International Development Studies Major
Course Descriptions

PREPARATION COURSES

Prep – Introduction to International Development Studies

International Development Studies 1. Introduction to IDS. (5)
Exploration of historical and contemporary context of socioeconomic inequalities between Global South and Global North. Focus on cultural, political, and economic realities of developing world, which includes countries of Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Latin America.

Prep - Economics

Economics 1. Principles of Economics. (4)
Not open to students with credit for course 100. Introduction to principles of economic analysis, economic institutions, and issues of economic policy. Emphasis on allocation of resources and distribution of income through the price system.

Economics 2. Principles of Economics. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Enforced requisite: course 1. Not open to students with credit for former course 100. Introduction to principles of economic analysis, economic institutions, and issues of economic policy. Emphasis on aggregative economics, including national income, monetary and fiscal policy, and international trade. P/NP or letter grading.

Geography 4. Globalization: Regional Development and World Economy. (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Economic geography explores spatial distribution of all forms of human productive activity at number of geographical scales -- local, regional, national, and global. Key theme is impact of increasingly powerful global economic forces on organization of production.

Public Affairs 30. Comparative Analysis of Wealth, Policy, and Power (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Exploration of strategic interactions that give rise to social problems around world, what can be done to address them, and how different polities have tried (and sometimes failed) to mount effective response. Applications include climate change, antivaccination movement, protest and repression, war and formation of states, corruption, and human and drug trafficking. Letter grading.

Public Affairs 40. Microeconomics for Public Affairs (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Introduction to principles of microeconomics with focus on social and policy problems. Study of decisions by firms and individuals, and implications for allocation of resources. Application of economic models to public issues such as social safety net, minimum wage, education, inequality, and poverty. Letter grading.

Prep – Methods

Economics 41. Statistics for Economists. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Enforced requisites: Mathematics 31A, 31B, with grades of C or better. Not open to students with credit for former Statistics 11. Introduction to probability and statistics for economists, with emphasis on rigorous arguments. Letter grading.

Education 35. Introduction to Inquiry and Research in Education (Effective Winter 2020) (5)
Lecture, two hours; discussion, two hours. Introduction to empirical and analytical educational research. Intended for undergraduates interested in learning how to find, interpret, and evaluate educational research. Overview of different methods of conceptualizing inquiry and gathering evidence, including qualitative approaches (e.g., ethnographic, semi-structured interviews, case study), quantitative approaches (e.g., survey, measurement, experimental, descriptive), mixed methods, and design-based research. Highlights multiple methods of inquiry and research, ethics of conducting research in social sciences, and norms of

**History 96W. Introduction to Historical Practice (5)**
Seminar, three hours. Requisite: English Composition 3. Introduction to study of history, with emphasis on historical theory and research methods. Satisfies Writing II requirement. Letter grading.

**Political Science 6. Introduction to Data Analysis. (5)**
Not open for credit to students with credit for course 6R. Introduction to collection and analysis of political data, with emphasis on application of statistical reasoning to study of relationships among political variables. Use of computer as aid in analyzing data from various fields of political science, among them comparative politics, international relations, American politics, and public administration.

**Political Science 6R: Introduction to Data Analysis – Research Version. (5)**
Corequisite: course 50R. Not open for credit to students with credit for course 6. Introduction to collection and analysis of political data, with emphasis on application of statistical reasoning to study of relationships among political variables. Use of computer as aid in analyzing data from comparative politics.

**Public Affairs 60. Using Data to Learn about Society: Introduction to Empirical Research and Statistics (5)**
Lecture, three hours; discussion, two hours. Introduction to statistics through examination of topics of public interest. Familiarization with research design principles and hands-on data analysis using statistical software. Students learn how to find and organize quantitative data; summarize, display, and interpret data; draw inferences from samples (including understanding margins of error, standard errors, and confidence intervals); test hypotheses about associations between two variables (including tests of proportion, t-tests, chi-squared, correlation); and communicate findings to lay audience. Letter grading.

**Sociology 20. Introduction to Sociological Research Methods (5)**
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Introduction to methods used in contemporary sociological research, with focus on issues of research design, data collection, and analysis of data. Fieldwork may be required. Letter grading.

**Statistics 10. Introduction to Statistical Reasoning. (5)**
(Formerly numbered 10A.) Lecture, two hours; discussion, one hour; computer laboratory, two hours. Preparation: three years of high school mathematics. Not open for credit to students with credit for course 10H, 11, M12, 13, 14, Anthropology M80, Geography M40, or Sociology M18. Descriptive statistics, elementary probability, random variables, binomial and normal distributions. Large and small sample inference concerning means.

**Statistics 12. Introduction to Statistical Methods for Geography and Environmental Studies. (5)**
Not open for credit to students with credit for course 10, 11, or 13 (or Anthropology M80, Geography M40, or Sociology M18). Introduction to statistical thinking and understanding, with emphasis on techniques used in geography and environmental science. Underlying logic behind statistical procedures, role of variation in statistical thinking, strengths and limitations of statistical summaries, and fundamental inferential tools. Emphasis on applications in geography and environmental science in laboratory work using professional statistical analysis package, including spatial statistics.

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**Prep - Social Science/Area Studies**

**Anthropology**

**Anthropology 3. Culture and Society. (5)**
(Formerly 9) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour; fieldwork. Introduction to study of culture and society in comparative perspective. Examples from societies around the world to illustrate basic principles of formation, structure, and distribution of human institutions. Of special concern is the contribution and knowledge that cultural diversity makes toward understanding the problems of the modern world.
COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

Comparative Literature 4DW. Literature and Writing: Great Books from World at Large. (5)
Discussion, four hours. Enforced requisite: English Composition 3 or 3H or English as a Second Language 36. Not open for credit to students with credit for course 1D or 2DW. Study and discussion of major literary texts usually overlooked in courses that focus only on canon of Western literature, with emphasis on literary analysis and expository writing. Texts from at least three of following areas read in any given term: African, Caribbean, East Asian, Latin American, and Middle Eastern literature. Texts may include works by authors such as Ngugi, Desai, Kincaid, Emecheta, El Saadawi, Achebe, Pak, Can Xue, Neruda, and Rushdie. Satisfies Writing II requirement.

GENDER STUDIES

Gender Studies 10. Introduction to Gender Studies (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Introduction to key concepts in study of sex and gender. Exploration of topics such as gender socialization, body image, sexualities, masculinities, and women's subordination. Special emphasis on interaction of gender with other identity markers such as race, nation, ethnicity, sexuality, class, and other differences.

GEOGRAPHY

Geography 3. Cultural Geography. (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, two hours. Introduction to cultural geography of modern world, with examination of key concepts of space, place, and landscape as these have shaped and been shaped by connections between societies and their natural environments. Examples from variety of landscapes and places since 1800 and especially from Los Angeles region.

Geography 5. People and the Earth's Ecosystems. (5)
Exploration of ways in which human activity impacts natural environment and how modification of environment can eventually have significant consequences for human activity. Examination, using case studies, of real environmental problems that confront us today.

Interdisciplinary and historical approach to modern peoples, their differences in wealth or poverty, and their local origins of food production. Brief introduction to physical geography and biogeography of each region. Discussion of each region’s peoples, languages, foods, prehistories, and histories.

AREA STUDIES

Global Studies 1. Introduction to Globalization (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Introduction to concept and history of globalization, and to political, economic, social, and environmental dimensions of global integration today. Topics include finance and trade, colonialism, Industrial Revolution, urbanization, immigration, and climate change, among others. P/NP or letter grading.

International and Area Studies 1. Introduction to International and Area Studies (5).
Introduction to international and area studies from interdisciplinary framework, covering themes related to international politics and markets, as well as international societies and cultures, to illuminate and clarify profoundly international character of world we live in and to introduce set of contemporary issues and challenges that cross borders and affect every region of world.

International and Area Studies 31. Introduction to Southeast Asia (5)
Interdisciplinary survey designed as introduction to modern Southeast Asia.

International and Area Studies 33. Introduction to East Asia (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Interdisciplinary survey designed as introduction to modern East Asia.

International and Area Studies 50. Introduction to Latin America (5)
Interdisciplinary survey designed as introduction to modern Latin America.
Spanish 44. Latin American Cultures. (5)
Lecture, four hours; discussion, one hour. Required of majors. Lectures taught in English; discussion sections taught in either Spanish or English. Highlights of civilization of Spanish America, with emphasis on artistic, economic, social, and historical development as background for upper-division courses.

History

History 8A. Colonial Latin America. (5)
General introduction to Latin American history from contact period to independence (1490s to 1820s), with emphasis on convergence of Native American, European, and African cultures in Latin America; issues of ethnicity and gender; development of colonial institutions and societies; and emergence of local and national identities. Readings focus on writings of Latin American men and women from the period studied.

History 8B. Modern Latin America. (5)
Introductory survey of social, political, and economic history of Latin America after independence, region that includes Mexico, Central and South America, and Caribbean. Formation of independent nation states and political regimes and quest for sovereignty and its challenges in shadow of U.S., approached from bottom up through lens of social history, everyday life, and popular culture.

History 8C. Latin American Social History. (5)
Historical and contemporary perspective of role of ordinary people in Latin American society. Each lecture/film session centers on a major Latin American movie illustrative of a theme in social history.

History 9A. Introduction to Asian Civilizations: History of India. (5)
Introductory survey for beginning students of major cultural, social, and political ideas, traditions, and institutions of Indic civilization.

History 9D. Introduction to Asian Civilizations: History of Middle East. (5)
Introduction to history of Muslim world from advent of Islam to the present day.

History 9E. Introduction to Asian Civilizations: Southeast Asian Crossroads. (5)
Overview history of a region united by its wet tropical environment and divided by great religious, cultural, and political pluralism, with focus on Vietnamese, Thai, Filipino, Khmer, Burmese, and Malay-Indonesian patterns.

History 10B. History of Africa: 1800 to the Present. (5)
Not open for credit to students with credit for course 10BH or 10BW. Survey of social, economic, and political developments in Africa since 1800, with focus on slave trade, imperialism and colonialism, and nationalism and independence. Attention to different ideologies (nationalism, socialism, apartheid), rural/urban tensions, changing role of women.

History 10BW. Introduction of Civilizations of Africa since 1800. (5).
Enforced requisite: English Composition 3 or 3H or English as a Second Language 36. Not open for credit to students with credit for course 10B or 10BH. Survey of social, economic, and political developments in Africa since 1800, with focus on slave trade, imperialism and colonialism, and nationalism and independence. Attention to different ideologies (nationalism, socialism, apartheid), rural/urban tensions, changing role of women. Four papers required. Satisfies Writing II requirement.

History 11B. History of China: 1000 to 1950. (5)
Survey of later history of China -- evolution of characteristic Chinese institutions and modes of thought from circa 1000 to 2000. Focus on social, political, intellectual, and economic aspects of early modern regimes and empires and rise of modern China into contemporary era.

History 12B. Inequality: History of Neoliberalism (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Exploration of origins, ideas, and consequences of neoliberalism--theory that society is best organized on principles of free trade, deregulation, and privatization. Combination of political, economic, and intellectual history to construct genealogy of neoliberal thinking by attending to 18th- and 19th-century liberalism, colonialism, imperialism, rise of social democracy and military Keynesianism, and Mount Pelerin Society's Cold War resuscitation of 19th-century liberalism. Coverage of economic crisis of 1970s, restructuring of global political economy in U.S., Europe, global south--specifically debt,
structural adjustment policies, environmental destruction, and military intervention. Tracing of colonial roots of global north-south divide to reveal how neoliberal policies represent longer process of accumulation by dispossession and enclosure rather than sudden radical break from Keynesian model. P/NP or letter grading.

**History 12C. Inequality: Global History of Anti-Colonial Thought and Struggle (5)**

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Ongoing growth and normalization of poverty, violence, and racial hatred in neo-liberal present have direct linkage to earlier moment when colonial rule of previous century brought about global structure of inequality. Examination of some of most important voices of anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle from comparative perspective in order to historicize current conjuncture. Readings include Aimé Césaire, Frantz Fanon, Ho Chi Minh, Toten Miyazaki, Sun Yat-Sen, Shusui Kotoku, Malcolm X, Che Guevara, and Mahatma Gandhi. Use of dialogue to reveal and reflect on commonalities and differences of thinker/activist pairs. Historical background for each thinker and active engagement in interpretation and discussion of texts. Group project as way to reflect on current conjecture. P/NP or letter grading.

**History 22. Contemporary World History, 1760 to the Present. (5)**

Broad thematic survey of world history since the mid-18th century. Examination, through lecture and discussion, of global implications of imperialism, total war, nationalism, cultural change, decolonization, changes in women's rights and roles, and eclipse of world communism. Designed to introduce students to historical study, help them understand issues and dilemmas facing the world today, and prepare them for more in-depth work in history of specific regions or countries of the world.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Political Science 20. World Politics. (5)**

Introduction to problems of world politics.

**Political Science 50. Introduction to Comparative Politics. (5)**

Not open for credit to students with credit for course 50R. Comparative study of constitutional principles, governmental institutions, and political processes in selected countries.

**SOCIOLOGY**

**Sociology 1. Introductory Sociology. (5)**

Survey of characteristics of social life, processes of social interaction, and tools of sociological investigation.

**UPPER DIVISION MAJOR REQUIREMENTS**

**Part I - Theory & Development Practice**

**International Development Studies 110: Culture, Power and Development (4)**

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Requisite: course 1. Broad introduction to theoretical traditions in development studies, with focus on the dynamics of culture, power, markets, states and social movements, with selected case studies in developing nations and comparative case analysis across Global South and North. Letter grading.

**Intl Dv M120. Political Economy of Development. (4)**

(Formerly M100B) (Same as Political Science M167C) Political economy approach to puzzle of why some countries are rich and others are poor and why, among latter, some have been able to achieve rapid rates of economic growth and others have not. Explanation and review of logic behind most important arguments that have been advanced to account for differences across countries in rates and levels of economic development.

**130. Theory and History in International Development (4)**

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Requisite: course 1. Social scientific survey of debates over policies contributing to economic development and underdevelopment. Topics include measurement and statistics, social and industrial policies, inequality, poverty, and historical differences for development paths across Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
Intl Dv 191. Variable Topics in International Development Studies: Senior Seminar. (4)
Limited to senior International Development Studies majors. Organized on topics basis with readings, discussions, papers. May not be repeated for credit.

Part II - Research Methodology

Anthropology 138P. Field Methods in Cultural Anthropology. (5)
(Formerly 139) Introduction to skills and tools of data ascertainment through fieldwork in cultural anthropology. Emphasis on techniques, methods, and concepts of ethnographical research and how basic observational information is systematized for presentation, analysis, and cross-cultural comparison.

Asian American Studies 103. Social Science Research Methods. (4)
Introduction to fundamentals of conducting social research on Asian Americans, providing experience in using some research methods and exercises in evaluating nature and quality of scientific research on Asian American issues.

Asian American Studies C142A. Ethnocommunications I: Introduction to Creating Community Media. (4)
Strong verbal communication skills and familiarity with technology required. Introduction to social documentary theory and methodology. Through hands-on production, use of digital video to tell visual stories, reclaim history, and examine social issues related to diverse peoples, cultures, and communities. Viewing of films and interactive media for critique and discussion, guest speakers, basic instruction in use of digital video technology, and group and individual video projects. Concurrently scheduled with course C242A.

Asian American Studies C142B. Ethnocommunications II: Intermediate Creating Community Media
Strong verbal communication skills and familiarity with technology required. Intermediate application of social documentary theory and methodology. Use of digital video to create new approaches to visual storytelling, reclaim history, and examine social issues related to diverse peoples, cultures, and communities. Continuing instruction in use of digital technology and concepts. Topics include videography, composition, sound recording, interviewing techniques, editing, and writing treatments. Completion of community-based documentary required. Concurrently scheduled with course C242B.

(Same as Labor and Workplace Studies M123.) Lecture, four hours. Analysis of historical formation and development of Chicano/Latino communities in 20th century, with focus on labor, immigration, economic structures, electoral politics, and international dimensions.

Chicano Studies M122. Planning Issues in Latina/Latino Communities: Preserving and Strengthening Community Assets in Mexican and Salvadoran Los Angeles (4)
(Same as Labor Studies M122 and Urban Planning M171.) Lecture, four hours. How community and economic development interact, role of assets in community development, and unique synergies and pitfalls that enable or disable communities from developing to their potential. How to strengthen and how to preserve community resources in Pico-Union neighborhood in Los Angeles. Research entails historical analysis, reviews, interviews, electronic asset mapping, web-based data processing and analysis, oral and written reports, and cyber-based research.

Chicano Studies 123. Applied Research Methods in Latino Communities. (4)
Through combination of lectures, key readings, and several experiments, introduction to several applied research methods that are highly effective in producing sound and methodologically rigorous studies on poor and/or Latino communities, including important data that can be used for critical analysis and policy recommendations.

Economics 103. Introduction to Econometrics. (5)
Requisites: courses 11, and 41 or Statistics 11 or 100A. Introduction to theory and practice of econometrics, with goal to make students effective consumers and producers of empirical research in economics. Emphasis on intuitive understanding rather than on rigorous arguments; concepts illustrated with applications in economics.

Education C126. Educational Anthropology. (5)
Research seminar designed to familiarize students with discipline of anthropology and subfield of anthropology and education. Exploration of concept of culture through various anthropological perspectives, with focus on theories of culture, cultural
transmission and acquisition, and cultural reproduction and production for understanding schooling and its outcomes. Examination of research methodologies in anthropology, as well as critical historical overview of discipline and current debates and dilemmas of doing anthropological research in educational settings. Issues of race, gender, sexual orientation, and class, and consideration of application of anthropological theory and methods to educational practice and research.

**Geography 163. Field Analysis in Biogeography (4)**
Fieldwork, eight hours. Requisites: courses 2, 5, 108, 112. Examination of field procedures and intellectual concepts used in observation, measurement, analysis, and interpretation of phenomena pertinent to biogeography and interrelated human influences.

**Political Science 170A. Studies in Statistical Analysis of Political Data. (4)**
Enforced requisite: course 6 or 6R. Use of statistical methods to interpret data and test theories from various fields in political science and use of quantitative evidence in construction of convincing and truthful arguments related to world of politics. Consult "Schedule of Classes" for topics to be offered in specific term.

**Public Affairs 115: Using Quantitative Methods to Understand Social Problems and their Potential Solutions (5)**
Lecture, three hours; discussion, two hours. Requisite: course 60 or equivalent introductory statistics course. Course in R preferred. Introduction to multivariate quantitative research models used to answer questions in social science. Students gain practical and intuitive understanding of multivariate regression, program evaluation, and research methods, and apply knowledge by analyzing real world data. Focus on practical analytic tools using statistical software. Letter grading.

**Public Affairs 116. Using Qualitative Methods to Understand Social Problems and Their Potential Solutions (5)**
Lecture, three hours; discussion, two hours. Introduction to qualitative research methods with focus on ethnographic observations, interviewing, and focus groups. Students practice conducting variety of qualitative methods. Letter grading.

**Sociology 113. Statistical and Computer Methods for Social Research. (4)**
Requisite: Statistics 10. Continuation of Statistics 10, covering more advanced statistical techniques such as multiple regression, analysis of variance, or factor analysis. Content varies. Students learn how to use computer and write papers analyzing prepared data sets.

**Statistics 112. Window to Understanding Diversity. (5)**
Requisite: course 10. Limited to juniors/seniors. Statistical methods in social sciences, including regression, multivariate techniques, logistic regression, and data-handling and analysis. Applications to social sciences, using professional statistical analysis software package for data analysis.

**Urban Planning M122. Policy, Planning, and Community. (4)**
(Same as Asian American Studies M108.) Lecture, three hours; field laboratory. Project-oriented methods course on conducting needs assessment in Asian American communities. Geographic information systems to be used to define problems and needs.

**Part III - Social & Critical Theory**

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Anthropology 130. Study of Culture. (4)**
Requisite: course 9. The 20th-century elaboration and development of the concept of culture. Examination of five major paradigms: culture as a human capacity, as patterns and products of behavior, as systems of meaning and cognition, as generative structure and semiotic system, as a component in social action and reality construction.

**Anthropology 140. Study of Social Systems. (4)**
(Formerly 150) Requisite: course 9. Introduction to more specialized social anthropology courses. Evaluation of variation in sociocultural systems and how societies are organized and social relations maintained. Basic frameworks of anthropological analysis; historical context and development of social anthropology discipline.

**Anthropology 143. Economic Anthropology. (4)**
(Formerly 153P) Requisite: course 9. Introduction to anthropological perspectives for interpretation of economic life and institutions. Economic facts to be placed in their larger social, political, and cultural contexts; examination of modes of production,
distribution, and consumption of goods and services in their relation to social networks, power structures, and institutions of family, kinship, and class.

Anthropology 146. Urban Anthropology. (4)
(Formerly 167) Introduction to modern industrial cities and urban life. Examination of notion of urban space in context of social relations by drawing from historical and cross-cultural urban ethnographies. Urban space is created according to needs of capital and actions of urban subjects. Exploration of ways in which class, gender, race, and geography shape or contest perspectives and priorities on urban issues.

Anthropology 147. Development Anthropology. (4)
(Formerly 161) Requisite: course 9. Comparative study of planned and unplanned development, in particular as it affects rural societies. Emphasis on impact of capital, technological change and gender differences, economic differentiation and class, urban/rural relations, and migration. Discussion of theoretical issues in light of case studies.

Economics

Economics 111. Theories of Economic Growth and Development. (4)
Requisite: course 11, 101, 103. Application of theoretical and empirical tools from microeconomics to provide insights into problems confronting low-income countries today and to evaluate policies that are likely to be effective in improving well-being of poorest on globe

Economics 112. Policies for Economic Development. (4)
Requisite: course 102 or 111. Suggested strategies for economic development: inflation, balanced growth, industry vs. agriculture, import substitution, export-oriented expansion, foreign aid, and others. Selected case studies.

Economics 134. Environmental Economics (4)
(Formerly numbered M134.) Lecture, three hours. Requisites: course 41 or Statistics 12 or 13, and course 101. Introduction to major ideas in natural resources and environmental economics, with emphasis on designing incentives to protect environment. Highlights important role of using empirical data to test hypotheses about pollution's causes and consequences. P/NP or letter grading.

Environment

Environment M132. Environmentalism: Past, Present, and Future (4)
(Same as Geography M115 and Urban Planning M165.) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Exploration of history and origin of major environmental ideas, movements or countermovements they spawned, and new and changing nature of modern environmentalism. Introduction to early ideas of environment, how rise of modern sciences reshaped environmental thought, and how this was later transformed by 19th-century ideas and rise of American conservation movements. Review of politics of American environmental thought and contemporary environmental questions as they relate to broader set of questions about nature of development, sustainability, and equity in environmental debate. Exploration of issues in broad context, including global climate change, rise of pandemics, deforestation, and environmental justice impacts of war. Letter grading.

Environment M133. Environmental Sociology (4)
(Same as Sociology M115 and Society and Genetics M133) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Relationship between society and environment. Analysis in detail of interrelations between social factors (such as class, race, gender, and religion) and environmental factors (such as pollution, waste disposal, sustainability, and global warming).

Environment M161: Global Environment and World Politics (4)
(Same as Political Science M122B.) Recommended requisite: Political Science 20. Politics and policy of major global environmental issues such as climate change, integrating law, policy, and political science perspectives.

Gender Studies

Gender Studies 102. Power. (4)
Enforced requisite: course 10. Consideration of how feminist social movements have identified and challenged gender-based subordination and ways feminist theorists have conceived and critiqued traditional theories of power. How have women's and
other social movements defined and challenged social, political, and economic subordination? How have feminist theorists addressed subject of power? How do empire, colonialism, liberalism, neoliberalism, and globalization produce distinctive forms of gendered violence, gendered knowledge, and gendered subjectivities? How are gender and sexuality produced and regulated by law, nation, and economy?

Gender Studies 103. Knowledge (4).
Enforced requisite: course 10. Exploration of social production of knowledge about gendered subjects and gender systems. Students engage key issues in feminist theory and feminist epistemology. How do feminist scholars identify and frame research questions? How is knowledge about marginalized subjects produced? How has feminism challenged dominant understandings of knowledge, rationality, objectivity, and scientific method? How have social movements sought to challenge traditional modes of knowledge production?

GEOGRAPHY

Geography M115. Environmentalism: Past, Present, and Future. (4)
(Same as Environment M132 and Urban Planning CM165.) Exploration of history and origin of major environmental ideas, movements or counter-movements they spawned, and new and changing nature of modern environmentalism. Introduction to early ideas of environment, how rise of modern sciences reshaped environmental thought, and how this was later transformed by 19th-century ideas and rise of American conservation movements. Review of politics of American environmental thought and contemporary environmental questions as they relate to broader set of questions about nature of development, sustainability, and equity in environmental debate. Exploration of issues in broad context, including global climate change, rise of pandemics, deforestation, and environmental justice impacts of war.

(Same as Urban Planning CM166.) Requisite: course 5. Questions of population, resource use, Third World poverty, and environment. Analysis of global economic restructuring and its connections to changing organization of production and resulting environmental impacts. Examination of emergent local and regional coalitions for self-reliance and sustainable development. Case studies from Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the U.S.

Geography 132. Food, Environment, and Agriculture. (4)
Designed for juniors/seniors. Historical and thematic orientation to food systems and their role in environmental and cultural transformations.

Geography 133. Cultural Geography of Modern World. (4)
Historical and structural approach to cultural geography of modern world system, with particular emphasis on structure and functioning of its core, semi-periphery, and periphery.

Geography 140. Political Geography. (4)
Spatiality of political activity, spatial constitution of political power, control over space as central component to political struggles. Studies at local, national, state, and global scales.

Geography 141. Uneven Development Geographies: Prosperity and Impoverishments in Third World. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, two hours (when scheduled). Geographical perspective on part of globe commonly called Third World (global South). How development has shaped livelihood possibilities and practices, by global processes stretching back centuries, and transformative possibilities of Third World agency. World societies seek to transform Third World into their own image through theories and practices of colonialism, development, and globalization. Study of those theories and Third World alternatives to examine how they have shaped livelihood possibilities. Social differences between stagnant livelihood possibilities for Third World majority and minorities that prosper massively, as well as geographical differences (culturally, environmentally, and socially) across Third World. Examination of possibilities of Third World agency, ranging from interstate collaboration to village activism, asking whether such agency and alternative imaginaries can enable Third World residents to break with First World developmentalism.

Geography 142. Population Geography. (4)
Study of social and behavioral perspectives influencing people in their patterns of demographic change, migration, and mobility, with special emphasis on spatial relationships and selected case studies.
Geography 147. Social Geography. (4)
Study of spatiality of social differences such as race, class, gender, age, sexuality, location. Critical explorations of identity, social categories, and spatial structures. Importance of space and place in social life.

Geography 148. Economic Geography. (4)
Prerequisite: course 4 or upper division standing. Geographical aspects of economic production and growth. General theory of the space-economy. Land-use processes. Location of industry. Regional development.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Science 122A. World Order. (4)
Requisite: course 20. Study of problems of international system seen as community capable of cooperation and development.

Political Science M122B. Global Environment and World Politics. (4)
(Same as Environment M161.) Recommended requisite: course 20. Politics and policy of major global environmental issues such as climate change, integrating law, policy, and political science perspectives.

Political Science 124A. International Political Economy. (4)
Requisite: course 20. Study of political aspects of international economic issues.

Political Science 167D. Political Institutions and Economic Development. (4)
Preparation: one statistics course. Designed for juniors/seniors. Data analytic approach to question of why some countries are rich and others are poor, with special attention to evidence about how governments and political institutions affect economic development.

Political Science 168. Comparative Political Analysis. (4)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Public Affairs 110. Urban Revolution: Space and Society in Global Context. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Examination of potentialities and challenges of 21st-century urban revolution in global context. Introduction of theoretical frameworks and conceptual methods used by urban studies and planning to study cities and urban transformations, and historical and contemporary analysis of urbanization to learn about key urban processes such as agglomeration, segregation, gentrification, and suburbanization. Students learn about institutions and policies governing transportation and housing, and forms of community organizing and civil society that seek to redress urban inequalities. Introduction to key theories of space and utopian visions of urbanism.

SOCIOLGY

Sociology 101. Development of Sociological Theory. (5)
Comparative survey of basic concepts and theories in sociology from 1850 to 1920.

Sociology 102. Contemporary Sociological Theory. (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Requisite: course 101. Critical examination of significant theoretical formulations from 1920 to present.

Sociology M115. Environmental Sociology. (4)
(Same as Environment M133 and Society and Genetics M133.) Relationship between society and environment. Analysis in detail of interrelations between social factors (such as class, race, gender, and religion) and environmental factors (such as pollution, waste disposal, sustainability, and global warming).

Sociology 122. Sociology of Violence. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Exploration of macro-, meso-, and micro-level theories of violence, why states organize violence, why civilizations participate in violence, and physical, structural, and symbolic violence. Discussion of how various social
categories such as race, ethnicity, religion, class, gender, and sex are implicated in violence and examination of cases of interstate war, genocide, civil war, terrorism, and programs from around world.

Sociology 123. Social Change. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. How does social change occur? This question is linked to fundamental debates in sociology about structure (degree to which individual's actions are constrained by social forces) and agency (degree to which individuals can choose their own courses of action). Major theories (Marxist, Weberian, demographic, and strategic action) of social change take different views of structure and agency. Consideration of these theoretical issues in context of social change by considering empirical examples.

Sociology 182. Political Sociology. (4)
Contributions of sociology to study of politics, including analysis of political aspects of social systems, social context of action, and social bases of power.

Sociology 183. Comparative and Historical Sociology. (4)

Sociology 191D. Undergraduate Seminar: Sociology of Development. (5)
Taught in Spanish. Selected topics on development in Third World from global perspective. Reading, discussion, and development of culminating project.

Urban Planning

Urban Planning M110. Inequality and Democracy: Analysis and Praxis of Public Problems. (4)
(Also Social Welfare M110.) Analysis and praxis of public problems. Taking up case of persistent inequality in liberal democracies, coverage of key frameworks and methodologies for understanding and analyzing poverty and inequality and examination of forms of action, from role of government to social movements, which seek to intervene in such problems. Study of problems, programs, policies, and politics in globally interconnected, transnational world, while avoiding analytical divide between global north and global south.

Urban Planning 121. Urban Policy and Planning. (4)
Examination of current urban planning and policy issues and debates, such as normative theories of good urban form, metropolitan organization and governance, economic development and growth management, edge cities, spatial mismatch hypothesis, urban poverty, racial/ethnic inequality, gender and urban structure, sustainability, and future of cities.

Urban Planning M160. Environmental Politics and Governance. (4)
(Also Environment M164.) Environmental planning is more than simply finding problems and fixing them. Each policy must be negotiated and implemented within multiple, complex systems of governance. Institutions and politics matter deeply. Overview of how environmental governance works in practice and how it might be improved.

(Also Geography M128.) Questions of population, resource use, Third World poverty, and environment. Analysis of global economic restructuring and its connections to changing organization of production and resulting environmental impacts. Case studies from Africa, Latin America, Asia, and U.S. Concurrently scheduled with course C266.

Part IV - Regional and Disciplinary Electives

Regional Electives:

EAST ASIA AND EAST CENTRAL ASIA
Anthropology 163P. Ideology and Social Change in Contemporary China. (4)
(Formerly numbered 175Q.) Introduction to sociocultural changes in China from 1949 to the present. Topics include ideology and politics in everyday life, social stratification and mobility, cultural construction of socialist person, changes in courtship, marriage, and family, and political economy of reforms in post-Mao era.

Asian American Studies 171A. Critical Issues in U.S.-China Relations. (4)
Not open to freshmen. Critical examination of U.S. involvement in China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, including study of historical, cultural, political, and socioeconomic factors that shape relations between China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan and U.S. Examination of impact of relationships in Pacific Rim and Chinese Americans and their communities.

Chinese 152. Topics in Contemporary Chinese Literature and Culture. (4)
Knowledge of Chinese not required. Investigation of various topics in contemporary Chinese literature and culture, including politics and poetics of Chinese postmodernism, nativism, feminism, mass culture, and media.

Geography 186. Contemporary China. (4)
Systematic geographic analysis of elements of landscape, resources, population, and socioeconomic characteristics of the People's Republic of China. Dynamics that have led to China's major role in the East Asian and international scene, with special attention to China-Japan and Sino-American relations and their geographic bases.

History M170C. History of Women in China, A.D. 1000 to the Present. (4)
(Same as Gender Studies M170C.) Topics include women and family, women in Confucian ideology, women in literati culture, feminist movement, and women and communist revolution.

History 170D. 20th-Century China. (4)
Recommended preparation: course 11B. Political events and intellectual developments seen in context of social-economic trends; human agency, structural change, and historical conjunctures in the 20th century.

Korean 154. Contemporary Korean Culture through Literature and Film. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Requisite: English Composition 3 or one course from Comparative Literature 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D. Knowledge of Korean not required. Use of fiction and film to explore contemporary Korean culture in cross-cultural context.

Korean 155. Topics in Korean Cinema. (4)
Knowledge of Korean not required. Historical and critical survey of Korean cinema, examining intersection between 20th-century Korean history, politics, and filmmaking.

Korean 180C. Cultural History of Korea: Since 1876. (4)
Requisite: course 50. Knowledge of Korean not required. Examination of evolution of Korean culture and society within context of political and institutional industry. Consideration of both higher and popular culture.

Political Science 135. International Relations of China. (4)
Requisite: course 20. Relations of China with its neighbors and the other powers, with emphasis on contemporary interests and policies of China vis-à-vis the U.S.

Political Science 159A. Government and Politics of China: Chinese Revolution and Age of Mao Zedong. (4)
Survey of modern Chinese politics from decline of Manchu dynasty and rise of revolutionary nationalism to death of Mao Zedong, with emphasis on socioeconomic foundations and political dynamics of revolution in modern China.

Political Science 159B. Government and Politics of China: China in Age of Reform. (4)

Sociology 181A. Sociology of Contemporary China. (4)
Exploration of 20th-century changes in China, including end of dynasties, Republican era, Communist Revolution, and market reform. Topics include transformation in Chinese social structure and institutions and everyday practices. Survey of changes and analysis of forces shaping contemporary China and global impact and current implications.
Anthropology 163Q. Societies of Central Asia. (4)
(Formerly 175R) Overview of culture and society among the diverse peoples of Inner Asia, including Mongolia, Tibet, and Soviet Central Asia. Topics include environment and economic adaptation, politics in traditional isolation and within the framework of recent national integration, kinship, forms of marriage and status of women, religion and the social order in Hindu/Buddhist culture contact zone, and current problems of modernization.

Central and East European Studies 125. Interwar Central European Prose. (4)
(Formerly numbered Slavic 125). Analysis of selected novels, stories, plays, and essays of representative authors of the 1920s and 1930s in translation. Special attention to relation between literature and historical and ethnic concerns.

Central and East European Studies 126. Coldwar Central European Culture: (4)
Examination of coldwar Central European culture through prism of prose fiction, essays, and film from 1947 to 1989. Analysis of strategies of Polish, Czech, Hungarian, and East German writers as articulation of tensions, contradictions, and compromises informing communist rule in central and eastern Europe, with focus on culture as node of resistance as well as accommodation to communist system. P/NP or letter grading.

Gender Studies M127. Women in Russian Literature. (4)
(Same as Russian M127.) Lecture, three hours. Designed for juniors/seniors. Lectures and readings in English. Introduction to alternative tradition of women's writings in Russia and Soviet Union. Emphasis on images of women expressed in this tradition as compared with those found in works of contemporary male writers.

History 107C. Armenian History: Armenia in Modern and Contemporary Times, 19th and 20th Centuries. (4)
Armenian question and genocide, national republic, Soviet Armenia, and dispersion.

History 120B. East-Central Europe: Short 20th Century, 1918 to 1990. (4)
Analysis and interpretation of stormy history of crisis zone of Europe where wars, revolts and revolutions, and different types of extremisms led to historical detour: 70 years of departure from Western values and at last effort to turn back to them.

History 120D. Film and History: Central and Eastern Europe, 1945 to 1989. (4)
Designed for juniors/seniors. Postwar history of central and eastern Europe (1945 to 1989), using eight Czech, Polish, and Hungarian films to explore life under state socialist modernization dictatorship.

History 127B. History of Russia: Imperial Russia from Peter the Great to Nicholas II. (4)
Westernization of state and society; centralization at home and expansion abroad; peasant problem; beginnings of industrialization; movements of political and social protest; non-Russian peoples; political reforms and social changes; Revolution of 1905; Russia in World War I; fall of old regime.

History 127C. History of Russia: Revolutionary Russia and Soviet Union. (4)
Revolutions of 1917, Civil War, consolidation of Bolshevik Regime; succession crisis and ascendency of Stalin, collectivization and industrialization; foreign policy and World War II; death of Stalin, de-Stalinization, developments since; stagnation or stability?

Political Science 128B. International Relations of Post-Communist Russia. (4)
Requisites: courses 20, 128A. Survey of foreign policy of post-Communist Russia, with special emphasis on Russia's relations with NATO, the former communist states of East Central Europe, China, and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Political Science 156A. Government and Politics of Post-Communist States: Russia. (4)
Intensive study of institutions and political development in Russia, with special attention to legacy of the Soviet Union.

Russian 120. Literature and Revolution. (4)
Lectures and readings in English. Major works of the 20th century (Belyi, Pasternak, Bulgakov, Solzhenitsyn, and others) from prerevolutionary avant-garde to the present.
Russian 121. Russian Pop Culture. (5)
Designed for juniors/seniors. Lectures and readings in English. Overview of Russian popular culture today, with examination of status of Russia's classical traditions for artists and audiences working in modern Russia. Death of one tradition and attempts at creation of another lead away from written word into neighboring forms of expression, primarily visual. Consideration of battles of modern storytelling with cinema, television, animation, music videos, and Internet.

Russian 122. Siberia. (5)
Introductory survey in which current cultural and ecological issues are situated in their geographical and historical background, including analysis of Siberian human geography before first contact with European colonizers and development of modes of interaction among different cultural groups. Reading in English of selection of literary works by well-known 20th-century Siberian writers whose texts serve as locus for closer examination of Siberian regional literary culture and ecological network within which it exists.

Russian M127. Women in Russian Literature. (4)
(Same as Gender Studies M127.) Lectures and readings in English. Introduction to "alternative tradition" of women's writings in Russia and the Soviet Union. Emphasis on images of women expressed in this tradition as compared with those found in works of contemporary male writers.

Russian 131. History of Russian Cinema. (4)
Overview of most popular art form in world's largest nation to show how cinema struggled under incipient capitalism in Russia, how moviemaking on other side of world departed from path marked out by Hollywood and London, how films operate as form of nationwide persuasion, relationship between word and image in those acts of persuasion, how even frightening dogma cannot escape importance of audience desire(s), different forms of social existence as refuge from both capitalism and communism, and what values of world's biggest country are. Role of language in self-definition. Is selfhood verbal or visual matter?

THE AMERICAS (NORTH AMERICA, LATIN AMERICA, AND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN)

African American Studies M154C. Black Experience in Latin America and Caribbean I. (4)
(Same as Political Science M184A.) Designed for juniors/seniors. Culture, history, politics, and identity of African Americans in Spanish and Lusophone Caribbean, South America, and Central America. Exploration of issues of identity in context of Afro/Latino migration to U.S.

African American Studies M178. Sociology of Caribbean. (4)
(Same as Sociology M178.) Limited to juniors/seniors. Historical sociology of Caribbean, with emphasis on colonialism and decolonization, development and underdevelopment, race-making institutions and evolution of race relations, nationalism and migration.

Anthropology 161. Latin American Communities. (4)
Overview of social and cultural anthropology of small communities in Latin America. Similarities and contrasts in social organization and interpersonal relations described in context of economic, political, and cultural environments.

Anthropology 162. Ethnography of South America. (4)
(Formerly 174P) Introduction to ethnography of South American Indians, with special emphasis on Lowland South America. Survey of history and development of man and society in this world area and examination of exemplary cultures symptomatic of various levels of cultural achievement.

Art History C142B. Latin American Art of the 20th Century. (4)
(Formerly numbered C110H) Mainstream modern and contemporary art and architecture of selected Latin American countries, including both modernist and postmodernist forms, considered in context of social and political concerns, both national and international.

Chicano Studies M125. U.S./Mexico Relations. (4)
(Same as Labor and Workplace Studies M125.) Lecture, four hours. Examination of complex dynamics in relationship between Mexico and U.S., using political economy approach to study of asymmetrical integration between advanced industrial economies and developing countries.
(Same as Honors Collegium M145) Examination of individual and collective religious response of Latin Americans and Latinas/Latinos in the U.S. to dislocations, displacements, and fragmentation produced by conquest, colonization, underdevelopment, globalization, and migration.

Chicano Studies M144. Women's Movement in Latin America. (4)
(Same as Gender Studies M144 and Labor and Workplace Studies M144) Course on women's movements and feminism in Latin America and Caribbean to examine diverse social movements and locations from which women have launched political and gender struggles. Discussion of forms of feminism and women's consciousness that have emerged out of indigenous rights movements, environmental struggles, labor movements, Christian-based communities, peasant and rural organizing, and new social movements that are concerned with race, sexuality, feminism, and human rights. Through comparative study of women's movements in diversity of political systems as well as national and transnational arenas, students gain understanding of historical contexts and political conditions that give rise to women's resistance, as well as major debates in field of study.

Chicano Studies CM147. Transnational Women's Organizing in Americas. (4)
(Same as Gender Studies M147C.) Feminist theories of transnational organizing. Examination of gender and race as central to processes of globalization and essential to economic and political struggles encompassed in transnational power relations. Exploration of how questions of race and gender influence global economic policies and impact local actors and their communities. In time when people, capital, cultures, and technologies cross national borders with growing frequency, discussion of process of accelerated globalization has been linked to feminization of labor and migration, environmental degradation, questions of diaspora, sexuality, and cultural displacement, as well as growing global militarization. Problems and issues created by globalization and cultural, social, and political responses envisioned by transnational organizing.

Chicano Studies 169. Representation of Indigenous Peoples in Americas. (4)
Lecture, four hours. Strongly recommended requisite: course 101. Introduction to different forms of representation of indigenous peoples and their presence in Americas, with emphasis on Mesoamerica and Andes. How indigenous images are expressed, perceived, and constructed at point of contact with Europeans during development of indigenismo and in current period. Discussion of how these relate to Chicana/Chicano identity construction.

Community Health Sciences 132. Health, Disease, and Health Services in Latin America. (4)
Introduction to health, disease, and health services in Latin America, with emphasis on epidemiology, health administration, medical anthropology, and nutrition.

Gender Studies 123. Gender, Race, and Class in Latin American Literature and Film, 1850 to 1950. (4)
Seminar, three hours. Requisite: course 10. Readings and discussion in English. Comparative survey of cultural expression in Latin America, with emphasis on works produced or set in late-19th and early-20th centuries. Historical and social circumstances of women in different Latin American cultural contexts, with particular concentration on how gender, sexuality, race, and class are absorbed and reflected in literature and film. Within this genealogy, examination of how cultural production sustains or interrogates categories used to construct social, political, and cultural hierarchies. Topics include questions of authorship and authority such as women's participation in formation of national cultures, engagement with artistic movements, and strategies of self-figuration.

Gender Studies M144. Women's Movement in Latin America. (4)
(Same as Chicana and Chicano Studies M144 and Labor and Workplace Studies M144) Course on women's movements and feminism in Latin America and Caribbean to examine diverse social movements and locations from which women have launched political and gender struggles. Discussion of forms of feminism and women's consciousness that have emerged out of indigenous rights movements, environmental struggles, labor movements, Christian-based communities, peasant and rural organizing, and new social movements that are concerned with race, sexuality, feminism, and human rights. Through comparative study of women's movements in diversity of political systems as well as national and transnational arenas, students gain understanding of historical contexts and political conditions that give rise to women's resistance, as well as major debates in field of study.

Gender Studies M147C. Transnational Women's Organizing in Americas. (4)
(Same as Chicana and Chicano Studies CM147.) Feminist theories of transnational organizing. Examination of gender and race as central to processes of globalization and essential to economic and political struggles encompassed in transnational power relations. Exploration of how questions of race and gender influence global economic policies and impact local actors and their communities. In time when people, capital, cultures, and technologies cross national borders with growing frequency, discussion
of process of accelerated globalization has been linked to feminization of labor and migration, environmental degradation, questions of diaspora, sexuality, and cultural displacement, as well as growing global militarization. Problems and issues created by globalization and cultural, social, and political responses envisioned by transnational organizing.

**Geography 182A. Spanish South America. (4)**
Study of geographic factors, physical and cultural, that are basic to understanding the historical development of Spanish South America and the contemporary economic and cultural geography of the individual Spanish-speaking countries.

**Geography 182B. Brazil. (4)**
Study of geographic factors, physical and cultural, that are basic to understanding the historical development of Portuguese South America and the contemporary economic and cultural geography of Brazil.

**History 157B. Indians of Colonial Mexico. (4)**
Survey of social and cultural history of Indians of Mexico, especially central Mexico, from time of European conquest until Mexican independence, with emphasis on internal view of Indian groups and patterns on basis of records produced by Indians themselves.

**History 162A. Modern Brazil. (4)**
Selected topics in political, economic, social, and cultural development of Brazil, with emphasis on modernization and struggle for change, 1850 to the present. Discussions, films, slides, and guest speakers supplement and complement lectures.

**Honors Collegium M145. Politics of Crisis: Migration, Identity, and Religion. (4)**
(Same as Chicano Studies M126) Examination of individual and collective religious response of Latin Americans and Latinas/Latinos in the U.S. to dislocations, displacements, and fragmentation produced by conquest, colonization, underdevelopment, globalization, and migration.

**Political Science 124C. Politics of Latin American Economic Development. (4)**
(Formerly numbered 130.) Designed for juniors/seniors. Interaction of international and domestic factors in political and economic evolution of Latin America.

**Political Science 154A. Government and Politics in Latin America: States of Middle America. (4)**
Comparative study of governmental and political development, organization, and practices.

**Political Science 154B. Government and Politics in Latin America: States of South America. (4)**
Comparative study of governmental and political development, organization, and practices.

**Political Science M184A. Black Experience in Latin America and Caribbean I. (4)**
(Same as Afro-American Studies M154C.) Designed for juniors/seniors. Culture, history, politics, and identity of African Americans in Spanish and Lusophone Caribbean, South America, and Central America. Exploration of issues of identity in context of Afro/Latino migration to U.S.

**Portuguese 142A. Brazil and Its Culture. (4)**
Lecture, four hours. Taught in English. Exploration of roots of contemporary Brazil through study of broad chronological periods from Portuguese colonization to present and how they shaped idea of Brazilian exceptionalism, racial mixture as source of national identity, and lusotropicalism and its influence on Brazilian historiography. May be repeated for credit with topic change.

**Portuguese 143A. Colony, Intellectuals, and History. (4)**
Lecture, four hours. Enforced requisite: course 27. Investigation of way that Brazilian maritime expansion from 15th to early 19th century was represented and interpreted in writings from across empire. May be repeated for credit with topic change.

**Sociology M178. Sociology of Caribbean. (4)**
(Same as African American Studies M178.) Limited to juniors/seniors. Historical sociology of Caribbean, with emphasis on colonialism and decolonization, development and underdevelopment, race-making institutions and evolution of race relations, nationalism and migration.
Sociology 186. Latin American Societies. (4)
Social structure and social conflict in Latin America, with special attention to racial and class structures and dilemmas of economic and political development. Country and specific focus varies each term.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Anthropology M166Q. Culture Area of Maghrib (North Africa). (4)
(Formerly M171P) (Same as Arabic M171 History M108C.) Designed for juniors/seniors. Introduction to North Africa, especially Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, also known as Maghrib or Tamazgha. Topics include changing notions of personal, tribal, ethnic, linguistic and religious identities; colonialism; gender and legal rights, changing representations of Islam, and religions in region's public spaces.

Anthropology 167. Culture Area of the Middle East. (4)
(Formerly 176) Study of the Middle East has suggested many theories as to developmental history of humankind, evolution of human society, birth of monotheism, and origin of agriculture, trade, and the city. Presentation of anthropological material relevant to understanding the Middle East as a culture area, and Islam as basis of its shared tradition.

History 105C. Survey of Middle East from 500 to the Present: 1700 to the Present. (4)
Background and circumstances of rise of Islam, creation of Islamic Empire, and its development. Rise of Dynastic Successor States and Modern Nation States. Social, intellectual, political, and economic development.

History M108C. Culture Area of Maghrib (North Africa). (4)
(Formerly M171P) (Same as Arabic M171, Anthropology M166Q.) Designed for juniors/seniors. Introduction to North Africa, especially Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, also known as Maghrib or Tamazgha. Topics include changing notions of personal, tribal, ethnic, linguistic and religious identities; colonialism; gender and legal rights, changing representations of Islam, and religions in region's public spaces.

History 109B. History of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, 1881 to Present. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Designed for juniors/seniors. Examination of origins of Arab-Israeli dispute from mid-19th century through founding of state of Israel and expulsion/flight of three quarters of million Palestinians from their homes. Exploration of social history of Palestine up to Zionist colonization, origins of Zionism and Palestinian nationalism, varieties of Zionism, Zionism and colonialism, seminal events and their consequent symbolic connotations Great Revolt and 1948 nakba (disaster), construction of national consensus in Israel, 1967 and its aftermath, intifada, and redefinition of conflict as result of Oslo.

History 111C. Topics in Middle Eastern History: Modern. (4)
Middle East underwent widespread social, economic, and cultural changes during the 19th century that propelled society, at least portions of society and aspects of its social/cultural life, in entirely new direction. Examination of those changes to understand exactly what modernity meant for region. May be repeated for maximum of 16 units with topic and/or instructor change.

Honors Collegium M157. International Relations of Middle East. (4)
(Same as Political Science M132B.) Lecture, three or four hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Designed for juniors/seniors. Role of great powers in Middle East, with emphasis on American, Soviet, and West European policies since 1945.

Political Science 132A. International Relations of Middle East. (4)
Requisite: course 20. Contemporary regional issues and conflicts, with particular attention to inter-Arab politics, Arab-Israeli problem, and Persian Gulf area.

Political science M132B. International Relations of Middle East. (4)
(Same as Honors Collegium M157.) Role of great powers in Middle East, with emphasis on American, Soviet, and West European policies since 1945.

Political Science 157. Government and Politics in the Middle East. (4)
Comparative study of government in the Arab States, Turkey, Israel, and Iran.
Political Science 165. Islam and Politics. (4)
Religious and spiritual foundations of Islamic legal and political institutions; legitimacy of historical and contemporary Islamic regimes, movements, and ideologies; political strategies of Islamic activism.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

Anthropology 168P. Cultures of the Pacific. (4)
(Formerly 177) Four major culture areas of Australia, Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia. General geographical features, prehistory, and language distribution of the whole region. Distinctive sociocultural features of each culture area presented in context of their adaptive significance.

Asian American Studies 122A. Indigeneity, Empire, and Resistance in Pacific Islands. (4)
Introduction to indigenous and colonial histories of Pacific Islands. Discussions, film screenings, guest speakers, and reading assignments, with focus on issues of cultural survival, empire, indigeneity, migration, resistance, sovereignty, and war.

Asian American Studies 122B. Gender and Film in Pacific. (4)
Requisite: course 122A. Exploration of rise of film in Pacific Islands during 20th century, with attention to politics of gender, history, and representation, to engage students in textual and visual readings of feature-length films about Pacific. Discussions, film screenings, and guest speakers, with focus on aesthetic, cultural, economic, gendered, historical, and political dimensions of films.

Asian American Studies M171D. Critical Issues in U.S.-Philippine Relations. (4)

Asian American Studies M171E. Critical Issues in U.S.-Vietnam Relations. (4)
Not open to freshmen. Critical examination of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, including study of historical, cultural, political, and socioeconomic factors that shape relations between Vietnam and the U.S. Examination of impact of relationships in Pacific Rim and Vietnamese Americans and their communities.

Asian American Studies M172C. Transnational Bollywood. (4)
(Same as Communication M137.) Lecture, three hours. Study of how popular Bollywood cinema materializes colonial and postcolonial formations pertaining to gender, class and caste, sexuality, race, and economic liberalization in South Asia, as well as across South Asian communities in North America, U.K., and Africa. Examination of how complex relationships between Bollywood and transnational South Asian diasporas enable us to better understand South Asian American communities.

Asian American Studies M173. Nonviolence and Social Movements. (4)
(Same as Chicana and Chicano Studies M173 and Labor and Workplace Studies M173.) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Overview of nonviolence and its impact on social movements both historically and in its present context in contemporary society, featuring lectures, conversations, films, readings, and guest speakers. Exploration of some historic contributions of civil rights struggles and role of nonviolent action throughout recent U.S. history. Examination of particular lessons of nonviolent movements as they impact social change organizing in Los Angeles.

Gender Studies M164A. Women, Violence, Globalization: India, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam. (4)
(Same as Asian American Studies M164.) Lecture, four hours. Study of various forms of violence done on women not only in and of themselves but in light of larger systems of oppression, with focus on Pilipino, Vietnamese, Singaporean, and South Asian cultures.

Geography 185. South and Southeast Asia. (4)
Regional synthesis with varying emphasis on the people of South or Southeast Asia in their physical, biotic, and cultural environment and its dynamic transformation.

History M144C. Critical Issues in U.S.-Philippine Relations. (4)
History 174B. History of British India I. (4)
Examination of expansion of British rule, theories and practice of governance, constitution of India as oriental despotism, epistemological projects of state, and other modes by which British achieved conquest of knowledge.

History 174C. History of British India II. (4)
Political economy of imperialism and Britain's "civilizing mission." Encounter, especially in terms of race and gender, between colonized and colonizers and to questions of resistance and nationalism.

History 175A. Cultural and Political History of Contemporary South Asia. (4)
Problem of modernity; partition of India and emergence of Pakistan; political, social, ecological, and women's movements; struggle for rights and conflicts of identity among Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs; terrorism in Sri Lanka and Punjab; public culture, popular cinema, and street life.

History 175C. Special Topics in Contemporary Indian History. (4)
Treatment of major issues in history of contemporary India. May be repeated for maximum of 16 units with topic and/or instructor change.

History 176B. History of Southeast Asia: Southeast Asia since 1815. (4)
History of modern Southeast Asia, with emphasis on expansion of European influence in political and economic spheres, growth of nationalism, and process of decolonization.

History 176C. Philippine History. (4)
Social, cultural, and political history of Philippine societies from Spanish conquest through independence. Emphasis on questions of identity under colonialism, understanding Revolutions of 1896 and 1898, and politics of Philippine nationalist discourse. Readings include introduction to major issues in Philippine historiography and literature.

History 177B. Comparative Histories of Southeast Asia. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Designed for juniors/seniors. Variable topics with focus on history of Southeast Asia from thematic or comparative perspective. Topics may include history of human rights in Southeast Asia, gender and sexuality in island Southeast Asia, and economic history of Southeast Asia.

Honors Collegium 184. India and Pakistan: Historic Roots of Conflict and Prospects for Cooperation. (5)
Seminar, three hours. Designed for College Honors students. History of India and Pakistan from demise of British India's Empire in mid-August 1947, with inept partition of Punjab and Bengal and bifurcated Pakistan, to current state of both nations and their potential for conflict and cooperation.

Political Science 158. Southeast Asian Politics. (4)
Requisite: course 50. Survey of political environment in major Southeast Asian states. Use of comparative analysis to address major problems confronting region, including democratization, economic growth, drug trade, deforestation, and security threats.

Southeast Asian 135. Religion and Society in Southeast Asia. (4)
Critical issues related to major religious traditions in Southeast Asia, with emphasis on reading and reflecting on recent scholarship regarding complex interactions between religion, state, and society in contemporary Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asian 157. Gender Issues in Southeast Asia. (4)
Critical examination of gender issues in one or more Southeast Asian countries as they connect to social historical contexts nationally, regionally, or globally. May be repeated for credit.

Vietnamese CM155. Topics in Vietnamese Cinema and/or Literature. (4)
(Same as Asian American Studies M173) Knowledge of Vietnamese not required. Critical and historical examination of literary and/or filmic representations connected to social practices such as empire, nation, diaspora, and globalization. Original language course materials available for interested students.

Vietnamese 180B. Vietnam: History and Civilization, 1858 to Present. (4)
Recommended preparation: at least one Asian history or civilization course. Exploration of Vietnamese history and civilization during colonial and postcolonial eras, with emphasis on profound changes that swept through Vietnamese society during period of extended political and military conflict.

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

**Anthropology 166P. Sub-Saharan Africa. (4)**
(Formerly 171) Issues of ecology and political economy; continuing impacts of colonialism, nationalism, and current challenges for development; changes in social relations. Examination of Africa’s significance to development of anthropology. Cultural background for understanding events in contemporary Africa provided.

**Art History C145A. Architecture and Urbanism in Africa. (4)**
(Formerly numbered C119D) Survey of African built environment at various moments and in different places from about 200 C.E. to the present, with emphasis on cultural, social, and historical contexts of architecture, gender, and space, and contemporary African cities.

**Art History C145B. Contemporary Arts of Africa. (4)**
(Formerly numbered C119C) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Survey of African visual practices since mid-20th century, with special emphasis on changing meaning of art object, status of African artist, global reception of contemporary African art, and very definitions of contemporary African art.

**Comparative Literature 169. Continental African Authors. (4)**
Requisite: one course from 1A, 1B, 1C, 2AW, 2BW, 2CW, or English Composition 3 or 3H. Introduction to new set of African authors and attempt to discern similarities or differences they may have with major authors such as Achebe, Ngugi, Armath, Soyinka, etc.

**Geography 122. Wildlife Conservation in Eastern and Southern Africa. (4)**

**Geography 135. African Ecology and Development. (4)**
Overview of contemporary ecological and development issues in sub-Saharan Africa.

**History 164D. Topics in African History: Africa and Diaspora in Global and Comparative Perspective. (4)**
Preparation: one prior course in African history at UCLA. Designed for juniors/seniors. Forced migration of Africans through overseas slave trade was formative event of modern world. Exploration of that experience and its lasting consequences by placing it in its global context -- African, American, European, Islamic, and Asian.

**History 164E. Topics in African History: Africa, 1945 to the Present. (4)**
Preparation: one prior course in African history at UCLA. History of Africa south of Sahara from end of World War II to the present. Last phases of colonial rule in Africa, African nationalism, Pan-Africanism, liberation movements, and achievement of independence. Political, social, and economic change in colonies and in independent states of Africa. Neocolonialism, experiments in national development, apartheid in South Africa, ideological conflict in contemporary Africa, and Africa in world affairs since 1957.

**History 166B. History of West Africa: West Africa since 1800. (4)**
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Designed for juniors/seniors. P/NP or letter grading.

**History 168B. History of Southern Africa since 1870. (4)**
Attention to social and economic as well as political aspects. Interactions between inhabitants of southern Africa since 1870.

**Political Science 151A. African Politics: Government and Politics of Africa. (4)**
Comparative study of government and politics in contemporary Africa, with special attention to state/society relations, interaction of politics and economic development, political institutions, and conflict and conflict resolution.

**Political Science 151B. African Politics: Political Economy of Africa. (4)**
Examination of interactions of economic and political factors in African development, with special attention to political basis of
inappropriate economic policy during early post-independence period and change toward a more appropriate economic strategy in recent times.

Global North

U.S.

Asian American Studies 134. Vietnamese American Experience. (4)
Lecture, three hours. Not open to freshmen. Survey of immigration history, settlement patterns, and experiences of Vietnamese Americans. Examination of historical and contemporary sociocultural, economic, and political issues as they affect status of Vietnamese Americans and their community.

Chicano Studies M132. Border Consciousness (4)
(Formerly numbered 132.) (Same as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Studies M132.) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Investigation through history, popular culture, and mass media of bilingual and bicultural identities produced by geographical and cultural space between Mexico and U.S. Special attention to border consciousness as site of conflict and resistance.

Education M108. Sociology of Education. (5)
(Same as Sociology M175.) Study of how U.S. educational system both promotes socioeconomic opportunities and maintains socioeconomic inequalities: historical and theoretical perspectives on role of education in U.S. society; trends in educational attainment; ways in which family background, class, race, and gender affect educational achievement and attainment; stratification between and within schools; effects of education on socioeconomic attainment, family, health, attitudes, and social participation; educational policies to improve school quality and address socioeconomic inequalities.

English 106. (Studies in Native American and Indigenous Literatures.) (5)
Lecture, four hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Enforced requisite: English Composition 3 or 3H. Study of Native American and/or transnational indigenous literary and cultural expression. Topics may include oral traditions and histories, decolonization and sovereignty, identity and place in comparative perspectives, and multiple genres and forms such as novel, poetry, drama, visual arts, dance, song, and film. May be repeated for credit with topic or instructor change.

Sociology 152. Comparative Acculturation and Assimilation. (4)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Requisite: course 151. Comparison of acculturation and assimilation of Europeans, Africans, Mexicans, and Asians in the U.S., with emphasis on long-term cultural consequences of immigration.

Theater 107 Drama of Diversity. (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Investigation of diversity in American society as manifested in dramatic works and theatrical presentations.

Disciplinary Electives:

Anthropology M145R. Women and Social Movements. (4)
(Formerly M155Q)(Same as Gender Studies M154R) Recommended preparation: prior Gender Studies or Anthropology courses. Comparative studies of social movements (e.g., nationalist, socialist, liberal/reform), beginning with Russia and China and including Cuba, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Iran. Analysis of women's participation in social transformations and the centrality of gender interests.

Community Health Sciences 100. Introduction to Community Health Sciences. (4)
Lecture, four hours. Limited to students in Public Health minor and graduate students. Introductory course to provide non-Community Health Sciences MPH students and qualified undergraduate students with broad and comprehensive overview of concepts, empirical research, and public health practice in community health sciences, with emphasis on social context and determinants of population health and principles of planning interventions to protect and improve public health. Ways to define and measure health and illness, social construction of illness, social and behavioral determinants of health, and health disparities, including socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, gender, and age. Social and behavioral theories of health-related behavior change,
health promotion strategies and methods, and public policy. Case studies of evidence-based health promotion programs provided.

**Economics 121. International Trade Theory. (4)**
Requisite: course 101. Not open to students with credit for course 120 or former course 190. Theory of international trade: bases, direction, terms, volume, and gains of trade. Effects of tariffs, quantitative restrictions, and international integration. Effects of free and restricted trade on economic welfare and political stability.

**Economics 122. International Finance. (4)**
Requisite: course 102. Not open to students with credit for course 120 or former course 190. Emphasis on interpretation of balance of payments and adjustment to national and international equilibria through changes in price levels, exchange rates, and national income. Other topics include making international payments, determination of exchange rates under various monetary standards, capital movements, exchange controls, and international monetary organization.

**Economics 137. Introduction to Urban and Regional Economics. (4)**
Requisite: course 11. Survey of broad range of policy and theoretical issues that are raised when economic analysis is applied in urban setting. Topics include urbanization and urban growth, housing markets, location decisions of households and firms, transportation, urban labor markets, and local public sector.

**Economics 150. Labor Economics. (4)**

**Economics 151. Topics in Labor Economics. (4)**
Requisite: course 101. Selected topics in labor theory; income distribution; business cycles and unemployment; investments in human capital and life cycles; migration; human fertility; marriage and divorce, etc.

**Education 152A. Globalization and Learning. (4)**
Lecture, two hours; discussion, two hours. Introduction to different conceptualizations of globalization and their relationship to educational processes and learning in contemporary societies. Discussion of several concepts and theoretical lenses as basis for approaching and understanding how dialectics of global and local are affecting educational systems and learning over lifespans.

**English 130. Introduction to Postcolonial Literatures. (5)**
Lecture, four hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Enforced requisites: courses 10A, 10B, 10C. Introduction to major themes and issues in postcolonial literature, with focus on contemporary literature and writings produced after decolonization, often engaging history of British or other empires with emphasis on Anglophone writers from Africa, Caribbean, South Asia, and indigenous Pacific. May not be repeated for credit.

**English 131. Studies in Postcolonial Literatures (5)**
Lecture, four hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Enforced requisites: courses 10A, 10B, 10C. Strongly recommended: course 130. Survey of how colonialism and decolonization have shaped literary and cultural expression, with specific emphasis on regional or thematic concerns. Topics may include literatures of Africa and African diaspora, environment and empire, Caribbean contact zones, or literatures of indigenous Pacific. May be repeated for credit with topic or instructor change. P/NP or letter grading.

**Environment 186. Comparative Sustainability Practices in Local/Global Settings. (4)**
Guided fieldwork and comparative analysis used to assess local sustainability practices and policies in diverse regional or international settings. Emphasis on comparing role of local and regional culture, geography, economic climate, and governmental policies on sustainability awareness and practices. Use of observations, interviews, and unobtrusive measures to document and analyze role and influence of local/global context on sustainability behavior of individuals, small businesses, and other institutions in everyday life.

**Film & Television 106C. History of African, Asian, and Latin American Film. (6)**
Critical, historical, aesthetic, and social study -- together with exploration of ethnic significance -- of Asian, African, Latin American, and Mexican films.
Film & Television 112. Film and Social Change. (6)
Development of documentary and dramatic films in relation to and as a force in social development.

Film & Television M124. Sex, Race, and Difference in Transnational Film. (6)
(Same as Gender Studies M124.) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Drawing on feminist media studies, training of students in media literacy so they acquire necessary skills to critically interrogate film as medium of communication and to appreciate how film provides lens to examine some of most critical issues of our time. Development of understanding of transnationality to examine how circulations of capital, labor, and commodities transect, render problematic, and sometimes reinforce national borders. Examination of role of film in both exemplifying and representing these conditions of transnationality. How films enable understanding of historical and contemporary relationships between mobility, coercion, and migration; colonialism and settler colonialism; Orientalism, geopolitics, and sexuality; cultural identity and diaspora; transnational conceptions of sexual desire and embodiment; immigration and religious difference; and criminalization of racial difference.

Gender Studies M154Q. Selected Topics in Gender Systems. (4)
(Formerly numbered M154P.) (Same as Anthropology M145Q.) Lecture, three hours. Recommended preparation: prior anthropology or gender studies courses. Designed for junior/senior social sciences majors. Comparative study of women's lives and gender systems and cultures from anthropological perspective. Critical review of relevant theoretical issues using ethnography, case study, and presentations. Consult Schedule of Classes for topics and instructors. May be repeated for credit with topic change.

Gender Studies M145R. Women and Social Movements. (4)
(Formerly M155Q)(Same as Gender Studies M154R) Recommended preparation: prior Gender Studies or Anthropology courses. Comparative studies of social movements (e.g., nationalist, socialist, liberal/reform), beginning with Russia and China and including Cuba, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Iran. Analysis of women's participation in social transformations and the centrality of gender interests.

(Same as Environment M109.) Examination of history, mechanisms, and consequences of interactions between humans and environment. Exploration in depth of three thematic topics (deforestation, desertification, and greenhouse gas increase and ozone depletion) and four major subjects (soil, biodiversity, water, and landforms).

Geography 145. Slavery and Human Trafficking Units: 4 to 5
Exploration of how, why, and to what ends human trafficking has been conceptualized as global problem that warrants international response. Examination of recent activist, governmental, scholarly, and media responses, and reflection on what is and is not accomplished by them. Questions of human trafficking are implicitly geographical, requiring consideration of ways freedom is spatially defined and how movement across borders is encouraged and regulated. How questions of labor, migration, sexuality, rights, ethics, embodiment, representation, and governance pertain to human trafficking. What people mean when they speak of human trafficking as slavery. Meanings of slavery and freedom in world today using examples from U.S. and Europe, with focus on Philippines as case study for exploring both contemporary examples and historical forms of enslavement. P/NP or letter grading.

Geography M153. Past People and Their Lessons for Our Own Future. (5)
(Same as Anthropology M148 and Honors Collegium M152.) Examination of modern and past people that met varying fates, as background to examination of how other modern people are coping or failing to cope with similar issues.

Geography 159C. Problems in Geography: Culture and Environment in the Modern World. (4)
Seminar course in which students carry out intensive research projects developed from courses within a concentration.

Global Studies 102. Globalization: Markets and Resources. (5)
(Formerly numbered 100A.) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Requisite: course 1. Examination of how domestic and international politics determine how global economy is governed. Topics include monetary and capital policy, trade, international investment, and migration.

Global Studies 103. Globalization: Governance and Conflict. (5)
Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Requisite: course 1. Exploration of globalization of governance and its effect on outbreak, management, and resolution of disputes, violence, and conflict. Review of international and regional institutions and their interaction with contemporary issues, which may include terrorism, human rights, climate change, and cybersecurity.

**Global Studies 104. Culture and Society. (5)**
(Formerly numbered 100B.) Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Requisite: course 1. Investigation of circulation of peoples, goods, and media to examine interactions of globalization with local culture and formation of global cultures through practices and processes of globalization.

**History 131A. Marxist Theory and History. (4)**
Course 131A is generally requisite to 131B. Introduction to Marxist philosophy and method; conception of historical stages; competing Marxist analyses of transition from feudalism to capitalist economy via reading "Capital"; theory of politics and state in relationship to historical interpretation of 19th-century European revolutions; capitalist crises.

**Honors Collegium M152. Past People and Their Lessons for Our Own Future. (5)**
(Same as Anthropology M148 and Geography M153.) Examination of modern and past people that met varying fates, as background to examination of how other modern people are coping or failing to cope with similar issues.

**Political Science 116A. Marxism. (4)**
Critical analysis of origins, nature, and development of Marxist political theory.

**Political Science 123A. International Law. (4)**
Requisite: course 20. Course 123A is requisite to 123B. Study of nature and place of international law in conduct of international relations.

**Political Science 126. Peace and War. (4)**
Requisite: course 20. Theory and research on causes of war and conditions of peace.

**Political Science 137A. International Politics, 1914 to the Present. (4).**
First World War, failure of peace settlement, origins of Second World War, Cold War, and post-Cold War period. P/NP or letter grading.

**Political Science 150. Political Violence. (4)**
Examination of one or several different uses of violence in revolutionary process: demonstrations, mass uprisings, coup d'état, assassination, and terrorism.

**Sociology 154. Race and Ethnicity: International Perspectives. (4)**
Role of race and ethnicity in political, economic, and social lives of nations other than the U.S.

**Sociology 191F. Undergraduate Seminar: Sociology of Globalization. (5)**
Great extension of social relations across globe has occurred over last 50 years. What are causes and mechanisms of this process, how far has it transformed human societies, and how far will it go in future? Economic, cultural, political, and military aspects of globalization, with focus on extent to which global expansion of capitalism, nation-state system, and American imperialism reinforce or undercut each other, producing new lines of division and conflict across world. Reading, discussion, and development of culminating project.