

Courses Counting toward
American History Core:

HIST 1301, 1302, 2301, 2381, 2382



John Steuart Curry, Tragic Prelude (1938-1940). Mural in Kansas State Capitol Building

History 1301: History of the United States to 1877

Professor Kelly Hopkins (kyhopkins@uh.edu)

This course examines the formation and early history of the American republic in multiple aspects: political, social, economic, and cultural. We will investigate the lives of ordinary people as well as the actions of national leaders. In particular, we will focus on the interplay and interdependence of power and dispossession, prosperity and poverty, and freedom and slavery. An understanding of how past generations lived and acted, and how historians reconstruct the past, will deepen your own perspective on contemporary America. Through lectures, classroom discussion, readings, and writing assignments, students will demonstrate knowledge about the historical development of the contact period, colonization, and the early United States. Class discussions and writing assignments address primary and secondary source documents, historical interpretations and arguments, and historical events to develop critical reading, writing, and analytical skills. In addition, course assignments will allow students to practice and enhance interpersonal communication skills, recognize differences in perspective and experience, manage and organize time efficiently, and become more fluent in digital tools.

History 2381

African American History to 1865

Professor L. Reed

Office: TU2 Email: aasz@central.uh.edu

T TH 4:00 – 5: 30 PM

CAM 101

HIST 2381, **which can be substituted for HIST 1301**, illustrates that African American life and culture enriched America's development prior to the Civil War. Key questions in this course address social, political, and economic issues and the lives of black people in colonial America and beyond. Cultural contributions are also linked to survival mechanisms and other key questions. Fall 2026 brings the theme of African American cultural contributions into focus.



Image from an advertisement for an Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield performance, March 1853
Public Domain--<https://www.nps.gov/people/elizabeth-taylor-greenfield.htm>

Courses Counting toward
Language, Philosophy, and
Culture (LPC) Core:

HIST 2321, 2322, 2357, 2368,
2372, 2374

History 2321

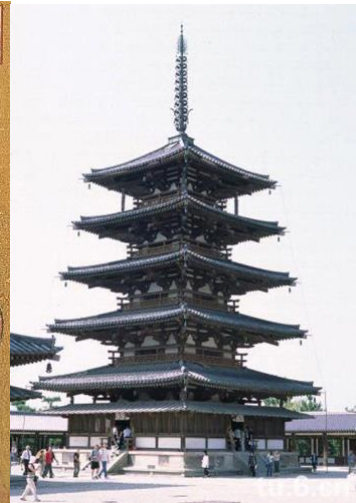
Study of Early Civilization to 1500: East Asia

(Instructor: Dr. Xiaoping Cong)

xcong@uh.edu

Tue. & Thr. 1:00-2:30 pm
Course Location: H43

This course is part of the world civilization survey but focusing on East Asia. It offers a brief review of the histories of China, Korea, and Japan. It presents a general idea of how the cultures in this area have been formed and interrelated. The emphasis of the lecture is on the evolution of the social structures, political systems, and cultures in this area. The course covers the major events and figures of East Asian history and examine them within a large framework of Confucianism and Chinese culture which have left a heavy print to the societies of East Asia. The course begins with the Neolithic culture appeared in the main part of the East Asian Continent and up 1500 (1600). The course takes the form of lectures, power points and films. Students are required to attend class meetings, complete the weekly reading and assignments, take two exams and write a term paper. No language prerequisite.



HIST 2357

South Asia and the British Empire

Dr. Nandini Bhattacharya (nsbhattacharya@uh.edu)

Class Times: Mon/Wednesday, 11.30-1.00

Location: H30



In this course we will explore over two hundred years of the history of South Asia. In the late eighteenth century, the British East India Company gradually acquired political power in South Asia from its Mughal rulers. By the middle of the nineteenth century, South Asia was a part of the British Empire. Imperial rule in South Asia transformed society and decisively influenced the economy in the Indian subcontinent.

As British rule was consolidated, it was also resisted. We will examine the impulses behind the emergence of nationalism in South Asia and how it was expressed in literature, political action and mass movements. We shall investigate social movements, especially those that aimed at redressing the caste system and gender inequality. We will also examine communal politics and identities as they were transformed in colonial South Asia, and explore the growth of political conflict between Hindus and Muslims and why a violent Partition accompanied the transfer of power and independence in 1947.



HIST 2322
STUDY OF MODERN CIVILIZATIONS:
MUSLIM WORLD AFTER THE SACK OF
BAGHDAD (1258-1875)

Fall 2026, TuTh, 2:30-4:00, T2 115
Dr. Cihan Yuksel / ecyuksel@uh.edu

This course surveys the history of the Islamic world after the Mongol sack of Baghdad in 1258 through the eighteenth century. This period is essential to understand and analyze the contribution of this civilization to the world heritage. The Mongol sack of Baghdad transformed the political, cultural, and social outlook of the entire Muslim commonwealth.

Yet most Muslim societies survived the devastation and in fact underwent a new age of political growth, cultural and artistic vibrancy, and economic power (if not superiority). While the borders of the Muslim commonwealth shrank with the loss of the Iberian Peninsula, the subsequent rise of new Muslim empires

from the Balkans to the Indian subcontinent began the age of so-called “Gunpowder” empires. This course questions the common declinist approach placing the beginning of a general decay for Muslim societies during the second half of the sixteenth century. Muslim societies also responded to eighteenth-century European expansion, colonialization, and economic penetration with a vigorous reform agenda. It ends at the turn of the nineteenth-century with the rise of nationalism and nation states, new ideologies that drastically influenced the region’s cultural and political dynamics. Despite its title combining various societies and states under the general title of Islamic history, the course also emphasizes the diversity and substantial cultural differences between religiously, ethnically, and linguistically diverse Muslim and non-Muslim communities who shared the same region. The main themes that will be revisited in this course are empires, sovereignty, and slavery.

HIST:2368

Intro to African Studies

Fall 2026



YINKA SHONIBARE MBE, "SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA," 2003

Course Overview

In this asynchronous course, we will rely on the discipline of history to probe the changing ways Africa has been imagined and represented from ancient times, through European imperialism, colonization, independence, and to the present. It introduces students to major currents in African Studies through an interdisciplinary lens that reflects on the social, cultural, political and economic diversity of the African continent. The course is animated by some critical questions which include the following: Can a continent possess some kind of essential unity beyond geography? Does this unity set it apart from the rest of the world? How can we interpret the history of a continent with such a vast physical scale as Africa? We will explore these questions and many others as we wrestle with the continent's complexity via orality, ethnography, linguistics, archaeology, and art's relationship to the historical narrative. In doing so, students will learn that Africa has always been a critical part of world history and it requires an interdisciplinary lens.

Questions?

Email: Dr. Tshepo M Chery

tmchery@uh.edu .

HIST 2372- Latin American History Since 1820

University of Houston

Fall 2026

Dr. Natalia Milanesio

Tuesday- Thursday 5.30-7.00 p.m.



Tarsila do Amaral, *Operários* (*Workers*), 1933 (Brazil)

This course explores the history of modern Latin America through the major political and social transformations that have shaped the region since independence. Topics include state formation, the abolition of slavery, the rise of populist regimes, revolutionary movements, military dictatorships, the return to democracy, and the recent expansion of neoliberal reforms and globalization. Through key moments such as the Mexican Revolution, Peronism, and guerrilla warfare, the course examines influential figures including Emiliano Zapata, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Eva Perón, Augusto Sandino, Augusto Pinochet, and Hugo Chávez, while reflecting on the roles played by diverse racial, social, and ethnic groups. Along the way, students engage with important concepts such as nationalism, imperialism, populism, socialism, neoliberalism, and globalization in their historical context.

Courses Counting toward
Writing in the Disciplines
(WiD) Core:
HIST 2303, 3344

H I S T 2 3 0 3

HISTORIAN'S CRAFT

AN INTRODUCTION TO HISTORICAL METHODS

M/W 11:00-12PM

Introduction to historical research, writing, and thinking, including the fundamental tools that historians use and the range of work that they do. Students will learn how to analyze a variety of historical sources, will gain exposure to the diverse approaches to historical work, and will build foundational writing and citation skills.

Questions? Email the Professor Chéry @tmchery@uh.edu



Source: ICRC Archives

HIST 2303-2

The Historians' Craft

Fall 2026

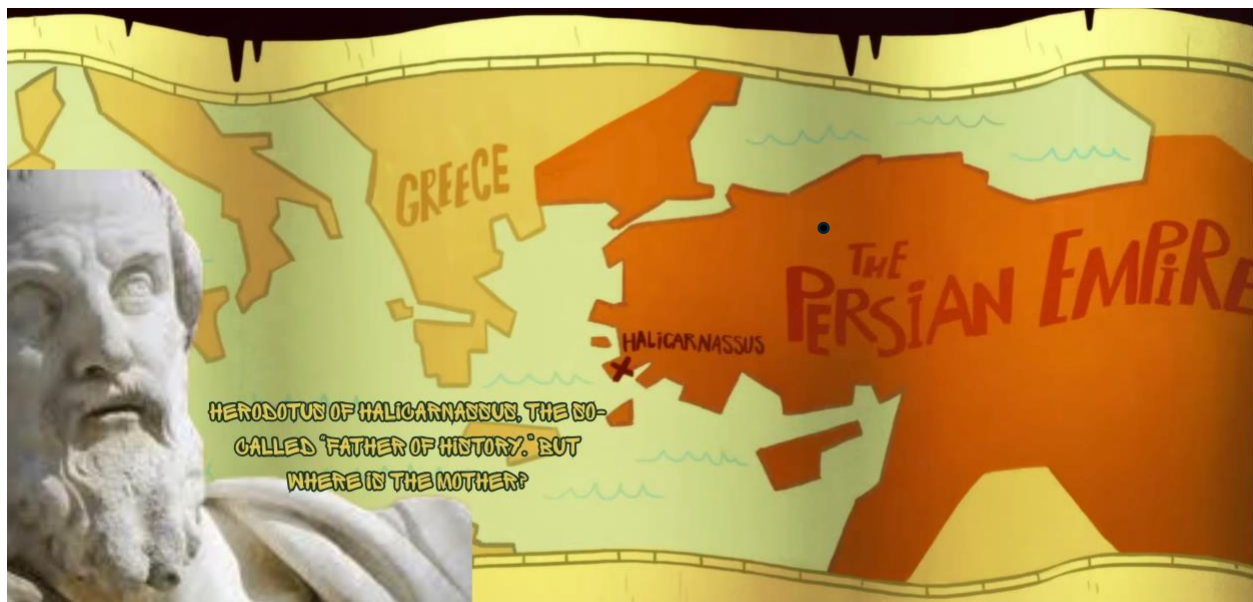
Dr. Adela Cedillo

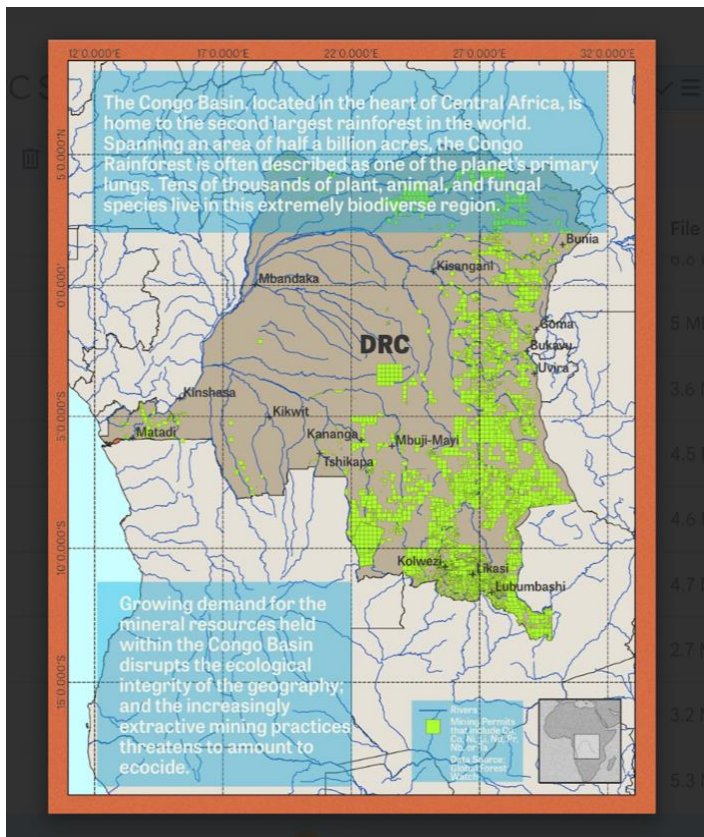
acedillo8@uh.edu

Tuesday-Thursday 1:00 pm-2:30 pm

Location: Graduate College of Social Work (SW), Room 219

This course offers an introduction to historical research, writing, and thinking, including the fundamental tools that historians use and the range of work that they do. Students will learn how to analyze a variety of historical sources, gain exposure to diverse approaches to historical work, and build foundational writing and citation skills. The course will be topical and include hands-on workshops.





FALL 2026

History 2303 (18084)

The Historian's Craft

Focus:

History of Critical Minerals in Central Africa

Tu/Th - 4:00PM - 5:30PM

Location: ARC 402

The goal of this class is to teach students how to read, write, and think historically. It will focus on how these skills can help you do research, report-writing, and presentations that will impress future employers in the workplace.

By focusing on the topic of critical minerals in Central Africa, you will learn to do research that can inform policy-making regarding the impact of extractive industries in Africa, U.S. political/economic policies on the continent, natural resource investments, and resource conflicts in Congo-DRC

IMPORTANT TO NOTE:

You DO NOT have to be familiar with African history to do well in this class.

You SHOULD be interested in one, some, or all of the following topics to be able to engage well with the materials/research in this class:

- Global Environmental History
- Indigenous African Technologies
- Colonial Extractive Systems
- The Role of Africa's Minerals in WWII and the Cold War
- The Geopolitics of Access to Africa's Critical Minerals (past and present)

HIST 3344-1

Drug History in Latin America

Fall 2025

Dr. Adela Cedillo

acedillo8@uh.edu

Tuesday-Thursday 4:00 pm-5:30 pm

Location: Graduate College of Social Work (SW) 229

This course uses a multi-disciplinary and comparative approach to examine the evolution of drug trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean from the early twentieth century to the present day. Students will analyze all stages of the drug industry from production to consumption, the formation of illicit markets and criminal organizations, the violent competition among drug cartels, and national and international counternarcotic policies. In addition, students will look at how the expansion of drug trafficking and prohibitionist policies have had a major impact on the socio-economic development of drug-producing countries and the increase in political corruption, arms trafficking, human trafficking, paramilitary violence, counterinsurgency warfare, social movements, migration, and the formation of drug subcultures.

