



THE ACADEMY EDUCATES, TRAINS AND INSPIRES MEN
AND WOMEN TO BECOME OFFICERS OF CHARACTER.

HISTORY MAJOR

Suggested Course Sequence

3rd-Class Year	2nd-Class Year	1st-Class Year
Chem 200	Aero Engr 315	Academy Opt
Econ 201	Aerospace History Opt	Astro Engr 310
English 211	Area History Opt	History Capstone
Engr Mech 220	Beh Sci 310	History Opt
Geo 310	Biology 315	History Opt
History 230	ECE 315	History Opt
History 300	English 411	Mgt 400
Law 220	History 351	MSS 415/416
MSS 200	History 352	Open Academic Opt
Philos 310	History Opt	Soc Sci 412
Physics 215	History Opt	
Pol Sci 211	Math 300	

HISTORY (History)

Offered by the Department of History (DFH).

History 100. Introduction to Military History. Surveys the history of Western warfare from the age of gunpowder to the present. Concentrates on the evolving methods and theories of warfare in Europe and the United States. Emphasizes how political, social, economic, and technological factors have combined to shape various changes and continuities in the nature of Western warfare.

History 100S. Scholars Military History. This course is the Academy Scholars Program version of the History 100, Introduction to Military History, course. Through the use of major works of military history, cadets examine and analyze several major themes of military history including the importance of leadership, technology, and ideology. Particularly important is warfare's human dimension: emotion, motivation, and other unquantifiable aspects of individual minds and collective societies. Cadets assess continuity and change in the nature of war, including its intensity and objectives and the close connection between politics and war. History 100S is a seminar in which enrolled scholars will express – in class – their perspectives on relevant topics in a classic learning-focused approach. Discussion forms the bedrock of this course and scholars will actively participate.

History 200Z. Essential Issues in United States History. An examination of our nation's history from its colonial origins to the present. Surveying the broad landscape of America's past, we will explore the people and institutions that have helped to shape political, intellectual, social, and economic change over time. This course will pay special attention to those issues involving racial and ethnic minorities, gender equality, and constitutional freedoms in the development of American identities. We will also examine the dynamics of historical continuity in the United States. Ultimately, this course should help cadets arrive at a clearer and more meaningful understanding of our nation's past, cadets' relationship to that past, and one's responsibility as a citizen-airman in a free society.

History 230. Historiography and Methodology. A history practicum that is the “how to” course for history majors. It begins with a survey of historiography, or “the history of historical writing.” Most of the course is devoted to practicing historical methodology (historical “detective work,” critical analysis of evidence, asking and answering historical questions, and oral and written presentation skills). Students write and present a major research paper on a topic of their choosing.

History 300. World History. Surveys the major pre-modern civilizations and the development and diffusion of modern cultures throughout the world. Examines the interaction of traditional and modern cultures culminating with the turbulent 20th century, and highlights the global impact of political, religious, ideological, military, economic, and social developments.

History 300S. Scholars World History. This course is the Academy Scholars Program version of History 300, Introduction to World History. Through the use of major works of world history, cadets examine and analyze several major themes of world history focusing on the role that the interaction of people and societies, technological advances, and environmental factors such as disease, geography, and energy have played in shaping world history. Discussion forms the bedrock of this course and Scholars will actively participate.

History 320. History of Technology and Warfare. Examines the relationship of technology to warfare on land, at sea and in the air from antiquity to the present. Investigates the roots of weapons technology in the social, political and engineering context. Affords special treatment to the impact of engineering and the industrial revolution on the development of technology and subsequent impacts on warfare. The interrelationship of technology, tactics and strategy provides the thematic framework. Devotes several lessons to case studies of battles and campaigns that illustrate significant developments.

History 325. History of Christianity. Surveys the history of the Christian church from its ancient Jewish roots to the modern period. Examines the significant changes and continuities of Christianity since its founding. Topics include the ancient Jewish kingdoms, the church’s beginning under Jesus and the apostles, the Age of Martyrs, the writings of the Church Fathers, the Christianization of the Roman Empire, the medieval civilization of Christendom, the Crusades, the Reformation, the effects of the Enlightenment, and the global spread of Christianity.

History 332. History of U.S. Foreign Relations. Examines major developments in U.S. foreign relations from colonial times to the present. Focuses on the myriad of ways Americans interacted with people and nations around the world, including Africa, East Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and Russia. Specific consideration is given to the roles of social issues, economic interests and security concerns in explaining both official foreign policy and unofficial relationships. Coursework centers on classroom lecture and discussion and extensive analysis of interpretive essays and primary documents.

History 335. History of the American West. Studies the special contributions of the American West to the evolution of the United States. Throughout their history Americans have been intrigued and fascinated by their vast frontier. The American frontier served as a granary and a safety valve while helping to shape the American character. The course explores the validity of Frederick Jackson Turner’s frontier thesis and the events and ideas that made the West unique.

History 336. History of the American South. Examines the special contributions of the South to the evolution of the U.S. and analyzes the major themes of Southern history in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Emphasis is placed on understanding ideas and values, especially as the people of the South have perceived them and their role in Southern society. Focuses on how Southern society evolved differently from the rest of the U.S., and seemingly over a century and a half merged with mainstream America while maintaining a unique identity.

History 338. Colonial Warfare. Comprehensively examines the competition and conflicts that resulted from European explorations and conquests of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries that erupted into serial warfare in the 18th

century. These conflicts exposed all sides to different modes of warfare that shaped future combat. Examines the causes for these wars (with an emphasis on the conflicts in North America), the changes in tactics and strategy that resulted from the clash of cultures, and the ideologies that sprang from colonization.

History 339. The American Civil War. Multidimensional examination of the causes, conduct and legacy of the American Civil War. In-depth analysis of Southern sectionalism precedes a comprehensive discussion of all aspects of the war itself: military, economic, cultural, social, political, technological and ideological. A description of the short- and long-term effects of the war on the American military establishment concludes the course.

History 340. History of Colonial Latin America. Examines the Native American, Iberian and African origins of colonial civilization, with special emphasis on the colonial society that evolved after the Spanish and Portuguese conquests. Examines the nature of pre-Columbian societies, colonial government, labor systems, landholding patterns, the role of the church in society and the Latin American wars of independence.

History 341. History of Modern Latin America. Examines the post-1825 period of Latin American history. Explains aftermath of the wars of independence, the formation of nation-states, and the emergence of Latin American identities throughout the 19th century. Treats major issues of the 20th century, including political change, industrialization, foreign influence, military institutions, social and demographic pressures and the U.S. role in different national contexts.

History 342. History of Traditional Asia. Surveys the major political, economic and sociocultural developments in Asia (primarily China, India, Japan and Southeast Asia) from prehistoric times to the arrival of the Europeans in the 16th century. Explores the major themes of the traditional foundations of Asia, change and continuity, the structure of the traditional Asian world order, and the impact of contact with the European maritime powers.

History 343. History of Modern Asia. Surveys the major political, economic and sociocultural developments in Asia (primarily China, India, Japan and Southeast Asia) from roughly the 16th century to the present day. Explores the major themes of the traditional foundations of Asia, the impact of Western imperialism in Asia, the impact of Western ideologies on Asian thought, the importance of technological change, and the significance of political, economic and cultural leaders.

History 344. Foundations of European History. How did the European continent rise from being a cultural and intellectual backwater to become a political and military powerhouse that eventually extended its influence across the globe? What powerful connections link the ancient world with the present government, religion and culture of the West? Through this survey of European history from Antiquity to 1789, discover how the continent was transformed. Analyzes major aspects of European development, including ancient Greece, the Roman Republic and Roman Empire, the advent of Christianity, feudalism, the Renaissance, the Reformation, the rise of the nation-state and the Enlightenment.

History 345. Modern European History. Surveys the political, social and cultural history of modern Europe, beginning with the French Revolution, and continuing through both world wars to contemporary Europe. Major themes include Napoleonic Europe, the industrial revolutions, the European nationalist movements, World War I, the inter-war years, World War II, the decline of the European empires, the Cold War and the demise of monolithic regimes. Concludes with a study of the legacies of the Cold War and the advent of the European Union.

History 346. History of Russia. Surveys Russian and inner Eurasian domestic and foreign affairs from the 9th century to 1917. Emphasizes the ways in which Eastern, Western and native influences promoted continuity within the Tsarist Russian state, to include: autocracy, church-state relations, imperialism and non-Russian peoples, great power status, foreign power intervention and modernization.

History 347. History of Modern Russia. Surveys domestic and foreign affairs from 1900 to the present. Focuses on the dynamics of the Russian Empire's society and government under the last tsar through the Bolshevik seizure of power. Reviews communist attempts and the final failure to develop a legitimate Soviet state resulting in fragmentation into 15 independent nations, including the Russian Federation. Gives special attention to the unique synthesis of military and economic power leading to "superpower" status and its eventual demise.

History 351. The Foundations of Modern America. Examines the political, intellectual, social and economic origins and development of the U.S. from the first settlements through Reconstruction (1865-1877). Emphasizes the importance of the colonial experience, the Revolution, the national period, the growth of democracy, westward expansion and the Civil War and Reconstruction in shaping modern America.

History 352. The History of Modern America. Continues examining the political, intellectual, social and economic development of the U.S. from the late 19th century to the present. Concentrates on the growth of the U.S. as a major economic and political power. Gives special attention to the impact of industrialization, urbanization, immigration, reform movements, mass culture, domestic economic fluctuations, governmental expansion, and military involvements during the 20th century.

History 363. Unconventional Warfare. Surveys the evolution, theory and practice of insurgent and revolutionary warfare throughout the world from the 17th century to the present. Special attention is given to the 20th century. Examines counterinsurgency operations in various areas and circumstances.

History 367. Ancient, Medieval and Early Modern Warfare. A broad survey providing a deeper background for the understanding of modern war. The course begins with the rise of organized warfare in the Near East, focusing on the Assyrian and Persian military systems, traces the development and operations of the Greek and Roman military systems, and then moves to the evolution of feudal warfare and its eventual metamorphosis into the earliest forms of modern war, culminating in the Thirty Years War. Moslem, Byzantine, Chinese and Japanese forms of warfare are also addressed to complete a general survey of the roots of modern warfare.

History 368. World War II. Studies the largest conflict in human history. Includes a detailed analysis of the causes, ideologies, strategies, technologies and campaigns of the war. Examines the economic and social implications of the war on various nation states. Major themes include the role of military and political leadership, the nature of coalition warfare, and the role of the modern officer in combat.

History 369. Limited War in the 20th Century: Korea and Vietnam. America's wars in Korea and Vietnam established new patterns of limited warfare. Within the contexts of the superpower system and a nuclear arms race, the U.S. tried to fight wars that would achieve limited aims with limited means. Examines the Korean and Vietnam Wars as part of larger patterns of contemporary history. Special emphasis on the role of technology, foreign policy, domestic social and political climates, and the long-term implications of American strategy and policymaking.

History 370. World War I. Detailed analysis of the epochal event of the 20th century. Explores the role of ideology, military and social doctrine, alliance systems and European militarism on the outbreak and conduct of total war in Europe. Details the disparate military environments of stalemate on the Western Front, deadlock on the high seas, and maneuver warfare on the Eastern Front illustrates the struggle between military doctrine and emerging technology. Special emphasis on the integration of air power and the emergence of modern paradigms for conducting warfare.

History 371. Airpower History. History of the air weapon with primary emphasis on leadership and tactics. Covers global development of military airpower, stressing the constant interplay among personalities, institutions, theories, technology, combat experience and evolving doctrine.

History 372. Sea Power and Modern Warfare. History of sea weapons with primary emphasis on technology, tactics and leadership as they evolved from 1,000 B.C. to the present. World-wide treatment stresses the constant interplay among personalities, institutions, theories, technology, combat experience and evolving doctrine.

History 373. History of Sub-Saharan Africa. Surveys Sub-Saharan African history to essentially answer the question, “Why is Sub-Saharan Africa the way it is today?” Focuses on three eras—the pre-colonial period, the colonial period and the postcolonial period—and the great transitions between them. Helps students understand the influence of geography and climate, religion, warfare, disease, economics and trade, and domestic and international politics, as well as other forces, on African peoples and societies over time.

History 374. Foundations of Middle Eastern History. Introductory historical survey of early civilizations in the Middle East and North Africa from the dawn of civilization to the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Empire in 1453. Emphasizes the classical empires of the Near East, developments and contributions of Judaism and Christianity, the birth and spread of Islam, the impact of the Crusaders and Mongols on the region, and the rise to dominance of the “gunpowder empires.”

History 375. Modern Middle Eastern History. Surveys domestic and foreign affairs of the Middle East and North Africa from the rise of the Ottoman Empire to the present. Emphasizes the impact of imperialism, nationalism, constitutionalism, modernization and reform. Analyzes independence movements of the 20th century, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Zionist and Islamic fundamentalist movements, the Gulf War, and other contemporary trends, problems and challenges.

History 376. A History of Space Power: Conquest of the New Frontier. Surveys the history of space power with primary emphasis on the U.S. and Soviet space programs during the Cold War and beyond (ICBMs to satellites; the electronics revolution to manned space programs), and their origins in the German V-programs of World War II. Examines the interplay among leadership, politics, society, technology, the Air Force’s ambivalent relationship with this new expression of military power, and associated doctrinal challenges.

History 381. Topics in Asian Military History. Survey of the military history of Asia. Examines the evolution of warfare in Asia, including the political, economic and social roles played by military forces, the influence of Western military science, and the impact of the global conflicts of the 20th century.

History 382. Topics in African Military History. Survey of the military history of Africa. Examines the evolution of warfare in Africa, including the political, economic and social roles played by military forces, the influence of Western military science, and the impact of the global conflicts of the 20th century.

History 383. Topics in Middle Eastern Military History. Survey of the military history of the Middle East. Examines the evolution of warfare in the Middle East, including the political, economic and social roles played by military forces, the influence of Western military science, and the impact of the global conflicts of the 20th century.

History 384. Topics in Latin American Military History. Survey of the military history of Latin America. Examines the evolution of warfare in Latin America, including the political, economic and social roles played by military forces, the influence of Western military science, and the impact of the global conflicts of the 20th century.

History 385. Topics in Russian and Inner Eurasian Military History. A survey of the military history of Russia and ether Inner Eurasia. Examines the evolution of warfare in Russia and Inner Eurasia, including the political, economic, and social rules played by military forces, the influence of Western military science, and the impact of the global conflicts of the twentieth century.

History 394. The American Way of War. Surveys the history of American warfare from the colonial period to the present. Focuses primarily on the nature of American warfare and addresses whether there is a peculiar American

way of war. Addresses such issues as the American attitude toward war, civil-military relations, force structure, the role of professional leadership and the impact of technology.

History 457. History of Military Thought. Investigates the ideas of selected major military thinkers from the time of Machiavelli to the present. Emphasizes writers whose impact on evolving strategy and doctrine, whether on land, sea or in the air, has been most far-reaching.

History 480. Studies in American Civilization. Examines conflict and stability at various historical periods in American society, emphasizing such institutions as government, education, religion, the military, business, the family, media and sports. Focus changes each semester.

History 483. Great Americans. Examines the role of the individual in American history. Through the illuminating prism of biography, lives of selected prominent Americans are studied to understand the unique personal qualities that contributed to their success and to determine the extent to which individual actions impact the course of history. Features political, military, business, labor, scientific and literary figures.

History 495. Special Topics. Selected topics in history.

History 498. Global Dimensions of History. Examines the dynamic forces influential in shaping global history. Explores time, space (geography), politics, economics and society in the context of universal and world history. Devotes special attention to the impact of varying cultural perspectives upon individual historical understanding. Also explores the current process of globalization and its many challenges.

History 499. Independent Study. Reading and research in any recognized area of historical study. Areas selected by the instructor depend on student interest.