Graduate Seminars in History – Spring 2018

HIST 6304 – Modern America, 1929 to the Present
Professor Thomas Knock

This colloquium seeks to provide graduate students with a thorough understanding of major problems and lines of historiographical debate in modern American history, beginning with the Great Depression and the New Deal to the end of the Cold War. (Broader topics in between include World War II, civil rights, the women’s movement, and the Vietnam War.) The course will involve substantial readings in leading monographs and scholarly articles as well as additional assignments on topics chosen by students themselves.

HIST 6305 – Hispanic Southwest
Professor John Chavez

Borderlands studies, now global in scope, had their origins in Herbert E. Bolton’s slim volume, The Spanish Borderlands (1921). This graduate colloquium focuses on the early and continuing development of the field as the history of the “Hispanic Southwest,” that was the far northern frontier of New Spain and Mexico. While reading major surveys, such as David Weber’s Mexican Frontier (1982), students report on select monographs of early and more recent publication as we trace the historiography to the present. Assignments include book reviews, a bibliographical essay, and oral presentations.

HIST 6306 – Introduction to Digital History: Disease & Epidemics in World History
Professor Bianca Lopez

This course surveys recent historical studies of disease and epidemics, with an emphasis on new and emerging methodologies in digital history. Through looking at how historians are currently analyzing data related to disease through digital tools, students will learn the possibilities for using such tools. For instance, we look at how scholars digitally map the spread of disease and use visualization programs to communicate raw data to others. Relevant applications and programs will be introduced, giving students the opportunity to gain expertise in each platform.

HIST 6319 – Histories & Theories of Nationalism
Professor Erin Hochman

Although the world has become increasingly connected because of the Internet, cheap air travel, and the global flow of capital, the resurgence of extremist nationalism shows that the idea of the nation remains a potent force. How and why did this abstract concept become the predominant way that people understand their place in the world? Using both theoretical and historical approaches, this course explores the origins of nationalism, individuals’ motivations for identifying with a nation, the various and conflicting definitions of nationhood, and the impact that nationalism has had on societies across the globe.

Contact Margi Evans [mfevans@smu.edu] or visit www.smu.edu/history for more information.