The BA program in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies (CRES) offers an interdisciplinary curriculum that leads students to examine both the processes through which members of the human population have been constructed as racial and ethnic groups, and the political, historical, social, and cultural effects of this constitution. It trains students to think critically and comparatively about the varying ways in which race and ethnicity have been constructed in different parts of the world and in different historical periods. Focusing on conquest, subjugation, genocide, slavery, segregation, migration, and diasporas, among other related topics, CRES prompts students to examine the political, social, and cultural practices and institutions of minority or marginalized populations in colonial and postcolonial settings. These populations include, for example, Indigenous peoples in the Americas, Australia, and elsewhere who have been subjugated to subaltern positions by colonizers in their own homelands, and populations in Anglophone North America who originated in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America whose identities have been ethnicized or stigmatized.

The program enables students to understand not only the historical emergence of race and ethnicity but also the conditions that have contributed to the persistence of these ascriptions in various polities, especially as they affect access to education, to the job market, and to welfare services, as well as participation in politics, in power, in the national economy, and in the arts.

A degree in CRES offers training designed to develop fundamental skills in critical thinking, comparative analysis, social theory, reading practices, and research methods regarding social classifications and cultural expressions. A student who obtains a BA in CRES will be well prepared to pursue graduate studies in the humanities, the social sciences, law, medicine, public health, social work, business, or international affairs, as well as in education, journalism, politics, or creative writing.

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Students are encouraged to meet the general education requirements of the College before declaring CRES as their major. They also have the option of combining CRES with any major in the College. They must meet with the director of undergraduate studies to discuss a plan of study as soon as they declare CRES as their major, no later than the end of Spring Quarter of their third year. They should also consult with the director of undergraduate studies to chart their progression in their course of study. It will help them to write a prospectus of what they intend to accomplish and discuss this with the director.

The major requires 13 courses, which must include the following common core: two courses in theories of race and ethnicity; one advanced theory seminar on race and ethnicity; a senior methods/practicum in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies; and a BA thesis or capstone senior project. Students will meet the remaining requirements by selecting from the CRES course list eight other courses that are consistent with the guidelines articulated in the next paragraphs. Four (4) of these courses must help them develop a specialty area, such as Ethnicity on the American Stage, Race in the American Public Sphere, Racial Capitalism in the Caribbean, Race and Slavery, Native Americans in the Colonization of the Americas, and Asians in American History. The options are numerous and cannot be articulated exhaustively here. Students will meet with the director of undergraduate studies to customize the combination of available courses that can help them define a personalized specialty area. This can be topical or geographic, grounded in history. The remaining four (4) courses are free electives that students can take in any combination, based on their availability, bearing in mind that they are pursuing a degree in CRES. Since CRES is an interdisciplinary major, students should bridge divisions in selecting courses for their specialty areas and their electives. They should select courses from at least two different divisions or professional schools, viz., the Humanities, the Social Sciences, the School of Social Service Administration, the Biological Sciences, the Law School, etc. Students will complete their major by either working on a capstone senior project or writing a BA thesis under the supervision of a faculty member teaching in CRES or who is an affiliate of the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture.

Students will follow one of two options in their requirements for the major beyond the CRES core:

**Option 1:** Four courses in a specialty area, as explained above, and four other courses drawn from the remaining electives. For example, one may choose to take four courses focused on African Americans, two others dealing exclusively with Asian Americans, and two others on another ethnic or racial diaspora. Students can satisfy their intellectual interests in any combination they like, provided the courses have a CRES number and are consistent with the program requirements articulated above. A student may specialize on any geographic area where racialized or ethnicized groups have been oppressed in or marginalized from the dominant political or socioeconomic structures of their polities.

**Option 2:** Students who wish to graduate with a double major in CRES and some other traditional discipline will first have to meet the CRES common core course requirements. They can use some courses in the traditional major to meet the CRES four-course requirement to customize a specialty area, by approval of the director of undergraduate studies. They will also have the option of including courses they have taken to meet their

**Department Website:** http://csrpc.uchicago.edu
traditional-major requirements in their selection of the four remaining electives, provided the courses have a CRES number.

Students have the option of completing one of two senior projects—a capstone senior project or a BA thesis—in their fourth year in the College under the supervision of a CRES adviser who is an affiliate of the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture.

All CRES majors must take the senior methods/practicum in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies in Spring Quarter of their third year, which is meant to help synthesize the vast knowledge they have gained and to prepare them to write their BA thesis/capstone senior project. Students planning a double major in CRES and a traditional discipline write the same thesis for both. They must thus select a topic that is acceptable to both academic units.

**The BA Thesis/Capstone Senior Project**

The capstone senior project offers a chance to apply training in the major to tackle issues of race and ethnicity in a variety of settings and media. It could include: planning and organizing an undergraduate conference; creating a performance, play, art installation, or photo-essay; or participating in civic engagement in Chicagoland, among many options. The project can be carried out individually or in collaboration with other graduating seniors. It does not require the completion of an essay. Students must identify a project adviser and submit a short proposal to the director of undergraduate studies by the end of their third year of study. The capstone senior project is to be completed by the fifth week of the student's graduation quarter and will be presented at the CRES Symposium during the week before graduation. A recommendation of the adviser is required for honors.

The BA thesis enables students to apply their CRES coursework toward the development of original, critical research on a topic of their choice. Students must choose a thesis adviser and submit a formal BA thesis proposal to the director of undergraduate studies by the end of their third year of study. BA theses are due on May 1 of the student's fourth year or by the fifth week of the student's quarter of graduation.

Students pursuing a double major should consult with the directors of undergraduate studies in both CRES and their other major before starting work related to the BA thesis. A consent form, to be signed by both directors of undergraduate studies, is available from the College adviser. It must be completed and returned to the College adviser by the end of Autumn Quarter of the student's year of graduation.

**Summary of Requirements: Major in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 courses in theories of race and ethnicity</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 advanced theory seminar</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 courses in one specific area of specialization*</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 CRES electives</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRES 29800 BA Colloquium: Theory and Methods in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRES 29900 Preparation for the BA Essay</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Units</strong></td>
<td><strong>1300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Courses should come from at least two different divisions or professional schools, viz., the Humanities, the Social Sciences, the School of Social Service Administration, the Biological Sciences, the Law School, etc.

**Theories of Race and Ethnicity**

The two courses in theories of race and ethnicity may be selected from the following courses:

- All 12xxx CRES courses
  - CRES 12100 Contentious Natures: Race, Nature, and Power 100
  - CRES 12200 Introduction to Critical Race Studies: Historical, Global, and Intersectional Perspectives 100
  - CRES 12300 Discovering Anthropology: Reading Race 100

**Advanced Theory Seminar**

The advanced theory seminar may be selected from the following courses:
Grading

All courses must be taken for a quality grade unless a course only offers a P/F grading option.

Honors

The BA with honors is awarded to all students who meet the following requirements: a GPA of at least 3.25 overall and 3.5 in the major, and a grade of A- or above on the BA thesis/capstone senior project.

Advising

Each student must choose an adviser who is a member of the Critical Race and Ethnic Studies core faculty (https://csrpc.uchicago.edu/people/faculty/) by the time the BA thesis proposal is turned in at the end of the third year. Students are expected to have consulted with the student affairs administrator to identify a faculty adviser and to design their program of study by the beginning of their third year (after the declaration of the major). Students may continue to seek advice from both the student affairs administrator and their faculty adviser while completing their programs of study.

Minor in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies

The minor in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies (CRES) consists of five courses. Credit toward the minor for courses taken at any other institution must be discussed with the director of undergraduate studies in advance of registration. Language courses may not be used to fulfill the CRES minor requirements. Students must receive the approval of the minor program by the director of undergraduate studies or student affairs administrator on a form obtained from their College adviser. This form must then be returned to the College adviser by the end of Spring Quarter of the student’s third year.

Courses in the minor may not be double counted with the student’s major(s), other minors, or general education requirements. Courses in the minor must be taken for quality grades unless a course only offers a P/F grading option, and more than half of the requirements for the minor must be met by registering for courses bearing University of Chicago course numbers.

Summary of Requirements: Minor in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 courses in theories of race and ethnicity</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 additional CRES courses</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Units</strong></td>
<td><strong>500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical Race and Ethnic Studies Courses

The courses listed below were approved for use in the old specializations (see catalogs for years 2019–2020 and earlier) and will be phased out.

Courses: Africa Past and Present

CRES 18108. Culture and the Police. 100 Units.
How do cultural products facilitate, abet, and enable the form of social ordering that we call policing? This course will explore the policing function of what modernity calls ‘culture’ by exploring the parallel histories of policing, the emergence of modern police theory, and the rise of the novel. We will focus in particular on how both literature and the police emerge to navigate a series of linked epistemological and political problematics: the relation between particularity and abstraction, the relation between deviance and normalcy, and indeed that of authority as such. While we will focus on texts from the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Atlantic world, students with a broader interest in policing are encouraged to enroll. Readings will include Daniel Defoe, Patrick Colquhoun, Henry Fielding, G.W.F. Hegel, Louis Althusser, Michel Foucault, Michael McKeon, Mary Poovey, and Mark Neocleous. (Fiction, 1650-1830, 1830-1940, Theory)
Instructor(s): Christopher Taylor Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): This course is limited to 15 third- and fourth-year students who have already fulfilled the Department’s Genre Fundamentals (previously Gateway) requirement and taken at least two further English courses.
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 18108

CRES 20701. Introduction to African Civilization I. 100 Units.
Part one considers literary, oral, and archeological sources to investigate African societies and states from the early Iron Age through the emergence of the Atlantic World. We will study the empires of Ghana and Mali, the Swahili Coast, Great Zimbabwe, and medieval Ethiopia. We will also explore the expansion of Islam, the origins and effects of European contact, and the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
Instructor(s): E. Osborn Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 20701, HIST 10101, MDVL 10101
CRES 20802. Introduction to African Civilization II. 100 Units.
Part two examines the transformations of African societies in the long nineteenth century. At the beginning of the era, European economic and political presence was mainly coastal, but by the end, nearly the entire continent was colonized. This course examines how and why this occurred, highlighting the struggles of African societies to manage internal reforms and external political, military, and economic pressures. Topics include the Egyptian conquest of Sudan, Omani colonialism on the Swahili coast, Islamic reform movements across the Sahara, and connections between the end of the transatlantic slave trade and the formal colonization of the African continent. Students will examine memoirs of African soldiers, religious texts, colonial handbooks, and visual and material sources, including ethnographic artifacts, photographs, and textiles. Assignments: team projects, document and material analyses, response papers, essays, and written exams. The course will equip students with a working knowledge of the struggles that created many of the political and social boundaries of modern Africa.
Instructor(s): K. Hickerson Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 20702, HIST 10102

CRES 20303. Introduction to African Civilization III. 100 Units.
Part three uses anthropological perspectives to investigate colonial and postcolonial encounters in sub-Saharan Africa, with a particular focus on Southern Africa. The course is centered on the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. It begins with an examination of colonialism, the institutionalization of racism, and dispossession, before examining anti-colonialism and the postcolonial period. The class draws on scholarship on and by African writers: from poets to novelists, ethnographers, playwrights, historians, politicians, political theorists, and social critics. Over the course of the quarter, students will learn about forms of person-hood, subjectivity, gender, sexuality, kinship practices, governance, migration, and the politics of difference.
Instructor(s): K. Takabvirwa Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 20703, HIST 10103

CRES 24813. South African Fictions and Factions. 100 Units.
This course examines the intersection of narrative in print and film (fiction and documentary) in Southern Africa since mid-20th-century decolonization. We begin with Cry, the Beloved Country, a best seller written by South African Alan Paton while in the US, and the original film version by a Hungarian-born, British-based director (Zoltan Korda) and an American screenwriter (John Howard Lawson), which together show both the international impact of South African stories and the important elements missed by overseas audiences. We will continue with fictional and nonfictional narrative responses to apartheid and decolonization in film and in print, and examine the power and the limits of what critic Louise Bethlehem has called the ‘rhetoric of urgency’ on local and international audiences. We will conclude with writing and film that grapples with the complexities of the post-apartheid world, whose challenges, from crime and corruption to AIDS and the particular problems faced by women and gender minorities, elude the heroic formulas of the anti-apartheid struggle era. (B)
Equivalent Course(s): CMLT 24813, CMST 24813, ENGL 24813

COURSES: AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

CRES 20050. Narrating Diaspora. 100 Units.
This course explores how Black writers in the twentieth century variously crafted and defined the African Diaspora while actively navigating this diaspora. Alongside scholarly works in African diaspora theory, readings will include essays and novels by Black writers from the Americas, Europe, and Africa. (Fiction, Theory)
Instructor(s): Sophia Azeb Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 20050

CRES 20104. Urban Structure and Process. 100 Units.
This course reviews competing theories of urban development, especially their ability to explain the changing nature of cities under the impact of advanced industrialism. Analysis includes a consideration of emerging metropolitan regions, the microstructure of local neighborhoods, and the limitations of the past American experience as a way of developing urban policy both in this country and elsewhere.
Instructor(s): M. Garrido Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): GEOG 32700, SOSC 25100, ENST 20104, ARCH 20104, SOCI 20104, GEOG 22700, SOCI 30104

CRES 22150. Contemporary African American Politics. 100 Units.
This course explores the issues, actions, and arguments that comprise black politics today. Our specific task is to explore the question of how do African Americans currently engage in politics and political struggles in the United States. This analysis is rooted in a discussion of contemporary issues, including the election of the first African American president, Barack Obama, the emergence of the Movement for Black Lives, the exponential incarceration of black people, and the intersection of identities and the role black feminism in shaping the radical freedom tradition in black politics. Throughout the course we attempt to situate the politics of African Americans into the larger design we call American politics. Is there such a thing as black politics? If there is, what does it tell us more generally about American politics?
Instructor(s): C. Cohen Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 25902, PLSC 22150

CRES 24601. Martin and Malcolm: Life and Belief. 100 Units.
This course examines the religious, social, cultural, political, and personal factors behind the two most prominent public leaders and public intellectuals emerging from the African American community in the 1950s and 1960s:
Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. We review their autobiographies, domestic trends within the United States, and larger international forces operating during their times. Their life stories provide the contexts for the sharp differences and surprising commonalities in their political thought and religious beliefs. The operative question is: What can Malcolm and Martin tell us about America during one of the most dynamic periods in the nation’s personality metamorphosis? We use documentary videos of each man’s speeches and of the social contexts in which they lived.

Instructor(s): D. Hopkins Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): RLST 24601

CRES 25405. Child Poverty and Chicago Schools. 100 Units.
This discussion- and debate-based course begins with a sociological and historical examination of child poverty, focusing on its origin, experience, and perpetuation in disadvantaged Chicago communities. Class meetings will involve debating school reform efforts, such as ‘turnaround’ schools, charter schools, Promise Neighborhoods, and stepped-up teacher evaluations. Further, the barriers that have contributed to the failure of previous reform initiatives—barriers that include social isolation, violence, and the educational system itself—will be identified and analyzed in-depth.

Instructor(s): C. Broughton Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): 2nd year standing required; attendance on the first day of class is required or registration will be dropped.
Equivalent Course(s): PBPL 25405, EDSO 25405

CRES 27502. Africans in the Early Americas. 100 Units.
During the era of the transatlantic slave trade, more than 350,000 Africans were forcibly trafficked to what is now the United States. The experiences of these men and women and their descendants—particularly their exploitation under a system of racialized slavery—profoundly shaped the course of US history up to and including the present day. These individuals were significant, but they were also only one part of the more than 12 million people who came from Africa to the Americas in the colonial period. Focusing on the diverse experiences of Africans and their descendants—as slaves, but also as colonizers, soldiers, revolutionaries, family members, and free men and women—this course surveys the history of Africans in the Americas from the late fifteenth through the late nineteenth century. Adopting a broad geographic and temporal perspective allows for an exploration of the evolving relationships between labor, gender, and race in North, Central, and South America, including the Spanish, French, and English Caribbean. In this course we will ask: How did the experiences of Africans in the colonial and early republican United States compare with those of Africans in other parts of early America? How might learning about and comparing the experiences of free and enslaved Africans and Afro-descended peoples in different parts of the Americas re-shape our understanding of the multiple origins, meanings, and possibilities of race and national belonging?

Instructor(s): T. Murphy Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 27502, HIST 29004

COURSES: ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

CRES 10800-10900-11000. Introduction to the Civilizations of East Asia I-II-III.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This is a sequence on the civilizations of China, Japan, and Korea, with emphasis on major transformation in these cultures and societies from the Middle Ages to the present.

CRES 10800. Introduction to the Civilizations of East Asia I. 100 Units.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This is a sequence on the civilizations of China, Japan, and Korea, with emphasis on major transformation in these cultures and societies from the Middle Ages to the present.
Instructor(s): G. Alitto Terms Offered: Autumn Summer
Prerequisite(s): Open to undergraduates only; all students attend the MW lecture and register for one F discussion section.
Note(s): Taking these courses in sequence is not required.
Equivalent Course(s): SOSC 23500, HIST 15100, EALC 10800

CRES 10900. Introduction to the Civilizations of East Asia II. 100 Units.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This is a three-quarter sequence on the civilizations of China, Japan, and Korea, with emphasis on major transformation in these cultures and societies from the Middle Ages to the present.
Instructor(s): J. Ketelaar Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Open to undergraduates only; all students attend the MW lecture and register for one F discussion section.
Note(s): Taking these courses in sequence is not required.
Equivalent Course(s): SOSC 23600, EALC 10900, HIST 15200

CRES 11000. Introduction to the Civilizations of East Asia III. 100 Units.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This is a sequence on the civilizations of China, Japan, and Korea, with emphasis on major transformation in these cultures and societies from the Middle Ages to the present.
Instructor(s): J. Jeon Terms Offered: Spring
CRES 20004. Introduction to Asian American Studies. 100 Units.
On May 6, 1882, the United States passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, the first major federal legislation of its kind to explicitly exclude an entire ethnic group. More than a century later, as the U.S. grappled with a deadly outbreak of COVID-19, President Donald Trump insisted upon referring to the virus as ‘Chinese,’ reigniting historical and racialized anxieties of ‘Yellow Peril’ and ‘Asian invasion,’ even as Asians across the country reported incidents of anti-Asian discrimination and violence. This course seeks to bridge these two moments by providing a critical examination of contemporary Asian American experience through the social, political, and historical contexts that come to bear upon it. Focusing on East and Southeast Asian communities, it will interrogate theories of race, class, and identity, alongside issues of immigration/migration, transnationalism, labor, citizenship, generational dissonance, and activism. Engaging a variety of historical events, social movements, racialized imaginaries, critical writings, and cultural representations, we will consider how Asian American history is vitally shaped by not only repression and assimilation, but also radicalism and innovation.
Instructor(s): Victoria Nguyen
Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): GLST 20004, ANTH 23608

CRES 24255. Everyday Maoism: Work, Daily Life, and Material Culture in Socialist China. 100 Units.
The history of Maoist China is usually told as a sequence of political campaigns: land and marriage reform, nationalization of industry, anti-rightist campaign, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, etc. Yet for the majority of the Chinese population, socialism was as much about material changes as about politics: about the two-story brick houses, electric lights and telephones (loushang louxia, diandeng dianhua) that the revolution had promised; about new work regimes and new consumption patterns—or, to the contrary, about the absence of such change. If we want to understand what socialism meant for different groups of people, we have to look at the ‘new objects’ of socialist modernity, at changes in dress codes and apartment layouts, at electrification and city planning. We have to analyze workplaces and labor processes in order to understand how socialism changed the way people worked. We also have to look at the rationing of consumer goods and its effects on people’s daily lives. The course has a strong comparative dimension: we will look at the literature on socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, to see how Chinese socialism differed from its cousins. Another aim is methodological. How can we understand the lives of people who wrote little and were rarely written about? To which extent can we read people’s life experiences out of material objects?
Instructor(s): J. Eyferth
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 34507, EALC 24255, EALC 34255, HIST 24507

CRES 24514. Colonial Power in East Asia. 100 Units.
This course takes a transnational and comparative approach to the study of colonialism in East Asia from the Opium Wars through the end of World War I. Using foundational theories of postcolonial scholarship as a starting template, we will explore the interrelationship of colonial power and ideologies of race and gender across China, Japan, and Korea during the nineteenth century. Critically evaluating both primary and secondary sources will help us contextualize the development of the Japanese empire within a larger narrative of the expansion of Euro-American colonial power into East Asia. In doing so, we will discover that sites of empire in East Asia often destabilize the most common binaries of postcolonial study: Occident/Orient, colonizer/colonized, white/other, and premodern/modern.
Instructor(s): J. Dahl
Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): EALC 24514, GNSE 24514, GLST 24514, HIST 24514

CRES 24706. Edo/Tokyo: Society and the City in Japan. 100 Units.
This course will explore the cultural and cultural history of Edo/Tokyo from its origins in the early seventeenth century through circa 1945. Issues to be explored include the configuration of urban space and its transformation over time in relation to issues of status, class, and political authority; the formation of the ‘city person’ as a form of identity; and the tensions between the real city of lived experience and the imagined city of art and literature. We will pay particular attention to two periods of transformation, the 1870s when the modernizing state made Tokyo its capital, and the period of reconstruction after the devastating earthquake of 1923. Assignments include a final research paper of approximately 15 to 18 pages.
Instructor(s): S. Burns
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 34706, EALC 34706, HIST 34706, HIST 24706, EALC 24706

CRES 27900. Asian Wars of the Twentieth Century. 100 Units.
This course examines the political, economic, social, cultural, racial, and military aspects of the major Asian wars of the twentieth century: the Pacific War, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. At the beginning of the course we pay particular attention to just war doctrines and then use two to three books for each war (along with several films) to examine alternative approaches to understanding the origins of these wars, their conduct, and their consequences.
Instructor(s): B. Cumings
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 37900, EALC 37907, CRES 37900, EALC 27907, HIST 27900
COURSES: LATINA/O STUDIES

CRES 16101-16102-16103. Introduction to Latin American Civilization I-II-III.
Taking these courses in sequence is not required. This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This sequence is offered every year. This course introduces the history and cultures of Latin America (e.g., Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands).

CRES 16101. Introduction to Latin American Civilization I. 100 Units.
Autumn Quarter examines the origins of civilizations in Latin America with a focus on the political, social, and cultural features of the major pre-Columbian civilizations of the Maya, Inca, and Aztec. The quarter concludes with an analysis of the Spanish and Portuguese conquest, and the construction of colonial societies in Latin America. The courses in this sequence may be taken in any order.
Instructor(s): Emilio Kouri Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 34600, LACS 16100, HIST 16101, ANTH 23101, SOSC 26100, HIST 36101

CRES 16102. Introduction to Latin American Civilization II. 100 Units.
Winter Quarter addresses the evolution of colonial societies, the wars of independence, and the emergence of Latin American nation-states in the changing international context of the nineteenth century.
Instructor(s): D. Borges Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 34700, PPHA 39770, LACS 16200, SOSC 26200, HIST 36102, HIST 16102, ANTH 23102

CRES 16103. Introduction to Latin American Civilization III. 100 Units.
Spring Quarter focuses on the twentieth century, with special emphasis on the challenges of economic, political, and social development in the region.
Instructor(s): B. Fischer Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 34800, HIST 36103, HIST 16103, ANTH 23103, LACS 16300, SOSC 26300, PPHA 39780

CRES 19880. Inhabiting the Borderlands: Latinx Embodiment in Literature, Art, and Popular Culture. 100 Units.
How does a Latinx cultural identity become legible? What are the conditions of its recognition? What kinds of embodied practices and performances serve to point to the particular intersections of race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, and gender that can be termed ‘Latinx’? To approach these questions, this course will explore critical texts by Diana Taylor, Gloria Anzaldúa, Julia Alvarez, Coco Fusco, José Esteban Muñoz, and Tomás Ybarra-Frausto, among others, as well as performances, artwork, and literature by La Lupe, Walter Mercado, Yalitza Aparicio, Cherrie Moraga, Judith Baca, Carmen Maria Machado, and more. (Theory)
Instructor(s): Carmen Merport Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 19880, ENGL 19880, LACS 19880

CRES 21748. Global Human Rights Literature. 100 Units.
This course surveys key human rights texts (philosophical texts, literary works, and legal documents) of the 20th and 21st centuries. By reading global literatures alongside international human rights instruments, and by treating literature as an archive of ideas that circulate among a literary public invested in human rights, this course explores the importance of art and literature to legal and political projects and provides students with the opportunity to conceptualize the role of narrative for human rights advocacy and human rights imaginaries. We will chart the rise of the global human rights movement, beginning with the 1940s up to our contemporary moment, paying close attention to key human rights issues such as genocide, citizenship, enforced disappearance, detention, apartheid, refugee crises, and mass incarceration. Readings will include works by Anna Seghers, Primo Levi, Hannah Arendt, Jacobo Timerman, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Rigoberta Menchú, Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o, Antjie Krog, Dave Eggers, and Albert Woodfox.
Instructor(s): Nory Peters Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): CMLT 21748, HMRT 21748

CRES 21903. Intro. a las lit. hispánicas: textos hispanoamericanos desde la colonia a la independencia. 100 Units.
This course examines an array of representative texts written in Spanish America from the colonial period to the late nineteenth century, underscoring not only their aesthetic qualities but also the historical conditions that made their production possible. Among authors studied are Christopher Columbus, Hernán Cortés, Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, Simón Bolívar, and José Martí.
Instructor(s): L. Brewer-García Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): SPAN 20300 or consent of instructor.
Note(s): Taught in Spanish.
Equivalent Course(s): SPAN 21903, LACS 21903

CRES 25001. Queer and Trans Mutual Aid for Survival and Mobilization. 100 Units.
This course will examine contemporary and historical queer and trans-focused mutual aid projects, including support for migrants, prisoners, psychiatric survivors, people with HIV/AIDS, and violence survivors. We will look at why mutual aid projects are often under-celebrated in contemporary narratives of social change, when compared with media advocacy and law and policy reform work. Using materials created by activists engaged
in building mutual aid projects, as well as scholarly analysis of such efforts, we will look at what principles and methods characterize politicized survival work and how it intentionally departs from charity frameworks.

Instructor(s): Dean Spade, Pozen Visiting Professor
Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 35002, HMRT 35002, GNSE 25002, HMRT 25002

CRES 25004. Multicultural Development and Gender. 100 Units.
This course will focus on gender scripts and performance as they are developed within multicultural contexts. We will focus on the mainstream and sub-cultures of the contemporary U.S. as the nation is both famously and infamously a place where individuals from multiple cultural backgrounds coexist. Traditionally, patriarchal norms have shaped many cultures worldwide, including American, so women's and non-gender-conforming individuals' experiences have been relegated to sub-culture status even for culturally mainstream (i.e., White) individuals. The subculture dynamic becomes even more charged when conflicting scripts of gender must be grappled with between cultures an individual is a member of; for example, for immigrants or people of color. In this course, we will take an intersectional approach to examining the lived experiences of individuals from multicultural backgrounds, pulling apart the multiple racial, cultural, and gendered elements that comprise their realities, shape their decision-making and identity development, and ultimately craft their life trajectories.

Instructor(s): T. Mandivivala
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 25003, GNSE 25003

CRES 27101. Intro to Brazilian Culture: Essay, Fiction, Cinema and Music. 100 Units.
During the twentieth century, literature, social thought, music and cinema were completely intertwined in Brazil. This class is an introduction to Brazilian culture through these four types of cultural production and their interaction. We will read authors such as Euclides da Cunha, Gilberto Freyre, Mario de Andrade, Clarice Lispector, and listen to samba, bossa nova, and tropicalismo.

Instructor(s): A. Melo
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 27105, PORT 37100, LACS 37105, PORT 27100

CRES 27303. Topics in U-Mexico Borderlands History. 100 Units.
This course explores the history of the U.S.-Mexican borderlands, from its native past to its present, as a geographical place and as a site of contested sovereignties. It is organized around major themes in the history of the region, including indigenous and European imperialism, settler colonialism, nationalism, migration, labor, and citizenship. Special attention will also be given to the themes of cultural hybridity, transculturation, and the fluidity of social identities defined by the categories of class, ethnicity, gender, nationality, and race. The structure of this course emphasizes the interaction of historical forces across imperial, national, and cultural boundaries, highlighting the dynamism of borderlands as historical phenomena and as a method of interpreting and understanding the past. Students enrolled in this course will gain critical thinking and analytical skills as well as a broader understanding of topics in U.S. and Mexican history that continue to influence contemporary political debates. They will be encouraged to look beyond the rigid dichotomies that often divide the borderlands and investigate the full spectrum of cultural, economic, and social relationships that bring people together as well as those that push them apart. Students will also learn to look for common patterns that emerge across time and space while remaining attentive to the nuances of local identities, cultures, and histories.

Instructor(s): D. Webb
Terms Offered: Autumn

CRES 27504. Racism without Race. 100 Units.
In early 2010 a member of staff at the Regenstein library contacted the police to report an unruly student. The police arrived at the scene and charged the student with criminal trespass and resisting arrest. The student was put in a choke hold and handcuffed before being taken to the local police station where he was held in a cell overnight. According to witnesses, the library staff member's response was unwarranted and so too were the actions taken by the police officers. Individuals later interviewed for the Chicago Maroon described the student's treatment as an instance of 'racial profiling.' How are we to make sense of this incident and others similar to it? There is strong evidence to suggest that the reactions of the authority figures involved were shaped by their attitudes toward skin color. It would seem farfetched, however, to conclude that these reactions reflected an ideology of racial differentiation or what we might call 'traditional' race ideology: the view that human beings can be classified scientifically according to race and that some races are better than, or superior to, others. Theories of race and racial difference have largely been discredited and there are no longer any official institutions, respected academics or public individuals who espouse these. How then do we explain the continued salience of skin color, and what value is there in applying terms such as 'race' and 'racism' to describe it? The following course seeks to reframe the way we go about analyzing contemporary forms of social differentiation based on skin color. It looks at skin color as a culturally recognizable sign, which, like other signs, acquires significance only within the context of a broader set of semiotic ideologies and practices. This means directing our attention to the ways in which color-as-sign takes on meaning in the world we live. Such an approach offers a conceptual framework for a comparative study of past and present forms of discrimination based on skin color while also remaining sensitive to the particularities that define these.

Instructor(s): Y. Hilal
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 22155

CRES 28000. United States Latinos: Origins and Histories. 100 Units.
An examination of the diverse social, economic, political, and cultural histories of those who are now commonly identified as Latinos in the United States. Particular emphasis will be placed on the formative historical
experiences of Mexican Americans and mainland Puerto Ricans, although some consideration will also be given to the histories of other Latino groups, i.e., Cubans, Central Americans, and Dominicans. Topics include cultural and geographic origins and ties; imperialism and colonization; the economics of migration and employment; legal status; work, women, and the family; racism and other forms of discrimination; the politics of national identity; language and popular culture; and the place of Latinos in US society. Equivalent Course(s): AMER 28001, CRES 28000, GNSE 28202, HIST 38000, LACS 28000, LACS 38000, CRES 38000, GNSE 38202, AMER 38001
Instructor(s): R. Gutiérrez Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 38000, HIST 28000, GNSE 38202, AMER 28001, CRES 38000, LACS 38000, GNSE 28202, AMER 38001, LACS 28000

CRES 29000. Latin American Religions, New and Old. 100 Units.
This course will consider select pre-twentieth-century issues, such as the transformations of Christianity in colonial society and the Catholic Church as a state institution. It will emphasize twentieth-century developments: religious rebellions; conversion to evangelical Protestant churches; Afro-diasporan religions; reformist and revolutionary Catholicism; and new and New Age religions.
Instructor(s): D. Borges Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): RLST 21401, LACS 29000, HIST 29000, CRES 39000, HIST 39000, LACS 39000, HCHR 39200, MAPS 39200

CRES 36500. History of Mexico, 1876 to Present. 100 Units.
From the Porfiriato and the Revolution to the present, this course is a survey of Mexican society and politics, with emphasis on the connections between economic developments, social justice, and political organization. Topics include fin de siècle modernization and the agrarian problem; causes and consequences of the Revolution of 1910; the making of the modern Mexican state; relations with the United States; industrialism and land reform; urbanization and migration; ethnicity, culture, and nationalism; economic crises, neoliberalism, and social inequality; political reforms and electoral democracy; violence and narco-trafficking; the end of PRI rule; and AMLO’s new government. Assignments: Class presentations, take-home midterms, and final essays.
Instructor(s): E. Kouri Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 36500, LACS 36500, LLSO 26500, HIST 26500, LACS 26500, CRES 26500

COURSES: NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES

CRES 27501. Urban Indians: Native Americans and the City. 100 Units.
The majority of Native Americans in the United States now live in urban areas and this has been the case for more than half a century, but discussions about cities rarely acknowledge their presence beyond (sometimes) lumping them in with catchall categories often labeled ‘Other.’ In this course, students will encounter and examine the distinct experiences and contributions of Native Americans in cities, large and small, past and present. We’ll look, first, at the context in which the population shift away from rural and reservation spaces took place and discuss the ways in which being/becoming ‘urban’ and the process of ‘urbanization’ may not be as straightforward as expected. Students will then dive into studies of the daily struggles and successes of Native American city-dwellers, with an emphasis on mid-20th-century Chicago. Readings and in-class activities will explore issues related to: housing, work, stereotypes and discrimination, cultural survival and traditionalism, physical and mental health, the rise of pan-Indianism, activism, schooling, class divisions, multi/locality, generational differences, identity and intersectionality, representation and the arts, and the very recognition or lack thereof mentioned above. The knowledge and analytic skills developed in this course will therefore serve as an uncommon window into Native American studies and urban studies, as well as broader race- and place-conscious work in the social sciences and humanities.
Instructor(s): A. Jenkins Terms Offered: Winter

COURSES: COMPARATIVE/GENERAL STUDIES

CRES 10200. Introduction to World Music. 100 Units.
This course is a selected survey of classical, popular, and folk music traditions from around the world. The goals are not only to expand our skills as listeners but also to redefine what we consider music to be and, in the process, stimulate a fresh approach to our own diverse musical traditions. In addition, the role of music as ritual, aesthetic experience, mode of communication, and artistic expression is explored.
Terms Offered: Autumn Spring Winter
Note(s): Background in music not required. Students must confirm enrollment by attending one of the first two sessions of class. This course meets the general education requirement in the arts.
Equivalent Course(s): MUSI 10200

CRES 12100. Contentious Natures: Race, Nature, and Power. 100 Units.
Drawing on anthropology, critical race theory, feminist studies, postcolonial studies, and STS, this course examines how race and nature work in tandem as domains of power. Tracking how race and nature are vitally intertwined, we interrogate the racial politics of climate, wilderness, local ecologies, biology, and space and place. Ultimately, the course considers how contested and essentialized notions of nature are crucial to environmental politics, as well as the formation of citizenship, territory, projects of development, and modern regimes of governance.
Instructor(s): Victoria Nguyen Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 23609, GLST 22100
CRES 12200. Introduction to Critical Race Studies: Historical, Global, and Intersectional Perspectives. 100 Units.
This course offers an introduction to the core theoretical foundations of critical race studies, with an emphasis on historical, global, and intersectional approaches to the study of race and ethnicity. Critical race studies, which posit that race is endemic to society, is an interdisciplinary study that calls us to address unequal relationships of power and domination by analyzing the historical and global construction, emergence, and consequences of race. Drawing on historical, global, and intersectional case studies, this course aims to establish a foundation of key terms, theories, and ideas in the field as well as familiarize students with a broad survey across time and world regions. It challenges us to question how race has informed ideas about power, oppression, and liberation in history and the modern world. Readings will draw on classic and contemporary texts from critical race theory, history, feminist studies, post-colonial studies, disability studies, and anthropology, as well as films, podcasts, and class excursions. Evaluation will be based on class participation, short papers, and an independent presentation.
Instructor(s): Deirdre Lyons Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): GLST 22200, HIST 19010, LACS 13200, GNSE 15200

CRES 18804. America in the Nineteenth Century. 100 Units.
This lecture course will examine major conflicts that shaped American life during the nineteenth century. Focusing on contemporaries' attempts to seize upon or challenge the nation's commitment to the ideals of liberty and equality, we will examine pivotal moments of contestation, compromise, and community building. Central questions that will frame the course include how were notions of freedom negotiated and reshaped? What were the political and socioeconomic conditions that prompted the emergence of reform movements, including antislavery, women's rights, temperance, and labor? How did individuals mobilize and stake claims on the state? How were the boundaries of American citizenship debated and transformed over the course of the century? Note(s): History Gateways are introductory courses meant to appeal to 1st- through 3rd-yr students who may not have done previous course work on the topic of the course; topics cover the globe and span the ages.
Instructor(s): N. Maor Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 18804, GNSE 18804, LLSO 22106, AMER 18804

CRES 18860. Black Shakespeare. 100 Units.
This course explores the role played by the Shakespearean canon in the shaping of Western ideas about blackness, in processes of racial formation, and racial struggle from the early modern period to the present. Students will read Shakespearean plays portraying black characters (Othello, Titus Andronicus, The Tempest, Antony and Cleopatra) in conversation with African-American and post-colonial rewritings of those plays (by Toni Morrison, Amiri Baraka, Keith Hamilton Cobb, and Aimé Césaire, among others). (Drama, Pre-1650 ; Med/ Ren)
Instructor(s): Noémie Ndiaye Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): TAPS 20040, TAPS 30040, ENGL 18860, ENGL 38860

CRES 19980. Trans* Forms: On Gender and Genre. 100 Units.
Gender and genre share the common root term, 'genus,' which refers to classification. In this class, students will engage how authors make use of decolonial, antiracist, feminist and queer theory and praxis to approach and refigure gender's colonial legacies. Reading across genres--memoir, poetry, and speculative fiction, to name a few--Trans* Forms attends to the remaking and proliferation of gender as matters of form. (Theory) This class counts as a Problems course for GNSE majors.
Instructor(s): Riley Snorton Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 20110, ENGL 19980

CRES 20104. Urban Structure and Process. 100 Units.
This course reviews competing theories of urban development, especially their ability to explain the changing nature of cities under the impact of advanced industrialism. Analysis includes a consideration of emerging metropolitan regions, the microstructure of local neighborhoods, and the limitations of the past American experience as a way of developing urban policy both in this country and elsewhere.
Instructor(s): M. Garrido Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): GEOG 32700, SOSC 25100, ENST 20104, ARCH 20104, SOCI 20104, GEOG 22700, SOCI 30104

CRES 20140. Qualitative Field Methods. 100 Units.
This course introduces techniques of, and approaches to, ethnographic field research. We emphasize quality of attention and awareness of perspective as foundational aspects of the craft. Students conduct research at a site, compose and share field notes, and produce a final paper distilling sociological insight from the fieldwork.
Instructor(s): O. McRoberts Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 20140, CHDV 20140

CRES 20207. Race, Ethnicity, and Human Development. 100 Units.
Twenty-first century practices of relevance to education, social services, health care and public policy deserve buttressing by cultural and context linked perspectives about human development as experienced by diverse groups. Although generally unacknowledged as such post-Brown v. 1954, the conditions purported to support human development for diverse citizens remain problematic. The consequent interpretative shortcomings serve to increase human vulnerability. Specifically, given the problem of evident unacknowledged privilege for some
as well as the insufficient access to resources experienced by others, the dilemma skews our interpretation of behavior, design of research, choice of theory, and determination of policy and practice. The course is based upon the premise that the study of human development is enhanced by examining the experiences of diverse groups, without one group standing as the 'standard' against which others are compared and evaluated. Accordingly, the course provides an encompassing theoretical framework for examining the processes of human development for diverse humans while also highlighting the critical role of context and culture.

Instructor(s): M. Spencer
Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Students should have one course in either Human Development or Psychology.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution, B*, C
Equivalent Course(s): EDSO 20207, CHDV 20207

CRES 20282. Immigrant America. 100 Units.
Nearly 60 million immigrants have arrived in the U.S. in the past 50 years, mostly from Latin America and Asia, but also from Africa and the Middle-East. Today, a near-record 14% of the country’s population is foreign born compared with just 5% in 1965. These profound demographic changes raise critical questions: Why do immigrants come to the U.S.? What impact do they have on U.S. society? Are today’s immigrants fundamentally different from previous waves of immigrants? Are these immigrants assimilating to the U.S. or retaining their culture? Why do some immigrant groups appear to fare better than others? This course will expose students to the latest social science research on contemporary immigration to the United States. We will explore its origins, adaptation patterns, and long-term effects on American society.

Instructor(s): R. Flores
Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): SOCI 20282

CRES 20305. Inequality in Urban Spaces. 100 Units.
The problems confronting urban schools are bound to the social, economic, and political conditions of the urban environments in which schools reside. Thus, this course will explore social, economic, and political issues, with an emphasis on issues of race and class as they have affected the distribution of equal educational opportunities in urban schools. We will focus on the ways in which family, school, and neighborhood characteristics intersect to shape the divergent outcomes of low- and middle-income children residing with any given neighborhood. Students will tackle an important issue affecting the residents and schools in one Chicago neighborhood. This course is part of the College Course Cluster: Urban Design.

Instructor(s): M. Keels
Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): CHDV Distribution: B; 2*
Equivalent Course(s): EDSO 20305, PBPL 20305, CHDV 20305, EDSO 40315

CRES 21206. Philosophy of Race and Racism. 100 Units.
The idea that there exist different ‘races’ of human beings is something that many—perhaps even most—people in the United States today take for granted. And yet modern notions of ‘race’ and ‘racial difference’ raise deep philosophical problems: What exactly is race? Is race a natural kind (like water) or a social kind (like citizenship)? If race is a social kind—i.e. something human beings have constructed—are there any good reasons to keep using it? According to many philosophers, these questions cannot be properly analyzed in abstraction from the history of modern racism and the liberation struggles racial oppression has given rise to. Together, we’ll read classic and contemporary texts on these themes by authors such as W.E.B. Du Bois, Frantz Fanon, Angela Davis, Charles Mills, Naomi Zack, Chike Jeffers, Kwame Anthony Appiah, and Lucius Outlaw. (A)

Instructor(s): T. Zimmer
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): PHIL 21206

CRES 21233. Black Speculative Fiction. 100 Units.
This course familiarizes students with Black literary speculative fiction, sci-fi, and fantasy. The objective of this course is to read Black speculative fiction alongside the historical contexts the assigned works speak to, as well as orient students to the radical re/imaginings of Black pasts, presents, and futures in the novels and short films at the center of the course. This class will pay particular attention to Black diasporic/international contributions to the genre. (Fiction, Theory)

Instructor(s): Sophia Azeb
Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ENGL 21223, CMLT 21233

CRES 21348. Anthropology, Criminality, and Transgression. 100 Units.
Alongside other disciplines in the social sciences, anthropology has a vexed and complicated history in the study of crime since the 19th-century. This course aims to consider this broader history of criminality within anthropology with specific attention to readings of transgressive criminal action, or the potential of ‘illegality’ to destabilize particular ways of life beyond the maintenance of an existing world. This attention is a departure from other anthropological foci on crime as - for instance - pathological, symptomatic, opportunistic, reactionary, constructed, or in collusion with ‘legitimate’ political and economic orders. While still attending to these themes through keys texts in the anthropology of crime, this course reflects on how conceptualizations of ‘change’ (particularly political change) and criminality have been historically transformed and renewed within this literature. This course draws from anthropological studies alongside work in other disciplines and traditions of the social sciences such as political science, providing tools to identify the potentials and limits of studying crime as acts of resistance, insurgency, and/or political opposition.

Instructor(s): R. Noll
Terms Offered: Winter. Winter 2020
CRES 21405. Inventing Race in the British Empire. 100 Units.
This course reveals how the British encounter with racial difference in the Caribbean, Australasia, and India could both validate and subvert the project of empire-building. We will begin by examining the ways in which ethnographical and anthropological societies in the metropole clashed over the question of racial differentiation in the nineteenth century. We will then determine how these ‘scientific’ theories of race were deployed in colonial settings; did they inform relations between colonized and settler populations, or did the local states innovate novel race-based policies to undergird their rule? By investigating how an array of actors instrumentally invoked race to accomplish specific objectives, we will further deconstruct the narrative of a unitary, overarching ‘civilizing mission.’ A host of primary sources, including anthropological treatises, missionary accounts, public speeches, and fictional works, will aid us in this pursuit.
Instructor(s): Z. Leonard Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 21348, ANTH 21348, PLSC 21348

CRES 22000. Lethal Landscapes, Toxic Worlds: Geographies of Race, Risk, and Contingency. 100 Units.
This advanced seminar critically examines environmental racism and injustice with an eye toward the social, historical, and political forces that create, sustain, and ultimately challenge environmental inequalities. We explore recent work at the intersection of anthropology, political ecology, and science studies that investigate unequal exposures and the politics of containment. Connecting local and international case studies with larger social and settler colonial logics, the seminar will investigate relations of power, segregation, contingency, and kinship in uneven terrains of vulnerability and risk.
Instructor(s): Victoria Nguyen Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): CRES 12100, or CRES 12200, or consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 23612

CRES 22755. The Idea of Africa. 100 Units.
The Idea of Africa, a new interdisciplinary course, offers undergraduates students an opportunity to engage critically with key philosophical and political debates about contemporary Africa on the continent and globally. The course takes its title from V.Y. Mudimbe’s 1994 book which builds on his earlier work The Invention of Africa. It asks three questions: (1) How and to what purposes has Africa been conceived as metaphor and concept. (2) How might we locate Africa as a geographic site and conceptual space to think through contemporary debates about citizenship, migration and new structures of political economy? (3) What futures and modes of futurity are articulated from the space and metaphor of Africa? This lecture course co-thought in an interdisciplinary mode will include public guest lectures, field trips, and engagement with visual arts, and film related to the themes of the course. The course will be divided into the following four sections: 1) Inventing Africa; 2) Political Trajectories; 3) Afro-Mobilities; 4) Afro-Futures.
Instructor(s): Natacha Nsabimana & Adom Getachew Terms Offered: Spring, Spring 2021
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 22755, PLSC 22755

CRES 22845. Xenophobia and the Politics of Belonging. 100 Units.
What work does xenophobia do in the making and marking of nation-states? What does it mean to belong, in a world structured by migration? In this course, we will examine the practices and politics of exclusion, of othering and of unbelonging. Drawing on cases from North America and Sub-Saharan Africa, we will study xenophobia at different points along its spectrum of intensity - from mass atrocities to the seemingly banal ways in which othering and exclusion are baked into everyday life. We will study each case in depth in its own right, as well as how it sits within broader experiences of exclusion and violence around the world and across time. In the course, we will explore theoretical debates surrounding nativism, autochthony, and different forms of nationalism, and the ways they relate to xenophobia. Scholars of migration and belonging have long shown that collective identities are constructed in large part in relation to an external other. Does (one person’s) belonging necessitate (another’s) unbelonging? In this course we ask: how does the ‘stranger’ come to be seen as threatening or destabilizing? How does one come to be seen as a ‘stranger’?
Instructor(s): Kathryn Takabvirwa Terms Offered: Autumn. Autumn 2020
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 22845

CRES 23807. Toxic: Body Burdens and Environmental Exposures. 100 Units.
Toxicity is a pervasive and often elusive presence in our lives today. In this seminar class, we begin to address this condition by asking: what exactly is toxic? Who bears the burden of this classification? And, how then, are these understandings of toxicity defined and deployed in broader historical, political, and scientific contexts?
From these preliminary questions, we explore the pathways through which toxic exposure, contamination, and fallout accumulates in disproportionate and uneven ways, especially for minoritized populations and upon Indigenous territories. Drawing upon a variety of social science literature and community-based research we trace these challenges through overlapping structures of race, class, gender, citizenship, and coloniality. This transnational and interdisciplinary orientation will acquaint students with case studies of exposure across different scales and geographies, from Chernobyl to Chicago. Through mixed approaches of ethnography and media curation, students will also have the opportunity to research and document their own cases studies of body burdens and environmental exposure.

Instructor(s): Teresa Montoya Terms Offered: Autumn. Autumn 2020
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 23807, HLTH 23807, ENST 23807
CRES 24001-24002-24003. Colonizations I-II-III.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This three-quarter sequence approaches the concept of civilization from an emphasis on cross-cultural/societal connection and exchange. We explore the dynamics of conquest, slavery, colonialism, and their reciprocal relationships with concepts such as resistance, freedom, and independence, with an eye toward understanding their interlocking role in the making of the modern world.

CRES 24001. Colonizations I. 100 Units.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This three-quarter sequence approaches the concept of civilization from an emphasis on cross-cultural/societal connection and exchange. We explore the dynamics of conquest, slavery, colonialism, and their reciprocal relationships with concepts such as resistance, freedom, and independence, with an eye toward understanding their interlocking role in the making of the modern world. Themes of slavery, colonization, and the making of the Atlantic world are covered in the first quarter. Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This course is offered every year. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This course is offered every year. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 18301, SOSC 24001, ANTH 24001
CRES 24002. Colonizations II. 100 Units.
Modern European and Japanese colonialism in Asia and the Pacific is the theme of the second quarter.
Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): SOSC 24002, HIST 18302, ANTH 24002
CRES 24003. Colonizations III. 100 Units.
The third quarter considers the processes and consequences of decolonization both in the newly independent nations and the former colonial powers.
Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 24003, HIST 18303, SOSC 24003, SALT 20702
CRES 24111. The Soviet Empire. 100 Units.
What kind of empire was the Soviet Union? Focusing on the central idea of Eurasia, we will explore how discourses of gender, sexuality and ethnicity operated under the multinational empire. How did communism shape the state’s regulation of the bodies of its citizens? How did genres from the realist novel to experimental film challenge a cohesive patriarchal, Russophone vision of Soviet Eurasia? We will examine how writers and filmmakers in the Caucasus and Central Asia answered Soviet Orientalist imaginaries, working through an interdisciplinary archive drawing literature and film from the Soviet colonial ‘periphery’ in the Caucasus and Central Asia as well as writings about the hybrid conception of Eurasia across linguistics, anthropology, and geography.
Instructor(s): Leah Feldman Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): REES 34110, NEHC 24110, NEHC 34110, REES 24110, CRES 34111, CMLT 34111, CMLT 24111
CRES 24341. Topics in Medical Anthropology. 100 Units.
This seminar will review theoretical positions and debates in the burgeoning fields of medical anthropology and science and technology studies (STS). We will begin this seminar exploring how ‘disease’ and ‘health’ in the early 19-century became inseparable from political, economic, and technological imperatives. By highlighting the epistemological foundations of modern biology and medicine, the remainder of this seminar will then focus on major perspectives in, and responses to, critical studies of health and medicine, subjectivity and the body, entanglements of ecology and health, humanitarianism, and psychoanalytic anthropology.
Instructor(s): P. Sean Brotherton Terms Offered: Winter. Winter 2021
Prerequisite(s): Strongly recommended: previous lower-division courses in the social studies of health and medicine through ANTH, HIPS, HLTH, or CHDV
CRES 24515. Social Outcasts: Exclusion and Discontent in Late Imperial and Modern China. 100 Units.
This course considers the often neglected presence of ‘social outcasts’ in Chinese history as a gateway to understanding ideas and practices of discrimination from the late Qing to modern-day China. It traces changes in the intersection of law, custom, and daily social practices, focusing on attempts aimed at legitimizing discrimination across class, territory, ethnicity, religion, gender and disability. Thus a theoretical objective of the course is to analyze legal and social dimensions of exclusion along the axis of empire and state building. Chronologically, this course begins with the collapse of status order in the late Qing and explores how the Republic and the PRC managed transgressive elements of society, from beggars, prostitutes, and the insane to ethnic and religious minorities. We will use legal documents, police records, and visual materials to explore how sociocultural processes shape the experience of discrimination and its resistance. Another focus of this course will be asking how disenfranchised groups might enhance our understanding of mainstream values. Through discussions, in-class presentations, and written assignments, students will develop skills to analyze historical evidence and critically reflect on its implication for cross-cultural issues.
Instructor(s): C. Wang Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 24515, EALC 24515, HIST 24515

CRES 25002. Feminism, Race, Culture, and Liberation. 100 Units.
Beginning in the twentieth century, a popular global discourse amongst some feminists, anthropologists, and human rights activists has become focused on liberating oppressed peoples from tyrannical systems of power, most often non-Western women of color from traditional patriarchies. However, oftentimes these well-intentioned movements toward liberation are incompatible with the lived realities of the oppressed, and, oftentimes, the ‘oppressed’ are actually active agents in their own liberations. This course will explore what we mean when we discuss ideas of liberation and social acceptance through a gendered cultural lens, considering the foundations of contemporary feminism and human rights dialogues within different cultural and racial contexts. What and whom are we purportedly liberating with our liberal Western ideals, and what and whom are we failing to consider? Why are gender, sex, and sexuality emphasized to the degree they are, and how do differing emphases produce different sociocultural results? What moral exercises are necessary to most accurately understand the various central elements of a human cultural experience? Can individuals, including ourselves, ever truly be liberated from cultural contexts?
Instructor(s): T. Mandyivala Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): Request AV room
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 25002, GNSE 25602

CRES 25021. TUT: The World’s Columbian Exposition: Science, Race, Gender, & Music at the 1893 Chicago World Fair. 100 Units.
This course surveys the sights, sounds, and tastes that filled Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance between May 1 and October 30, 1893. During those six months, over 27 million people flocked to Chicago’s south side from across the United States and beyond the Atlantic to experience the marvels illuminating the World’s Columbian Exposition. Visitors weaved their way through the newly-designed Midway Plaisance, where they passed exhibits of ‘authentic villages of native peoples’ in ‘traditional’ garb until they reached the entrance of the American White City-or, as it was presented, ‘the apex of civilization’-where exhibits and lectures on the newest theories and innovations filled 200 Neoclassical buildings under 100,000 incandescent lights. Walking up the Midway demonstrated progress in human development in tune with the main topic of the White City’s Congress of Evolution-Social Darwinism. In this course, students will learn about explicit displays of ‘progress’ during the Gilded Age and will be challenged to interrogate allegories of it at the Columbian Exposition. Together, we will practice close-reading of primary and secondary texts, close-looking of images and objects, and close-listening of music and sounds. We will investigate how ‘progress’ was staged and cogitated in terms of: Evolutionary theory, Race, Gender, Music, Architecture, and Technology.
Instructor(s): A. Clark Terms Offered: Autumn. Autumn 2020
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 25021, GNSE 29639, HIST 25021

CRES 25218. American Epidemics, Past and Present. 100 Units.
This course explores how disease epidemics have shaped watershed periods in US history from the late eighteenth century to the present. Through readings, lectures, and in-class discussions, we will employ different categories of analysis (e.g., race, gender, class, and citizenship) to answer a range of historical questions focused on disease, health, and medicine. For instance, to what extent did smallpox alter the trajectory of the American Revolution? How did cholera and typhoid affect the lived experiences of slaves and soldiers during the Civil War? In what ways did the US government capitalize on fears over yellow fever and bubonic plague to justify continued interventions across the Caribbean and the Pacific? What do these episodes from the American past reveal about contemporary encounters with modern diseases like HIV/AIDS, Ebola, and COVID-19? Course readings will be drawn from book chapters and scholarly articles, as well as primary sources ranging from public-health reports, medical correspondence, and scientific journals to newspapers, political cartoons, maps, and personal diaries. Grades will be based on participation, weekly Canvas posts, peer review, and a series of
written assignments (a proposal and an annotated bibliography, primary source analysis, book review, and rough draft) all of which will culminate in a ten-page final research paper.

Instructor(s): C. Kindell Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ENST 25218, HIST 25218, HIPS 25218, GNSE 25210, GLST 25218, HLTH 25218, AMER 25218

CRES 25320. Debate, Dissent, Deviate: Literary Modernities in South Asia. 100 Units.
This class introduces students to the modernist movement in post-independence South Asia. Modernism will be understood here as a radical experimental movement in literature, film, photography, and other arts, primarily aimed at critiquing mainstream narratives of history and culture. Given its wide scope, we will analyze a variety of texts over the ten-week duration of the class. These include novels, short stories, manifestos, essays, photographs, and films. The chronological span of the class is from the 1930s to the 1970s. Our aim will be to understand the diverse meanings of modernism as we go through our weekly readings. Was it a global phenomenon that was adopted blindly by postcolonial artists? Or were there specifically South Asian innovations that enable us to think about the local story as formative of global modernism? What bearings do such speculations have on genre, gender, and medium, as well as on politics? I will help situate the readings of each week in their specific literary and political contexts. Students will be able to evaluate, experiment with, and analyze various forms of modernist literary expressions emerging out of South Asia. This class will provide them with critical tools to interpret, assess, compare, and contrast cultural histories of non-Western locations and peoples, with an eye for literary radicalism. No prior knowledge of any South Asian language is necessary.

Instructor(s): S. Dasgupta Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 25320, GLST 25132, KNOW 25320, SALC 25320, ENGL 25320

CRES 25323. Tolerance and Intolerance in South Asia. 100 Units.
Few places in the world are as embroiled in the problem of diversity as South Asia, where sectarian violence—fought mainly along religious lines, but also along caste, gender, and linguistic lines—is at the center of political maneuvering. South Asia offers important lessons in how people manage to live together despite histories of mutual strife and conflict about communities and castes. Focusing on the period of British colonial rule, this class explores different instances and ideologies of toleration and conflict. How were South Asian discourses of toleration by such leaders as Gandhi and Nehru different from their European counterparts (e.g., John Locke and John Rawls)? How did their ideologies differ from those articulated by their minority peers such as Ambedkar, Azad, and Madani? We will analyze constitutive precepts, namely secularism, syncretism, toleration. Our attention here will be on the universal connotations of these ideas and their South Asian expression. Fifth week onward, we will turn our attention to select thinkers: Gandhi, Ambedkar, Azad, Madani. Our focus here will be on the ways that each intellectual negotiated the thorny issues of toleration, difference, ethnicity, and belonging. All the thinkers covered in this class had an active presence in nationalist era politics. Finally, we will read historical accounts of some of the most frequent causes of intolerance, namely cow slaughter, music played before the mosque, and desecration of sacred objects.

Instructor(s): T. Reza Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): All reading materials will be available in English. No prior knowledge of South Asian history or South Asian languages is required.
Equivalent Course(s): HIST 26812, RLST 25323, SALC 25323, KNOW 25323

CRES 25630. Poverty, Work, and Family Policy. 100 Units.
This course examines contemporary policy questions regarding the dual spheres of work and family life, with a particular focus on economically impoverished families and communities. Students will analyze the relative merits of different policies designed to improve the conditions of work and family life and mitigate the effects of poverty on children's wellbeing. Throughout the ten-week quarter, we will consider demographic, labor market, and policy trends contributing to family poverty and income inequality in American society; interrogate policy debates concerning the responsibility of government, corporate, and informal sectors to address these critical social problems; and examine specific policy and program responses directed at (1) improving employment and economic outcomes and (2) reconciling the competing demands of employment and parenting. Although our primary focus will be on policies that promote the wellbeing of low-income families in the United States, relevant comparisons will be made cross-nationally, across race/ethnicity, and across income. This course is part of the Inequality, Social Problems, and Change minor.

Equivalent Course(s): LLSO 25630, SSAD 25630

CRES 25732. Prejudice and Discrimination: Individual Cost and Response. 100 Units.
This foundational diversity class explores the origins and practices of racial/ethnic prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination, and how demographic factors such as class, gender, sexuality, and nationality intersect to solidify and perpetuate inequality. We will explore the resulting psychological, economic, and sociopolitical tolls on individuals, and also examine various individual responses that can mitigate the negative impacts of or engage in resistance towards such discrimination (such as racial/ethnic identity development, deliberate retention of heritage culture, and social/political mobilization). Moreover, we will examine how these individual responses together with organized and collective efforts can bring about social changes. This class consciously expands a dominant binary discourse of race to develop a more inclusive and complex paradigm that accurately reflects the diversity of contemporary America.

Equivalent Course(s): CRES 45732, SSAD 45732, SSAD 25732
CRES 27529. Intoxication and Dispossession in Colonialism. 100 Units.
Manhattan, according to one folk etymology, means ‘the place at which we were drunk.’ Supposedly the Lenape (Delaware) people named the island after their ‘general intoxication,’ in 1609, on wine and aqua vitae offered by the English explorer Henry Hudson. That derivation, though false, nonetheless puts drunkenness intriguingly close to the center of an originary colonial encounter. In this course, students will examine how such scenes were reiterated, transformed, and exploited throughout the 19th century. As we move along these historical itineraries, we will ask how toxic ideology distills and reinforces logics of racial dispossession. But we will also ask how reiteration, transformation, and exploitation of intoxication opens onto altered states, draws out chronic conditions, and expands repertoires of conviviality. Our readings will weave between multiple genres in pursuit of these questions. Juxtaposing antiquarian files and execution sermons, medical inquiries and autobiographies, bureaucratic reports and romantic episodes, we will retrace scenes of intoxication through the texts, images, and institutions that configured them over time.
CRES 27535. Whose Hybridity?: ‘Mixing’ Language, Race, and Identity. 100 Units.
Throughout the modern world, members of racial, ethnic, and other groups perform their identities, in part, through the use of multiple languages or linguistic sub-varieties. It is a commonplace assumption that some of these performed identities—and their linguistic modes of expression—are ‘hybrid’ or ‘mixed.’ Whether viewed as a cause for celebration or alarm, such assumptions often rely on the idea of previously ‘pure’ things that were later made ‘hybrid.’ In various accounts in a range of media, ‘hybridity’ spells the end of desirable ways of life, even the ‘natural order of things.’ In other accounts, ‘hybridity’ is celebrated for producing novel relations between discrete categories, practices, and identifications. Yet upon closer inspection, even such supposedly ‘pure’ categories themselves frequently turn out to be anything but ‘pure.’ This course will critically explore how ‘hybridity’ is constructed as a matter of concern across a range of intellectual-, geopolitical-, cultural-, and media contexts. It focuses on language as a privileged marker of and resource in identity-construction, both self and other. This class uses theories and methods from anthropology, sociolinguistics, history, and sociology to explore how ‘hybridity’ can be—and has been used to construct social boundaries, exclusions, and erasures as much as solidarities, inclusions, and recognitions. The class focuses also on the material media in which these inclusions and exclusions are produced.
Instructor(s): Joshua Babcock Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 27445

CRES 27536. The Transatlantic Slave Trade & the Making of the Black Lusophone Atlantic, 1450-1888. 100 Units.
By the abolition of Brazilian slavery in 1888, an estimated 4.3 million men, women, and children had been imported from Africa to Brazil. Yet, the narratives of slavery and freedom in the North Anglophone and Francophone Atlantic often dominate the popular imagination. This course is aimed at increasing knowledge about how slavery and the transatlantic slave trade shaped the Atlantic World through an examination of the deeply intertwined histories of Brazil and West Africa. This course offers a critical ‘genealogy of the present’ by investigating the historical roots of racial, gendered, and social inequality that persist in Brazil and Lusophone West Africa today. It will focus on the diverse social, cultural, and political linkages that were forged as a result of the transatlantic trade with particular attention to the Portuguese in West Africa; the development and growth of the slave trade to Brazil; the relationship between slavery and gender; the continuity and adaptation of African social and cultural practices; and resistance, rebellion, and freedom. We will end the course with a look at how different communities, individuals, and nations continue to grapple with the memory and legacy of slavery today.
Instructor(s): Erin McCullugh Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 27536, LACS 27536, HIST 29009, GNSE 27536

CRES 27537. Poetry for the People': Global Black Politics and Culture in the Age of Marcus Garvey. 100 Units.
When Jamaican activist Marcus Garvey established the Universal Negro Improvement Association, he at once catalyzed a global mass movement for racial equality, projected a new Black diasporic identity, and redrew the fault-lines of modern racial politics. He also created the organizational and ideological framework for a global Black literature. Poets, workers, and political organizers from across the Black Diaspora sent both poetic and prosaic expressions of race-consciousness to the pages of Garvey’s newspaper Negro World. These writers and activists challenged the legitimacy of world white supremacy, developed new modes of transnational racial affiliation, and enshrined Africa as the normative symbolic center of global Black politics. Despite its historical importance, however, Garveyism occupies an ambiguous place in African American studies. Controversies that trace back to the inception of UNIA, in addition to the loss of the organization’s records, have impeded a full reckoning with the movement’s global impact. Nonetheless, the great multivolume anthology of UNIA papers edited by Robert A. Hill, in addition to recent revisionist scholarship, suggest unexplored avenues of inquiry. The history of Garveyism, it seems, remains unfinished. ‘Poetry for the People’ will introduce students to the real and imagined worlds of Garveyist Pan-Africanism, and explore the legacies of Garvey’s movement for contemporary debates on race, empire, nationalism, and the politics of culture.
Instructor(s): Noah Hansen Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 27536, LACS 27536, HIST 29009, GNSE 27536

CRES 27538. Racial Universalisms. 100 Units.
This class will discuss the relationship between race and universalism. At first glance, one might think that both terms are opposed, with race as a particular and the universal that which transcends it. The universalism of equal rights, this view would suggest, stands against the divisions drawn along racial lines. But closer inspection reveals that the interplay between race and the discourse of universalism is more complex. In fact, their juxtaposition— as in the seemingly oxymoronic ‘racial universalisms’ in the plural — arguably leads to the heart of what both concepts are about, both in their theoretical contours and historical trajectories. Particular attention will be given to contemporary debates on race and ‘epistemologies of ignorance,’ which have provided theoretical tools to understand the systematic and racialized blinding effects that universalist discourse might entail.
Instructor(s): Niklas Plaetzer Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 21538
CRES 27539. The Politics of Black Queer Feminist Praxis. 100 Units.
This course critically interrogates contemporary 'status quo' power dynamics through a lens of Black Queer Feminism. This course understands Black Queer Feminism as a political praxis that operationalizes intersectionality by seeking to deconstruct normative and hegemonic systems of power. While many of the attendees of the Women’s March of 2017 were white, over 53% of white women had just voted for Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential election. This comes at a stark comparison with the 94% of Black women that voted for Hillary Clinton. As one journalist cleverly wrote, this highlights a ‘53 percent problem in American Feminism’. This seminar-style course, through critical engagement with Black Queer Feminist praxis (thought and action), attempts to reconcile this 53 percent problem. We will begin with a history of Black feminist thought and transition to its contemporary iterations, including trans politics and queer theory. Along with a diasporic and transnational analysis, we will investigate: how do contemporary iterations of radical Black feminism engage with and resist against the state? How does Black Queer Feminism shape politics and society? The syllabus will incorporate readings from various disciplines including political science, sociology, and Black studies and will focus on how the simultaneity of hegemony shapes access to and relationships with power.
Instructor(s): Laterricka Smith Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 21539, GNSE 27539

CRES 27540. Slave Abolition and Its Afterlives. 100 Units.
In recent years scholars and activists have (re)turned to the abolitionist movement of the 19th century in order to gain critical traction on the interlocking operations of racism, capitalism, and patriarchy. The return of abolitionism reveals an aspiration to learn from the failures of the past in order to generate new strategies to overcome the structures of domination that pervade our social and political lives. This quarter we will read a series of texts produced before and after the formal end of slavery in the United States with particular attention paid to the revisions, retrospections, and reformulations made to conceptions of freedom. How did abolitionists understand the meaning of freedom before Emancipation? What political transformations did they endorse? Did formal emancipation actualize or reframe the abolitionist imaginary? We will also track two unfulfilled promises in the thought of black scholars and activists: the attempt to secure economic independence for freed slaves and critiques of patriarchal rule within the family. By tracking these political projects, we will raise questions about the re-emergence of abolitionist promises. How does the present trend to appropriate abolition occlude key political disagreements among early and mid-nineteenth century activists? Which strand of abolitionism are we inheriting in the twenty-first century? Why? These questions will anchor our course and help us think about the uses of history for our own political present.
Instructor(s): Larry Svabek Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 21540, HIST 29008

CRES 27541. Race, Capitalism and the Atlantic World. 100 Units.
This course serves as an introduction to the long history of racial capitalism. While understandings of racial capitalism vary across disciplines and historical periods, this interdisciplinary course will focus on the construction of the Black Atlantic world as a way of understanding how race, capitalism and gender are constitutive elements of modernity. Taking the Black Atlantic as both a discursive formation and historical world-event, the course will explore the articulations of power made possible by the modern geography of the Atlantic world. The course will necessarily draw from sources both historically minded and theoretically rich, encouraging students to consider how the development of modern regimes of racialization and capitalism inform contemporary understandings of race, gender and power.
Instructor(s): Cameron Cook Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): PLSC 27541

CRES 27542. Racial Consciousness and the Asian American Perspective. 100 Units.
What does it mean to be Asian American today? At once marginalized and woefully unspecific, Asian American identity seems to occupy a purgatorial status in the American racial imagination. How have Asian Americans been understood within, and how do they understand themselves within, White institutions, anti-Black hierarchies, and capitalist orders? And what are the cumulative psychic effects of their quotidian, uneventful, and often unspoken of racializations? This seminar examines how Asian American writers, artists, and thinkers reckon with in/visibility, ambiguity, and the ‘minor intensities’ of Asian American life through stories, poetry, films, and visual art. We will engage in close reading and analysis of these materials, with an eye toward their specific social, historical, and political contexts as we read them alongside a range of critical theory on the politics of identity and subjectivity.
Instructor(s): Victoria Nguyen Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 23611

CRES 27605. United States Legal History. 100 Units.
This course focuses on the connections between law and society in modern America. It explores how legal doctrines and constitutional rules have defined individual rights and social relations in both the public and private spheres. It also examines political struggles that have transformed American law. Topics to be addressed include the meaning of rights; the regulation of property, work, race, and sexual relations; civil disobedience; and legal theory as cultural history. Readings include legal cases, judicial rulings, short stories, and legal and historical scholarship.
Instructor(s): A. Stanley Terms Offered: Autumn
CRES 27720. Race and Religion in Chicago. 100 Units.
This course is a chronological and thematic overview of a number of key themes and theoretical concerns in the study of race and religion in the U.S. from 1865 to the present. Taking Chicago as a case study, the course will introduce students to key topics in the study of race and religion in the U.S. Most of the course will focus on black-white racialization in Chicago during this period-interrogating the construction of and contestation over whiteness among Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and new religious movements from the late nineteenth century and through much of the twentieth century, as well as tracing the ‘spiritual afterlife of slavery’ in Chicago’s churches, synagogues, mosques, and other places of worship, and also in the everyday lives of Chicago’s religious citizens. The readings and class discussions will also open out to consider other religio-racial issues and projects in Chicago (e.g., Latinx, Indian American, and Indigenous religious communities). Topics for class readings and discussions will be ordered by the week and will alternate between broader theoretical and historiographical issues pertaining to race and religion in the U.S. (first meeting of the week) and closer examinations of the same themes/questions in the context of the religious life of Chicago (second meeting of the week). In this way, Chicago provides a ‘laboratory’ for observing, testing, and refining historical and theoretical claims about race and religion in the United States.
Instructor(s): N. Maor Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 29313, HIST 29315, GNSE 29313, LLSO 20301, HMRT 29313

CRES 28011. Religions of the African Diaspora. 100 Units.
This course is intended as an introduction to religions of the African Diaspora. We will engage a range of themes relevant to the history, beliefs and practices, world-views, and communities of African-derived religions around the globe, including issues of race and race-making, class, gender, sexuality, the body, and representations in the media. We will begin with a discussion of the central terms and major challenges of the field. With those concerns in mind, we will trace the historical movements of Africans across the globe, examining the spread and development of religions through key themes and case studies. We will address a large number traditions, including Santeria, Condomble, Vodoun, Palo, Obeah, Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.
Equivalent Course(s): RLST 28011

CRES 29007. Capitalism and Revolution in the Atlantic World. 100 Units.
What was the relationship between the ‘Age of Revolutions’ and the rise of capitalism? This course places the social and political upheavals in France, Haiti, and the Americas between 1776 and 1821 in the context of broader developments in the long eighteenth century, including innovations in finance (debt, credit, banks, corporations), the expansion of overseas commerce and colonial slavery, and the emergence of Enlightenment political economy. Above all, we will consider the extent to which the institutional and intellectual structures of the world economy determined both the causes and the outcomes of the revolutions. Readings will cover long-standing debates in the scholarship concerning social class and revolution; the imperial origins of national consciousness; humanitarian reform and the abolition of slavery; colonialism and industry; and the legacy of eighteenth-century revolutions in the twenty-first century.
Instructor(s): O. Cussen Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 29007, HIST 29007, LACS 29007

CRES 29302. Human Rights II: History and Theory. 100 Units.
This course is concerned with the theory and the historical evolution of the modern human rights regime. It discusses the emergence of a modern ‘human rights’ culture as a product of the formation and expansion of the system of nation-states and the concurrent rise of value-driven social mobilizations. It proceeds to discuss human rights in two prevailing modalities. First, it explores rights as protection of the body and personhood and the modern, Western notion of individualism. Second, it inquires into rights as they affect groups (e.g., ethnicities and, potentially, transnational corporations) or states.
Instructor(s): TBA Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): INRE 31700, HIST 30200, LLSO 27100, HIST 29302, HIST 39302, HMRT 20200

CRES 29313. Childhood and Human Rights in the Twentieth Century. 100 Units.
How and when did we come to embrace the idea that children are innocent and defenseless? What are the implications of framing children’s rights as human rights? In this course, we will explore key historical transformations in the legal, social, and cultural construction of childhood in modern Western societies. We will examine children’s own experiences and how adults rendered them the subjects of study and state regulation. Topics of discussion will include work, leisure, education, sexuality, criminality, consumerism, and censorship. Throughout, we will discuss how ideas about race, gender, class, and age have shaped the way that the public and the state had defined childhood: who was entitled to a protected period of nurture, care, and play; who was allowed to be disobedient, or even lawless, and still avoid legal consequences. We will explore how and why some children have been and continue to be excluded from this idealized vision.
Instructor(s): N. Maor Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 29313, HIST 29313, GNSE 29313, LLSO 20301, HMRT 29313

CRES 29318. Modern Disability Histories: Gender, Race, and Disability. 100 Units.
This course introduces students to the conceptual apparatus of disability studies and major developments in disability history since the late nineteenth century. The course will consider disability beyond physical
impairment, centering the ways in which notions of gender, race, class, sexuality, and ability interact and shape subjects, and how these subject positions shift across political watersheds. Students will engage a variety of sources, such as autobiographies, pamphlets, visual material, laws, and medical texts, as well as historiographical sources. Topics will include late nineteenth-century female ‘hysteria,’ evolutionary approaches to sign language and orality, and the effects of industrialization on new impairments; early twentieth-century eugenics and the Nazi T4 program; postwar developments in prosthetics and discursive intersections between psychosis and civil rights movement. Students are encouraged to work on creative collective projects (e.g., an exhibit or a short video) in addition to written assignments.

Instructor(s): M. Appeltová Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): GNSE 23106, HMRT 29318, HIPS 29318, CHDV 29318, HIST 29318, HLTH 29318

CRES 29800. BA Colloquium: Theory and Methods in Critical Race and Ethnic Studies. 100 Units.
Students are encouraged to register for the BA Colloquium in the Autumn Quarter of their fourth-year. Fourth-year CRES majors will meet weekly in Autumn Quarter and every other week in Winter Quarter, and will register for this course either of those quarters. This course is designed to introduce students to a range of qualitative research methods and to help determine which method would fit a research project of their own design in the field of race and ethnic studies. It functions as a research workshop in which students identify a research topic, develop a research question, and explore a range of methods that may or may not be appropriate for the research project. Students read each other’s work and work through ideas that can serve as the proposal for a BA project.
Instructor(s): Staff Terms Offered: Autumn Winter
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor and director of undergraduate studies
Note(s): Students are required to register for CRES 29800 in either Autumn or Winter of their fourth year. They must attend course meetings both quarters.

CRES 29900. Preparation for the BA Essay. 100 Units.
Students may register for Preparation for the BA Essay during any quarter of their fourth year. Students should consult the CRES entry in the Time Schedules to locate the section numbers for faculty advisers.
Terms Offered: Autumn,Winter,Spring
Prerequisite(s): CRES 29800; consent of the faculty supervisor and director of undergraduate studies
Note(s): Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. Must be taken for a quality grade.