Bowdoin College

Four-digit course numbers will be used starting in mid-August when the new student information system (Polaris) goes live. (Three-digit course numbers that appear in curly brackets are the course numbers that will be retired.)

Courses may meet on Monday (M), Tuesday (T), Wednesday (W), Thursday (R), and/or Friday (F).

Information as of 19 August 2013

Fall 2013 First-Year Seminars

Africana Studies


Examines issues of racism in the United States, with attention to the social psychology of racism, its history, its relationship to social structure, and its ethical and moral implications. (Same as Sociology 1010 [10].)


Explores the American Civil War through an examination of popular films dedicated to the topic. Students analyze films as a representation of the past, considering not simply their historical subject matter, but also the cultural and political contexts in which they are made. Films include The Birth of a Nation, Gone with the Wind, Glory, and Cold Mountain. Weekly evening film screenings. (Same as History 1016 [25].)


Explores the ways in which the idea of American freedom has been defined both with and against slavery through readings of legal and literary texts. Students come to terms with the intersections between the political, literary, and historical concept of freedom and its relation to competing definitions of American citizenship. (Same as English 1026 [26].)


Examines the challenge that globalization and imperialism pose for the study of history. How do historians balance the perspectives of victors and victims in past and present processes of globalization? How important are non-European versions of the past that may contradict European Enlightenment historical ideas and ideals? Class discussions interrogate questions about globalization and imperialism raised by proponents and critics, ranging from the Spanish conquest of Mexico to the American conquest of Iraq. Note: This course fulfills the non-Euro/U.S. requirement for the history major. (Same as History 1040 [16].)

Anthropology


Through journal articles, films, and Internet sites explores how the Internet has cultivated new modes of communication and a new sense of selfhood among individuals and in society. Investigates the blurring of human and technological worlds and how that has shaped people's perception of the boundary of self and world. Also, asks how prevalent social inequalities have made their way online. To understand this massive technological transformation and its impact on societies, students will turn to their own lives, exploring how their identities and everyday lives are shaped by the Internet.

Art History


Artists’ experiences as recorded in self-portraits and life writings, and in others’ writings and images, shape this investigation into art-making in Europe. Examines the commonalities and particularities of early-modern and modern artists’ situations within the larger contexts of artistic training, belief, class, economics, gender, geography, historical events, patronage, and politics. Class meetings feature viewings, discussions, and museum and studio field trips. Sequenced research and writing assignments introduce students to research and resources, develop critical-thinking skills, and offer valuable practice in drafting, revising, and refining written work.

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Art History 1026 {26} c. Art and the Public Sphere. TR 10:00 – 11:25. Natasha Goldman.

Examines public art that generates conversations about identity, disenfranchisement, and belonging, from 1960 to the present. Topics include but are not limited to: borders and immigration (Emily Jacir, Border Film Project), minority identities (Rob Lowe, Suzanne Lacy), queer subjectivity (Gran Fury, Félix González-Torres), environmental activism (Natalie Jeremijenko, Chris Drury), and memorials to tragedy (Ground Zero). Theories of memory and the public sphere help us to analyze works studied. Students work in groups to commission, design, and jury a hypothetical work of public art. The course may include one field trip to Boston.

Asian Studies


Explores East Asian cinema from a genre perspective with a focus on Hong Kong action, Japanese anime, and transnational martial arts films. In the framework of social-cultural history and context of genre theory, examines the paradigms that characterize the form and content of such films; investigates the relations between local-global and national-transnational; studies genre-specific issues such as spectators’ perception or industry practices to discern the role of gender, nation, power, and historiography. After taking the course, students will be able to explain the theoretical concepts of genre cinema, analyze the genre’s visual formation, and comprehend the social-cultural implications of the genre. (Same as Film Studies 1043 {23}.)

Biology


Students will be introduced to the basics of neurobiology, and begin to understand the challenges inherent to studying the brain. Topics will include basic neuronal function, animal behavior, mutations and mental illness, drugs and addiction, neuroethics, and consciousness. Readings from journal articles, websites, and popular press science books will be used. Students will develop critical thinking skills through regular class discussions, debates, and in-class scientific experimentation and data collection. Regular writing assignments will utilize a variety of science writing styles.

Chemistry


Presents a realistic and mature picture of science and the methods employed by current scientists to provide acceptable justifications for scientific hypotheses and theories. Starting with the invention of science by the ancient Greek philosophers (Lucretius, *On the Nature of Things*) and using historical examples from various sciences, three philosophical models of justification examined in detail: logical empiricism (the Vienna Circle), Fallibilism (Popper), and Conventionalism (Kuhn). Several literary images of science (Vonnegut, Brecht, Pynchon, Crichton) are compared to the philosophical models. Examines the role of scientists in making certain value judgments about issues raised by developments such as organ transplants or stem cell research.

Classics


Examines Greek and Roman notions of responsibility to family, state, and self, and the social ideals and pressures that shaped ancient attitudes towards duty, shame, and honor. Readings may include works by Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Virgil, Ovid, and Petronius.

Economics


Explores the economics of culture, including the analysis of markets for art, music, literature, and movies. If culture is “priceless,” then why do artists starve while providers of pet food make billions? Why are paintings by dead artists generally worth more than paintings by living artists? Could music piracy on the information superhighway benefit society? Can Tom Hanks turn a terrible movie into a contender at the box office? Students are not required to have any prior knowledge of economics, and will not be allowed to argue that baseball comprises culture.
**Education**

**Education 1015** {15} c. Urban Education. TR 2:30 – 3:55. Doris Santoro.

Explores the experiences of various stakeholders: students, parents, teachers, educational leaders, unions, local residents, and nonprofit and educational management organizations; and the roles of urban public schools in their communities. Films and readings examine representations of urban students, their teachers, and their schools; analyze the purposes, challenges, and possibilities of urban education; consider schools’ relationships to the cities in which they are located; and interrogate the politics of urban teaching. Investigates urban schools as sites of promise and innovation as well as sites for social and political struggle.

**English**


Romeo and Juliet as garden gnomes, Richard III as Adolf Hitler, King Lear as aging patriarch of an Iowa family farm . . . Shakespeare has been translated and reimagined in various ways over the centuries. Explores some of the ways his works have been adapted and appropriated from the sixteenth century until today. Reading selected plays by Shakespeare in tandem with adaptations, examines the aesthetic, cultural, and political transformations of the Bard in a variety of genres, including prose, film, and a range of visual arts. Authors may include Tom Stoppard, Jane Smiley, and Arthur Philips, with films by Julie Taymor (Titus Andronicus) and Kelly Asbury (Gnomeo and Juliet).


Where are you from? How does the place you’re born and raised inform your consciousness? Novels answer these questions more fully and deeply than any other kind of writing. Investigates psychological, spiritual, cultural, historical, and political meanings of home. Students read novels, stories, and essays in which place is itself a character. Questions include: How do writers create vivid, palpable places? How does a book’s setting illuminate the (often secret) lives of its characters? Special focus on the coastline, on water, and on shape-shifting landscapes that draw attention to shifting identities. Through critical and creative assignments, students analyze creative prose and write their own. By experimenting with various stylistic techniques, and by visiting sites along the Maine coast, participants seek to document past homes in a new way—and to experience a new place as home. Readings may include Virginia Woolf, Denton Welch, James Baldwin, Toni Morrison, Annie Dillard, Marilyn Robinson, Jamaica Kincaid, Bonnie Nadzam, Eowyn Ivy, and others. (Same as Gender and Women’s Studies 1013 {26}.)

**English 1016** {13} c. Hawthorne. MW 1:00 – 2:25. William Watterson.


**English 1026** {26} c. Fictions of Freedom. TR 10:00 – 11:25. Tess Chakkalakal.

Explores the ways in which the idea of American freedom has been defined both with and against slavery through readings of legal and literary texts. Students come to terms with the intersections between the political, literary, and historical concept of freedom and its relation to competing definitions of American citizenship. (Same as Africana Studies 1026 {16}.)

**English 1042** {22} c. Transfigurations of Song. MW 2:30 – 3:55. David Collings.

A course in close reading. Explores poetry, primarily in the Romantic tradition, which dallys with the dangers of lyrical transport, whether in the form of fusion with the divine, aesthetic seduction, impossible quest, or physical transfiguration. Authors may include Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, Yeats, Crane, and Stevens.


An introduction to the study and creation of various kinds of narrative forms (short story, travel essay, bildungsroman, detective fiction, environmental essay, satire, personal essay, etc.). Students write critical essays and use the readings in the class as models for their own short stories and works of creative nonfiction. Class members discuss a wide range of published canonical and contemporary narratives and workshop their own essays and stories. In doing so, the class dedicates itself to both the study of literature and the making of it.
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A look at contemporary global fiction with an eye for the influence of Franz Kafka (1883–1924). Investigates how and why current writers from around the world have acknowledged Kafka’s work as they have engaged with themes of modern alienation, modes of magical realism, ideas of existence’s absurdity, images of arbitrary authoritarian power, and questions of human/animal difference. Considers what it means for a writer to spawn an adjective as well as whether an international literary world grown ever more Kafka-friendly is necessarily evidence of a world grown ever more Kafkaesque. Authors, in addition to Kafka, may include Jorge Luis Borges, Italo Calvino, Can Xue, J. M. Coetzee, Yiyun Li, Haruki Murakami, and Jonathan Tel.


Introduces students to Islam in the medieval and early modern European imagination, covering a wide array of interdisciplinary sources: bitter religious polemic, eyewitness accounts of the Crusades, and fantastical travel narratives—written from both Christian and Muslim perspectives—as well as medieval and Renaissance European romances about Saracen knights and plays about Turkish tyrants. Texts include The Qur’an, Dante’s Inferno, The Song of Roland, The Travels of Sir John Mandeville, and William Percy’s Mahomet and His Heaven.

English 1048 {25} c. Contemporary Short Fiction in English. TR 10:00 – 11:25. Celeste Goodridge.

Examines some of the formal features of narrative: plot, character development, point of view, the role of the reader, and closure, arguing that short stories have different requirements of economy than longer narratives. Emphasizing Gothic elements and representations of transgression, power, secrets, dysfunctionality, and domestic arrangements, authors may include Tessa Hadley, Alice Munro, Colm Toibin, William Trevor, and Claire Keegan.

Film Studies


Explores East Asian cinema from a genre perspective with a focus on Hong Kong action, Japanese anime, and transnational martial arts films. In the framework of social-cultural history and context of genre theory, examines the paradigms that characterize the form and content of such films; investigates the relations between local-global and national-transnational; studies genre-specific issues such as spectators’ perception or industry practices to discern the role of gender, nation, power, and historiography. After taking the course, students will be able to explain the theoretical concepts of genre cinema, analyze the genre's visual formation, and comprehend the social-cultural implications of the genre. (Same as Asian Studies 1043 {23}.)

Gender and Women’s Studies


Where are you from? How does the place you’re born and raised inform your consciousness? Novels answer these questions more fully and deeply than any other kind of writing. Investigates psychological, spiritual, cultural, historical, and political meanings of home. Students read novels, stories, and essays in which place is itself a character. Questions include: How do writers create vivid, palpable places? How does a book’s setting illuminate the (often secret) lives of its characters? Special focus on the coastline, on water, and on shape-shifting landscapes that draw attention to shifting identities. Through critical and creative assignments, students analyze creative prose and write their own. By experimenting with various stylistic techniques, and by visiting sites along the Maine coast, participants seek to document past homes in a new way—and to experience a new place as home. Readings may include Virginia Woolf, Denton Welsh, James Baldwin, Toni Morrison, Annie Dillard, Marilynn Robinson, Jamaica Kincaid, Bonnie Nadzam, Eowyn Ivy, and others. (Same as English 1013 {12}.)


Recently, women have begun to claim power formerly held by men. Yet in politics, work, and the family, women are so often unable to pass down power from one woman to the next—with the effect that the search for women’s equality seems to begin anew with every generation. How to explain this inability to create a “mother-daughter” succession? And why does “sisterhood” so often turn poisonous? Explores feminism’s generational breakdown from a variety of perspectives—political, cultural, psychological—and trace its roots in history, from Republican Motherhood to radical feminism to Facebook’s "Lean In" circles.

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Focuses on the lives and works of path-breaking women who defied the norms of modern European society in order to assume extraordinary and often controversial identities in a range of fields—as writers, scientists, performers, athletes, soldiers, and social and political activists. What does each woman’s “deviance” reveal about cultural constructions of identity and the self in Modern Europe? About contemporary views on issues such as women’s work, gender relations, education, marriage, sexuality, motherhood, health, and the struggle for civil and political rights? And when studied together, what do these women’s experiences tell us about patterns of change and continuity with respect to definitions of masculinity vs. femininity, the public vs. private sphere, and the relationship of the individual to the modern state? (Same as History 1012 {22}.)

Government and Legal Studies


An introductory seminar in American national politics. Readings, papers, and discussion explore the changing nature of power and participation in the American polity, with a focus on the interaction between individuals (non-voters, voters, party leaders, members of Congress, the President) and political institutions (parties, Congress, the executive branch, the judiciary). Not open to students who have credit for or are concurrently taking Government 1100 {150}.


We talk about political leadership all the time, mostly to complain about its absence. Leadership is surely one of the key elements of politics, but what does it mean? Do we know it when we see it? What kinds of leaders do we have, and what kinds do we want? How do modern democratic conceptions of governance mesh with older visions of authority? Of ethics? Looks both at real world case studies and the treatment of leadership in literature. Offers a wide variety of perspectives on leadership and the opportunities and dangers it presents—both for those who want to lead, and for those who are called upon to follow.


Explores the fundamental questions in political life: What is justice? What is happiness? Are human beings equal or unequal by nature? Do they even have a nature, or are they “socially constructed”? Are there ethical standards for political action that exist prior to law and, if so, where do they come from? Nature? God? History? Readings may include Plato, Aristotle, the Bible, Machiavelli, Locke, Rousseau, Shakespeare, the American Founders, Tocqueville, and Nietzsche.


Explores what may well be the highest political theme: the requirements of great political rule. What must we do in order to govern well? Even more important, what must we know? Should we be guided by the concern for justice—for human rights, for example—or by the sometimes unpleasing demands of what can politely be called “national security”? Does great political leadership in democratic times differ in any important way from that seen in the great nations of the past? With these and related questions in mind, students read, reflect on, and write carefully about a handful of foundational texts that all deal, in very different ways, with the question of the requirements of great political leadership. Readings include Lincoln, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Xenophon, Plato, the Bible.

Government 1025 {18} b. NGOs in Politics. MW 1:00 – 2:25. Laura A. Henry.

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are thought to play a crucial role in politics—monitoring the state, facilitating citizen participation in politics, and articulating policy alternatives. Yet the activities of NGOs vary significantly from one political system to another, most notably differing among developing and developed states and democratic and authoritarian states. In addition, NGOs’ role in the political process is being transformed by globalization and the increasingly transnational nature of political activism. Explores the following questions: How do factors such as a state’s level of economic development, its political culture, the nature of the political regime, and the arrangement of its political institutions shape NGOs’ role and influence in the political process? When and where have NGOs been successful in influencing political developments? How do the growing transnational linkages among NGOs affect their role in domestic politics?

Examines the impact of media including the Internet, newspapers, and television, on politics and society in cross-national perspective. Asks how differences in the ownership and regulation of media affect how news is selected and presented, and looks at various forms of government censorship and commercial self-censorship. Also considers the role of the media and “pop culture” in creating national identities, perpetuating ethnic stereotypes, and providing regime legitimation; and explores the impact of satellite television and the Internet on rural societies and authoritarian governments.


Examines different strategies for preventing and controlling armed conflict in international society, and emphasizes the role of diplomacy, international law, and international organizations in the peace-making process.


The Korean War is often called “the forgotten war” because it is overshadowed by World War II and the Vietnam War, yet many important aspects and results of it are mirrored in the contemporary world. Korea is still divided and its situation as a buffer state between China, Russia, and Japan continues to have important policy ramifications for the United States. Focuses not just on the course of the war, but on the foreign policy assumptions of the two Korean governments, the United States, the People’s Republic of China, and Russia.

History


Focuses on the lives and works of path-breaking women who defied the norms of modern European society in order to assume extraordinary and often controversial identities in a range of fields—as writers, scientists, performers, athletes, soldiers, and social and political activists. What does each woman’s “deviance” reveal about cultural constructions of identity and the self in Modern Europe? About contemporary views on issues such as women’s work, gender relations, education, marriage, sexuality, motherhood, and the struggle for civil and political rights? And when studied together, what do these women’s experiences tell us about patterns of change and continuity with respect to definitions of masculinity vs. femininity, the public vs. private sphere, and the relationship of the individual to the modern state? (Same as Gender and Women’s Studies 1022 [22].)


Explores the American Civil War through an examination of popular films dedicated to the topic. Students analyze films as a representation of the past, considering not simply their historical subject matter, but also the cultural and political contexts in which they are made. Films include The Birth of a Nation, Gone with the Wind, Glory, and Cold Mountain. Weekly evening film screenings. (Same as Africana Studies 1025 [25].)


Examines the ways in which Americans have remembered the past and documented their experiences in individual memoirs. Considers the tensions between memory and history, the value of memoirs as historical documents, and the extent to which memories deepen, complicate, and even convolute our understanding of twentieth-century United States history. The topical focus of the seminar will vary from year to year and may include immigration, labor, gender and race relations, and war. Writing-intensive, including several short papers and a family history research paper.


Examines the challenge that globalization and imperialism pose for the study of history. How do historians balance the perspectives of victors and victims in past and present processes of globalization? How important are non-European versions of the past that may contradict European Enlightenment historical ideas and ideals? Class discussions interrogate questions about globalization and imperialism raised by proponents and critics, ranging from the Spanish conquest of Mexico to the American conquest of Iraq. Note: This course fulfills the non-Euro/U.S. requirement for the history major. (Same as Africana Studies 1040 [13].)
Interdisciplinary Studies


Health care occupies center stage in state and national elections. Inequities in health care in the United States have a direct impact on children and adults, especially those living in poverty, as well as the national economy. Multicultural differences on health care present barriers to improve health status. Introduces the application of different academic disciplines, such as economics, political science, and sociology, to the contours of health care policy and debates, with the following questions forming the core: Why are there inequities in such a wealthy nation as ours? Are health care inequities a fixture in our pluralistic and market based economy? What can be learned from comparison with other, similar nations? Why is so much spent on health care with questionable outcomes? Several written essays and active class participation expected.

Philosophy


What is it that makes you a person, and what is it that makes you the same person as the little kid in your parents’ photo album? Philosophers have defended a number of different answers to these questions. According to some, it is persistence of the same soul that makes for personal identity. Others argue that it is persistence of the same body that matters, or the continuity of certain biological processes. Still others contend that it is psychological relations that matter. We will canvas all of these answers, and will consider thought experiments about soul swapping, brain transplants, and Star Trek transporters. Readings from both historical and contemporary sources.


Examines the robust debate in Classical Athens about the power of words—both in the public and private—to shape our opinions, desires, and even our character. Authors studied will include Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, and Aristotle. Concurrent with considering what persuasion can accomplish, explores these authors’ views concerning what it cannot. Of particular concern will be the relationship of persuasive speech to true speech, whether persuasion can lead to character change, and the dangers of false public opinion and debate. Intended in part as a philosophically inflected introduction to the thought and literature of Ancient Greece.

Religion


Introduces the rationales and repercussions of the rise of the modern secular nation state as a solution to “religious violence,” one of the most pressing challenges of the contemporary world. In so doing, complicates the association of violence and backwardness with “religion,” and peace and progress with “secularism.” Topics include the demarcations of state and church and public and private; the relationship between skepticism and toleration; the rise of so-called “fundamentalism”; the shifting assessments of the injuriousness of religious belief, speech, and act; and the assumptions surrounding what it is that constitutes “real religion.”

Sociology


Examines issues of racism in the United States, with attention to the social psychology of racism, its history, its relationship to social structure, and its ethical and moral implications. (Same as Africana Studies 1010 {10}.)
**Africana Studies**


Examines Black American sacred music from its earliest forms, fashioned by enslaved Africans, through current iterations, produced by Black global actors of a different sort. What does bondage sound like? What does emancipation sound like? Can we hear corresponding sounds generated by artists today? In what ways have creators of sacred music embraced, rejected, and re-envisioned the "strange land" over time? Looks at musical and lyrical content and the context in which various music genres developed, such as Negro spirituals, gospel, and sacred blues. Contemporary artists such as Janelle Monáe, Beyoncé, and Lupe Fiasco included as well. (Same as Music 1011.)

**Anthropology**


Traces the development of Native American stereotypes perpetuated by popular media both historically and at present. Considers effects of such stereotypes in contemporary media and popular culture. Analyzes films, literature, advertisements, cartoons, newspapers, magazines, and sports team mascots, among other forms of popular media and culture. Explores the diversity and variety of Native American peoples that are in opposition to media-produced stereotypical images.

**English**

**English 1041 {21} c. Arab and Jew in Literature and Film.** Spring 2014. Marilyn Reizbaum.

Considers the interface between Arabs and Jews as produced on page and screen. Offers both geographical and generic range, bringing into view texts that talk to each other across ethnic, religious, historical, and theoretical boundaries. When these two figures are placed in relation to each other, they must invoke the Middle East, in particular Palestine-Israel: discusses works in translation, fiction and poetry, from the broad region, and may include authors Anton Shammas, Mahmoud Darwish, Ronit Matalon, Shimon Ballas, Haim Hazazz; writers in English such as Naomi Shihab Nye, Ammiel Alcalay, Philip Roth, Edward Said, and Ella Shohat; films by Elia Suleiman (*Chronicle of a Disappearance*), Khleifi (*Wedding in Galilee*), Gitai (*Kippur*), Abu-Assad (*Paradise Now*), Kolirin (*The Band's Visit*), Kassovitz (*Hate*); and visual artists Mona Hatoum and Adi Nes.

**Environmental Studies**


What accounts for the persistence of the “frontier myth” in American history, and why do Americans continue to find the idea so attractive? Explores the creation of and disputes over what became of the western United States from 1763 to the present. Topics include Euro-American relations with Native Americans; the creation of borders and national identities; the effect of nature and ideology; the role of labor and gender in the backcountry; and the enduring influence of frontier imagery in popular culture. (Same as History 1020 {15}.)

**History**


What accounts for the persistence of the “frontier myth” in American history, and why do Americans continue to find the idea so attractive? Explores the creation of and disputes over what became of the western United States from 1763 to the present. Topics include Euro-American relations with Native Americans; the creation of borders and national identities; the effect of nature and ideology; the role of labor and gender in the backcountry; and the enduring influence of frontier imagery in popular culture. (Same as Environmental Studies 1015 {15}.)

Examines Black American sacred music from its earliest forms, fashioned by enslaved Africans, through current iterations, produced by Black global actors of a different sort. What does bondage sound like? What does emancipation sound like? Can we hear corresponding sounds generated by artists today? In what ways have creators of sacred music embraced, rejected, and re-envisioned the "strange land" over time? The course will look at musical and lyrical content and the context in which various music genres developed, such as Negro spirituals, gospel, and sacred blues. Contemporary artists Janelle Monáe, Beyoncé, and Lupe Fiasco will be included as well. (Same as Africana Studies 1019.)