

UCU: 20 Organiser: Dr Mark Thompson
MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE
Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project
Timetable Slot:A1/,U
Exam Paper(hrs):2 Exam Period:SPR-02

This module introduces you to the history and theory of propaganda, and its role in society. You'll consider what constitutes and defines propaganda. Focusing on the 20th century, we examine propaganda in a range of political settings, both totalitarian and democratic, in the local context of the relationships of power and communications. The module is structured chronologically, starting with the development of propaganda during World War I and finishing with a consideration of propaganda in the 21st century.

2019/0 - HIS-5057B TWENTIETH-CENTURY BRITAIN, 1914 TO THE PRESENT

Spring Semester, Level 5 module
(Maximum 37 Students)
UCU: 20 Organiser: Dr Benjamin Jones
MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE
Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project
Timetable Slot:E1*D1/,U
Exam Paper(hrs):2 Exam Period:SPR-02

The Great War transformed domestic expectations and ushered in an age of Mass Democracy and economic hardship. After 1945 the welfare state and full employment saw rising affluence, accompanied by the emergence of youth cultures, a sexual revolution and new forms of radicalism and identity politics. The economic crisis of the 1970s sped-up deindustrialisation whilst the neoliberalism of Thatcher and her successors deepened inequalities and stoked nationalist sentiment. We explore the social, political and economic history of these tumultuous years.

2019/0 - HIS-5060B HISTORY OF MODERN ITALY

Spring Semester, Level 5 module
(Maximum 36 Students)
UCU: 20 Organiser: Dr Matthew D'Auria
MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE
Module Type: Examination
Timetable Slot:F2\, A2!GI/-H2\
Exam Period:SPR-02

Since the unification of the states of the Italian peninsula, the history of modern Italy has been the subject of intense historical debate. Modern Italy has often been cast as a 'weak' state and 'fragile' nation, riven by particularism and by competing secular and religious ideologies, 'economically backward', less successful than its national neighbours, and 'the

least of the Great Powers'. More recent historiography has sought to challenge or modify these perceptions in a number of ways, and on this course, you'll examine modern Italian history from unification to present day, in the light of these ongoing historiographical debates. a) Italian nationalism, the process of Italian unification and the attempts to create national unity after 1870; b) the relationship between socio-economic change and political development in Liberal Italy; c) the impact of the First World War on Italian society and politics; e) the nature of the Fascist regime and its impact on Italian society; f) the radicalisation of the regime, its racial policies and the quest for Empire; g) Italy's role in World War II, the reasons for the collapse of the Fascist regime, and the emergence of civil war. h) Italian history since 1945

2019/0 - HIS-5063B WOMEN, POWER AND POLITICS II, THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE TO NANCY ASTOR

Spring Semester, Level 5 module
(Maximum 36 Students)

UCU: 20 Organiser: Dr Jennifer Davey

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project

Timetable Slot:F2/, A2;G1/-H2\

Exam Paper(hrs):2 Exam Period:SPR-02

You will explore female involvement in politics, from the Duchess of Devonshire's infamous activities in the 1784 Westminster election until 1919, when Nancy Astor became the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons. You will examine topics including the early feminists, aristocratic female politicians, radical politics and the suffragettes, and will investigate the changes and continuities with female engagement with the political process from the eighteenth century through to the twentieth century.

2019/0 - HIS-5065B FROM STALIN TO PUTIN: THE LONG SHADOW OF THE WAR

Spring Semester, Level 5 module
(Maximum 54 Students)

UCU: 20 Organiser: Dr Francis King

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Examination with Coursework or Project

Timetable Slot:A1\,U

Exam Paper(hrs):2

World War II and the immense sacrifices the Soviet people made in defeating Nazism left multiple long-lasting legacies that shaped the multi-ethnic Soviet and post-Soviet Russian state, society and economy. This module aims to give students a better understanding of the state of contemporary Russian politics, society and economy through detailed historical enquiry of Russia's path since 1945. It is divided into two main parts: week 2-8 will examine key periods of post-war Russian history in chronological order, while week 9-13 will look more closely at key contemporary in their historical perspective. These will include the

invaluable experience of carrying out in-depth independent research and presenting your findings.

2019/0 - HIS-6051B THE FIRST WORLD WAR: A NEW HISTORY

Spring Semester, Level 6 module

(Maximum 51 Students)

UCU: 30

Organiser: Dr Jan Vermeiren

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Coursework

Timetable Slot:G2

Exam Period:SPR-02

We will explore the impact of the First World War on European and non-European states, societies, and cultures. Our aim is to broaden and deepen the students' knowledge by introducing some of the lesser known aspects of the conflict, such as the campaigns on the Eastern front, in Africa, or the Middle East. Students will investigate the role and perception of colonial troops in the European theatre of war and examine the war efforts of such countries as Italy, Serbia, the Ottoman Empire, and Australia. Further topics to be discussed include alliance politics and the role of neutral states, psychological effects of 'industrialised slaughter', atrocities against non-combatant civilians, captivity and occupation, state propaganda and the spiritual mobilisation of intellectuals, as well as processes of social change with regard to home and family life, ethnicity and class. We will draw on a wide range of primary sources, including poems, paintings, and film. In their coursework, students will have the opportunity to study more specific issues, such as naval and aerial warfare, British military strategy, civil-military relations in democratic and autocratic states, medical innovations, the war experiences of children, or questions of memory and commemoration.

2019/0 - HIS-6052B DEATH IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Spring Semester, Level 6 module

(Maximum 17 Students)

UCU: 30

Organiser: Dr Tom Licence

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Coursework

Timetable Slot:F2-A2\

In medieval England, death and what lay beyond were constantly visible. Parts of the landscape were given over to the dead: there were barrows, haunted by the pagan dead; cemeteries for the Christian dead; and lonely hermitages, whose occupants spoke with the dead. 'King Death', shown as a skeleton with spear or bow, would strike down the living at any age. Ghosts wandered forth from the grave, and vivid images of the dead were painted in churches, haunting churchgoers every Sunday, dancing before their mind's eye in their dreams. Visions of the dead were not uncommon, and sometimes they made such demands on the living that the latter spent their lives serving them. Studying death, you will learn about the impact of this universal and timeless fear, and you'll discover the role of belief systems in combating deep anxieties that are part of the human condition. The module is designed as

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Coursework

Timetable Slot: B1/-D1

In this module, you will explore how the past is constantly constructed and reconstructed in the present. In the first part of the module we will consider how mnemonic processes are created, by who, and for what purpose. Commemoration, memorialisation, and visual representations form a key part of this process. In the second part of the module, we will study the ways in which individuals and groups remember and how this often differs from official or mediated discourses. In the third and final part, we will explore various 'memory conflicts' and their present day consequences. Throughout, film, photography, visual and audio media, and oral history will form key components of your studies.

2019/0 - HIS-6084B GLOBAL APPETITES: SUGAR & SPICE AND COFFEE & RICE

Spring Semester, Level 6 module

(Maximum 17 Students)

UCU: 30

Organiser: Dr Emily Cockayne

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Coursework

Timetable Slot: C1/-B3

For all people, from kings to commoners, daily life in the early modern period revolved around the consumption of food. Preparing, presenting, and eating food was central to social lives and had cultural significance. Food played a major role in political developments at international, national and local levels, with concern focused on regulation, the avoidance of contamination, agricultural improvement, nutrition, and imperialist expansion. During the early modern period economic cycles were dependent on the weather, which affected local harvests. For centuries before the European discovery of America, cannibalism had served as a marker of evil. It figured prominently in mythic depictions of distant, dangerous peoples, and accusations of cannibalism accompanied widespread attacks against Jews. The early European adventurers who explored Africa and the Americas were often preoccupied by cannibalism, and their fears were cited to justify conquest, colonization, the displacement of indigenous peoples, and slavery. Many exotic new foodstuffs arrived in Europe during this time. Spices from the East such as cinnamon and nutmeg gave flavour to products which would become staples, such as rice and potatoes. New fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes and pineapples were often initially greeted with skepticism. The impact of sugar on western diets cannot be over-emphasized, expanding waistlines, rotting teeth (it was even used as a tooth cleaning agent) and being moulded into sweet sculptures to show-off at fancy banquets. This was edible conspicuous consumption. Sugar refineries were established across Europe, and sugar was sold in cones wrapped in blue paper. Initially a food of the rich, it was eventually considered a staple food. However, the poor did not merely emulate the rich in their consumption of these products. Like many other products, sugar has a dark history too, and its production relied on slavery and the manipulation of diets elsewhere. Coffee, tea and chocolate changed during the early modern period from medicinal substances, to luxuries, to habitual products. This module will allow students to consider the venues of consumption – the coffeehouses and the alehouses, as well as taverns, markets and inns. It will also consider

the surviving material culture of food – oyster shells, cutlery, crockery and cookware. The history of food trade and middlemen will, inevitably, form part of this module. The European countries with the most extensive trading networks had the most varied diets. Initially, this was the southern part of Europe – the Iberian Peninsula and Italy, where ports were supplied from the East and across the Atlantic. Eventually, the Dutch and the English overtook Mediterranean countries, allowing their citizens better diets with more exotic goods. In the London parish of St Giles Cripplegate in the late-seventeenth century there were over four hundred victuallers, many cooks, confectioners, a wafer maker, a gingerbread maker and a noodleman. Food and ways of eating were loaded with moral significance. In the minds of many commentators, diets continued to distinguish civilized peoples from savages, and humans from beasts. Closer European contacts with Native Americans and East Indians in the seventeenth century triggered a re-examination of good and bad diets, and helped inspire the first concerted efforts in England to promote vegetarianism. This module will consider the history of food from various perspectives: production, distribution, regulation, preparation, consumption, and conflict. It will draw upon a variety of historical and geographical contexts to examine how people came to eat what they ate – with Europe being the main focus, but also widening the scope to take in foodstuffs transported from right across the globe. The primary source material will also be varied, and will include export lists, diaries, travel accounts, images, surviving material culture, didactic manuals by people such as Thomas Tryon and Eliza Smith and fiction by the satirical pub landlord Ned Ward and the novelist Tobias Smollett. Twelve substantive sessions will be on these subjects: • Economies of eating – from banquets to domestic frugality • Cannibalism • Flavouring: sugar and spice • The bread of life: grains and carbohydrates. • Fridays, Fish and Empire • Preserving: fats and salt. • The fattened cow and fat pigs in clover – the agricultural revolution (fieldtrip to Holkham Hall) • Cooking – domestic, fast food and mass catering. • God and vegetables, savagery and vegetarianism • This Little Piggy went to market. Provisioning: market regulation, dearth, and riots • Beer Street and Gin Lane: Excess and intoxicants. • Wilful waste makes woeful want: Leftovers, adulteration and mouldy food.

2019/0 - HIS-6086B THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

Spring Semester, Level 6 module
(Maximum 17 Students)

UCU: 30

Organiser: Dr Nadine Willems

MODULE - 40% PASS ON AGGREGATE

Module Type: Coursework

Timetable Slot:E1-H3\

The rise and demise of the Japanese Empire happened at an extraordinary speed. In the course of a few decades from the late nineteenth century onward, Japan secured colonial territories that stretched from Inner Mongolia and Manchuria to the South Pacific. This ambitious expansion unsettled the Western powers and affected the destiny of millions of ‘fellow Asians’, only to come to a disastrous end in 1945. Japan’s imperialist legacy remains complex and contentious today. Primary and secondary literature assigned in this module will take you to the specific ‘spaces’ – local, regional, national, transnational - that provided the context for Japanese imperialism. You will explore such topics as racial encounters in Taiwan, assimilation policies in Korea, utopian development in Manchuria and pan-Asian ideologies. At a micro-level, you will familiarize yourself with the lives of planners, settlers,

