



## **Draft Syllabus 2017/18**

Monday 11 September 2017 – Friday 1 December 2017  
Monday 22 January 2018 – Friday 9 March 2018  
Monday 26 March 2018 – Friday 27 April 2018

### **Undergraduate Syllabus**

#### **Level 1 Core module**

*Creating History* (HIS 10390) Professor Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin

This is a module about the importance of critical thinking to the study and the writing of history. It will examine the relationship between what happened (or what might have happened) in the past and how we think about it now. We will attempt to look behind the scenes of the history books, articles, documents, films and other sources that you will encounter during the course of your studies and ask how history is written and debated. Also, we will ask what history is, what an historian is and what exactly do they do?

#### **Optional modules**

##### **Semester 1**

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 2pm**

*Rome to Renaissance* (HIS 10080) Dr Roy Flechner and Professor Michael Staunton  
This module provides an introduction to European history during the middle ages, from the fall of Rome in the fifth century to the Renaissance of the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The middle ages, once dismissed as a time of stagnation and superstition, is now regarded as an exciting period of ferment, innovation and creativity. The social, political and cultural foundations of modern Europe were established in the middle ages, and the modern era cannot be understood without an awareness of this formative millennium. But equally, the study of the middle ages often means encountering the strange and unfamiliar, and this too is an essential part of being a historian. This course will study the period by focusing on a range of significant events which illustrate some of the most important developments of the period. These include the sack of Rome by barbarians, the influence of the Irish on the conversion of Europe to Christianity, the trial of Joan of Arc, and Columbus's 'discovery' of America. By the end of the semester not only will you have a grounding in medieval history, society and civilisation, but you will have experience of dealing directly with historical evidence, and evaluating and interpreting it in order to reach conclusions about events and people from the past.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

**Semester 2**

*Ireland's English Centuries* (HIS 10310) Professor John McCafferty and Dr Ivar McGrath  
In 1460 Ireland was a patchwork of lordships including an English Pale, by 1800 the country was poised to enter a United Kingdom with England and Scotland. In 1460, all Irish people shared the common religion of Western Europe, by 1800 three groups – Catholics, Protestants and Dissenters dominated. In 1460, only a tiny number did not speak Irish, by 1800 English was spoken by well over half the population. During these 340 years Ireland experienced massive transfers of land-holding, invasions, bitter civil war and a huge expansion of population. This module explains the complex blend of identities, allegiances and social changes that shaped the past and continue to shape the Irish present.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*From Union to Bailout: Imagining Ireland, 1800-the present* (HIS 10320) Professor Diarmaid Ferriter and Dr Susannah Riordan

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 2pm**

**Semesters 1 and 2**

*War: Ancient and Modern* (DSCY 10050) Professor Robert Gerwarth

War is as old as mankind, but it has changed its character over the centuries. This module will introduce students to the changing character of war from ancient times to the present, highlighting the latest research results on a large variety of conflicts and themes: wars, piracy and civil wars in the ancient world, the Viking conquests in Europe, the Crusades, the Wars of Religion, the Napoleonic Wars of the 19th century and the American Civil War to the total wars of the 20th century. The module takes an inter-disciplinary perspective on war, combining insights from history, classics, politics, medicine and sociology. Together, faculty from these diverse disciplines will introduce some of the latest cutting edge research on violence and gender, medical responses to the outbreaks of war and the 'new wars' on terror in today's Middle East.

**Lecture: Monday, 6-8 pm**

## **Level 2 Option Modules**

### **Semester 1**

*Islam and Christianity* (HIS 20460): Dr Elva Johnston

The first part of this module will examine how Muhammad's revolutionary new message gave rise to a vibrant culture that changed the east and west forever. Who was Mohammad and what was his message? Why was Islam so successful? How did it transform the ancient world? It will then go on to assess the expansion of Islam and its impact on the early middle ages up to c.750 CE.

The second part of the module will consider the continuation of the Arab conquests in the Mediterranean and southern Europe between the 8th and 10th centuries CE and the Christian recovery of territory in the 11th century, beginning with the Berber landings in southern Spain in 711 and ending with the construction of the cathedral of Pisa in 1064. Throughout the module relations between the two faith communities will be studied through texts. Students will have the opportunity to read a selection of primary sources including key religious works such as the Qur'an, Arab and Christian narrative histories of the period, legal and constitutional texts, literature, letters and epigraphy.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

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

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

**Lecture: Thursday, 12pm**

*The French Revolution* (HIS 20670) Dr David Kerr

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

Seminars will be constructed around readings of contemporary documents and secondary literature.

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Early Modern Europe, 1450-1800* (HIS 20950) Dr Declan Downey and Dr Eamon O'Flaherty  
Western Civilization in the present day has its roots in the re-discovery of Classical Civilization and Humanism and in the discovery of new continents during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The impact of these forces of change shaped the progress and development of the West in the following centuries. The chronological span of three hundred and fifty years from 1450 to 1800 witnessed a most concentrated and consistent flourishing of intellectual, scientific and creative progress and dramatic change not only in Europe, but through overseas discovery and expansion, worldwide. This Early Modern Period was the first truly global age in which the words 'Europe', 'European' and 'Civilization' acquired new and immense significance.

Through studying the experiences of two major European powers of the early modern period: the Dutch Republic and France. This module examines that crucial period in world history in which the cultural, political, economic, social, intellectual, scientific and strategic foundations of our present world were established. It focuses upon the great events and movements of the period that shaped human development such as Renaissance Humanism, Religious, Cultural and Social Reformations, Exploration, Discovery, Scientific Development, Baroque Art & Neo-Classicism and the rise of Political Absolutism, Modern Military and Diplomatic Strategy and the emergence of the modern power-state, of the nation-state, of overseas dominions, and of supra-national institutions.

**Lecture: Thursday, 12pm**

*The Russian Revolution* (HIS 20980) Dr Judith Devlin

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Northern Ireland, 1920-2010: from partition to Paisley* (HIS 21120) Dr Conor Mulvagh

This course will chart the history of Northern Ireland from its foundation through state building, war, civil rights, sectarian conflict, and the peace process. Relative to its size, Northern Ireland is arguably the most studied and analysed place on earth in the twentieth century. Partition is by no means a phenomenon unique to Ireland. Germany, India, Korea, and Sudan are among the most prominent examples of a phenomenon that has been a major component of the twentieth century world.

The Northern Irish troubles witnessed the deaths of 3,636 people between 1966 and 1999. That conflict has had been a defining moment in the modern histories of Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, and Britain. In being a resolved conflict, the solution arrived at in 1998 has become a template for peace processes the world over.

1998 initiated a peace process rather than concluding a peace settlement. That peace has been at times unstable, fragile, and imperfect. This course will progress past the Good Friday Agreement, examining the history of near contemporary Northern Ireland to examine how

power sharing, decommissioning, and cultural demobilisation have shaped a new polity, asking what changed and what stayed the same.

**Lecture: Tuesday, 2pm**

## **Semester 2**

*Modern America (HIS 20470) 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.

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

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

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Early Medieval Ireland (HIS 20970) Dr Elva Johnston*

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

**Lecture: Thursday, 12pm**

*Australia: From the Dreaming to Today (HIS 21070) Keith Cameron Professor of Australian History*

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

**Lecture: Thursday, 1pm**

*British Empire, 1495-1945* (HIS 21080) Dr Ivar McGrath and Dr William Mulligan

This module will investigate the origins and evolution of the British empire, from the early adventurers' journeys of exploration in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to the zenith of British dominion over large areas of the globe in the early twentieth century. Throughout the module, emphasis will be placed on themes such as exploration, trade, slavery, war, humanitarianism, and culture and cultural exchange in relation to the emergence and expansion of the empire. Issues regarding the relationship between the coloniser and the colonised and the centre and periphery will be explored, along with examination of the various ways in which the empire was represented through media such as print, art, cartography, and music.

**Lecture: Tuesday, 2pm**

### **Level 3 5 credit modules**

#### **Semester 2**

*Colonial Latin America, 1492-1898*(HIS 32200) Dr Edward Collins

This module examines the history of Colonial Latin America from the Columbian discovery of the New World in 1492 to the end of Spanish dominion in the Americas in 1898. It provides an outline of both the Portuguese and Spanish imperial enterprises from the earliest explorations to the establishment of colonial societies wholly different from their Spanish and Portuguese counterparts. While this course is chronological, it also approaches the subject thematically, including: early explorations, indigenous America, representations of America in Europe, slavery, mining, trade, colonial society, and the independence movements of the nineteenth century.

**Lecture: Thursday, 1pm and Friday, 10am**

### **Level 3 10 Credit Modules**

#### **Semester 1**

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

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

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*Madness and Civilisation* (HIS 31310) Dr Catherine Cox

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

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*The Irish Revolution, 1910-1923* (HIS 31320) 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. The significance of the Decade of Commemoration associated with this period will be explored. Sources from this period will be discussed in detail in the seminars, 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.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

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

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Religion and Society in Independent Ireland, 1922-1968* (HIS 31510) Dr Susannah Riordan  
This module explores the nature of Irish Catholicism in the twentieth century and its influence on the political, social and cultural development of the independent state. It examines church-state relations and the religious context of policy making in terms of public morality, justice, foreign policy, education, health and social welfare. It pays particular attention to analysing the interaction between religious ideology and party and interest group politics. Among the questions raised will be: was independent Ireland a 'Catholic state'? Why was the control of sexuality prioritised by both church and state? How is Ireland positioned in the international history of twentieth-century Catholicism?

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Pagans and Religious Change in Early Europe* (HIS 31540) Dr Roy Flechner

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

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

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

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

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**



*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

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

Between the mid-nineteenth century and the First World War, the world became increasingly interconnected, as a dense web of global and imperial networks, ideas, and institutions emerged. In the middle of this era of change, on 20 September 1871, John Coleridge Patteson, bishop of Melanesia and the leading Anglican missionary in the South Pacific, landed on

Nukapu, a tiny island in the Santa Cruz group. Later that day some of the islanders killed Patteson. The murder, its causes, and its consequences reveal much about the new world being forged in the middle of the nineteenth century. This module will provide context and explanation for the killing of Patteson - the presence of missionaries, the agency of islanders in revolutionary economic conditions, the growth of plantation economies following the American Civil War, the politics of labour supply, the reaction of humanitarians, the development of international law, and the relationship between imperial expansion and globalization. The lectures will provide broad context, while in the seminars we will examine primary sources, including newspapers, official reports, and memoirs.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Conservative Political Activism in the United States, 1960-1980 (HIS 32150) Dr Sandra Scanlon*

Ronald Reagan's election as president in 1980 signalled the end of the "New Deal Order" and the liberal politics that had defined it. Many political commentators at the time and many historians writing in the 1980s and 1990s expressed dismay at the rapid rise of conservatism in American politics. This module examines the period from 1960 to 1980 in terms of conservative political activism in order to understand the longer term evolution of American conservatism. Reagan's election was not simply a shocking reaction to the economic decline of the 1970s, but rather the product of conservative organisation building, party realignment, demographic shifts and the emergence of suburbia, the Vietnam War, the civil rights movement, religious revivalism, and capitalism and the changing American workplace. This module will examine the social, cultural, economic and political aspects of conservative political activism during this period, from the grassroots efforts to draft Senator Barry Goldwater as the Republican nominee for president in 1960 and 1964 to the emergence of the Christian Right as a self-conscious political movement during the late 1970s. Students will examine primary source materials and have the opportunity to critically analyse cutting edge historical writing.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*End of Empire (HIS 32190) Dr Mel Farrell*

This module examines the 'end of empire' in a southern hemisphere context. The course explores the broad themes of identity, migration, the process of decolonisation after 1945, nationalism and democratisation. Students will look at the fracturing of a global British identity in the second half of the twentieth-century by examining the case of Australia. As the proportion of non-British immigrants to Australia increased during the 1960s, the country's British identity began to shrivel. This will introduce students to the idea that decolonisation was not just the redrawing of imperial boundaries, but also the reworking of identities.

Another central theme, will be the political, military, intelligence and economic ties that bound Portugal (Angola and Mozambique), Rhodesia (before and after its Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965), and apartheid-era South Africa. These three southern-African powers co-operated to resist the 'wind of change': decolonisation and demands for equal political representation for men and women of all races.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*France, 1789-1962: Politics, Democracy and Identity (HIS 32220) Dr Emmanuel Destenay*

"There are two means to make sure to understand absolutely nothing of the French Revolution; it is either to loot it or to celebrate it. Those who loot it are condemned to ignore the tumultuous

birth of democracy. Those who celebrate it [...] will remain blind to the constitutive ambiguity of an event which bears in itself both the human rights and the terror, both freedom and despotism.”

François Furet’s analysis could not better illustrate the ambiguities and complexities of the French Revolution and its legacy. Between freedom and despotism, the successive regimes, be they republics, or royal restorations, both struggled to come to terms with the ideals of 1789. A thorough study of the diverse periods following the French Revolution will provide students with the necessary analytical and conceptual tools to understand the transformation of French politics, democracy and identity over two centuries. Indeed, such a long protean event not only proved to be a turning point in European political thought but it also unleashed a new vision of identity. Beyond the attraction 1789 stirred up to proclaim freedom and independence, and its reception all over the world from peoples struggling for equality, what proved to be equally a driving force was the ability of the period 1789-1962 to offer new perspectives in the definition of a national identity and to cement the idea of a nation around powerful myths. Even after two centuries of intense and conflicting debates, little is said about the way that tumultuous period impacted on the idea of a national identity. Whereas historians heavily focused on notions such as human rights, universal suffrage, and authoritarianism, few of them have envisaged 1789 and its legacies as a moment of redefinition of the national identity, an identity beyond the ethnic and religious patterns which gradually encompassed diverse denominations and moulded the idea of a political identity gravitating around linguistic, democratic and ideological patterns. Foreign influences will equally be taken into account; the revolutionary élites, before and after 1789 envisaged to rely on foreign constitutions to build the future state. Students will be encouraged to address the impact and the influence of the French Revolution on other European countries (such as Ireland, Germany and Spain) and engage in a transnational analysis of the reshaping of modern Europe following 1789.

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*Biography and History (HIS 32230) Dr Michael Staunton*

There are few more fascinating subjects than the lives of others, and biography has never been as popular among the public, yet the study of individual lives remains curiously underappreciated by historians. In this course we will read biographies from a historical perspective, and examine what they can tell us about individuals, about society, and about our changing perceptions of the human experience. We will look at the methods used, the role of politics, psychology and culture, how people have addressed the different stages of life and common experiences, and the factors that have influenced the representation of people at different times. Readings will encompass the ancient, medieval and modern worlds, and will focus on biographical subjects ranging from Leonardo da Vinci to Haile Selassie, from Charlemagne to Mary Wollstonecraft, and from St Brigid of Kildare to Donald Trump.

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*History of American Capitalism (HIS 32240) Professor Jason S Smith*

In the fall of 2008, capitalism seemed to be on the verge of collapse. Today, much of the world seems to be emerging from what many have called “The Great Recession.” In order to understand more fully the nature of our present moment, we will investigate the history of capitalism in the United States. This focuses on the roles played by business, labor, and government in United States history. Topics to be covered include one of the first successful international businesses (the slave trade), agricultural production, technology, the rise of big business (the “robber barons”), the growth and decline of the labor movement and changing

nature of work, unemployment, poverty, the nation's financial system, and the role of government regulation in shaping a market economy. Our goal is to comprehend the changing nature of capitalism, what economist Joseph Schumpeter once termed "a perennial gale of creative destruction."

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

## **Semester 2**

*Florence* (HIS 31260) Dr Edward Coleman

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

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

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

A hundred years ago, the European powers were at the centre of the world's wealth and power. Within fifty years that position of global pre-eminence had shifted to the United States of America. This had led inevitably to realignments in the balance of power and new rivalries as well as new opportunities. About twenty years ago a more recent shift in the balance of world economic power to East Asia with Japan at its epicentre took place. With the largest surpluses in the history of merchandise trade, Japan had transformed itself into a financial and technological superpower and set a dynamic example for other East Asian nations to follow.

Despite war, destruction and occupation Japan, has since 1945, emerged as one of the world's major economic and financial powers. This module will examine the impact of Western expansion in East Asia on Japan and how the Japanese responded to it politically and culturally. Also it will examine the consequences of Japan's response to the West for other East Asian nations, particularly China and Korea. It will analyse the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural dynamics in Japanese History that contributed to its rise and to its role as a major power on the global stage.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*The Irish Revolution, 1910-1923* (HIS 31320) 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. The significance of the Decade of Commemoration associated with this period will be explored. Sources from this period will be discussed in detail in the seminars, 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.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

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

This module centres on British expansion and settlement into the Atlantic world during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the establishment of Jamestown in 1607 until the late nineteenth-century, the British were the most numerous of all European migrants who crossed the Atlantic. The British Atlantic was at its most vibrant, dynamic, and creative in the two centuries before the American Revolution. The British Atlantic was a world in motion between the British Isles and the Americas. This module will examine themes such as colonial settlement in North America and the West Indies, cultural encounters between native Americans and newcomers, Irish settlement in the Atlantic world, issues of religion, economy, migration, slavery and science in the British Atlantic.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*Tudor England (HIS 31590) Dr Ivar McGrath*

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

**Lecture: Monday, 11am**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

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

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Making Australian History (HIS 31850) Keith Cameron Professor of Australian History*

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Restoration to revolution: England, 1658-88* (HIS 32080) Dr Coleman Dennehy

The death of Oliver Cromwell in 1658 was soon followed by the disintegration of the experiment in government without a monarchy that marked 1650s England, and the ensuing return from the continent in 1660 of Charles II to take up his inheritance. The beginning of this period is marked by Charles' and his ministers' efforts to create a balanced political society that could sit somewhere between his father's reign and the interregnum, in which most subjects could be comfortable, if not happy, with the new religious and political settlement. The restoration ushered in a new age of scientific enquiry, imperial expansion, cultural development, and sexual licentiousness, all of which the king and his court were quite happy to take a lead in. The latter end of the period saw a growing discord in the political nation that led to the development of the first political parties along with the occurrence of immense sectarian paranoia and outrage best exemplified by the Popish plot. The period concluded with Charles' haphazard younger brother succeeding to the throne in 1685 and quickly precipitating the Glorious Revolution of 1688, thereby compounding the failure as a king of his father, Charles I.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Italy Since 1943: Social Evolution and Stagnation, 1940s-1980s* (HIS 32090) Dr David Kerr

From the first fall of fascism, terrorism of the "years of Lead" Italy saw violent ideological conflict and underwent massive political and social change while seemingly remaining unchanged in most fundamental respects. This module analyses the ways in which Italian writers and film-makers attempted to make sense of this simultaneous evolution and stagnation. Special attention will be paid to the anti-fascist resistance and civil war (1943-1945) and the mythologies and memories surrounding them, and to the depiction of the Italian south and its population. Lectures will provide both a political and a chronological framework and an introduction to social issues and cultural movements. Seminars will be devoted to the discussion of selected literary texts and films. These will include (amongst others) Carlo Levi *Christ Stopped at Eboli*, Calvino *The Path to Nest of Spiders*, Pierre Paolo Pasolini *Mama Roma* and Leonardo Scia Scia *The Day of the Owl* and Federico Fellini *La Dolce Vita*. (All texts will be studied in English translation or in English sub-titles unless agreed differently with module coordinator).

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Twentieth Century Europe at War: The Third Reich* (HIS 32140) Professor Robert Gerwarth

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

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*End of Empire* (HIS 32190) Dr Mel Farrell

This module examines the 'end of empire' in a southern hemisphere context. The course explores the broad themes of identity, migration, the process of decolonisation after 1945, nationalism and democratisation. Students will look at the fracturing of a global British identity in the second half of the twentieth-century by examining the case of Australia. As the proportion

of non-British immigrants to Australia increased during the 1960s, the country's British identity began to shrivel. This will introduce students to the idea that decolonisation was not just the redrawing of imperial boundaries, but also the reworking of identities.

Another central theme, will be the political, military, intelligence and economic ties that bound Portugal (Angola and Mozambique), Rhodesia (before and after its Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965), and apartheid-era South Africa. These three southern-African powers co-operated to resist the 'wind of change': decolonisation and demands for equal political representation for men and women of all races.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

*Women in Ireland, 1500-1800 (HIS 32210) Dr Frances Nolan*

This module will examine the various roles and experiences of women in Ireland during a period of significant religious and political upheaval, as well as great economic, social and cultural change (c. 1500 - 1800). Utilising a broad base of primary source material (correspondence, diaries, marriage settlements, wills) and printed primary sources (contemporary poetry, prose, pamphlets, domestic manuals), students will consider the legal realities, social and cultural expressions and individual experiences of womanhood in early modern Ireland. Looking at marriage and the family, students will explore the impact of the English Common Law system on women's position and on the making and breaking of unions, comparing and contrasting law with practice by examining accounts of everyday lives and relationships. Students will also examine the role of women in conflict and the shared and divergent experiences on each side of the confessional divide. The role of religious communities and women religious will be explored and consideration will be given to the endurance and/or decline of different orders, with some emphasis placed on the role of abbesses and nuns in the establishment and endurance of transnational networks. The position of women in the declining Catholic elite and in the Protestant ascendancy in the late seventeenth and eighteenth century will be examined, with particular attention given to social and cultural expressions of status, political engagement and economic activity. The module will look at the practices and experiences of the aristocracy, the gentry, the emergent middle class and the 'lower orders'. Engaging with the extant historiography, students will be encouraged to contextualise primary source material within wider historical debates to consider the issues that attend the study of women, with a particular focus on the methodologies used in women's and gender history in Ireland, Britain and Europe.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Religious Persecution and Migration in Early Modern Europe (HIS 32250) Professor Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin*

This course examines the linked phenomena of Early Modern religious persecution and migration. Prior to the Reformation four major religious groupings, Catholic and Orthodox Christians, Muslims and Jews, together with some more minor groupings, were present in the continent of Europe. The Reformation vastly complicated the confessional mosaic of Europe with the emergence of many different forms of Protestantism. In the same timeframe, large swathes of the Northern Balkans came under Turkish control. Over the course of two centuries many different forms of religious persecution ensued which resulted in considerable mobility as individuals and communities left their homelands in search of more congenial societies.

The first part of this course examines the emergence of the new confessional map of Europe between 1517 and 1650 and considers why most of the states of Europe were consciously



repressive of religious difference while a minority, such as Poland and Transylvania, were markedly more willing to accept religious heterogeneity. The course will then examine the phenomenon of Confessional mobility in sixteenth century Europe establishing what type of people were pushed to leave their homelands and the role that religion played in influencing their choices. The last part of the course examines a number of largescale migrations, from the Habsburg lands in the first half of the seventeenth century, the expulsion of the Moriscos in Spain, population transfer in Ireland and finally the expulsion of the Huguenots from France in the last decades of the seventeenth century.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 12pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*From Slave to Saint: The Development of the Legendary Patrick* (HIS 32280) Dr Claire Collins  
Each year on March 17th, we hear all about how Saint Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland and used a shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity. However, as historians, it is our job to determine just who this 'Patrick' was -- the slave who escaped Ireland only to return later. In this course, we will examine how this slave became a saint, who was responsible for building the legend, and why. In doing so, we will examine the following primary sources: the Confessio, Tírechán's Collectanea, Muirchú's Vita Sancti Patricii, the Vitae Secunda and Quarta, the Vita Tripartita, and, finally, Jocelin's Vita Patricii.

**Lecture: Wednesday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Thursday, 9-11am*

*Catholic Ireland, 1641-1778* (HIS 32290) Dr Philip Walsh

This module examines how Irish Catholics lived, traded, owned land and property, conducted business, practiced their faith, and ultimately endured over the one hundred and thirty-seven years from the outbreak of the 1641 Rebellion until enactment of the first Catholic Relief Act in 1778. Other than the period of the Confederation of Kilkenny in the 1640s and the few years of James II's reign 1685-90, Catholics, making up over three-quarters of the population, lived under numerous legal restraints whether imposed by a Protestant King, his administration in Ireland, a Protestant Parliament (Irish, English or British), or by local Protestant authorities; the course will explore these restrictions, culminating in the penal laws of the eighteenth century, examine how they impacted on the lives of the Catholics of Ireland and to what extent they were able to evade or manage these laws and regulations. Commencing with the 1641 Rebellion the module follows the main historical events of the period and explores how they impacted on the Catholic population. Topics discussed include landownership, religion, law and the day-to-day experience of Catholic Ireland.

**Lecture: Monday, 3pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday, 9-11am*

# Single Subject History

## Level 1

### Semester 1

*Making History* (HIS 10230) Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

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

### Semester 2

*Introduction to Cultural History* (HIS 10330) Dr David Kerr

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

## Level 2

### Semester 1

*Using Archives* (HIS 21090) Dr David Kerr

This module aims at providing students with a core understanding of how archives work and how they can be best utilised. Staff-led seminars will seek to provide students with a sense of archives, libraries and online sources relating to a wide range of areas in history from Early Modern History to American History. Students will also be informed of the latest archival developments in relation to digitisation of certain archival holdings and online archival sources on tours of UCD Archives and other archives in the Dublin area.

*The West and Middle East* (HIS 31140) Professor Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin

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

### Semester 2

*Marathon: Introduction to Primary Sources* (HIS 20250) Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

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

*Student Research Seminar* (HIS 20530) Dr Edward Coleman

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

### **Level 3**

#### **Semester 1**

*Research Skills* (HIS 30550) Dr Marc Caball

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

*The West and Middle East* (HIS 31140) Professor Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin

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

#### **Semester 2**

*Conference* (HIS 31040) Dr Marc Caball

On this module students will organise a one-day conference to be held in the School of History. 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 which will be closely related to the subject of their dissertation. The presentations will then be written up as essays, edited and published electronically.

*Dissertation* (HIS 30990)

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

In Semester 1, the Research Skills course will provide guidance in how to identify and focus on a topic, locate and work with primary sources, and move from a research topic to a written analysis. The course will also provide advice on issues such as research methodology and scholarly conventions. Students should initiate contact with potential supervisors within the first two weeks of semester. By Week 3 at the latest, each student should have identified a coherent topic and a supervisor. Normally a student will have two formal meetings with the

supervisor in each semester. During these meetings, the supervisor will provide guidance on the topic and on relevant primary and secondary material, as well as feedback on drafts. However, supervisors will not normally read more than 5,000 words of the draft Dissertation. Students may also consult other members of staff with relevant expertise.

## Level 4 Graduate Syllabus

### Semester 1

*The Making of United States Foreign Policy from FDR to GWB* (HIS 41610) Dr Sandra Scanlon  
This module uses a range of source materials to explore the making of United States foreign policy from the Roosevelt to the Bush administrations. Students will consider the various influences on presidential foreign policymaking, including ideology, public opinion and relationships with allies. Domestic constraints on presidential policymaking influenced the grand strategies pursued by administrations from Franklin Roosevelt's attempts to overcome Congressional isolationism during the 1930s to George W. Bush's efforts to sell the Iraq War.  
Equivalent to: M-07: Migration, International and Transnational Relationships and Europe's Relations with the Wider World

*Reading and Writing Twentieth Century Ireland* (HIS 41830) Dr Susannah Riordan and Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

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

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

*Approaches to the Middle Ages* (HIS 41840) Professor Michael Staunton

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

*CHOMI Seminar Series* (HIS 41870) Dr Catherine Cox

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

*First World War* (HIS 41930) Dr William Mulligan and Dr Jennifer Wellington

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

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

*UNICA: Historical Methods* (HIS 42040) Dr William Mulligan

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

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

*Approaches to History* (HIS 42290) Professor Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin

The aim of the course is to introduce students to new ways of thinking about and writing history. In the last decade, historians have debated the problems involved in themes such as Religious Identities and Violence, Environmental History, Transnational and Global History, History of Emotions. In this course, we will discuss the problems and issues involved in some of these and other approaches, such as gender, medical and cultural history and the source of many of these innovations, Annales.

*Introduction to Public History* (HIS 42310) Dr Conor Mulvagh

History is not the property of historians. Historians have a duty to expand public access to historical research, knowledge and sources. This module introduces students to the ways in which historians engage with their audiences; how history is, and can be, disseminated; and the considerations that must be made when bringing history to a wider audience.

This module covers the dissemination and presentation of history across broadcast media, print, digital, exhibitions, tours, talks and other media. Students will be given the opportunity to apply their learning across these platforms through practical assessment. Through this the student will gain experience as a practitioner of public history.

*Practising Public History* (HIS 42350) Drs Conor Mulvagh and Paul Rouse

This is a practical module. Using the unique [historyhub.ie](http://historyhub.ie) resource, it will introduce students to the practice of working with history in a professional capacity and will assist students in developing the practical skills to enable them to build a career in which they can work with history. Students will be introduced to the making of podcasts and the building of websites. Practical instruction will be provided on the scripting documentaries and short films, and on the pitching of these ideas to broadcasters. Training will be given on how to complete research briefs for all manner of history projects and on how to conduct a walking tour. Students will also meet people who work in relevant sectors and will hear how history informs their working lives. The aim of these seminars is to examine the place of history in the work of – among others – politicians, political advisors, communications strategists, journalists and news editors. On a broader level, this course will encourage students to develop ideas of their own, to imagine the possibilities of the uses to which they can put the history they have studied and, most of all, to

be innovative in their thinking. Ultimately, this is a course that will challenge students, improve them and, hopefully, inspire them to think about a career in which history will feature.

#### Graduate Diploma Module:

*Renaissance Europe* (HIS 41910) Dr Sandy Wilkinson

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

1) To develop a sensitivity to historiography. The nominal focus of the module is the rich period of Renaissance Europe, but in fact the module seeks to develop a far broader sense of the range of different approaches to history, and some of the factors that have shaped the way in which scholars have approached the past.

2) To develop the ability to work with and engage with a significant corpus of texts and ideas.

3) To develop critical skills required for graduate-level history. There will be a strong focus on how to write in an engaging and critical fashion, as well as how to hone research skills essential for independent investigation.

### **Semester 2**

*Origins of Modern Diplomacy* (HIS 41780) Dr Declan Downey

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

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

*Approaches to the Middle Ages II* (HIS 41850) Dr Elva Johnston

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

*CHOMI Seminar Series* (HIS 41870) Dr Catherine Cox

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

*Disseminating History* (HIS 42020) Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

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

thesis ideas for presentation at the end of module conference. Various tasks will be set by the module co-ordinator that must be completed during these workshops.

*Political violence 20c Europe* (HIS 42050) Professor Robert Gerwarth

This module will introduce students to competing explanations of the causes and development of violence during wartime in the first half of the twentieth century. The course will use a wide geographical range of case studies to draw out larger thematic issues in the cultural and political history of violence and warfare. The range of topics studied includes the Herero and Nama Genocides; the First World War; the Armenian Genocide, 1915-16; the Greco Turkish War 1919-23; the comparative history of paramilitary violence after the Great War; the Russian Civil War; the Spanish Civil War; the Second World War and the Holocaust.

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

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

This module explores the relationship between welfare, health and gender in Ireland, Britain and Europe between the 1850s and the 1950s. It will examine the main historiographical trends within the field assessing their impact upon our understanding of health and welfare policies and provision. Specific topics which will be explored include maternity and child welfare, sexual politics and birth control, understandings of sexuality and morality, narratives of illness and poverty, and how theories and religious beliefs shaped health and welfare policy and provision. The module will also equip students with research skills and assist them with locating medical and welfare history resources.

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

*Politics, Capitalism, and Society in Modern America* (HIS 42340) Professor Jason S Smith (Mary Ball Washington Visiting Professor of American History)

This MA seminar focuses on the political and social history of the twentieth-century United States. Readings will address the growing revival of interest in interdisciplinary approaches to political economy and the history of capitalism. (It is, of course, impossible to cover everything—the syllabus copes with this problem by leaning toward recent interventions in long-standing historiographical debates.)

*Public History Internship* (HIS 42360)

The Internship Programme offered as part of the MA in Public History is designed to allow students gain practical work experience in using history as part of a career. Building on the theoretical and practical public history modules of the first semester, the internship is designed to see how history might be used as part of working life. Internships are available on a limited basis in the world of media, politics, communications and in various state institutions.

Graduate Diploma Module:

*Making History: Documents* (HIS 41920) Dr Marc Caball

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

*Research Project* (HIS 41660) Dr Sandy Wilkinson

Students engaged in this module will produce a substantial piece of work whether an extended essay, project or documentary or their equivalent in a form agreed with the module coordinator.



The length of the piece of work in question should amount to circa 10,000 words or its equivalent. The normal deadline for the project is towards the end of April in each calendar year.

## Study Abroad Modules

### Semester 1

*Celtic Dawn to Celtic Tiger: A History of Ireland: Culture and Society* (HIS 21100) Dr Mel Farrell  
History has shaped modern Irish life in ways that are many and complex. This course opens with an exploration of Irish culture and society in a new millennium. What is it about Ireland that is unique? And what is it, instead, that is part of a shared human experience that transcends borders, whether political or geographic? The course examines how millennia of history have shaped life on the island from the arrival of the first humans, through the Irish experience within the British Empire, and on to a partitioned island which is organized into two states: Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The course will also assess how Ireland has been shaped by emigration, by Famine, and by media, among other forces. Woven through the course will be an appraisal of continuity and change in political, social, economic and cultural dimensions of Irish history.

**Lecture: Monday 4-6pm**

*The Irish Presence in America* (IR 30360) Professor Maurice J Bric

This module (**offered to Freshmen only**) will address the influence and effect of the Irish diaspora in America and explore the input, contribution and impact of the enormous Irish community there. Some 35.5 million people in America claim Irish descent. The time period under review begins with the mass emigration caused by the Great Famine in Ireland in 1845 and the assimilation and influence of this diaspora on American culture. It will analyse the reaction of the Irish-Americans to the rising nationalist movement in Ireland from 1890 to 1922. Moving to 'second wave' emigration in the 1950s, it will research how the strength of the Irish community grew in Post-War America to become a recognisable force politically, socially and culturally.

**Lecture: Monday 2-3 pm**

*Seminar: Monday/Tuesday*

### Semester 2

*Conflict in Modern Europe – Nazi Germany* (HIS 21110) tbc

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

**Lecture: Thursday, 4-6pm**

### Semesters 1 and 2

*War: Ancient and Modern* (DSCY 10050) Professor Robert Gerwarth

War is as old as mankind, but it has changed its character over the centuries. This module will introduce students to the changing character of war from ancient times to the present, highlighting the latest research results on a large variety of conflicts and themes: wars, piracy and civil wars in the ancient world, the Viking conquests in Europe, the Crusades, the Wars of Religion, the Napoleonic Wars of the 19th century and the American Civil War to the total wars of the 20th century. The module takes an inter-disciplinary perspective on war, combining

insights from history, classics, politics, medicine and sociology. Together, faculty from these diverse disciplines will introduce some of the latest cutting edge research on violence and gender, medical responses to the outbreaks of war and the 'new wars' on terror in today's Middle East.

**Lecture: Monday 6-8 pm**

*The History of Science* (HIS 20780) Dr Edward Collins

This module provides a broad outline of the history of science, from ancient times to the present, and incorporates a number of fields of study that we today consider to be 'scientific'. It traces a line from the earliest conceptions of the universe to the evolving views of mankind's relationship with his world, through the Scientific Revolution to current and emerging scientific theories that challenge our very notions of reality itself. The course addresses the question of what counts as science, and whether this has changed over time. What, for example, would the idea of 'science' or 'scientific endeavour' have meant to the earliest geographers, zoologists or mathematicians? What line divides early-modern astronomical navigation from astrology? What is a 'scientific revolution'? How does the history of science confirm or challenge our ideas of historical narratives?

**Lecture: Tuesday 6-7 pm**

*Seminar: Tuesday 7-8 pm*

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Professor Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin delivering research seminar on his most recent monograph *Catholic Europe, 1592-1648: Centre and Peripheries*



School of History, Third Year Class and staff 2016-2017



Pictured at the *After Empire: Leaders Discussion* – student seminar were (l-r): His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa; Salman Khurshid, former Minister of Laws and Minister of External Affairs of India and His Excellency Benjamin Mkapa, former President of Tanzania