centuries.

HIS 40890 Research Skills 1

Dr David Kerr

Thursdays 10-12 K114 and K115

This module (to be taken with Research Skills 2) will guide students through the development of a viable research topic, the practicalities of research methodologies and the use of primary sources through seminar discussions and workshops.

HIS 41520 Medieval History: Sources and Skills 1

Dr Edward Coleman

Mondays 10-12 K115

In the first semester there is a weekly seminar on "Sources and Skills", in which students are introduced to the broad range of source-material available for the medieval historian, and the different skills required to analyse them.

HIS 41600 The Construction of Identity in Modern Europe

Dr David Kerr

Wednesdays 12-2 K114

The core course, 'The Construction of Identity in Modern Europe', is comparative and historiographical rather than chronological in emphasis. Readings and seminars will focus on the manner in which historians have approached the roles of class, nation, gender, religion, sexuality and mass consumption in the formation of contemporary European culture. The case studies will be drawn from continental Europe, but the issues and debates are of equal relevance to British, American or Irish history. The course will provide students with theoretical and methodological frameworks applicable to the study of modern social, cultural and political history.

HIS 41610 The Making of United States Foreign Policy from FDR to GWB

Dr Sandra Scanlon

Mondays 1-3 K114

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 to a reluctant public in 2002-3. Case studies are used to explore the relationship between domestic political considerations and foreign policy, for example American responses to the Holocaust are examined to determine the extent of their influence on President Truman's decision to recognise Israel in 1948. While the role of lobby groups and ideological political action committees expanded over this period, the emergence of television news and the Internet changed the ways in which the public learned of international events; each altered the context in which the president could create and 'sell' his foreign policies.

HIS 41740 Religions and Societies

Dr Tadhg Ó'hAnnracháin

Wednesdays 4-6 K114

This module comprises 10 two hour seminars. Part one offers an examination of the emergence, central characteristics and development of five world religions, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism. Part two focuses on a series of case studies of the role of religion in particular historical societies. The case studies will vary from year to year, depending on staff availability, but may include topics such as the exceptionalism of Judaism in the Roman Empire, Christianity and the expansion of medieval Europe, Inquisition and Society in Early Modern Spain, Religion and the Regulation of Sexuality in post-famine Ireland, Jewish and Islamic fundamentalism in the modern Middle-East, and the decline of Religiosity in Twentieth Century Europe. The assessment of the module is based on a 3,000-4,000 word essay on a subject to be chosen in conjunction with the course director and a student presentation.

HIS 41810 Reason and Faith

Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

Tuesdays 10-12 K114

The module focuses upon the centrality of Religion in the early modern world. It examines the extent to which the social, cultural and political spheres of people's lives were defined by the seismic shifts occurring within the early modern religious world. Crucial to that understanding is the level of intellectual engagement with Religion by both clergy and laity, and the impact that such engagement had upon the early modern world. The module focuses upon five key themes related to the particular research areas of members of staff. One of the themes is studied by means of an E-learning project. The remaining four themes are covered in the weekly seminars. Students choose a specialist topic from one of the four seminar themes for their presentation and written paper. The themes may included one or more of the following: the Reformation / Counter-Reformation in a given region, country or timeframe; Church and State; and penal legislation.

HIS 41830 Reading and Writing 20thC Ireland

Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

Mondays 10-12 K114

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 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 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.

HIS 41930 First World War

Dr William Mulligan

Tuesdays 1-3 K114

The First World War is considered by many to be the seminal catastrophe, as George Kennan put it, of the twentieth century. The war gave rise to totalitarian ideologies, brutalized a generation, and witnessed atrocities against civilians, which would become the key characteristic of the Second World War. While taking account of this interpretation, this module will examine the First World War as a period of transformation in international politics, as the crucible of new ideas about peace. The module will begin in 1911, as the nineteenth century peace order was crumbling and will finish with the treaty of Locarno in 1925, which many contemporaries believed and hoped would mark a final settlement after the Great War.

HIS 41960 How to Make an Historical Documentary

Dr Paul Rouse

Tuesdays 10-12 K115

Making historical documentaries requires the best skills an historian can offer. Far from being reductive of complex ideas and concepts, the most outstanding historical documentaries demand acuity of insights and analysis. As documentaries are built on all manner of primary evidence and require the development of a strong point of view to sustain their coherence, students will develop and expand a range of vital transferrable skills. The course will introduce students to the basic techniques of historical documentary-making, film archive research, filming and interviewing, and scripting and editing.

HIS 41720 War Studies Seminars*Thursdays 4.30-6 K115*

This module is based on the seminar series run by the UCD Centre for War Studies. The seminars take place about 4 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/warstudies/>. The seminar programme is normally finalised in September. This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the War Studies Seminar series, 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. For example, if Professor Sanborn gave a paper on warlords and the Russian Civil War (as he did last year), a student may write a paper on this topic or on a related topic such as the Bolshevik army during the Civil War or on Tolstoy and Soviet military thinking.

HIS 41870 CHOMI Seminars*Thursdays 5-6.30 K114*

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, actively listen to professional research papers, distill the information which is presented and assess different modes of presentation. The series will develop students' written and presentation skills. The module will be assessed by means of a research diary. At the end of the semester, students will complete a 5,000 word paper that will critically analyse the content and the presentation of a seminar paper delivered during the course of the semester.

HIS 41750 Research Seminar 1*Tuesdays 4-6, K114*

This module is intended for very strong graduate students. 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.

Graduate Diploma Module
HIS 41910 Renaissance Europe

Dr Alexander Wilkinson
Wednesdays 10-12 K115

This module will introduce students to some key elements of history. It will take as its focus on Renaissance Europe, but it will seek to develop a sense of the range of different approaches to history, as well as an historiographical awareness

SEMESTER 2

ARCV 41330 Introduction to Palaeography

Dr Elizabeth Mullins

This module provides an introduction to medieval and early modern palaeography. Using Irish manuscripts and archives as case studies, student 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 and cursive, 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. The module combines university seminars with visits to archives to view and transcribe original material.

HIS 40870 Medicine and Gender

Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne
Wednesdays 10-12 K115

This module explores the relationship between medicine, gender, health and illness in Europe in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It will concentrate on the manner by which men and women, femininity and masculinity, were defined by medicine and by the medical profession. The module examines how responses to men's and women's health and welfare issues were influenced by local social, cultural and political contexts. In particular, it will concentrate on ideologies concerning male and female reproduction, domesticity and family life. It will consider how state and medical intervention in health and welfare issues became increasingly gendered.

HIS 41000 The Image of America: The idea of America from colonial times to 9/11

Dr. Graham Cross
Tuesdays 10-12 K115

This seminar will examine various ways in which America has been perceived and understood by Europe since the sixteenth century. Seminar topics will include: the new imperialism (an examination of how America was viewed from Europe before the American Revolution); the evolution of an 'American literature'; perceptions of the nineteenth century American Republic, including reference to the writings of de Tocqueville and Charles Dickens; the new nationalism, including the evolution of a type of renewed nostalgia for Europe; and towards a new world empire, an examination of American overseas expansion from the 1890s. The latter part of the course will focus on the Image of America in the twentieth-century world when America evolved into a global power with a global presence. The ways in which this was both presented and discussed will be addressed in these final seminars

HIS 41280 Case Studies (Modern Ireland)

Dr Susannah Riordan

Mondays 10-12 K114

This module introduces students to some of the main controversies and seminal events of twentieth century Ireland through the use of primary sources. This module forms part of the MA programme in twentieth-century Irish history for which students prepare a dissertation in modern Irish history. This module introduces students to some of the main themes in twentieth-century Irish history through the use of primary source material. Students are encouraged to seek out primary sources relevant to the selected themes and each student presents a seminar paper on one theme. The seminar is run on a peer-review basis whereby students provide constructive criticism of each other's presentations. This peer response is a central element of the module as it enables students to engage in intellectual debates regarding the construction of history and the use of source material.

HIS 41430 Research Skills 2

Dr David Kerr

Thursdays 10-12 K114 and K115

This module (to be taken with Research Skills I) introduces students to key aspects of the work of the historical researcher including research ethics and dissemination. It also guides students through the successful completion of a research project concentrating particularly on writing, editing and presenting research material.

HIS 41490 American History: Slavery and Emancipation in the Atlantic World.

Professor Douglas Egerton, Visiting Mary Ball Washington Professor American History

Wednesdays 10-12 K114

This course examines the rise and fall of slave labour in the Atlantic world, from the European peasant revolts of the 14th century through the abolition of unfree labour in Brazil in 1888. The course will emphasize the varieties of labour across space and time, as well as gender roles within slave societies. It will also investigate the impact of urbanization and connections to larger market economies on slavery, and particularly on slave resistance and rebelliousness.

HIS 41630 Sources & Skills 2: Medieval Dublin*Tuesdays 10-12 K114*

This module will examine the whole history of medieval Dublin from circa 800 to circa 1500. It will look at both the historical and archaeological evidence and will involve site visits.

HIS 41710 Colonial Wars in the Twentieth century

Dr Stephan Malinowski

Fridays 10-12 K114

This module examines colonial warfare in the twentieth century. It examines the changing nature of warfare in the colonies from the Boer War at the turn of century to the wars of decolonization in the 1960s and 1970s. It considers how cultural attitudes, economic resources, and political aims shaped military conflict in the colonies. The module will concentrate on the British, French, and German empires.

HIS 41780 Origins of Modern Diplomacy

Dr Declan Downey

Wednesdays 1-3 K114

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.

HIS 41820 Representative assemblies

Dr Ivar McGrath

Tuesdays 1-3 K114

This core module explores and analyses the relationship between representative assemblies and governments in the early modern period. It examines the changes that occurred within that relationship and the reasons for those changes in a variety of countries, regions and timeframes, with a view to addressing why some parts of the early modern world saw an increasing absolutism in government while others saw the emergence of early aspects of western parliamentary democracy. The module focuses on five key geographical, political and thematic areas that help to define our understanding of governments and parliaments in the early modern world. One of the themes is studied by means of an E-learning project. The remaining four themes are covered in the weekly seminars. Students choose a specialist topic from one of the four seminar themes for their presentation and written paper. The themes covered are: Irish parliaments in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; The Constitution & Estates General of the Dutch Republic; the eighteenth-century Irish parliament (E-learning project theme); the Estates General and Parlements of France; the Westminster parliament in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

HIS 41890 Writers and Politics in C19 and C20 Europe

Dr Judith Devlin

Mondays 12-2 K115

This course will explore how writers, artists, film-makers and intellectuals engaged with the great political issues of their day and how the powers attempted to harness culture to their purposes. The approach will be based on case studies such as: Russian writers and revolution; inventing the nation in Eastern Europe; the Dreyfus Affair and anti-Semitism; war and pacifism; writers and communism in 20th century France and Poland; fascism and collaboration; culture and power in Stalin's Russia; Stalinism and de-Stalinisation in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; decolonisation; 1968 in Prague and Paris. We will discuss figures such as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky; Zola; Rolland, Gide, Renoir; Céline; Eisenstein, Shostakovich, Akhmatova, Pasternak, Solzhenitsyn; Wat, Milosz, Wajda; Sartre, Camus, Merleau Ponty; Kundera and Havel.

HIS 41940 Themes in Early Medieval and Early Modern History

Dr Elva Johnston

Fridays 10-12 K115

This module will broaden students' understanding of the relationships between early medieval and early modern Irish culture. This was the main context through which

our knowledge of early Irish society, history and literature was preserved. However, the reason for its preservation was tied up with developments in early modern Ireland, political, social and cultural. A series of seminars will explore themes such as kingship, politics and religion and their changing circumstances from the seventh to the seventeenth century.

HIS 41950 Politics and Communications

Drs Paul Rouse

Mondays 4-6 K114

History, Politics and Communications is a seminar series which will meet fortnightly to hear and discuss papers and presentations from leading figures who work in politics and in the media. The ambition of the seminar series is to examine the relationship between politics and the media from a range of different perspectives, including those of politicians, political advisors, communications strategists, journalists and news editors. The ambition of this series of seminars is also to place these perspectives in historical context and to examine where the skills of historians are relevant to the operation of modern politics and the media. At the end of the semester, students will present their own papers in the course of a conference which they will organise. These papers will be published and podcast on a dedicated website.

HIS 41720 War Studies Seminars*Thursdays 4-6 K115*

This module is based on the seminar series run by the UCD Centre for War Studies. The seminars take place about 4 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/warstudies/> The seminar programme is normally finalised in September.

This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the War Studies Seminar series, 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. For example, if Professor Sanborn gave a paper on warlords and the Russian Civil War (as he did last year), a student may write a paper on this topic or on a related topic such as the Bolshevik army during the Civil War or on Tolstoy and Soviet military thinking.

HIS 41870 CHOMI Seminars*Thursdays 4-6 K114*

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, actively listen to professional research papers, distill the information which is presented and assess different modes of presentation. The series will develop students' written and presentation skills. The module will be assessed by means of a research diary. At the end of the semester, students will complete a 5,000 word paper that will critically analyse the content and the presentation of a seminar paper delivered during the course of the semester.

HIS 41760 Research Seminar 2*Tuesdays 4-6 K114 and K115*

This module is intended for very strong graduate students. 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.

HIS 41560 Field Trip/Workshop

This is a gateway module which can be used to credit those postgraduate students who have undertaken to go on an academic field trip, or attend an intensive workshop.