

**COURSES TO FULFILL THE GENERAL SOCIAL SCIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, AND PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS
(Political Science and Psychology require a second teaching field)**

<i>Required</i>
ECON 201. Principles of Economics I (Micro). Introductory analysis of demand and supply; consumer choice; price analysis in alternative industrial organizations; and the distribution of income.
INTS 101. Introduction to International Studies. (Can substitute HIST 299-Global Issues or PLSC 102 International Politics) As an introduction to the multidisciplinary International Studies major and minor, this course provides an overview of the major disciplines represented in the program, introduces the main regions covered in the program and discusses several important global issues.
NTSC 113. Earth Science: The Changing Planet. (ESP 113) Concentrates on the processes which have formed the Earth and controlled its evolution. Topics include fossils, volcanoes, earthquakes, radioactivity, glaciers, and the development of Lake Michigan. Emphasizes theory of plate tectonics (continental drift).
NTSC 281. Human Impact on the Environment. (Can substitute NTSC 180 Environmental Sustainability, NTSC 282 The Human Environment, or ANTH 104 The Human Ecological Footprint) Examines our effect on natural environments. Alterations in the size of human populations discussed in terms of biological limiting factors. Studies how environmental problems are generated and what specific approaches can best alleviate the resultant degradation.
PLSC 101. American Politics. American national government and politics, including institutions, group processes, and political parties.
PSYC 101. General Psychology. Basic concepts and methods of psychology. Primarily emphasis on the scientific study of consciousness and human behavior. Topics Include: human development, personality, learning, thinking, perception, testing, mental illness and mental health, and biological and social aspects of behavior.
SOCL 101. The Sociological Perspective: An Introduction. This course has three main objectives. First, it introduces students to how sociologists view human behavior, and in particular, how the sociological perspective differs from the individualistic view most people have. Second, it shows how sociologists decide which ideas are valid and which invalid by examining empirical evidence. Third, it demonstrates how sociology helps people to understand their own behavior and the world they live in and how it can contribute to the solution to social problems. A wide range of concepts is explained and illustrated using current research data and case studies.
SOCL 126. Science, Technology and Society. A broad introduction to the study of science and technology from a distinctively sociological perspective. This course examines how scientific knowledge and technologies are created and constructed, the relationship between science and technological development, and how both science and technology affect our daily lives. The course is aimed at science and non-science majors alike and will seek to demystify science and technologies by placing them in social and historical context. There are no prerequisites for this class.

<i>One Required:</i>
CPSY 342. Issues in Identity Development and Cultural Pluralism. A critical examination of theory and research on the role of culture in identity development. Particular emphasis will be given to such concepts as racism, sexism, ethnicity, culture, class prejudice, and ethnocentrism and how these help shape an individual's identity and society's conceptualization of culture.
ANTH 102. Introduction to Cultural Anthropology. An introduction to some of the anthropological insights into human life-ways arrived at by study in a fieldwork context of living peoples. Special emphasis is given to the nature of human language and its relationship to culture. Goals of this course are to give a basic appreciation for the fact that a comparative approach reveals fundamental similarities in all cultural traditions, and to provide an explanation for cultural variation.

100 Level History Two Required

HIST 101. The Evolution of Western Ideas and Institutions to the Seventeenth Century. An introduction to history as a discipline, and an analysis of the origins, early development and structure of Western civilization from the ancient world to the 17th century. The beginnings of civilization in the ancient Near East; Greece and Rome; the development of Judaism and Christianity; the structure of medieval civilization; economic change and geographical expansion of the west; the Renaissance; political, social and religious crisis and its resolution will be emphasized.

HIST 102. The Evolution of Western Ideas and Institutions since the Seventeenth Century. The development of modern Western society from the 17th century to the present. Treated within the context of the rise and decline of a Europe-centered world are: science, nature and the Enlightenment; the American and French revolutions; the Industrial Revolution, social and political change; nationalism and imperialism; World War I, the ephemeral peace and the world depression; the Russian revolution; Fascism and World War II and the contemporary world.

HIST 103. Modern Western Civilization: American Pluralism. Viewing America as a consequence of the expansion of Europe, this course explores the nature of American pluralism, asking how a multicultural society was created, how it continues to recreate itself, and how it functions. The course is issue-centered, but uses cases and examples from the sixteenth century to the present and from the great variety of ethnic, racial, and religious groups that have formed and continue to form the American people.

HIST 104. Modern Western Civilization: the West and the World. (INTS 104) This course describes and analyzes the encounters between Europeans and the non-European world since the late fifteenth century. Among the topics considered are the expansion of the idea of European ("Western") civilization; the impact of the "West" on the modern world in such institutions and ideas as science, capitalism, industrialism, popular sovereignty, nationalism, imperialism, and colonialism; and the ways in which the non-European, non-Western world has been attracted and repelled, has accepted and rejected the various Westernizing influences. The course is also sensitive to the ways in which cultural and material influences of the civilizations of Asia, Africa, and the Americas have contributed to the culture of the West and to the emerging global culture.

HIST 106. Modern Western Civilization: the Humanities in Context. The history of Western civilization since the 17th century. In addition to the major events and trends, the course emphasizes the major literary, artistic, and cultural movements and relates them to Western political and material culture.

HIST 108. east Asia Since 1500. This course explores the roles and contributions of China, Japan, and Korea from the sixteenth century to the present tracing such themes as nationalism, capitalism, socialism, imperialism, war, peace, race, and gender struggles.

HIST 109. Survey of Islamic History. The course will introduce the historical development of Islamic civilization and the formation of Muslim social and political institutions from the 7th century to the present.

HIST 111. The United States to 1865. This course is an introduction to the history of the United States from the colonial era through the Civil War.

HIST 112. The United States Since 1865. This course is an introduction to the history of the United States from the Civil War to the present.