THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF RACE, POLITICS, AND CULTURE

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Holt</td>
<td>History</td>
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<td>Dwight Hopkins</td>
<td>Theology in the Divinity School</td>
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<td>Travis Jackson</td>
<td>Music and the Humanities</td>
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<td>Waldo E. Johnson, Jr.</td>
<td>School of Social Service Administration</td>
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<td>Arthur Damon Jones</td>
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<td>Comparative Literature and English</td>
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<td>Psychology</td>
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<td>Agnes Lugo-Ortiz</td>
<td>Romance Languages &amp; Literatures</td>
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**FUNDING AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The CSRPC has many resources for masters and doctoral students who work on topics around race and ethnicity. The Center offers a CSRPC Dissertation Fellowship, currently providing one or two ABD students a year with a stipend of $23,000, some research funding, and an office at the Center. The CSRPC Residential Fellowship provides office space and research funding. Jointly with the Center for The Study of Gender and Sexuality, the Center offers a dissertation fellowship (also with a stipend, research funding, and office space) for a student working on an intersectional topic. Finally, the CSRPC gives a total of at least $12,000 per year in research grants to students working on relevant topics.

Many teaching opportunities can be found at CSRPC as well. Several teaching internships and lectureships for the civilization sequence 'Colonizations' are available each year, and the Center offers six stand alone courses from among those proposed by advanced graduate students. The Center sponsors a Council on Advanced Studies graduate workshop, the Reproduction of Race and Racial Ideologies Workshop.

For additional information about the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture, please see csrpc.uchicago.edu
CRES 30001. Topics in African American History. 100 Units.
This course is designed to explore in-depth selected topics in African American history and historiography. The specific focus this term will be "race and twentieth-century social science." Readings and discussion will explore the history of the relation between social-science theory and racial thought and practice from the race science of the late-nineteenth century through Franz Boas's cultural relativism to mid-twentieth century notions of a so-called culture of poverty. Our attention will focus on the real-world, especially public policy, implications of social-scientific thought. In addition to active participation in class discussions each student will write a final paper on a selected topic.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 40001

CRES 30110. Trans-Saharan Africa. 100 Units.
Should Mediterranean and sub-Saharan Africa be treated as one or two historical units? What was the global and regional significance of medieval and early modern trans-Saharan caravan trade? How are we to understand the vast empires that sprang up in the West and Central Sudan during this era? How and in what form did Islam and the broader culture that accompanied it spread across this entire region? What was the role of slavery in the economic and cultural development of both North and West-West Central Africa? To what extent did European colonial rule and its aftermath alter or encourage the social and cultural processes initiated by trans-Saharan contacts? We will consider these questions in this course, which will mix lectures on Tuesdays with discussion of readings on Thursdays. Assignments: Two short 3-5-page critical papers on specialized readings and one longer final essay of 10-12 pages.
Instructor(s): R. Austen Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 20110, CRES 20110, HIST 30110

CRES 30173. Inequality in American Society. 100 Units.
This course is intended as a complement to SOCI 20103 for first- and second-year students who are majoring in sociology, but is open to other students who have had little exposure to current research in inequality. We cover the basic approaches sociologists have employed to understand the causes and consequences of inequality in the United States, with a focus on class, race, gender, and neighborhood. We begin by briefly discussing the main theoretical perspectives on inequality, which were born of nineteenth century efforts by sociologists to understand modernization in Europe. Then, turning to contemporary American society, we examine whether different forms of inequality are persisting, increasing, or decreasing and why. Topics include culture, skills, discrimination, preferences, the family, and institutional processes, addressing both the logic behind existing theories and the evidence (or lack thereof) in support of them.
Instructor(s): M. Small Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 20173, SOCI 30173, SOCI 20173

CRES 30203. Colloquium: Colonial African History. 100 Units.
In the late nineteenth century, European nations embarked on an ambitious effort to conquer and occupy Africa. This course considers the conditions that enabled the European "scramble for Africa" and the long-lasting consequences of that project. We will use primary sources, secondary texts, fiction, and films to explore the meanings and manifestations of the European occupation for African peoples. Specific themes to be investigated include colonial institutions and systems of rule; social and political effects of colonialism; colonial religious movements; resistance and rebellion; nationalism and independence. We will draw case studies from French West Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and South Africa.
Instructor(s): E. Osborn Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Upper-level undergraduates with consent of instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 40203

CRES 30308. Political Theologies of Slavery and Freedom in the Atlantic World. 100 Units.
This seminar examines the interdisciplinary form of knowledge known as "political theology" in the context of Atlantic slavery. The course will trace two major developments. First, we will explore how Christian metaphysics facilitated colonialism and slavery, focusing on the emergence of race as a theological (rather than a biological) concept and on the self-fulfilling providentialism that structured fantasies of Euro-Christian world dominance. Second, we will explore how indigenous and African cosmologies and Christianities informed enslaved resistance and abolitionism. Our readings will range from works of political theology (Augustine, Calvin, Hobbes) to early American writings (Las Casas, Ligon, Jefferson) to Black Atlantic anti-slavery texts (Wheatley, Walker, Turner). We'll consider the explorer George Best's rewriting of the biblical Curse of Ham, Francis Bacon's claim that Europe's superior technology evidenced its Chosen status, and the ideology of "hereditary heathenism" that forestalled early efforts to convert slaves to Christianity. Likewise, we'll consider the role of obeah in the Haitian Revolution, the competing attitudes toward Christian slave revolt found in fiction by Douglass and Stowe, and the continued contestation of what W. E. B. Du Bois called "the new religion of whiteness." Secondary authors may include Charles Taylor, Talal Asad, Max Weber, Colin Kidd, Rebecca Goetz, Jared Hickman, Katharine Gerbner, Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra, and J. Cameron Carter
Instructor(s): Alex Mazafaferro Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): CHSS 40308, KNOW 40308, SCTH 40308
CRES 31900. ¿Cuerpos Desechables? Estéticas de la No-Vida en las Literaturas Hispanoamericanas. 100 Units.
In this seminar we will conduct a theoretical exploration of the aesthetic procedures through which human life has been represented as expendable in Spanish-American literature from the Conquest to the twenty-first century, as well as an examination of the historical and philosophical contexts within which such figurations emerged. The course will focus on case studies that correspond to four key moments in the history of the region: conquest and colonization, slavery and the formation of national states in the nineteenth century, the triumph of a capitalist export economy at the turn of the twentieth, and the violent challenges posed by globalization and narcotráfico in the contemporary context. Among the issues and texts we may engage are Fray Bartolomé de las Casas and Francisco de Vitoria’s sixteenth-century dispute on the right of conquest and the Brevisima relación de la destrucción de las Indias, Esteban Echevarría’s El matadero, Lucio Mansilla’s Una excursión a los indios ranqueles, Juan F. Manzano’s Autobiografía de un esclavo, Manuel Zeno Gandía’s La charca, and Fernando Vallejo’s La virgen de los sicarios.
Instructor(s): A. Lugo-Ortiz Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): SPAN 31900, HMRT 31901, LACS 31900

CRES 32012. Technologies of Race Making. 100 Units.
This course considers the intersections between technology, science, and race. It explores how technologies have been developed and used to assign racial meaning to people’s identities and bodies and how this has impacted economic, political, and social power structures. We will read studies relating to historical and present-day technologies and discuss topics such as racial science, phrenology, biometry, surveillance and policing, artificial intelligence and automation, and data production and reuse. A major theme that runs through the course is the practice of race-making, how biological race is enacted and made relevant in specific technological practices. Which assumptions and expectations about human variation are built into the technologies? What are the effects of its use in practice? How does race making configure into more durable forms, such as standards, databanks, and protocols? This class will be bi-modal, with in class and online options.
Instructor(s): Iris Clever Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): KNOW 22012, SOCI 30325, KNOW 32012

CRES 33001. Censorship in East Asia: The Case of Colonial Korea. 100 Units.
This course examines the operation and consequences of censorship in the Japanese Empire, with focus on its effects in colonial Korea. It begins with two basic premises: first, both the Japanese colonial authorities’ measures of repression, and the Korean responses to them, can be understood as noticeably more staunch and sophisticated when compared to any other region of the Empire; and second, the censorship practices in Korea offers itself as a case that is in itself an effective point of comparison to better understand other censorship operations in general and the impact of these operations across different regions. With a view to probing an inter- and intra-relationship between censorship practices among a variety of imperial/colonial regions, this course studies the institutions related to censorship, the human agents involved in censorship-both external and internal-and texts and translations that were produced in and outside of Korea, and were subject to censorship. Overall, the course stresses the importance of establishing a comparative understanding of the functions of censorship, and on the basis of this comparative thinking we will strive to conceptualize the characteristics of Japanese colonial censorship in Korea.
Instructor(s): K. Choi Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): EALC 43000, EALC 23001, MAAD 16001

CRES 33101. Love, Conjugality, and Capital: Intimacy in the Modern World. 100 Units.
A look at societies in other parts of the world demonstrates that modernity in the realm of love, intimacy, and family often had a different trajectory from the European one. This course surveys ideas and practices surrounding love, marriage, and capital in the modern world. Using a range of theoretical, historical, and anthropological readings, as well as films, the course explores such topics as the emergence of companionate marriage in Europe and the connections between arranged marriage, dowry, love, and money. Case studies are drawn primarily from Europe, India, and Africa.
Instructor(s): J. Cole, R. Majumdar Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Any 10000-level music course or consent of instructor
Note(s): This course typically is offered in alternate years.
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 23102, ANTH 21525, CHDV 22212, CHDV 33212, SALC 43101, ANTH 32220, GNSE 31700, CRES 23101, SALC 33101, HIST 26903, HIST 36903

CRES 33500. Caribbean Fiction: Self-Understanding and Exoticism. 100 Units.
The Caribbean is often described as enigmatic, uncommon, and supernatural. While foreigners assume that the Caribbean is exotic, this course will explore this assumption from a Caribbean perspective. We will examine the links between Caribbean and Old World imagination, the relationship between exoticism and Caribbean notions of superstition, and the way in which the Caribbean fictional universe derives from a variety of cultural myths.
Instructor(s): D. Desormeaux Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): FREN 20500 or 20503
Note(s): Taught in English. A weekly session in French will be held for majors/minors and graduate students in French and Comparative Literature.
Equivalent Course(s): FREN 33500, LACS 25000, LACS 35000, CRES 23800, CMLT 31801, CMLT 21801, FREN 23800
CRES 33700. Capitalism, Colonialism, and Nationalism in the Pacific. 100 Units.
This course compares colonial capitalist projects and their dialogic transformations up to present political dilemmas, with special attention to Fiji, New Zealand, and Hawai‘i, and a focus on the labor diaspora, the fates of indigenous polities, and tensions in contemporary citizenship. We will compare Wakefield’s “scientific colonization” in New Zealand, Gordon’s social experiments and indentured labor in Fiji, and the plantations, American annexation, tourism, and the military in Hawai‘i. We will compare the colonial experiences of the Maori, Hawaiians, and indigenous Fijians, and also those of the immigrant laborers and their descendants, especially white New Zealanders, the South Asians in Fiji, and the Japanese in Hawai‘i. General propositions about nationalism, capitalism “late” and otherwise, global cultural flows, and postcolonial subject positions will be juxtaposed with contemporary Pacific conflicts.
Instructor(s): John Kelly Terms Offered: TBD. May be offered in 2020-21
Note(s): This course qualifies as a Discovering Anthropology selection for Anthropology majors.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 23700, ANTH 33700, CRES 23710

CRES 34111. The Soviet Empire. 100 Units.
What kind of empire was the Soviet Union? Focusing on the central idea of Eurasia, we will explore how discourses of gender, sexuality and ethnicity operated under the multinational empire. How did communism shape the state’s regulation of the bodies of its citizens? How did genres from the realist novel to experimental film challenge a cohesive patriarchal, Russophone vision of Soviet Eurasia? We will examine how writers and filmmakers in the Caucasus and Central Asia answered Soviet Orientalist imaginaries, working through an interdisciplinary archive drawing literature and film from the Soviet colonial ‘periphery’ in the Caucasus and Central Asia as well as writings about the hybrid conception of Eurasia across linguistics, anthropology, and geography.
Instructor(s): Leah Feldman Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): NEHC 24110, NEHC 34110, CRES 24111, REES 34110, CMLT 24111, CMLT 34111, REES 24110

CRES 34201. Cinema in Africa. 100 Units.
This course examines Africa in film as well as films produced in Africa. It places cinema in Sub Saharan Africa in its social, cultural, and aesthetic contexts ranging from neocolonial to postcolonial, Western to Southern Africa, documentary to fiction, art cinema to TV, and includes films that reflect on the impact of global trends in Africa and local responses, as well as changing racial and gender identifications. We will begin with La Noire de... (1966), by the “father” of African cinema, Ousmane Sembene, contrasted w/ a South African film, African Jim (1960) that more closely resembles African American musical film, and anti-colonial and anti-apartheid films from Lionel Rogosin’s Come Back Africa (1959) to Sarah Maldoror’s Sambizanga, Sembene’s Camp de Thiaroye (1984), and Jean Marie Teno’s Afrique, Je te Plumerai (1995). The rest of the course will examine 20th and 21st century films such as I am a not a Witch and The wound (both 2017), which show tensions between urban and rural, traditional and modern life, and the implications of these tensions for women and men, Western and Southern Africa, in fiction, documentary and fiction film. (20th/21st)
Instructor(s): Loren Kruger Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): One or more of the following: Intro to Film/ International Cinema AND/OR Intro to African Studies or equivalent
Note(s): This course also includes a weekly screening section.
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 28602, CMST 34201, CRES 24201, ENGL 27600, CMLT 22900, CMST 24201, CMLT 42900, ENGL 48601, ENGL 47600, GNSE 48602

CRES 35106. Slavery and Freedom in South America. 100 Units.
This seminar will examine the historiography of African slavery in South America. It will compare the responses of Africans and their descendants to the experiences of enslavement and freedom from the 16th century to the 19th century, addressing the major debates around the Atlantic Slave Trade along with comparative histories of enslavement, freedom, abolition and post-abolition in Spanish America and Brazil. Urban slavery, manumission, slave life and slave resistance, as well as the experiences of free Blacks who lived in slave societies, will also be examined.
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 35115, LACS 35106, HMRT 25115, HIST 26216, HIST 36216, CRES 25106, LACS 25106

CRES 35107. Public history & the Memory of Slavery in Brazil and the U.S. 100 Units.
This course will address the contemporary discussion about public history and the memory of slavery in Brazil and the United States. Like the United States, Brazil declared its independence without abolishing slavery. Unlike citizens of the US, however, Brazilians constructed their notions of citizenship and nationality in a context in which racial identities were only loosely demarcated. In the nineteenth century, Brazil was the country with the largest number of Africans and the largest number of free Afro-descendants in the Americas. It also underwent an unprecedented period of economic growth, based in the coffee economy and slave labor. This growth did not, however, lead to an industrial transformation comparable to that of the US during the same period. This course will examine the paradoxes on the history of slavery and abolition in Brazil and the United States, exploring the ways in which both countries deal with their past in the present. Built on historical scholarship, movies (documentaries and historical motion pictures), digital projects and museum exhibits, this course aims to discuss the public role of historians and of historical research in new approaches about the public memory of slavery in Brazil and the United States.
CRES 35113. From Mestizaje to the Mexican Genome. 100 Units.
As the Kingdom of New Spain became independent Mexico, how did a society structured around status, caste and corporate bodies imagine itself as a republic of equal citizens? This course will explore the categories of class, culture and, particularly, race, with which, for over two hundred years, Mexican politicians and public writers, scientists and intellectuals have sought to make sense of the nation, decipher its ethnic, linguistic and cultural diversity, assuage the profound inequalities that have riddled it, and forge a "national identity".
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 25113, LACS 35113, LACS 25113, HIST 36217, HIST 26217

CRES 36500. History of Mexico, 1876 to Present. 100 Units.
From the Porfiriato and the Revolution to the present, this course is a survey of Mexican society and politics, with emphasis on the connections between economic developments, social justice, and political organization. Topics include fin de siècle modernization and the agrarian problem; causes and consequences of the Revolution of 1910; the making of the modern Mexican state; relations with the United States; industrialism and land reform; urbanization and migration; ethnicity, culture, and nationalism; economic crises, neoliberalism, and social inequality; political reforms and electoral democracy; violence and narco-trafficking; the end of PRI rule; and AMLO's new government. Assignments: Class presentations, take-home midterm, and final essays.
Instructor(s): E. Kouri Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 26500, HIST 36500, CRES 26500, LLSO 26500, LACS 36500, LACS 26500

CRES 36660. The Rise of the Global New Right. 100 Units.
This course traces the intellectual genealogies of the rise of a Global New Right in relation to the contexts of late capitalist neoliberalism, the fall of the Soviet Union, as well as the rise of social media. The course will explore the intertwining political and intellectual histories of the Russian Eurasianist movement, Hungarian Jobbik, the American Traditional Workers Party, the French GRECE, Greek Golden Dawn, and others through their published essays, blogs, vlogs and social media. Perhaps most importantly; the course asks: can we use t-word (fascism) to describe this problem? In order to pose this question we will explore the aesthetic concerns of the New Right in relation to postmodern theory, and the affective politics of nationalism. This course thus frames the rise of a global new right interdisciplinary and comparatively as a historical, geopolitical and aesthetic problem.
Instructor(s): Leah Feldman Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): SIGN 26050, REES 36661, REES 26660, CMLT 36660, ENGL 26660, CMLT 26660, ENGL 36661, CRES 26660

CRES 37002. Colloquium: Interracial America. 100 Units.
This course will examine the interaction between different racialized and ethnic groups in America (and beyond) from the eighteenth-century to our present moment. Conventional studies rely on a simplistic black-white paradigm of US race relations. This seminar aims to move beyond that dichotomy and searches for broader historical models, which include yellow, brown, red, and ethnic white. For example, how do we interpret recently excavated histories of Afro-Cherokee relations in antebellum America? What are hepcats, pachucos, and yogores? What is a "model minority," and why did Asians inherit the mantle from Jews? What is a "protest minority," and why were Blacks and Jews labeled as such during the civil rights movement? How does race operate differently in an estensible racial paradise like Hawai'i? How do we understand race, nation, and decolonization in a global context, as evidenced by radical activism in California in the 1960s and '70s? We will critically interrogate the history of contact that exists between and among these diverse "groups." If conflicted, what factors have prevented meaningful alliances? If confluent, what goals have elicited cooperation?
Instructor(s): M. Briones Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 47002, HIST 47002

CRES 37110. Égalité des races dans la francophonie. 100 Units.
La réflexion anthropologique sur la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européennes au cours des 15e et 16e siècles. Tout comme lors du développement de la colonisation, puis du système esclavagiste inauguré par le Code Noir (1685), la question raciale s'instaure au cœur même de la revendication républicaine des esclaves et de l'indépendance haïtienne. C'est cependant au milieu du 19e siècle, période où triomphe le paradigme de l'histoire de la Caraïbe commence avec les premières explorations européenne...
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 37200, LLSO 26901, CRES 27200, HIST 27200

CRES 37207. The North American West, 1500 - 1900. 100 Units.
Go west, young man, go west! newspaper editor Horace Greeley allegedly proclaimed. Although he only visited the region himself, his proclamation referred to the host of opportunities thought to be lying in wait among the uncharted territories out yonder. The West has embodied both the American dream and an American nightmare. This co-taught class will examine the changing delineations, demographics, conceptualizations, and significance of the North American West across four centuries and several empires.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 27207, HIST 37207, HIST 27207, GNSE 37207, AMER 37207, GNSE 37207, AMER 27207

CRES 37300. African American History since 1883. 100 Units.
A lecture course discussing selected topics in the African American experience (economic, political, social) from Reconstruction Era protections of African American civil rights through social and political movements in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries seeking their restoration. Course evaluations via online quizzes and take-home essays.
Instructor(s): T. Holt Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 27300, HIST 37300, CRES 27300, LLSO 26800

CRES 37330. African American History, 1865-2016. 100 Units.
This class will introduce students to the key themes, events, problems and advances within African American history, after the end of slavery. Readings will include Reconstruction-era documents, Ida B. Wells, Ned Cobb, W. E. B. Du Bois, Howard Thurman, Septima Clark, Philippe Wamba, and Audre Lorde among others. Assignments will include two papers and a series of short response pieces.
Instructor(s): A. Green Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 27330, AMER 27310, HIST 37310, HIST 27310, AMER 37310

CRES 37401. Literaturas del Caribe Hispanico en el siglo XX. 100 Units.
En este curso se estudiarán algunos ejemplos salientes de las literaturas producidas en el Caribe hispánico insular (Cuba, Puerto Rico y Santo Domingo) durante el siglo XX y a principios del XXI. Entre los asuntos a discutir tendrán un lugar principal los modos en que esta producción se ha constituido como respuesta y elaboración estética de las historias de esclavitud, violencia racial y colonialismo, de militarización y desplazamientos territoriales migratorios, que han marcado a la región en su carácter de frontera imperial desde el siglo XVI. En el curso también se abordará la condición simbólica del Caribe como espacio de utopías y catástrofes, escenario privilegiado tanto de las aspiraciones revolucionarias propias de la modernidad (e.g. la Revolución Haitiana del 1791 y la Revolución Cubana del 1959) como de los terrores de la destrucción ecológica (con su experiencia cruel de huracanes y terremotos).
Instructor(s): A. Lugo-Ortiz Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): At least one of the following courses: SPAN 21500, 21703, 21803, 21903, or 22003.
Note(s): Taught in Spanish.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 27401, LACS 37401, SPAN 27401, SPAN 37401, LACS 27401

CRES 37403. African American Lives and Times. 100 Units.
This colloquium will examine selected topics and issues in African American history during a dynamic and critical decade, 1893 and 1903, that witnessed the redefinition of American national and sectional identities, social and labor relations, and race and gender relations. A principal premise of the course is that African American life and work was at the nexus of the birth of modern America, as reflected in labor and consumption, in transnational relations (especially Africa), in cultural expression (especially music and literature), and in the resistance or contestation to many of these developments. The course will focus on the Chicago World’s Fair and the publication of Du Bois’s Souls of Black Folk as seminal moments in the era. Our discussions will be framed by diverse primary materials, including visual and aural sources, juxtaposed with interpretations of the era by various historians. A principal goal of the course is that students gain a greater appreciation for interpreting historical processes through in-depth examination of the complex and multiple currents of an defined era-a slice of time-as well as skills in interpreting diverse primary sources.
Instructor(s): T. Holt Terms Offered: Winter

CRES 37709. Soul and the Black Seventies. 100 Units.
This course considers in what ways soul as cultural genre and style shaped, and was shaped by, the political, social, structural, cultural, and ethical shifts and conditions associated with the 1970s. It will focus on popular music as both symbolic field and system of production, while also taking up other forms of expression-literary, intellectual, institutional, activist-in order to propose an alternate, and compelling, archive for this era. The course intends to deepen understanding of the feel and meaning of soul by relating it to consequential legacies of the 1970s: urban identity and crisis, emerging limitations of racial reformism, the deepening class stratification of Black life, and the radical disruption of social norms through feminism, in particular Black feminism.
Instructor(s): A. Green Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Graduate students by consent of instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): MUSI 27709, GNSE 27709, MUSI 37709, HIST 27709, CRES 27709, HIST 37709, GNSE 37709
CRES 37900. Asian Wars of the Twentieth Century. 100 Units.
This course examines the political, economic, social, cultural, racial, and military aspects of the major Asian wars of the twentieth century: the Pacific War, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. At the beginning of the course we pay particular attention to just war doctrines and then use two to three books for each war (along with several films) to examine alternative approaches to understanding the origins of these wars, their conduct, and their consequences.
Instructor(s): B. Cumings Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 27900, CRES 27900, EALC 27907, HIST 37900, EALC 37907

CRES 38000. United States Latinos: Origins and Histories. 100 Units.
An examination of the diverse social, economic, political, and cultural histories of those who are now commonly identified as Latinos in the United States. Particular emphasis will be placed on the formative historical experiences of Mexican Americans and mainland Puerto Ricans, although some consideration will also be given to the histories of other Latino groups, i.e., Cubans, Central Americans, and Dominicans. Topics include cultural and geographic origins and ties; imperialism and colonization; the economics of migration and employment; legal status; work, women, and the family; racism and other forms of discrimination; the politics of national identity; language and popular culture; and the place of Latinos in US society. Equivalent Course(s): AMER 28001, CRES 28000, GNSE 28202, HIST 38000, LACS 28000, LACS 38000, CRES 38000, GNSE 38202, AMER 38001
Instructor(s): R. Gutiérrez Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 38000, AMER 28001, HIST 38000, GNSE 28202, CRES 28000, HIST 28000, GNSE 38202, AMER 38001, LACS 28000

CRES 38703. Baseball and American Culture, 1840 to Present. 100 Units.
This course will examine the rise and fall of baseball as America's national pastime. We will trace the relationship between baseball and American society from the development of the game in the mid-nineteenth century to its enormous popularity in the first half of the twentieth century to its more recent problems and declining status in our culture. The focus will be on baseball as a professional sport, with more attention devoted to the early history of the game rather than to the recent era. Emphasis will be on using baseball as a historical lens through which we will analyze the development of American society and culture rather than on the celebration of individuals or teams. Crucial elements of racialization, ethnicity, class, gender, nationalism, and masculinity will be in play as we consider the Negro Leagues, women's leagues, the Latinization and globalization of the game, and more.
Instructor(s): M. Briones Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 28703, HIST 38703, HIST 38703

CRES 38906. Nineteenth-Century American Mass Entertainment. 100 Units.
Popular culture filters, reflects, and occasionally refracts many of the central values, prejudices, and preoccupations of a given society. From the Industrial Revolution to the advent of feature films in the early twentieth century, American audiences sought both entertainment and reassurance from performers, daredevils, amusement parks, lecturers, magicians, panoramas, athletes, and photographers. Amidst the Civil War, they paid for portraits that purportedly revealed the ghosts of lost loved ones; in an age of imperialism, they forked over hard-earned cash to relive the glories of western settlement, adventure, and conquest in Buffalo Bill's Wild West. Mass entertainment not only echoed the central events of the age it helped shape them: from phrenology as the channel for antebellum convictions about outward appearance (and racial identity), to the race riots following Jack Johnson's boxing victory over Jim Jeffries. Many of these entertainment forms became economic juggernauts in their own right, and in the process of achieving unprecedented popularity, they also shaped collective memory, gender roles, race relations, and the public's sense of acceptable beliefs and behaviors. This lecture course will examine the history of modern American entertainment over the course of the long nineteenth century. Requirements include careful reading, active and thoughtful participation, and written assignments.
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 28906, HIST 38906, HIST 28906, CRES 28906, GNSE 38906

CRES 38990. Muslims in the United State and Western Europe. 100 Units.
Muslim migration to the United States and Western Europe proliferated in the last quarter of the 20th Century, and Islam has been a visible (and controversial) presence in these societies ever since. Though internally varied by race, ethnicity, national origins, sect and class positionality, Muslim communities have faced homogenizing narratives rooted in orientalist frameworks. As Islam continues to be a site of conflict in geopolitical struggles, these frameworks have reproduced themselves into the twenty-first century. This course will use an intersectional and critical lens to examine the issues facing Muslims in the United States and Western Europe on both macro and micro levels. One third of the course will cover the interactions between Muslim communities and their "host societies" vis-à-vis the state, mass media, and public opinion. Another third of the course will delve into issues of socioeconomic mobility and cultural assimilation. Finally, the last third will show how these macro concepts influence the everyday lived experiences of Muslims in these contexts. This is a seminar-style, reading-heavy course. Students should be familiar with and capable of deploying the sociological concepts of race, class, gender and intersectionality.
Instructor(s): E. Abdelhadi Terms Offered: Autumn Spring
Note(s): Grad: B, C
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 38990, CHDV 38990, SOCI 30324, ISLM 38990, CHDV 28990
CRES 39000. Latin American Religions, New and Old. 100 Units.
This course will consider select pre-twentieth-century issues, such as the transformations of Christianity in colonial society and the Catholic Church as a state institution. It will emphasize twentieth-century developments: religious rebellions; conversion to evangelical Protestant churches; Afro-diasporan religions; reformist and revolutionary Catholicism; and new and New Age religions.
Instructor(s): D. Borges
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 39000, RLST 21401, LACS 29000, MAPS 39200, HIST 39000, CRES 29000, HIST 29000, HCHR 39200

CRES 39117. Theater and Performance in Latin America. 100 Units.
What is performance? How has it been used in Latin America and the Caribbean? This course is an introduction to theatre and performance in Latin America and the Caribbean that will examine the intersection of performance and social life. While we will place particular emphasis on performance art, we will examine some theatrical works. We ask: how have embodied practice, theatre and visual art been used to negotiate ideologies of race, gender and sexuality? What is the role of performance in relation to systems of power? How has it negotiated dictatorship, military rule, and social memory? Ultimately, the aim of this course is to give students an overview of Latin American performance including blackface performance, indigenous performance, as well as performance and activism.
Instructor(s): D. Roper
Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates must be in their third or fourth year
Note(s): Taught in English.
Equivalent Course(s): SPAN 39117, GNSE 39117, SPAN 29117, TAPS 38479, CRES 29117, LACS 39117, TAPS 28479, GNSE 29117, LACS 29117

CRES 39421. Politics of Commemoration. 100 Units.
Most of the time we pass in front of the statues, commemorative museums, monuments, and flags that inhabit our cities without noticing them. In recent years, however, they (along with pre-college history curricula) have become controversial across the globe. This course addresses those controversies primarily in Europe and the United States, but also in Latin America, West Africa, and South Africa. Through a series of case studies we will analyze the conditions of the creation of statues, monuments, and museums. Who conceptualized them and lobbied for their creation? Who paid for them? For whom were they originally intended? What message did they convey? What happened over time? How did their message change? Did they provoke controversy at the moment of their planning or inauguration or later and, if so, from whom? Equal attention will be paid to scholars’ efforts to address the question of what these commemorative works actually do. If they really become unnoticeable, then why does the threat of their removal so often spark such intense controversy? Assignments: Active participation in class, one secondary text analysis, one analysis of a controversy, and one proposal for a monument, museum, or school curriculum.
Instructor(s): L. Auslander
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ARCH 29421, JWSC 29421, CRES 29421, LLISO 29421, HIST 29421, HIST 39421, GLST 29526, ENST 29421

CRES 39519. Histories of Racial Capitalism. 100 Units.
This course takes as its starting point the insistence that the movement, settlement, and hierarchical arrangements of people of African descent is inseparable from regimes of capital accumulation. It builds on the concept of “racial capitalism,” which rejects treatments of race as external to a purely economic project and counters the idea that racism is an externality, cultural overflow, or aberration from the so-called real workings of capitalism. With a focus on the African diaspora, this course will cover topics such as racial slavery, labor in Jamaica, banking in the Caribbean, black capitalism in Miami, the under development of Africa, mass incarceration, and the contemporary demand for racial reparations.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 29519, HIST 39519, HIST 29519

CRES 40110. Color, Ethnicity, Cultural Context, and Human Vulnerability. 100 Units.
The specific level of vulnerability may vary across the life course; nevertheless, all humans are vulnerable and, thus, unavoidably possess both risks and protective factors. The level and character of human vulnerability matters and has implications for physical health, psychological well being, the character of culture, and mental health status. The balance between the two (i.e., risks and protective factors) can be influenced by ethnic group membership and identifiability (e.g., skin color). The cultural contexts where growth and development take place play a significant role in life course human development. As a globally admired cultural context with a particular national identity, one of America’s foundational tenets is that citizenship promises the privilege of freedom, allows access to social benefits, and holds sacred the defense of rights. Our centuries-old cultural context and national identity as a liberty-guaranteeing democracy also presents challenges. The implied identity frequently makes it difficult to acknowledge that the depth of experience and its determinative nature may be but skin deep. In America, there continues to be an uneasiness and palpable personal discomfort whenever discussions concerning ethnic diversity, race, color, and the Constitutional promise and actual practice of equal opportunity occur. Other nations are populated with vulnerable humans, as well, and experience parallel dissonance concerning the social tolerance of human diversity. Given the shared status of human vulnerability, the course unpacks and analyzes how differences in ethnicity, skin color, and other indicators of group membership impact vulnerability and opportunity for diverse groups. Specifically, the course analyzes the balance between risk level and protective factor presence and examines the consequent physical health status, psychological well-
being, and mental health outcomes for its dissimilar citizens. The course especially emphasizes the American cultural context but, in addition, highlights the unique experiences of ethnically varied individuals developing in multiple cultural contexts around the globe.

Instructor(s): M. Spencer Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates require permission from instructor.
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 40207

CRES 40270. Development in Adolescents. 100 Units.
Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development irrespective of circumstances, contextual conditions and supports; thus, it represents both significant challenges and unique opportunities. The conceptual orientation taken acknowledges the noted difficulties but also speculates about the predictors of resiliency and the sources of positive youth development achieved. The course delineates the developmental period’s complexity made worse by the many contextual and cultural forces due to socially structured conditions; that fact interact with youths’ unavoidable and unique meaning-making processes. As a function of some youths’ privileging circumstances versus the low resource and chronic conditions of others, both coping and identity formation processes are emphasized as highly consequential. Thus, stage specific developmental processes are explored for understanding gap findings for a society’s diverse youth given citizenship requirements expected of all. In sum, the course presents the experiences of diverse youth from a variety of theoretical perspectives. The strategy improves our understanding about the “what” of human development as well as dynamic insights about the “how” and “why.” Ultimately, the conceptual orientation described is critical for 1) designing better social policy, 2) improving the training and support of socializing agents (e.g., teachers), and 3) enhancing human developmental outcomes (e.g., resilient patterns).

Instructor(s): M. Beale Spencer Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Graduate students only.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: 2*
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 40207

CRES 40304. Between Nature and Artifice: The Formation of Scientific Knowledge. 100 Units.
This course critically examines concepts of “nature” and “artifice” in the formation of scientific knowledge, from the Babylonians to the Romantics, and the ways that this history has been written and problematized by both canonical and less canonical works in the history of science from the twentieth century to the present. Our course is guided by three overarching questions, approached with historical texts and historiography, that correspond to three modules of investigation: 1) Nature, 2) Artifice, and 3) Liminal: Neither Natural nor Artificial.

Instructor(s): Margaret Carlyle, Eduardo Escobar, Jennifer P. Daly Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): This course fulfills part of the KNOW Core Seminar requirement to be eligible to apply for the SIFK Dissertation Research Fellowship. Ph.D. students must register with the KNOW 40304 course number in order for this course to meet the requirement.
Equivalent Course(s): HIPS 40304, CHSS 40304, HIST 34920, GNSE 40304, KNOW 40304

CRES 40311. The Invention of Hunger. 100 Units.
Hunger is often thought of as an unchanging biological fact, but what it means to be hungry has changed profoundly over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. From the pleasure of sweets to the trauma of famine, hunger has influenced some of the most important economic, political, and cultural developments of the modern age. Drawing from a variety of scholarly disciplines, as well as primary readings including novels, scientific texts, and journalism, we will explore how experiences and understandings of hunger were intertwined with race, class, and gender, and played a pivotal role in the development of the slave trade, colonialism, and humanitarian ethics. We will situate famines, hunger strikes, eating disorders, and other ways of thinking about food in their historical and cultural contexts. We will end the course by examining how this history has influenced how we understand the culture and economics of food in our own society. For each class period, students will write a 1-2 page reflection on one or several of the week’s readings that they will circulate to the entire class at least 24 hours before seminar. There will be a 15-20 page final paper on the theme of hunger, broadly defined. This paper will incorporate outside secondary works related to students’ specific research interests.

Instructor(s): Yan Slobodkin Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): KNOW 40311

CRES 42610. Theologies from the Underside of History. 100 Units.
This course compares and contrasts various systems and methods in contemporary Third World theologies, that is, in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. As a backdrop for this critical comparative engagement, we will use the recent theological dialogues taking place in the Ecumenical Association of Third World Theologians (EATWOT). As we engage these systems of thought, we want to examine the logic of their theologies and the sources used to construct theology.

Equivalent Course(s): THEO 42610

CRES 43400. Colloquium: France and Its Empire, 1830-2020. 100 Units.
Opening with the French invasion of Algeria and closing with the contemporary debates around race, gender, secularism, and Islam, this colloquium will provide an overview of France’s engagement in the world and its consequences, an in-depth knowledge of some key moments or events, and an opportunity to engage the French, US, and British historiography on these topics. Special attention will be given to the engagement of French
feminists in the imperial project and the development of feminist movements in West and North Africa, the role of indigenous intermediaries, and the mobilization of culture in the interests of both imperial rule, anti-colonial nationalism, and the postcolonial order.

Instructor(s): L. Auslander Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Upper-level undergraduates with consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 43400, HIST 43400

CRES 43505. Colloquium: Paris and Berlin in the Long Twentieth Century. 100 Units.
This colloquium will analyze the convergences and divergences, focusing on immigration, urban planning, and culture of two of Europe’s great capitals from the turn of the twentieth century to its end. Starting with the massive intra- and international immigration into both cities in the 1880s, we will discuss how strangers were received and made their lives. Where did they live, work, eat, shop, play, and worship? How did they participate in the political lives of both cities? How did the experiences of postcolonial subjects and guest-workers vary? This population growth along with economic, technological, environmental, and political change challenged each metropolis’s infrastructure. In the interwar period Berlin responded by expansion while Paris refused that strategy. Berlin’s demolition during the Second World War was followed by forty years of division while Paris emerged from the war largely unscathed. Europeanization, followed by unification in the one case and massive postcolonial immigration in other, posed very different, but equally dramatic, challenges to both. Finally, both cities have been the centers of vibrant cultural production, including music, theater, the fine arts, film, and literature, with artists often moving between the two, carrying ideas and innovations. Films, novels, maps, memoirs, architectural drawings, photographs, city-planning treatises, tourist guides, and reports from world fairs will be the basis of class discussions, seconded by the r
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 43505, HIST 43505

CRES 44502. Black Theology: Liberation or Reconciliation. 100 Units.
Equivalent Course(s): THEO 44502

CRES 45510. Black Political Thought: The Problem of Freedom. 100 Units.
In the history of political thought slavery constitutes the paradigmatic metaphor of unfreedom against which normative visions of freedom are articulated. But as historians and theorists have noted, this juxtaposition of slavery and freedom often appears with little regard to the historical experience of the most expansive modern system of slavery-the transatlantic slave trade and chattel slavery in the New World. This course examines the “problem of freedom” by centering this experience. Drawing on texts that range from the slave narrative to the novel, it examines how visions of freedom were articulated through the experience of new world slavery, considers the ambivalence and limits of emancipation and explores why and how the figure of the slave recurs in contemporary political culture. These questions and aims are informed by two broader impulses. First, contemporary political theory has much to gain from a more explicit and nuanced engagement with the experience and legacy of slavery. Second, the transatlantic slave trade and new world slavery are constitutive of black modernity and black political thought. Returning to and rethinking this site is thus one way of better grasping its contours.
Instructor(s): A. Getachew Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 45501

CRES 45700. Race and Capitalism. 100 Units.
This course will address issues of race and capitalism.
Instructor(s): Dawson, Michael Katzenstein, Emily Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 45710

CRES 45732. Prejudice and Discrimination: Individual Cost and Response. 100 Units.
This foundational diversity class explores the origins and practices of racial/ethnic prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination, and how demographic factors such as class, gender, sexuality, and nationality intersect to solidify and perpetuate inequality. We will explore the resulting psychological, economic, and sociopolitical tolls on individuals, and also examine various individual responses that can mitigate the negative impacts of or engage in resistance towards such discrimination (such as racial/ethnic identity development, deliberate retention of heritage culture, and social/political mobilization). Moreover, we will examine how these individual responses together with organized and collective efforts can bring about social changes. This class consciously expands a dominant binary discourse of race to develop a more inclusive and complex paradigm that accurately reflects the diversity of contemporary America.
Equivalent Course(s): SSAD 25732, CRES 25732, SSAD 45732

CRES 46751. Of Whiteness. 100 Units.
In his essay "The Souls of White Folk," WEB Du Bois asks, "But what on earth is whiteness that one should so desire it?" This course will explore a multiethnic cultural and theoretical archive that grapples with the patterned and partial irrationality of this excessive racial desire. How does whiteness structure the racial/social field? What mechanisms regulate-or have regulated-populations' access to and desire for it? (18th/19th)
Instructor(s): Christopher Taylor Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 46751

CRES 47101. Re-imaging US Civil War & Reconstruction. 100 Units.
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 47101, HIST 47101
CRES 49001. Colloquium: Slavery & Emancipations-Atlantic Histories. 100 Units.
This course explores political, economic, and cultural linkages among Europe, Africa, and the Americas, as they were fashioned and reconstructed through slavery and the slave trade, slave emancipations and post-emancipation labor regimes, post-abolition colonial projects and post-emancipation racial ideologies and anticolonial liberation movements. Toward the end of the twentieth century, academic historiography revived what in shorthand fashion is termed an “Atlantic world” as a frame of historical analysis. The premises of varying Atlantic frameworks will receive attention in order to explore ways to think historically about material, ideological, and symbolic connections fashioned by slavery and the slave trade and the refashioining of these relationships in a world whose inter-connections were increasingly not premised on the illegitimacy of laws and many practices of enslavement.
Instructor(s): J. Saville Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Graduate Students Only
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 69001, HIST 69001

CRES 49100. Colloquium: Haitian Revolution and Human Rights, 1790-2004. 100 Units.
This course explores the Haitian revolution as critical to the examination of slave emancipation, colonialism, comparative revolutions, and postcolonial governance and sovereignty. It especially aims to explore interpretive debates that explicitly (or implicitly) link the problems of slave emancipation to the contradictions of modern freedom. Course readings draw on historical, anthropological, and political studies, selected published documents, and historical fiction to think critically about ways of extending how this history and its implications have been explored.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 49100, HMRT 49100, LACS 49100

CRES 49200. Colloquium: Approaches to Atlantic Slavery Studies. 100 Units.
We are witnessing an outpouring of scholarship on Atlantic slavery even as some historians are increasingly critical of the archival method. This course uses select theoretical readings and recent monographs and articles to examine this conceptual and methodological debate. Topics to be examined include histories of women, gender, and sexuality; dispossession and resistance; urban and migration history; and interdisciplinary and speculative techniques.
Instructor(s): R. Johnson Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Open to upper-level undergraduates with consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 49200, LACS 49200, GNSE 49201

CRES 50755. Race/Capital/Extraction. 100 Units.
In the concluding chapters of Capital, Vol. 1, Karl Marx describes the origins of capitalism as an enterprise “written in the annals of mankind in letters of blood and fire.” This process that Marx christened as ‘so-called primitive accumulation’ rests fundamentally on the extraction of raw materials through colonial regimes of enclosure and the brutal exploitation of racialized labor. Nonetheless, the relationship between race and capital is not sufficiently elaborated in Marx’s oeuvre. In turn, this course will reconsider Marxist concepts and categories through a critical evaluation of the analytical domains of “race,” “capital,” and “extraction.” Moreover, students will consider the extent to which these domains productively modify each other: Does capitalism as an economic system depend on race as its ideological substrate? Can race be understood as an extractive project founded the violent enslavement and mercantile transit of racialized laboring subjects? How are the production of race and the accumulation of capital transformed by extractive economies of fossil fuels and metallic ores? To this end, students will consult the writings of W.E.B. Du Bois, C.L.R. James, Claudia Jones, Walter Rodney, Sidney Mintz, Norman Girvan, Lloyd Best and Kari Polanyi Levitt.
Instructor(s): Ryan Jobson Terms Offered: Winter. Winter 2020
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 50755, CHSS 50755

CRES 51515. An Island is a World: Readings in Caribbean Ethnography. 100 Units.
This advanced graduate seminar examines the construction of the Caribbean as an object of anthropological study. The aims of this seminar are twofold. Following Michel-Rolph Trouillot, this seminar will attend to “Caribbean as viewed by anthropologists, but also about anthropology as viewed from the Caribbean.” In turn, students will consider whether the Caribbean is an exceptional or exemplary geography in the anthropological imagination. Accordingly, students will consult the writings of Trouillot, MG Smith, Constance Sutton, Lynn Bolles, and Deborah Thomas, among others. Additionally, students will be introduced to the Raymond T. Smith Papers in Special Collections at the Regenstein Library.
Instructor(s): Ryan Jobson Terms Offered: Spring. Spring 2021
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 51515, LACS 51515

CRES 52802. Politics of Intimacy. 100 Units.
This course draws from interdisciplinary debates to position intimate forms in relation to broader textures of emotion and ethics, desire and race, labor and liberation. Heuristically, intimacy allows us to attend to practices that spill beyond more dyadic understandings of ostensibly private domains of sexuality or kinship as opposed to public forms of economic production and labor. Course readings, taken primarily but not exclusively from the Latin American region, will consider specific instances when the gathering together of bodies in close quarters (e.g. in arrangements of domestic servitude, colonial-era monasteries and convents, indigenous slave-holding in the Americas, settler households and adoptive parentage configurations) became problematic and subject to governmental intervention. We will further ask how, in moments of colonial reform, post-colonial change,
and de-colonial mobilization, intimate forms became newly offensive but also grounded (and continue to ground) emergent claims to life and rights. The course ends by meditating on the entailments of intimacy for ethnography, namely, as a model of research rooted in attachments and vulnerabilities rather than spectatorship and distance.

Instructor(s): Mareike Winchell Terms Offered: Winter. Winter 2021
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 52802, ANTH 52802

CRES 54104. On Man: Sociogenesis and Subjectivation. 100 Units.
In this course, students will read and engage with how "Man" has been conceptualized and critiqued in certain areas of philosophy and critical theory. The class begins with Man's emergence in colonial contexts, with readings from Frantz Fanon, Homi Bhabha, and Sylvia Wynter. Students will also contend with Man's intersubjectivity with the "Subject" with readings from Michel Foucault, Judith Butler, Jose Munoz, and Hortense Spillers. Memoirs, novels, and auto-documentary films supplement this course's exploration of the genealogies of "Man." (20th/21st)
Instructor(s): C. Riley Snorton Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 54104, GNSE 54104

CRES 56675. Violence, Trauma, Repair. 100 Units.
This course offers an interdisciplinary encounter with three concepts of abiding interest to scholars in the humanities and humanistic social sciences: violence, trauma, and repair. We begin with theoretical considerations about violence and its role in the founding of new political orders. The second part tackles the question of trauma, a concept that has achieved a remarkable prominence across many disciplines. But this ascendance also brought with it a number of critiques, among them that the concept is often deployed in apolitical and romanticized terms. We take on these critiques by bringing into conversation works from varying contexts: the Rwandan genocide, the Transatlantic Slave Trade, the Holocaust and Apartheid South Africa. The final part focuses on the consequences of violent acts and notions of repair formulated in the language of trauma, suffering and human rights. We ask: What is the operating rationale in this line of thinking about the contemporary world? How has it emerged, and through what kinds of institutions, interventions and techniques does it operate and extend its power across the globe?
Instructor(s): Sonali Thakkar & Natacha Nsabimana Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Consent required: Email Professor Nsabimana a paragraph long description about what you bring and what you hope to get out of this seminar.
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 56675, HMRT 50005, CDIN 56675, ANTH 52510

CRES 61102. The L.A. Rebellion and the Politics of Black Cinema. 100 Units.
Equivalent Course(s): CMST 61102

CRES 62604. Visual Culture in American Life, 1800-1915. 100 Units.
How has American society's insatiable thirst for visual media influenced the way US citizens have viewed one another and portrayed themselves to others? In this course we will explore the significance of what Raymond Williams called the "cultural revolution" for the lives of ordinary men and women in the United States. This history encompasses subjects that have retained their relevance in contemporary life, including racial and ethnic stereotypes, armchair travel, virtual versus lived reality, authenticity and artifice, mass entertainment, city life, celebrity, and gender. Readings will include a series of theoretical works in combination with articles and monographs, to provide a broader underpinning for the problems of perception and historical analysis at play in this realm of scholarly thought and practice.
Instructor(s): A. Lippert Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 62604, GNSE 62604, HIST 62604

CRES 62805. Colloquium: American Conservatism, 1945-Present. 100 Units.
This course explores the burgeoning historiography of American conservatism, tracing the movement from its grassroots origins after World War II to its institutionalization and militarization in the Reagan era to the rise of evangelicalism and Tea Party politics. We will focus on the role of women in the movement, the ideological alliances in its founding, and the roles of particular conservative groups in the movement's history. This course will move both chronologically and thematically to explore fundamental questions about activism and radicalization, grassroots and top-down ideologies, and the impact of conservative thought and institutions upon American society and state in the late twentieth century.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 62805, GNSE 62805, AMER 62805

CRES 69002. Colloquium: Slavery and Emancipations-Atlantic Histories. 100 Units.
This course explores political, economic, and cultural aspects of slave emancipations, emphasizing major transformations in Caribbean-Atlantic and North American slave systems since the first abolitionist measures of the mid-eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries. The interpretive possibilities opened by varying comparative frameworks will be considered in order to explore ways to think historically about material, ideological, and symbolic connections fashioned by slavery and the slave trade and the refashioning of these relationships in a world whose interconnections were increasingly premised on the illegitimacy of laws and many of the practices of enslavement.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 69002, LACS 69002