

# UCD School of History and Archives

## Syllabus 2013/14

The syllabus at a glance: L = Level; S = Semester

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<i>Contested Island: Ireland, 1691-1891</i>	1	1	HIS10100	Dr McGrath	3
<i>Rome to Renaissance</i>	1	2	HIS10080	Dr Staunton	4
<i>Life in the Republic</i>	1	2	HIS10220	Professor Ferriter	4
<i>Land, Religion and Identity: Ireland 1534-1691</i>	2	1	HIS20130	Dr Ó hAnnrachain	5
<i>Islam and Christianity</i>	2	1	HIS20460	Dr Coleman	5
<i>War and Peace in the Twentieth Century</i>	2	1	HIS20560	Professor Gerwarth	5
<i>The French Revolution</i>	2	1	HIS20670	Dr Kerr	6
<i>Australia: The Post Imperial Void</i>	2	1	HIS20810	Professor Curran	6
<i>American History</i>	2	2	HIS20470	Professor Bric	6
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<i>Debates in History</i>	3	1	HIS31600	Dr Scanlon	8
<i>History and its Public</i>	3	2	HIS31610	Dr Forbes	9
<i>Dynastic Politics, Culture &amp; Diplomacy in Post-Westphalian Germany</i>	3	1	HIS31250	Dr Downey	9
<i>Florence from the Middle-Ages to the Renaissance</i>	3	1	HIS31260	Dr Coleman	9
<i>Culture and Revolution</i>	3	1	HIS31300	Dr Devlin	10
<i>Australia's World</i>	3	1	HIS31350	Professor Curran	10
<i>Crime, Punishment and Violence, 1500 – 1800</i>	3	1+2	HIS31370	Dr Wilkinson	10
<i>Ireland and the Glorious Revolution, 1685 - 1725</i>	3	1	HIS31430	Dr McGrath	10
<i>Ireland in the Sixties: A Social History</i>	3	1	HIS31440	Dr Holohan	11
<i>Medicine, Culture and Society</i>	3	1	HIS31460	Dr Kelly	11
<i>Nominalism to Mechanism: Intellectual History, 1500-1700</i>	3	1	HIS31480	Dr O'Flaherty	11
<i>Orwell's Twentieth Century</i>	3	1	HIS31490	Dr Kerr	11
<i>Sport and Modern Society</i>	3	1	HIS31530	Dr Rouse	12
<i>The Conversion of Europe</i>	3	1	HIS31540	Dr Flechner	12
<i>The West and Middle East, 1919 - 73</i>	3	1	HIS31580	Dr Ó hAnnracháin	12
<i>Printing the Union</i>	3	1	HIS31660	Dr Dungan	12
<i>Popular Protest in Ireland and the Age of O'Connell, 1760 – 1845</i>	3	1+2	HIS31270	Professor Bric	13
<i>Gender, Sexuality and Family in Ireland, 1870 - 1970</i>	3	1+2	HIS31290	Dr Earner-Byrne	13
<i>Madness and Civilisation</i>	3	1+2	HIS31310	Dr Cox	13
<i>The Irish Revolution, 1910 - 1923</i>	3	1+2	HIS31320	Professor Ferriter	14
<i>The British and Ottoman Empires</i>	3	1+2	HIS31360	Dr Kitchen	14
<i>Religion &amp; Society in Independent Ireland, 1922-1968</i>	3	1+2	HIS31510	Dr Riordan	15

<i>Sexuality &amp; Society in Early Medieval Ireland</i>	3	1+2	HIS31520	Dr Johnston	15
<i>The Third Reich</i>	3	1+2	HIS31550	Professor Gerwarth	15
<i>Pizza, Pubs and Pogo</i>	3	1+2	HIS31670	Dr Bernhard	16
<i>The Rise, Fall, Rise of Modern Japan</i>	3	2	HIS31280	Dr Downey	16
<i>American Society During the Cold War</i>	3	2	HIS31340	Dr Scanlon	16
<i>Fascism and the Italian People</i>	3	2	HIS31380	Dr Kerr	17
<i>Before the Sixties: Growing up in Post-War Europe</i>	3	2	HIS31390	Dr Cullen	17
<i>British Atlantic History, 1607-1776</i>	3	2	HIS31400	Dr Caball	17
<i>History of the Soviet Union, 1917-1991</i>	3	2	HIS31410	Dr Grant	17
<i>Iberian Science and the Age of Discovery</i>	3	2	HIS31420	Dr Collins	18
<i>Irish Urban History, 1500-1800</i>	3	2	HIS31450	Dr O'Flaherty	18
<i>Money, Credit and Debt in the Age of the Enlightenment</i>	3	2	HIS31470	Dr Walsh	18
<i>Past, Present and Future in Medieval England</i>	3	2	HIS31500	Dr Staunton	18
<i>Wentworth to Cromwell, Ireland 1633 - 1660</i>	3	2	HIS31570	Dr Ó'hAnnracháin	19
<i>Kingdoms and Empires in the Restless Middle Ages</i>	3	2	HIS31620	Dr Flechner	19
<i>The American Presidency</i>	3	2	HIS31640	Professor Robert Strong (MBW)	19
<i>Social History of the Penal Laws</i>	3	2	HIS31650	Dr Lyons	19
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The syllabus at a glance: L = Level; S = Semester

### **Single Subject History**

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<i>Using archives</i>	2	1	HIS20520	Dr Earner-Byrne	20
<i>Migration, Health, Medicine and Ethnicity</i>	2	1	HIS20990	Dr Cox	20
<i>Marathon</i>	2	2	HIS20250	Dr O'Flaherty	21
<i>Student Research Seminar</i>	2	2	HIS20530	Dr Riordan	21
<i>Migration, Health, Medicine and Ethnicity</i>	3	1	HIS20990	Dr Cox	21
<i>Research Skills</i>	3	1	HIS30550	Dr Flechner	22
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UCD School of History and Archives  
**Undergraduate Syllabus 2013/14**  
 Semester Dates

Monday 9 September 2013 – Friday 29 November 2013

Monday 20 January 2014 – Friday 7 March 2014

Monday 24 March 2014 – Friday 25 April 2014

*NB: the syllabus may be changed by the School of History & Archives in certain circumstances; any changes will be posted on the School's website [www.ucd.ie/historyarchives](http://www.ucd.ie/historyarchives)*

**Level 1**  
**Core/optional modules**

Semester 1

*Modern Europe, 1500-2000* (HIS 10070): Dr Sandy Wilkinson, Dr William Mulligan, Professor Robert Gerwarth

This module offers a sweeping introduction to some of the momentous changes which have taken place in Europe over the past five hundred years. It explores some of the major landmarks in Europe's social, political, and economic development: the development of European Empires, religious change, witchcraft, the industrial revolution, the birth of democracy, war in the modern world, the Cold War and socio-cultural change since 1945. There will be one lecture every week which will introduce students to these themes, but the heart of the course lies in the seminars. Here, students will be encouraged to challenge interpretations of the past, to debate ideas and to draw on primary evidence.

**Lecture: Wednesday 2 – 3pm, Th. L ART**

Wednesday 3 – 4pm, A317, D108, J110, C214

Wednesday 4 – 5pm, D418, J112, G105, D108

Wednesday 5 – 6pm, D108, J109

Thursday 10 – 11am, D108, C109, G103, F103

Thursday 11 – 12pm, A317, A106, J104, G102

Thursday 12 – 1pm, D108, G108A

Thursday 1 – 2pm, D112

*Contested Island: Ireland, 1691-1891* (HIS 10100): Dr Ivar McGrath, Dr Susannah Riordan

This module investigates, examines and evaluates the various forces that shaped the political, economic, social and cultural landscape of Ireland over two centuries. Commencing with the final victory of the forces of William of Orange in Ireland in 1691 and the emergence of a Protestant hegemony centred around the Dublin-based Irish parliament, the module examines the key areas of contestation among the various communities that inhabited the island. Through analysis of key events and people from a variety of perspectives, the module also seeks to address how these contested issues and the associated communities changed over time, and how those changes resulted in a process that redefined the nature and meaning of 'Ireland' and 'Irish' from a religious, political, social and cultural perspective.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, Th. L ART**

Monday 4 – 5pm, F102, F106, F103A, D112

Monday 5 – 6 pm, F106, D112, J102

Tuesday 9 – 10am, C110

Tuesday 10 – 11am, D106A

Tuesday 11 – 12pm, L503 LIB, LG-08A AG, J102, J104

Tuesday 12 – 1pm, A106  
 Tuesday 1 – 2pm, G109  
 Tuesday 2 – 3pm, J109  
 Tuesday 3 – 4pm, LG-08B AG, LG-20 AG, B109 / B110 HEA, D418

### Semester 2

*Rome to Renaissance* (HIS 10080): Dr Michael Staunton, Dr Roy Flechner

This module provides an introduction to European history during the middle ages, from the fall of Rome in the fifth century to the Renaissance of the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The middle ages, once dismissed as a time of stagnation and superstition, is now regarded as an exciting period of ferment, innovation and creativity. The social, political and cultural foundations of modern Europe were established in the middle ages, and the modern era cannot be understood without an awareness of this formative millennium. But equally, the study of the middle ages often means encountering the strange and unfamiliar, and this too is an essential part of being a historian. This course will study the period by focusing on a range of significant events which illustrate some of the most important developments of the period. These include the sack of Rome by barbarians, the influence of the Irish on the conversion of Europe to Christianity, the trial of Joan of Arc, and Columbus's 'discovery' of America. By the end of the semester not only will you have a grounding in medieval history, society and civilisation, but you will have experience of dealing directly with historical evidence, and evaluating and interpreting it in order to reach conclusions about events and people from the past.

Suggested readings:

Warren Hollister and Judith Brown, *Medieval Europe: A Short History* (9<sup>th</sup> ed., 2002)

LIB CAT 940.1/HOL

George Holmes, ed., *The Oxford Illustrated History of Medieval Europe* (1988)

LIB CAT 940.1/HOL

#### **Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, Th. L ART**

Monday 4 – 5pm, A105, F102, D112, J109

Monday 5 – 6pm, D418, A105, F103

Tuesday 9 – 10am, F102, A316, C109, A317

Tuesday 1 – 2pm, A316, F103, F106, G108A

Tuesday 3 – 4pm, F103A, J104, J102

Tuesday 4 – 5pm, B101, A316

*Life in the Republic* (HIS10220): Professor Diarmaid Ferriter, Dr Paul Rouse

This course examines the history of the Republic of Ireland from its establishment in April 1949 until the Irish state accepted a multibillion-euro bailout from the EU, the ECB and the International Monetary Fund in November 2010. In essence, the course looks at what it was like to live in the Republic of Ireland during the first six decades of its history. It will assess how politics affected the lives of ordinary citizens and how those lives were also shaped by major economic collapses. The course will also look at the place of religion, education, music, sport, literature, culture and sexuality in the daily life of the Republic. Ultimately, the course will assess what type of republic Ireland was between 1949 and 2010: its successes, its failures and its contradictions.

#### **Lecture: Wednesday 2 – 3pm, Th. L ART**

Wednesday 3 – 4pm, A316, F106, A317

Wednesday 4 – 5pm, A316, G108, A317

Wednesday 5 – 6pm, D108

Thursday 9 – 10am, G108, F104

Thursday 10 – 11am, J102, D106A, 1.47 AG, F103

Thursday 11 – 12pm, F103, L503 LIB, F106, L504 LIB

Thursday 2 – 3pm, J109, L503 LIB

Thursday 3 – 4pm, J104

## Level 2 Core/optional Modules

### Semester 1

*Land, Religion, and Identity: Ireland 1534-1691* (HIS 20130): Dr Tadhg Ó hAnnrachain, Dr Ivar McGrath, Dr John McCafferty

This course examines a crucial century and half in Irish history. The process whereby English governmental authority was first asserted and then re-asserted over the island is investigated in detail. Close attention is also paid to the pattern of religious change in Ireland in this period, with particular attention to the consolidation of competing confessional identities. The course also emphasises the importance of migration and war as shapers of Irish society during this period.

Suggested reading:

Colm Lennon, *Sixteenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin, 1994).

Raymond Gillespie, *Seventeenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin, 2006).

**Lecture: Tuesday 2 – 3pm, Th. L ART**

Tuesday 3 – 4pm, J102, F103, G108A

Wednesday 9 – 10am, A106, G108, J110

Wednesday 2 – 3pm, B101, D105, A106

Wednesday 3 – 4pm, J104, G102

*Islam and Christianity* (HIS 20460): Dr Edward Coleman, Dr Elva Johnston

This module will begin by examining how Muhammad's revolutionary new message gave rise to a vibrant culture that changed the east and west forever. Who was Mohammad and what was his message? Why was Islam so successful? How did it transform the ancient world? It will then go on to explore the origins of Islam, examine the career of Mohammad and assess the expansion of Islam and its impact on the early middle ages up to c.750 CE. The second part of the module will study the history of the Crusades and the Crusader States in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The main events and personalities of this era will be introduced, and the Crusades will be considered from both the Christian and Muslim perspectives. The experience of other communities and faiths affected by the Crusades e.g. Byzantines and Jews will also be considered and the long-term historical legacy of the Crusades for inter-faith relations will be assessed. In seminars students will have the opportunity to study a selection of primary sources including the Qur'an, Arab and Crusader narrative histories, pilgrim itineraries, legal and constitutional texts.

David Nicolle, *The Great Islamic Conquests, AD 632-750* (Oxford 2009)

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, Th. P ART**

Wednesday 4 – 5pm, G106, 1.47 AG

Wednesday 5 – 6pm, G108A, L503 LIB

Thursday 9 – 10am, D108

Thursday 10 – 11am, D106, A007 HEA

Thursday 11 – 12pm, F101A, D418

Thursday 4 – 5pm, G103, D106

*War and Peace: International History 1914 – 1991* (HIS 20560): Professor Robert Gerwarth, Dr James Kitchen

This module offers a survey of international history in the twentieth century. We start with the outbreak of World War I in 1914 and move chronologically towards the end of the Cold War and beyond. Particular emphasis is given to the three great conflicts of the century – World War I, World War II, and the Cold War, as well as the shifting balance of power in Europe and Asia. In seminars you will be asked to explore the controversial debates that surround this period. Special prominence is given to the policies of the Great Powers, and the major ideological, cultural, and economic forces that shaped these policies.

Suggested reading:

William Keylor, *The twentieth century world* (5<sup>th</sup> edn, 2006)

**Lecture: Thursday 12 – 1pm, Th. A SCI**

Thursday 1 – 2pm, C214, J114

Thursday 2 – 3pm, D112, G105A

Friday 1 – 2pm, D106A, D105

Friday 2 – 3pm, J102, D105

Friday 3 – 4pm, J112, J104

Friday 4 – 5pm, D106A

*The French Revolution* (HIS 20670): Dr David Kerr

This module will begin by examining the intellectual, cultural, social and political origins of the revolution. The core of the module will be a narrative of the revolution from 1789 to the fall of Robespierre and the end of the Terror. In the course of the narrative, the revolution's varied contributions to the development of modern political culture will be discussed, from liberalism through revolutionary war and nationalism to political violence and the Utopian reign of Virtue. Seminars will be constructed around readings of contemporary documents and secondary literature.

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, Th. F SCI**

Monday 1 – 2pm, C109, LG-20 AG

Monday 2 – 3pm, C214

Monday 3 – 4pm, J112, F106

Monday 4 – 5pm, J102, D105

Tuesday 3 – 4pm, D105

Tuesday 4 – 5pm, F103

Tuesday 5 – 6pm, F101A, D106

*Australia: The Post Imperial Void* (HIS 20810): Professor James Curran

This unit examines the intersection between political culture and nationalism in Australia, with particular attention to the question of when (and if?) Australia became an 'independent' nation. Taking as its starting point the content and character of British race patriotism in Australia before 1945, it then looks in detail at the gradual unravelling of the British myth in the post-war period, and the attempts by successive governments, along with writers, pundits, artists and film makers, to find a new, more authentically robust idea of the 'nation'. Among other issues, the unit explores the end of 'White Australia', the rise of multiculturalism, Aboriginal reconciliation and the rise and fall of republicanism.

**Lecture: Thursday 1 - 2pm, C005 HEA**

Thursday 2 – 3pm, A105

Thursday 3 – 4pm, D418

Thursday 4 – 5pm, J112

Friday 9 – 10pm, D108

Friday 2 – 3pm, D106A, J112

Friday 3 – 4pm, J110, J102

Friday 4 – 5pm, J112, J102, J110

Semester 2*American History* (HIS 20470): Professor Maurice Bric, Dr Sandra Scanlon

This course will survey the evolution of the United States from the consolidation of American independence until the twentieth century. It will address issues such as the evolution of party politics, the opening up of the west, the lead-up to the Civil War and the various platforms of reform that were promoted at popular level during the nineteenth century. The post-civil war lectures will address the impact of Emancipation as well as the impact of industrialisation and the 'new' immigration and the background to US involvement in the two world wars of the twentieth century.

**Lecture: Tuesday 2 – 3pm, Th. M ART**

Tuesday 3 – 4pm, C110

Tuesday 4 – 5pm, D106A, F101A, F101

Wednesday 10 – 11am, F101A, F103A, J112, EP231 SCN  
 Wednesday 3 – 4pm, LG-08A AG, D106, G-08 AG

*Early Modern Europe, 1450 – 1800* (HIS 20950): Dr Eamon O’Flaherty, Dr Declan Downey  
 Western Civilization in the present day has its roots in the re-discovery of Classical Civilization and Humanism and in the discovery of new continents during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The impact of these forces of change shaped the progress and development of the West in the following centuries. The chronological span of three hundred and fifty years from 1450 to 1800 witnessed a most concentrated and consistent flourishing of intellectual, scientific and creative progress and dramatic change not only in Europe, but through overseas discovery and expansion, worldwide. This Early Modern Period was the first truly global age in which the words ‘Europe’, ‘European’ and ‘Civilization’ acquired new and immense significance.

Through studying the experiences of two major European powers of the early modern period: France and the Dutch Republic, this module examines that crucial period in world history in which the cultural, political, economic, social, intellectual, scientific and strategic foundations of our present world were established. It focuses upon the great events and movements of the period that shaped human development such as Renaissance Humanism, Religious, Cultural and Social Reformations, Exploration, Discovery, Scientific Development, Baroque Art & Neo-Classicism and the rise of Political Absolutism, Modern Military and Diplomatic Strategy and the emergence of the modern power-state, of the nation-state and of supra-national institutions.

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, Th. A SCI**

Monday 12 – 1pm, D106  
 Monday 1 – 2pm, C214  
 Monday 2 – 3pm, G105A, D106  
 Monday 3 – 4pm, D108  
 Monday 4 – 5pm, F103A  
 Tuesday 12 – 1pm, G108A  
 Tuesday 1 – 2pm, D106  
 Tuesday 2 – 3pm, C214, D112  
 Tuesday 3 – 4pm, D105

*The Irish Experience* (HIS 20960): Dr Catherine Cox, Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module explores the forces which shaped Irish society in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries from the perspective of ordinary lives and everyday experiences, experiences of sickness and health, love and marriage, birth and death, getting and spending. The topics examined will include population increase and decline – including the impact of emigration and disease – the revolution in communications, changes in religious and medical practices, and debates on child and maternal welfare. The Irish case will be situated within broader European and British trends.

**Lecture: Thursday 1 – 2pm, Th. E SCI**

Tuesday 3 – 4pm, G105A  
 Tuesday 4 – 5pm, G105A  
 Tuesday 5 – 6pm, D105, D112  
 Wednesday 9 – 10am, G105A, G103  
 Wednesday 10 – 11am, F101  
 Wednesday 3 – 4pm, G105A  
 Wednesday 4 – 5pm, G105A  
 Wednesday 5 – 6pm, G105A, F101A

*Early Medieval Ireland* (HIS 20970): Dr Elva Johnston, Dr Roy Flechner

Ireland fully entered recorded history, for the first time, with the arrival of Christianity in the fourth and fifth centuries AD. Its culture was rooted in the native past as well as in contemporary Europe. These two influences, the old and the new, were creatively combined.

The Irish developed a unique form of kingship and a complex social system. Irish achievements in literature, art and religion were recognised across Western Europe, to such an extent that Ireland became known as the Island of Saints and Scholars. This module will introduce students to the history of Ireland between AD 400-1200. It will focus, in particular, on conversion to Christianity, changes in Irish kingship, the evolution of the Church and the impact of the Vikings. It will provide a framework through which the earliest years of Irish history, and their impact, can be understood.

**Lecture: Thursday 12 – 1pm,**

Thursday 3 – 4pm, D106

Thursday 4 – 5pm, J104, D105

Thursday 5 – 6pm, D105, D106

Friday 9 – 10am, J102

Friday 10 – 11am, J112, J104

Friday 12 – 1pm, J112

Friday 3 – 4pm, D106

Friday 4 – 5pm, D106

*The Russian Revolution* (HIS 20980): Dr Judith Devlin

The Russian revolution was one of the critical events of twentieth century history. It raises many questions to which there are no simple answers and which have divided and continue to divide historians. We shall consider rival interpretations of the revolution and explore a range of questions, including: Why did the Romanov dynasty collapse in 1917? How did it come to be replaced by a group of extremist intellectuals committed to a radical experiment in social engineering? What did the revolution mean to the soldiers and workers who helped to make it, as opposed to the radical intellectuals who led it? What was its appeal and did the changes it effected match the hopes of its supporters? What was its impact on the lives of those who experienced it and the political culture that emerged from it?

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, Th. N ART**

Monday 12 – 1pm, J109

Monday 1 – 2pm, F103A

Monday 2 – 3pm, F101

Monday 3 – 4pm, J109

Tuesday 9 – 10am, D105, D108

Tuesday 10 – 11am, G105A

Tuesday 12 – 1pm, D418

Tuesday 1 – 2pm, D112

Tuesday 2 – 3pm, J109

Tuesday 3 – 4pm, J114

### Level 3 5 Credit Modules

#### Semester 1

*Debates in History* (HIS 31600): Dr Sandra Scanlon

This module explores some of the most influential and significant debates in the writing of history. You will examine the major developments that have shaped the ways in which historians think about and write about the past. Historians have adopted a variety of different approaches to their studies and have often disagreed about the causes, meaning and implications of certain historical events. For some, ideas about the past have been shaped by political beliefs, by the application of political ideologies and philosophies, popular culture and by the desire to produce a more inclusive version of history, focusing on the experience of the working classes, women, racial minorities and other groups marginalised in established accounts. Others have been influenced by different methods of research, and the opportunities offered by particular types of source material to tell different stories about the past. This module examines several key debates in recent historical writing, which collectively reveal



the ways in which historians' personal and professional outlook, their approach to source materials, and the political and cultural contexts in which they write impacts historical scholarship.

**Lectures: Thursday 1 – 2pm Th. A SCI, Friday 10 – 11am Th. A SCI**

### Semester 2

*History and its Public* (HIS 31610): Dr Suzanne Forbes

This is a course that explores history outside an academic context, asking how it is used in and consumed by the wider world. What informs our attitude to the past? Is it shaped by the history of historians? How and why do we remember it? When and why do we invoke history? If historical memory evolves, what forces tend to influence it? Ultimately, what is the function of history and historians in wider society today? This course will examine whether apologies for historical wrongs should be issued. It will look at how states, nations and institutions use history for their own ends. It will explore the ways people seek to make money from history and will ask about the role of historians in putting historical crimes and criminals on trial.

**Lectures: Thursday 1 – 2pm, Friday 10 – 11am**

## 10 Credit Modules

### Semester 1

*Dynastic Politics, Culture and Diplomacy in Post-Westphalian Germany* (HIS 31250): Dr Declan Downey

It is not without significance that after 1945 the founding fathers of the movement for European Union looked to the supra-national federative structures and institutions of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation for inspiration as a role model or precursor. This module will examine the constitutional, political and cultural natures of the Empire and the historiographical debates concerning its viability. Within this context, the module will analyse the rise of 'imperial patriotism' and early German national consciousness, the emergence of the 'balance of power' in International Relations after 1648, the German Enlightenment and Cultural Renaissance in the princely courts, the rise of Brandenburg-Prussia, the evolution of Austro-Prussian Dualism and the bi-polarisation of the German world between Vienna and Berlin.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, G105A**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, F101**

*Florence from the Middle-Ages to the Renaissance* (HIS 31260): Dr Edward Coleman

Florence is one of Europe's great cities and the birthplace of the cultural and artistic movement known as the Renaissance. Although a relatively unimportant provincial town in the Early Middle Ages Florence expanded rapidly in population and physical area between thirteenth and the fifteenth centuries. The city also grew in power, prestige and wealth during this period due to the development of the cloth industry and the banking sector. Growth was halted as a consequence of the Black Death but by the fifteenth century the city had recovered. After a series of wars against her neighbours Florence also became the dominant city of Tuscany. In internal politics the city long remained an independent commune although prone to outbreaks of internal conflict between aristocratic families, the aristocracy and the guilds and the urban proletariat. In the later fourteenth century Florentine writers praised the city as a bastion of civic republicanism and contrasted it with cities that were controlled by 'tyrants' such as Milan under the Visconti. However from the 1430s one family – the Medici – increasingly dominated political life also in Florence. Under Cosimo de' Medici (1434-4) and his grandson Lorenzo (1469-92) Florence was both a major peninsular power and the centre of art and culture in Italy. The city became a magnet for the greatest artists and architects of the day in search of public and private commissions and numerous masterworks were produced there. This was also a golden literary age in which lived such celebrated writers as Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio in the 1300s, and in the

following century the great humanist scholars and politicians such as Alberti, Bruni and Salutati. A strong thread of vivid historical writing focused on the city runs through the period from Giovanni Villani to Niccolo Machiavelli. The module will approach the history of Florence through these and other writers. In seminars there will also be the opportunity to study the rich source material of other kinds such as personal memoirs, statutes, court records, letters, wills, contracts, and charters. The principal themes that will be studied on the module include political culture, aristocratic life, guilds and guildsmen, commerce and banking, war and diplomacy, civic ceremonial, education and learning, the public and private patronage of art and architecture. A short study trip to Florence (optional and dependent on student interest) is planned as part of the module. Knowledge of Italian is not a requirement but will be advantageous.

Module textbook:

John M. Najemy, *A History of Florence, 1200-1575* (London, 2006)

Gene A. Brucker, *Renaissance Florence* (New York, 1969)

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, J110**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, C108**

*Culture and Revolution* (HIS 31300): Dr Judith Devlin

This course explores the political culture of Soviet Russia and in particular the regime's use of the media and the arts for political purposes. By examining the way the regime used propaganda to elaborate legitimising myths, the participation of artists in this exercise and their problematic relations with the powers, we can refine our understanding of the regime and the concepts used to describe it.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, F104**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, C115 HEA**

*Australia's World* (HIS 31350): Professor James Curran

This unit examines Australia's relations with the world in the post-war era. It explores the historical themes which shaped Australia's response to a rapidly changing international environment: loyalties to race and empire; communities of interest and culture; the 'Free' versus the 'Communist' worlds; the rise of Asian nationalism, the alliance with America and Australian military engagements from Korea to Vietnam. It also investigates the making of Australia's foreign and defence policy from the 1980s to the present, including debates over engagement with Asia and the war on terror.

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, L503 LIB**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, G102**

*Crime, Punishment and Violence, 1500 – 1800* (HIS 31370): Dr Sandy Wilkinson

This module will explore the social, legal, cultural and economic history of crime, punishment and violence in Europe from 1500-1800. Themes to be covered will include profiling violent crime, punishment, martyrdom, iconoclasm, 'peasant' revolt, massacre and religious violence, witchcraft and violence perpetrated by and against women. The main focus of the course will be an intensive seminar, where we will explore and debate the issues involved. These discussions will be informed not only by recent research in the field, but also by original source evidence.

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, L540 LIB**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, C116 HEA**

*Ireland and the Glorious Revolution* (HIS 31430): Dr Ivar McGrath

This module examines the origins, events and impact of the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688-9 from the perspective of all of the main countries involved. While the primary focus is upon Ireland's place and role in the Glorious Revolution, and the impact of that event upon Ireland, a significant amount of time is dedicated to studying France, England, Scotland and the Netherlands. Emphasis is placed upon the interrelationship between events, people and ideas in all five countries during the period under study. Central overriding themes are also

explored, such as the nature of Revolutions, religion, the role of political rhetoric and ideas, the relationship between executive government and the legislature, the financing of war and the concomitant changes in financial practices, and the questions of identity, community, nation and state in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In all such cases, Ireland is used as the template for investigation, with detailed consideration of issues such as the changing interpretation of Poynings' Law, the advent of regular parliaments, the imposition of a penal code against Catholics, the nature of the Irish Constitution, the different religious, social and economic communities in Ireland, and the emergence of an Irish Protestant political nation and its sense of identity as expressed in pamphlets, addresses, and other media.

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, J109**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, L503 LIB**

*Ireland in the Sixties: A Social History* (HIS 31440): Dr Carole Holohan

The Sixties has a reputation as a dynamic and vibrant period in which cultural, social and political norms were challenged around the world. This course will examine the experience of the Republic of Ireland, a state which had previously prized economic isolation and cultural preservation. By analysing Irish society through a number of different lenses, including popular culture, religion, migration, sexuality, protest and welfare, this course identifies changes and continuities in institutions, ideas and the lived experience of Irish people. Consideration will be given to the way in which gender, class and location affected this experience, while developments in Ireland will be placed in broader, international contexts. Students will be introduced in seminars to a wide range of primary source material including documentaries, magazines and television programmes.

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, G108**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, 1.19 AG**

*Medicine, Culture and Society* (HIS 31460): Dr Laura Kelly

This module explores a series of ongoing debates within the social history of medicine. It examines sickness, disease and the provision of care in Britain and Ireland in a broad social, economic, political and cultural context. It focuses on the plurality of medicine in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the 'medical marketplace', and the rise of medical institutions. It will look at the evolving relationships between doctors and patients, and the place of poverty, class, gender and ethnicity in these relationships. The course will also cover the impact of urban growth on changing patterns of disease and medical practice. Other themes include the rise of the medical profession in the nineteenth century, the impact of medical science on society, and the role of state medicine.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, G-06 AG**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, G105A**

*From Nominalism to Mechanism: Intellectual History, 1500 – 1700* (HIS 31480): Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

This module offers a survey of the principal movements in European intellectual history from the end of the middle ages to the eve of the Enlightenment. Based on a wide range of primary and secondary sources, the module will consider philosophical and scientific change, the emergence of scepticism and rationalism and the mechanistic philosophies of the New Science. Attention will also be paid to developments in political thought and to the social and cultural context of intellectual change.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, C214**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, 3.27 AG**

*Orwell's Twentieth Century* (HIS 31490): Dr David Kerr

Through a close reading of selected novels and journalism of George Orwell, placed within the context of intellectual and cultural debate in England in the 1930s and 1940s, this module will introduce students to many of the most important issues of the twentieth century:

colonialism; class prejudice; unemployment, poverty and the Great Depression; Fascism and the Spanish Civil War; the rise of mass culture; the 'English genius', the home front and the Second World War; totalitarianism. All seminar texts for discussion will be taken from Orwell's works, including 'Shooting an Elephant', 'Such were the Joys', 'The Road to Wigan Pier', 'Homage to Catalonia', 'The Lion and the Unicorn', 'Animal Farm' and '1984'.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, F103A**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, C112 HEA**

*Sport and Modern Society* (HIS 31530): Dr Paul Rouse

Why do we play the sports we play in the way that we play them? This course will examine the place of sport in Irish history from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. It will trace the emergence and development of modern sporting organisations from the anarchic rituals of the peasantry and the leisure pursuits of the aristocracy. Essentially, the course will seek to explain this process and its importance. Crucial to this will be the relationship with Britain and its evolution over the centuries.

The course will also offer a detailed study of the political, social, cultural and economic context and relevance of modern sporting organisations. Amongst the themes explored will be the manner in which the formal organisation of sport was involved in notions of education, religion, class and the prosecution of war. Ultimately, these themes will be drawn together to assess the relationship between sport and modern society.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, LG-08A AG**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, LG-08A AG**

*The Conversion of Europe* (HIS 31540): Dr Roy Flechner

The process of Christianisation is one of the most profound and far-reaching processes human civilisation has undergone, affecting all strata of society, and transforming not only religious beliefs and practices, but also the nature of government, the priorities of the economy, the character of kinship, and gender relations. The present module will explore conversion to Christianity in Europe from late antiquity to c. AD 1000, and ask how Christianisation transformed Europe and laid the foundations for the continent's identity in the present. We will be examining political, social, economic and cultural aspects of the conversion process, as well as telling the stories of missionaries, aristocrats, and peasants who took part in it or were affected by it.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, G103**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, C214**

*The West and the Middle-East, 1919 – 1973* (HIS 31580): Dr Tadhg Ó'hAnnracháin

This course examines the evolution of the modern Middle East from the end of the first World War until the fourth Arab-Israeli war of 1973. The course concentrates on the establishment of the state system in the Middle East with a geographical concentration on the Fertile Crescent and Egypt. In the post 1945 section of the course, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the role of women in Middle Eastern states and the Cold War in the region are particular focuses of attention.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, D112**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, C112 HEA**

*Printing the Union: Irish Newspapers and high politics, 1782-1922* (HIS 31660): Dr Myles Dungan

Irish newspapers have long been used as a resource for the study of Irish history – little attention has, however, been paid to the role played by journalism and newspapers in shaping that history.

This course seeks to trace the development of Irish daily and weekly journals during the period of the Union (1800-1922) and to examine their influence on public opinion and their contribution to political activism. It will focus, primarily, on the efforts of successive administrations to restrict the flow of information and commentary. The attempt to enforce

emollience or silence came via a variety of legal or financial stratagems ranging from bribery to seizure of assets. This course will trace the evolution of censorship through the period of the union.

Also under examination will be the commitment of the newspapers themselves to evolving notions of press freedom and diversity. The role of certain newspapers in ‘policing’ nationalist orthodoxy will be analysed.’

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, D418**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, C113 HEA**

#### Semester 1+2

*Popular Protest in Ireland and the Age of O’Connell, 1760 – 1845* (HIS 31270): Professor Maurice Bric

This course will focus on the agrarian grievances of pre-Famine Ireland and the ways in which these were expressed and pursued through protest movements such as the Whiteboys, the United Irishmen and the Ribbonmen. It will also examine how these English interacted with the evolution of the more “politically” focused concerns of the United Irishmen and especially with those of Daniel O’Connell. As such, one of the main themes of the course will be to connect the “popular” and “political” and “nationalist” streams that informed public protest in contemporary Ireland. It will also place O’Connell within the wider contexts of politics in contemporary Europe and America.

#### Semester 1

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, D108**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, B333 HEA**

#### Semester 2

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, D106**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, B237 HEA**

*Gender, Sexuality and Family in Ireland, 1870 – 1970* (HIS 31290): Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This course will explore the role of gender, sexuality and the family in Ireland from the 1870s to the 1970s with a particular focus on how gender roles, sexual expression and regulation and family power evolved during the period. The family was hugely affected by emigration, economic stringency, changing moral, sexual and welfare ideologies and developing notions of individualism and modernity. This course seeks to elucidate these main debates and examine how they impacted on men and women, the expression and understanding of sexuality, gender relations and gender conditioning and the position of the family in Ireland. What were the main changes in women’s lives during the twentieth century? Was men’s role equally important in shaping the family and the framing of social and welfare legislation? How was female and male sexuality constructed, perceived and lived? How did cultural understandings of sex and sexual morality impact on the regulation of sexuality in Ireland? Was there an effective women’s movement in Ireland?

#### Semester 1

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4 pm, J114**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, J104**

#### Semester 2

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4 pm, J110**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, J110**

*Madness and Civilisation* (HIS 31310): Dr Catherine Cox

The course will explore the relationship between madness and society in Britain and Ireland from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. In the eighteenth century the ‘insane’ were cast as brute animals in need of control. By the twentieth century the mentally ill were institutionalised and their treatment had become medicalised. This module seeks to explore this transition and provide a broad overview of the history of lay and medical explanations of insanity. Breaking with notions of a progressive evolution in understandings and treatments of mental illness, the module will consider how and why changes took place and questions

whether they represent 'improvement'. Why did the asylums become central to the treatment of insanity and who did they serve; doctors, patients or families? How far did gender, sexuality, class, religion and ethnicity impact upon medical and lay concepts of insanity in Britain and Ireland? What impact did shell-shock, psychoanalysis and treatments have upon British and Irish psychiatry? What were patients' accounts of their experiences of mental illness and institutionalisation? Drawing on a range of source material – medical literature, film and personal accounts – the module will seek to understand lay and medical explanations of mental disorder, which were often rooted in cultural, religious and intellectual frameworks.

Semester 1

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, D112**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, L540 LIB**

Semester 2

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, D112**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, L503 LIB**

*The Irish Revolution, 1910 – 1923* (HIS 31320): Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

This course seeks to recreate the excitement, turmoil and difficulties of this crucial period in modern Irish history by outlining the course of the revolution as well as examining some of the documentary evidence produced by those involved. The course will deal with all aspects of the Irish revolution, including the 1916 Rising, the War of Independence, Partition, the Treaty and the Civil War, and the social, political military, economic and cultural impact and legacy of the struggle for Irish independence in the early twentieth century. The significance of the Decade of Commemoration associated with this period will be explored. Sources from this period will be discussed in detail in the seminars, including contemporary newspaper reports, documents from Irish archives, published collections of speeches and published memoirs or books by participants in the period, letters and diaries, as well as the extensive range of books in the UCD Library.

Semester 1

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, D108**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, 3.26 AG**

Semester 2

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, 3.26 AG**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, 3.27 AG**

*The British and Ottoman Empires* (HIS 31360): Dr James Kitchen

This module examines the experiences of the Ottoman and British Empires during the period of the First World War and its aftermath. It will follow both empires through the period of war in the Middle East, the complex period of peace-making that followed, and the often bloody events associated with anti-colonial nationalist movements and state formation. The First World War saw considerable political, social, economic and cultural upheaval result in the collapse of Ottoman imperial authority, which was replaced in many areas by European imperial institutions. The module will examine the functioning of these old and new imperial systems, and the methods of control that lay at their heart. It will also address the methods by which two vast multi-ethnic and multinational polities mobilised for and fought the 1914-18 conflict. Relating the decline and rise of these two empires between 1914 and 1923 also requires an engagement with the wider history of international relations in this period, and the ideas articulated in relation to imperialism and national self-determination. In order to better engage with contemporary military and imperial debates, the module will make use of sources from the period including the letters, diaries and memoirs of combatants, and the official documentation produced by government ministries in London, Constantinople, and Cairo.

Semester 1

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, F106**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, L540 LIB**

Semester 2

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, D112**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, 309A ENG**

*Religion and Society in Independent Ireland, 1922 – 1968* (HIS 31510): Dr Susannah Riordan  
This module explores the nature of Irish Catholicism in the twentieth century and its influence on the political, social and cultural development of the independent state. It examines church-state relations and the religious context of policy making in terms of public morality, justice, foreign policy, education, health and social welfare. It pays particular attention to analysing the interaction between religious ideology and party and interest group politics. Among the questions raised will be: was independent Ireland a ‘Catholic state’? Why was the control of sexuality prioritised by both church and state? How is Ireland positioned in the international history of twentieth-century Catholicism?

Semester 1**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, G-07 AG****Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, D418**Semester 2**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, J114****Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, 3.27 AG**

*Sexuality and Society in Early Medieval Ireland* (HIS 31520): Dr Elva Johnston

Is biology destiny? This question is rooted in Classical and Christian theories of sexuality and these, in their turn, are the building blocks of Western attitudes towards morality and social practice. They underlie the organisation of everything from the family to political life, being fundamental to society at every level. This module will look at the origins of Christian attitudes towards sexual identity and the way in which its articulation affected the lives of men and women. It will make a particular examination of their impact on Ireland where they are central to some of the earliest texts written on the island. Topics will include Classical ideas about the body and their influence on Christian morality, the Irish contribution towards the centralising of guilt as a primary expression of sexuality, alongside the formation of a distinctively Irish social ethos. A wide variety of sources will be used, including late Roman writings, religious texts, early Irish law tracts and saga literature.

Semester 1**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, D106****Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, 135 ENG**Semester 2**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, L503 LIB****Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, L540 LIB**

*The Third Reich* (HIS 31550): Professor Robert Gerwarth

The course provides an overview of some of the most important aspects of the history of the Third Reich, covering political, cultural, social and military history. The module will provide insights into one of the darkest, most disturbing and most formative eras of European history. The module aims to discuss different interpretations of how the Third Reich came into being, the reasons for its ‘success’ and eventual failure. Particular attention will be paid to racial theories, the Holocaust and the attempted ethnic unweaving of Europe during World War II.

Semester 1**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, 1.01 AG****Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, G108**Semester 2**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, L504 LIB****Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, A103 NEWST**

*Pizza, Pubs and Pogo: Consumerism and the Transformation of European Societies in the Long 20<sup>th</sup> Cent* (HIS 31670): Dr Patrick Bernhard

The history of consumption in the twentieth century has become a vital and vibrant area of academic research. This module offers insights into this relatively new field of work taking a broad transnational perspective. The aim is to show that the history of consumption is a promising alternative approach to the historical analysis of society. The module combines traditional political history with recent research topics, such as environment, generation and gender relations. Strong emphasis will be laid on the interaction of consumption, politics, society and economy within different European political systems. There will be particular focus on the analysis of primary sources which, in this instance, will include visual material such as posters and adverts, as well as more traditional written sources.

Semester 1

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, L503 LIB**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, D106**

Semester 2

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, G106**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, 3.26 AG**

Semester 2

*The Rise, Fall, Rise of Modern Japan* (HIS 31280): Dr Declan Downey

A hundred years ago, the European powers were at the centre of the world's wealth and power. Within fifty years that position of global pre-eminence had shifted to the United States of America. This had led inevitably to realignments in the balance of power and new rivalries as well as new opportunities. About twenty years ago a more recent shift in the balance of world economic power to East Asia with Japan at its epicentre took place. With the largest surpluses in the history of merchandise trade, Japan had transformed itself into a financial and technological superpower and set a dynamic example for other East Asian nations to follow.

Despite war, destruction and occupation Japan, has since 1945, emerged as one of the world's major economic and financial powers. This module will examine the impact of Western expansion in East Asia on Japan and how the Japanese responded to it politically and culturally. Also it will examine the consequences of Japan's response to the West for other East Asian nations, particularly China and Korea. It will analyse the political, diplomatic, economic and cultural dynamics in Japanese History that contributed to its rise and to its role as a major power on the global stage.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, D418**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, P101 NEWST**

*American Society During the Cold War* (HIS 31340): Dr Sandra Scanlon

This module examines American society and politics during the Cold War. It explores the ways in which America's rise to international predominance, material affluence, and fears of internal subversion and external wars impacted society and politics. Social activists associated with the civil rights movement appealed to American leaders' calls for freedom and democracy abroad, while the New Left of the 1960s challenged the assumptions that underpinned the Liberal or Cold War Consensus. Divisions over the Vietnam War reflected divergent social and cultural interpretations of American national identity and the meaning of patriotism during the 'long peace.' Students will consider how and why liberalism's strength waned during this period and consider the reasons for the emergence of a politically powerful conservative movement. Ultimately, we will consider the extent to which this period can be characterised either as the Age of Affluence or the Age of Anxiety.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, F101**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, J112**



*Fascism and the Italian People* (HIS 31380): Dr David Kerr

Eschewing detailed coverage of both the rise and fall of Fascism, the module will focus on the relationship between the fascist regime and the Italian people between 1922 and 1943. The module's focus on social history can be seen in the (provisional) list of lecture titles: Terror or Consent? The popularity of fascism; Who were the Fascists?; Fascism as a political religion; Fascist modernity; Fascism and the churches; Fascism and women; fascism and youth; Fascism and the intellectuals; Fascism and the working class; Fascism's internal and external others.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, F102**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, A105**

*Before the Sixties: Growing up in Post-War Europe* (HIS 31390): Dr Niamh Cullen

Europe in the late 1940s was reduced to ruins, poverty and division by the experience of war; however by the late 1950s Western Europe was beginning to experience a 'golden age' of prosperity, exemplified in the consumer-driven youth culture of the 'swinging 1960s'. What was it like to grow up in a society decimated by war but characterised also by the challenges of rebuilding society? This course examines the experience of living in Europe from the post-war destruction of the late 1940s to reconstruction, Cold War division and the prosperity of the European 'economic miracle' beginning in the late 1950s. Focusing particularly on ordinary life in post-war Europe, this module will investigate what it was like to grow up and come of age before the explosion of youth culture in the 1960s. Taking a comparative approach, classes will look at both eastern and western Europe, examining topics such as displacement, migration and mobility, changing gender roles, new ideas about love, marriage and the family, the role of American culture and the rise of consumerism.

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12pm, F101A**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, L504 LIB**

*British Atlantic History, 1607 – 1776* (HIS 31400): Dr Marc Caball

This module centres on British expansion and settlement into the Atlantic world during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the establishment of Jamestown in 1607 until the late nineteenth-century, the British were the most numerous of all European migrants who crossed the Atlantic. The British Atlantic was at its most vibrant, dynamic, and creative in the two centuries before the American Revolution. The British Atlantic was a world in motion between the British Isles and the Americas. This module will examine themes such as colonial settlement in North America and the West Indies, cultural encounters between native Americans and newcomers, Irish settlement in the Atlantic world, issues of religion, economy, migration, slavery and science in the British Atlantic.

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, F101A**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, LG-08B AG**

*History of the Soviet Union, 1917 – 1991* (HIS 31410): Dr Susan Grant

Beginning with the revolutionary year of 1917, this module will examine the lifespan of the Soviet "experiment". From the avant-garde 1920s to the so-called "evil empire" of the 1980s, the interlocking political, cultural and social dynamics of the Soviet Union will be explored in a roughly chronological sequence. Key themes such as the new economic policy, Stalinism, the thaw, late socialism, and glasnost will be examined and their impact assessed and placed within a broader international context. A variety of source material, such as film, music, and art, will be used to enhance and reinforce the sense of "lived experience" and provide a fuller understanding of life behind the Iron Curtain. The module will highlight the different processes of change over time and how these can be assessed in terms of the Soviet experience.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, D105**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, J110**

*Iberian Science and the Age of Discovery* (HIS 31420): Dr Edward Collins

This course examines the role of science in Portugal and Spain in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, particularly in the context of the exploration and conquest of Africa, India and the New World. It investigates the evolution of the technologies and knowledge systems that propelled the Iberian kingdoms to the forefront of European discovery and scientific development in the early modern era. This includes the development and diffusion of nautical science and cosmography, as well as the emergence of cartography as a tool of political and intellectual control. This course also examines the importance of information exchange between Portugal and Spain during this era, as well as the subsequent Iberian influence on the development of science in England and France.

**Lecture: Monday 11 - 12pm, 116 AG**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, 1.19 AG**

*Irish Urban History, 1500 – 1800* (HIS 31450): Dr Eamon O’Flaherty

This module offers a survey of the economic, social, cultural, political and spatial development of Irish towns and cities in a period of profound change in Ireland. The late medieval urban network was transformed in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries by the expansion of English power in Ireland by processes of conquest, plantation and Anglicization and this was reflected in the emergence of large numbers of new urban centres and the transformation of the existing urban network. The 18<sup>th</sup> century saw a further phase of consolidation and expansion giving rise to the Irish urban system as it existed on the eve of the Act of Union. The development of Irish towns is also considered in the context of wider developments in British and European urban history.

**Lecture: Monday 3 – 4pm, A106**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, L540 LIB**

*Money, Credit and Debt in the Age of the Enlightenment* (HIS 31470): Dr Patrick Walsh

This course will examine the interrelated issues of money, credit and debt in eighteenth century Britain, Ireland and Western Europe. It will explore how this period saw the emergence of modern forms of capitalism and commerce showing how different societies and social groups adapted to what was a rapidly transforming world. Particular emphasis will be laid on the innovations in public and private finance, cumulatively called the financial revolution, showing how the eighteenth century men and women engaged with innovations like banks, the stock market, lotteries and joint stock companies like the East India and South Sea Companies. Famous episodes like the South Sea bubble will be examined alongside other more obscure but also fascinating episodes. Attention will also be paid to the changing attitudes to themes of credit and debt. This course will be organized thematically and will introduce students to range of perspectives drawn from literary and economic studies as well as history, as well as to range of interesting and unusual contemporary documents and artefacts.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, D418**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, C214**

*Past, Present and Future Medieval* (HIS 31500): Dr Michael Staunton

How did people in the middle ages think about their past, present and future? How did they explain the fortunes of individuals and the rise and fall of empires? How did they discuss authority and resistance, religious conflict, the natural and the supernatural world? This course looks at how a talented and original group of writers in England in the high middle ages tried to make sense of the remarkable times in which they lived. Combining history, prophesy, poetry and political commentary, their works address not only the dramatic events of the time – the murder of Thomas Becket, the rebellion of Eleanor of Aquitaine, the crusade of Richard the Lionheart – but a range of other topics, from the character of the Irish to the nature of werewolves. Students will gain both an insight into a formative period in English history and an appreciation how historical interpretation has changed over time.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, J112**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, 3.26 AG**

*Wentworth to Cromwell, Ireland 1632 – 1653* (HIS 31570): Dr Tadhg Ó'hAnnracháin

This course examines two crucial decades in Irish history from 1632-1653. Thomas Wentworth's appointment as governor of Ireland instituted a period of revolutionary change. The course investigates in detail the political, religious and economic forces which contributed to the outbreak of a sectarian civil war in Ireland in 1641, and the political developments which stemmed from the effective collapse of the English state in most of the island. It concentrates in particular on the confederate association, the de facto catholic state that controlled much of Ireland between 1642 and 1649. The course concludes with an examination of the Cromwellian conquest. There will be a substantial documentary component to the course and it is expected that students will attend all the mandatory classes.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, F103A**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, LG-08A AG**

*Kingdoms and Empires in the Restless Middle-ages* (HIS 31620): Dr Roy Flechner

In the middle-ages political power was sometimes depicted as an abstract force that was carried by divine grace from one kingdom or empire to another: some kingdoms rose, others fell, but ultimately the entire process was believed to fulfil a preordained master plan. In an age where kingship was the prevalent form of government, no alternative seemed possible and the world appeared locked in a perpetual struggle for obtaining control of kingdoms and ultimately establish empires over them. In this module we will follow the rise and demise of kingdoms and empires in Europe and the Mediterranean world from the eighth to the fourteenth century. We will ask why kingship was preferred over other forms of government in Christian Europe, we will encounter ruthless kings and benign emperors, we will see international politics between west and east, between Christian and Muslim, sometimes guaranteeing peace, commerce and prosperity, and sometimes leading to religious strife and war. The module will allow students to gain access to some key events that ultimately shaped Europe as we know it today.

**Lecture: Monday 11 – 12 pm, 118 AG**

**Seminar: Tuesday 9 – 11am, B101**

*The American Presidency* (HIS 31640): Professor Robert Strong (*Mary Ball Washington Chair*)

This module will trace the origins and development of the American presidency from the founding to the present with an emphasis on the chief executives who have served since 1932. Attention will be given to the nature and growth of presidential power, to its interpretation by office holders and Supreme Court justices, and to the dilemmas encountered by presidents in the exercise of their power. Students will be given an opportunity to conduct research on recent presidential policy decisions using documents available online from presidential libraries, contemporary news reporting, and recent historical literature. Assessment will include a research paper at the end of term and shorter writing exercises connected to scheduled reading assignments.

**Lecture: Wednesday 3 – 4pm, G106**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, LG-20 AG**

*Social History of the Penal Laws* (HIS 31650): Dr Emma Lyons

This module will examine the impact of the Penal Laws on Catholics in seventeenth- and eighteenth- century Ireland. The Penal Laws were a series of broad-ranging statutes which targeted almost every area of Catholic life, including religion, economic and legal status, landownership, politics, social standing and education. As a result, Catholics had to take the statutes into consideration for each transaction they made in their day-to-day lives. The module will therefore detail Catholic reaction to the implementation of the Penal Laws by focusing on the impact of the laws upon Catholic families between 1690 and 1790. Topics that will be examined include landownership, education and politics in addition to less

frequently explored areas such as the family unit, marriage and childhood, as well as the social structure of Catholic-owned estates during the period in question. A rich variety of primary source material will be drawn upon in order to provide further insight into Catholic life in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Ireland.

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm, G106**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am, A006 HEA**

*Australian History (TBC):* Keith Cameron Chair

**Lecture: Wednesday 12 – 1pm**

**Seminar: Thursday 9 – 11am**

### Single Subject History

#### Level 1, Semester 1

*Making History* (HIS 10230): Dr Edward Coleman

This module will follow a single theme across a long chronological time span (encompassing Medieval, Early Modern and Modern history) and will focus on interpretation and debate. This approach will enable students to gain an understanding of historical continuities and discontinuities, an awareness of the importance of periodization and an appreciation of how and why historians specializing in different periods pose both similar and different research questions. The theme for 2013-14 will be the history of sport, leisure and entertainment.

**Wednesday 10 – 12, K115**

#### Level 1, Semester 2

*Stalin and the Historians* (HIS 10210): Dr Judith Devlin

Taking Stalin and Stalinism as an example, the course will explore how history is used and abused in the wider culture. We will consider whether the history of historians differs from public history and, if so, why and how. Does history have a social function?

We will approach these questions by examining how the reputation of Stalin and Stalinism has changed over time, how historians have identified and addressed key problems of interpretation and the wider public understanding of the man and his era.

**Tuesday 10 – 12pm, K115**

#### Level 2, Semester 1

*Using Archives* (HIS 20520): Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module aims at providing students with a core understanding of the main archival holdings in Ireland, from UCD's own archives to the National Archives and other more specialised archives. The intention is to introduce students to the main collections in these archives, while also giving them a general understanding of how archives work and how they can be best utilised. This course seeks to provide students with confidence in accessing the main archives in their field of interest and equipping them with the knowledge required to make the most of these collections. Students will also be informed of the latest archival developments in relation to the digitisation of certain archival holdings and on-line archival sources. The course will also deal with issues of archival etiquette and examine the best ways of collecting archival information from digital photography to data storage.

**Thursday, 10 – 12pm, K114**

*Migration, Health, Medicine and Ethnicity* (HIS 20990): Dr Catherin Cox

This module examines the relationship between migration, medicine, health and illness in a global context from the early modern period. Drawing on the research of historians of medicine, migration studies and social policy, it assesses the changing health status of migrant groups in a period encompassing Imperial expansion, decolonisation and new waves of economic and political migration in the twentieth century. Focusing chiefly on the Anglophone world, the module takes a wide range of case studies to explore the themes of

migration, quarantine and control, epidemic disease and its containment, chronic illness and mental breakdown in Britain and the United States, as well as in Israel and the Caribbean. It will also explore how concepts of race and ethnicity shaped the historic relationship between migration, human bodies and the state. Doctors, nurses and midwives were also part of these large-scale migrations; and they too shaped health care in their adopted counties. The concerns of the module echo and enable reflection upon the health challenges experienced by migrants and countries of destinations in recent years. The aims of the module are to expose students to the widest possible range of historiographical responses to issues of migration and ethnicity in the modern period; to cover a range of migration case studies from the mid-eighteenth through to the late twentieth centuries; to explore issues of health and medicine arising in relation to migration and ethnicity and to uncover the reciprocal impacts of migration on both host and home societies and cultures.

**Monday 1 – 3pm, K114**

### Level 2, Semester 2

*Marathon* (HIS 20250): Dr Eamon O’Flaherty

This is a directed reading module designed to introduce Single Subject Major students to the reading and evaluation of primary source material. It seeks to train students to avoid anachronistic interpretation and to place the sources in their proper historical context. The topic for each year will be determined by the head of school.

**Friday 10 – 12pm, K114**

*Student Research Seminar* (HIS 20530): Dr Susannah Riordan

This module is designed to provide Single Subject Major History students with the opportunity of studying a selection of topics in medieval and modern history in depth. It is also provides training in presentation skills and the communication of historical and historiographical information and analysis. The topics studied will derive from the Level 2 history modules taken in the first and second semesters and will revolve around issues of historical controversy and debate. Students will design and contribute to a series of group presentations on the topics and will also submit an essay on a topic of their choosing at the end of the semester.

**Monday 2 – 4pm, K114**

### Level 3, Semester 1

*Migration, Health, Medicine and Ethnicity* (HIS 20990): Dr Catherin Cox

This module examines the relationship between migration, medicine, health and illness in a global context from the early modern period. Drawing on the research of historians of medicine, migration studies and social policy, it assesses the changing health status of migrant groups in a period encompassing Imperial expansion, decolonisation and new waves of economic and political migration in the twentieth century. Focusing chiefly on the Anglophone world, the module takes a wide range of case studies to explore the themes of migration, quarantine and control, epidemic disease and its containment, chronic illness and mental breakdown in Britain and the United States, as well as in Israel and the Caribbean. It will also explore how concepts of race and ethnicity shaped the historic relationship between migration, human bodies and the state. Doctors, nurses and midwives were also part of these large-scale migrations; and they too shaped health care in their adopted counties. The concerns of the module echo and enable reflection upon the health challenges experienced by migrants and countries of destinations in recent years. The aims of the module are to expose students to the widest possible range of historiographical responses to issues of migration and ethnicity in the modern period; to cover a range of migration case studies from the mid-eighteenth through to the late twentieth centuries; to explore issues of health and medicine arising in relation to migration and ethnicity and to uncover the reciprocal impacts of migration on both host and home societies and cultures.

**Monday 1 – 3pm, K114**

*Research Skills* (HIS 30550): Dr Roy Flechner

The first objective of this module is to prepare students to write a dissertation. The second, related, objective is to deepen research skills and introduce students to certain methods used by researchers in History. Although every dissertation topic requires specialist knowledge and particular source materials, all dissertations have features in common. Every student needs to identify a topic, and then focus that topic so that it is coherent and workable. Likewise, every student needs to identify and analyse primary source materials, work with secondary literature, and develop a methodology. In this module, students will begin this process by working as a group. Much of the semester will involve an in-depth examination of how other scholarly historians work as a way of developing students' skills in scholarly practice. Most weeks students will be required to read the work of others, and to comment on it in class, in writing and verbally.

**Tuesday 1 – 3pm, K115**

### Level 3, Semester 2

*Dissertation* (HIS 30990): Dr Tadhg Ó'hAnnracháin

The Dissertation is an exercise in independent historical research. Students are required to choose a topic for the Dissertation, identify key research questions, consult relevant primary and secondary sources, and present an analysis of their findings in a scholarly manner. In Semester 1, the Research Skills course will provide guidance in how to identify and focus on a topic, locate and work with primary sources, and move from a research topic to a written analysis. The course will also provide advice on issues such as research methodology and scholarly conventions. Students should initiate contact with potential supervisors within the first two weeks of semester. By Week 3 at the latest, each student should have identified a coherent topic and a supervisor. Normally a student will have two formal meetings with the supervisor in each semester. During these meetings, the supervisor will provide guidance on the topic and on relevant primary and secondary material, as well as feedback on drafts. However, supervisors will not normally read more than 5,000 words of the draft Dissertation. Students may also consult other members of staff with relevant expertise.

**Friday 3 – 4pm, K115**

*Conference* (HIS 31040): Dr Tadhg Ó'hAnnracháin

On this module students will organise a one-day conference to be held in the School of History and Archives. The class will have collective responsibility for the planning, scheduling and publicity of the event. Each student will make a individual contribution consisting of a presentation which will be closely related to the subject of their dissertation. The presentations will be then be written up as essays, edited and published electronically.

**Friday 1 – 3pm, K115**

## Evening Arts Programme

### Semester 1

*Culture in 1930's Ireland* (HIS 10260): Mairead Carew

This module explores the attempt by the Irish Free State Government in the 1930s to establish an Irish cultural identity by engaging in a diverse programme of intense cultural revitalization. This nation-building project was of a native character but international in its scope. For example, the Folklore Commission, established in 1935, was considered to have one of the most extensive collections of folk tradition in Europe; the Eucharistic Congress in 1932 attracted visitors from all over the world; and the Harvard Mission to Ireland (1932-1936), was an attempt to establish the Irish race as Celtic. In 1934 an exhibition of business, science and the arts was sponsored by the Irish Free State for the Chicago World Fair. This

was an opportunity to define and display Ireland in an international context and to showcase the arts and intellectual achievements of the independent nation. In the 1930s Ireland was repositioning herself culturally within Celtic Europe and Irish America. Themes of cultural nationalism, 'Irish Ireland' ideology, and the relationship between cultural, racial and spiritual purity and political power and stability will be examined. The embedding of political ideology in cultural policy documents and legislation will be discussed throughout the course.

**Lecture: Tuesday 6.30 – 7.30pm, A105**

**Seminar: Tuesday 7.30 – 8.30pm, A105**

*Writing the Australian Nation* (HIS 10280): Marie Leoutre

This module offers an introduction to Australian history with an emphasis on history writing and the role of history in nation building. The subject matter is divided into three main periods: indigenous history prior to British settlement in 1788, the establishment of the British colonies in Australia and the convict era, and finally the 'modern period', from the onset of self government to present day. We will be discussing central historiographical debates while paying considerable attention to indigenous Australians, their perception of time and past events, and their representation in the history of race relations. The vexed question of the relations between the indigenous and the British has long played a role in the politicization of history and has more recently been studied in the context of what has become known as 'frontier history', a field which will preoccupy us a great deal. We will question the concepts of 'invasion' and 'settlement', and their implications to defining the notion of 'property' in so far as it relates to rights over land and the difficulties in settling disputes over land in the absence of written documents. The expansion of the colony by the British had inevitable consequences for the Aborigines, which are crucial for understanding the development of historiographical debates in the field.

**Lecture: Thursday 6.30 – 7.30pm, A106**

**Seminar: Thursday 7.30 – 8.30pm, A106**

Seminars:

*Modern Europe, 1500-2000* (HIS 10070): Dr Sandy Wilkinson, Dr William Mulligan, Professor Robert Gerwarth

This module offers a sweeping introduction to some of the momentous changes which have taken place in Europe over the past five hundred years. It explores some of the major landmarks in Europe's social, political, and economic development: the development of European Empires, religious change, witchcraft, the industrial revolution, the birth of democracy, war in the modern world, the Cold War and socio-cultural change since 1945. There will be one lecture every week which will introduce students to these themes, but the heart of the course lies in the seminars. Here, students will be encouraged to challenge interpretations of the past, to debate ideas and to draw on primary evidence.

**Seminar: Thursday 8.30 – 9.30pm, A105**

## **Semester 2**

*Irish Protestants in Independent Ireland* (HIS 10250): Robert Roulston

The experience of Irish independence by Ireland's Protestant community is hotly contested, and has been the subject of renewed debate in recent years. This module explores the experience of Irish Protestants in independent Ireland from 1922-82, and assesses their role in shaping modern Ireland. The Irish church-state relationship extends beyond the Catholic Church, and this course examines the Protestant components of that relationship. The Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Methodist Church in Ireland, along with a variety of smaller Protestant sects, influenced the political, social and cultural development of independent Ireland. Similarly, the actions of the state and its officials influenced these minority churches and their adherent communities. Among the questions that

will be raised will be: Was independent Ireland a 'Catholic state for a Catholic people'? Did Irish Protestants make an important contribution to liberalism in Ireland? What does the experience of Irish Protestants tell us about independent Ireland?

**Lecture: Tuesday 6.30 – 7.30pm, D108**

**Seminar: Tuesday 7.30 – 8.30pm, D108**

*The Holy Grail – In Search of King Arthur* (HIS 10270): Dr Jennifer Farrell

Arthurian romance and legend has shaped many of our modern ideas about what the Middle Ages looked like. Yet its appeal is not simply a result of the continued appetite people have for these legends. It is also due in a very real way to the fact that these stories formed an important part of how the people of the middle ages thought about themselves and the world around them. This module offers students the chance to explore some of the earliest and most influential Arthurian material as historical evidence for the political and cultural developments which took place during the later middle ages. We will be asking such questions as how did Arthur, the legendary warrior and hero of Badon Hill, come to be presented to later medieval audiences as a king? What, if any, is the historical foundation of this figure and his story? Why did the legends which surround this figure come to form the basis for a highly popular romance tradition which became understood as history? This module will also introduce students to the various elements of his story, including the Prophecies of Merlin, the sorceress Morgana, the villainous Mordred, the treacherous Guinevere and the quest for the Holy Grail, and will ask what each of these elements can tell us about the world in which these stories first circulated? Finally, students of this module will have the opportunity to examine and discuss the concept of medievalism itself. How have people viewed the middle ages since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and to what extent have our modern ideas about the middle ages been shaped by these Arthurian legends?

**Lecture: Thursday 6.30 – 7.30pm, D106A**

**Seminar: Thursday 7.30 – 8.30pm, D106A**

Seminars:

*Life in the Republic* (HIS10220): Professor Diarmaid Ferriter, Dr Paul Rouse

This course examines the history of the Republic of Ireland from its establishment in April 1949, until the Irish state accepted a multibillion-euro bailout from the EU, the ECB and the International Monetary Fund in November 2010. In essence, the course looks at what it was like to live in the Republic of Ireland during the first six decades of its history. It will assess how politics affected the lives of ordinary citizens and how those lives were also shaped by major economic collapses. The course will also look at the place of religion, education, music, sport, literature, culture and sexuality in the daily life of the Republic. Ultimately, the course will assess what type of republic Ireland was between 1949 and 2010: its successes, its failures and its contradictions.

**Seminar: Thursday 8.30 – 9.30pm, A106**



## **Irish Studies**

### **Level 1**

#### **Core Modules**

##### Semester 1

*Introduction to Irish Studies* (IRST 10010): Dr Marc Caball

A one semester, interdisciplinary first-year course which introduces students to the variety of questions, methods, and concepts underlying Irish Studies, with a particular focus on Archaeology, Historical Archaeology, and Social History. A central theme of the lectures and seminars is the complexity of the processes through which identity is constructed through time, and the course sets out to ask a series of provocative and stimulating questions about ideas of Ireland and Irishness. The aims of the course are as follows: 1) To introduce students to an understanding of the breadth of archaeological and historical knowledge and perspectives on 'Ireland' and 'Irishness' 2) To enable students to grasp the complex and dynamic ways in which Ireland and Irishness have been conceptualised 3) To facilitate students' engagement with the field of Irish Studies.

**Thursday 1 – 2pm, Th. R ART**

**Friday 2 – 3pm, Th. R ART**

##### Semester 2

*Introduction to Irish Cultural Studies* (IRST10020): Dr Anne Mulhall

This module will focus on the cultural dimension of Irish Studies and will lay the foundation for elements of the Irish Studies programme which focus on culture, particularly literature, film, drama and art history. It will also offer a survey of key issues in the study of Irish culture through the study of representative texts and practices. Some key themes that will be explored include: The Myth of the West; Dublin in cultural representation; 'Mother Ireland'; Gender and Nation; Emigration and Immigration; Language, Culture and Identity. The aims of the course are as follows: 1) To introduce students to the major questions addressed in current studies of Irish Culture 2) To lay the foundation for students' further work in both disciplinary and interdisciplinary courses in the study of Irish Culture at levels 2 and 3. 3) To develop critical and analytic skills for the study of culture.

**Thursday 1 – 2pm, Th. R ART**

**Friday 2 – 3pm, Th. R ART**

### **Level 2**

#### **Core Modules**

##### Semester 1

*Irish Studies II: Place, People and Identity* (IRST 20010): Dr Lucy Collins

This interdisciplinary course will focus on the connections between place, people and identity on the island of Ireland. In this course students will analyse the relationship between place and identity in relation to models used in social history, ecocriticism, historical archaeology, film studies, literary studies and cultural geography. A particular emphasis will be placed on the urban landscape, its relation to identity in the Irish context, and the representation of Dublin in literature and film.

**Monday 2 – 3pm, G109**

**Wednesday 4 – 5pm, C108**

##### Semester 2

*Irish Studies Readings Seminar 2* (IRST 30140): Dr Marc Caball

This core module introduces students to a series of key readings relating to Irish Studies and to the different disciplines that contribute to the subject area. Students meet once a week to discuss set readings and to consider the manner in which those readings help to inform their course work on other Irish Studies modules, and the discipline of Irish Studies in general. Students are required to study set readings every week, and to participate each week in the

discussion of those readings. Each student will be required to lead a discussion by delivering a short presentation on a set reading.

**Monday 2 – 3pm, C108**

**Wednesday 4 – 5pm, A106**

### **Level 3**

#### **Core Modules**

Semester 2

*Irish Studies Readings Seminar 2* (IRST 30140): Dr Marc Caball

This core module introduces students to a series of key readings relating to Irish Studies and to the different disciplines that contribute to the subject area. Students meet once a week to discuss set readings and to consider the manner in which those readings help to inform their course work on other Irish Studies modules, and the discipline of Irish Studies in general. Students are required to study set readings every week, and to participate each week in the discussion of those readings. Each student will be required to lead a discussion by delivering a short presentation on a set reading.

**Monday 2 – 3pm, C108**

**Wednesday 4 – 5pm, A106**

#### **Option Modules**

Semester 1

*Gender, Culture and Society* (IRST 20020): Dr Emma Radley

This course will focus on the period post-Independence (1922) to the present. It will begin by considering the relationship between gender and national identity in Ireland in historical, social and cultural contexts. Exploring fiction, poetry and film from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present, the course will address topics such as the trope of 'Mother Ireland'; the relations between feminism and nationalism; masculinity, homosociality and ethnicity; the interplay of language and gender.

**Wednesday 1 – 2pm, J208**

**Thursday 3 – 4pm, G109**

Semester 2

*Irish Gothic* (IRST 30100): Dr Emma Radley

This course will examine a range of Irish Gothic literature and film from the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Irish authors and filmmakers have shown themselves to be very willing to use so-called gothic elements in their work such as monstrous figures, the macabre, apocalyptic visions, and madness. The course considers the link between Irish identity and Gothicism through various perspectives such as colonisation and empire, gender, sexuality and race, and social and cultural change.

**Wednesday 1 – 2pm, D418**

**Thursday 3 – 4pm, G109**

*Memory and Identity in Irish literature and culture* (IRST 30120): Dr Anne Mulhall

It has often been claimed that memory is what lends the appearance of continuity to the self, to communities, and to the nation. Irish literature and culture are perhaps particularly saturated by the forms of memory; the ghosts of the past, especially of the family and of national history, haunt the present with an insistent force. With a particular focus on what light psychoanalytic perspectives can bring to bear on the analysis of this persistence of memory in Irish culture, we will explore the thematic focus of the module in a range of film and literary texts, including works by Anne Enright, Patrick McCabe and Neil Jordan.

**Wednesday 1 – 2pm, J109**

**Thursday 3 – 4pm, F103**

**Option Module (International Students only)**

Semester 1 and 2

*Ireland Uncovered* (IRST 30150): Dr Marc Caball

What made Ireland the country that it is today? This module looks to answer that question by examining Irish history, culture and society in an interdisciplinary and interactive manner. Students are introduced to key themes, debates, personalities, influences and events that help to provide a greater understanding of how Ireland evolved into the country it is today. Commencing with the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, attention is focused throughout on fundamental questions such as the role and place of religion, the relationship with England, gender, sexuality, language, literature, nationalism and unionism. The module is structured around fifteen topics which address a series of key issues relating to Ireland. Each topic is addressed in individual online packages hosted on Blackboard which provide extracts from key readings, debates and overviews, with set associated tasks such as web searches, information retrieval, and critical assessment. Each topic is also addressed in an associated lecture by a leading expert in that particular field. Students also attend five seminars for small-group work. Seminars convene every second week. Each seminar focuses upon the topics covered in the previous three lectures and in the associated online packages and set tasks. There is also one Dublin field trip, for which students are required to prepare a short oral presentation as part of their assessable seminar work. At the end of the module students take an online MCQ exam as the final stage of assessment.

**Wednesday 6 – 8pm / 6 – 7pm, Th. L ART**

Wednesday 7 – 8pm, J104, G106, F103, D106A, F103A, G108

Wednesday 8 – 9pm, D106A, F103, G108, D418, J104, G108A

**Canadian Studies****Level 1**

Semester 1

*Introduction to Canadian Studies* (HIS 10240): Professor Robin Elliot

This module surveys the political, economic, social and cultural development of Canada from the pre-contact period to the twentieth century. The objective of the module is to provide students with an introduction to the study of Canada. One way of thinking about Canada is an ongoing conversation about origins, identities and destinies. For that conversation to be meaningful, energetic and controversial, students need to know the basic facts and the recurring themes in Canadian history, culture and society.

## UCD School of History and Archives

**Graduate Syllabus 2013/14**

## Semester Dates

Monday 9 September 2013 – Friday 29 November 2013

Monday 20 January 2014 – Friday 7 March 2014

Monday 24 March 2014 – Friday 25 April 2014

**SEMESTER 1****HIS 40760 Approaches to Medical History**

Dr Catherine Cox

The module will explore how historians have tried to understand the place of medicine and welfare provision in society. It will examine the main historiographical trends within medical and welfare history and assess the impact these trends have upon our approach to medical history. The core course will have a broad chronological scope and familiarise students with the core questions necessary for the subsequent modules. The module will also equip students with research skills including locating medical and welfare history resources. This module is equivalent to the M-03- Cultural History, History of Religion, Intellectual History/History of Science in the UNICA joint Masters in European History.

**Thursday 2 – 4pm, K114****HIS 41000 The Idea of America**

Professor Maurice Bric

America is many things to many people and fixing the "idea" (referring to the mental representation and conception of America and, more particularly, the United States) in a historical moment of time can seem problematic. The module aims to introduce students to the formation and development of ways people have conceived of America. The module consists of a weekly two-hour seminar structured around both the positive and negative aspects of a particular historical idea of America, including the United States and Canada. This is not a narrative module and neither is it confined to purely American ideas - the global perspective is also explored. This module offers a historical understanding of the key ideas of America, the debates surrounding them and the way they have developed and changed over time.

**Tuesday 1 – 3pm, K114****HIS 41740 Religions and Societies**

Dr Tadhg Ó'hAnnracháin

This module comprises 10 two hour seminars. Part one offers an introduction to a number of problems and approaches relevant to the historical study of religion. Part two focuses on a series of case studies of the role of religion in particular historical societies. The case studies will vary from year to year, depending on staff availability, but may include topics such as the growth of Christianity in the Roman Empire, the conversion of Persia to Islam, the role of Christian religion in pre-Enlightenment societies, Religion and the Regulation of Sexuality in post-famine Ireland, the evolution of Jewish identities, and the decline of Religiosity in Twentieth Century Europe. The assessment of the module is based on a 4,000 word essay on a subject to be chosen in conjunction with the course director, attendance and a student presentation.

This module is equivalent to the M-03: Cultural History, History of Religion, Intellectual History/History of Science in the UNICA joint Masters in European History.

**Tuesday 10 – 12pm, K114****HIS 41750 Research Seminar 1**

This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the Research Forum, actively listen to professional research papers, and to distill the

information which is presented. This will be assessed by means of a research diary. At the end of the semester, students will present a 20 minute research paper of their own which deals with one of the subjects/themes raised during the course of the semester.

**Tuesday 4 – 6pm, K114 and K115**

### **HIS 41780 Origins of Modern Diplomacy**

Dr Declan Downey

This module investigates, analyses and interprets the development of modern diplomatic practice, protocol and representation in association with the evolution of International Law. The chronological span is from 1500 when the embryonic diplomatic and intelligence services evolved in the Italian States and ideas about International Law and Power-balances first emerged, until 1900 when the impact of the world beyond Europe brought about an entirely new perspective and practice in the conduct of International Relations.

**Wednesday 12 – 2pm, K114**

### **HIS 41820 Representative assemblies**

Dr Ivar McGrath

This core module explores and analyses the relationship between representative assemblies and governments in the early modern period. It examines the changes that occurred within that relationship and the reasons for those changes in a variety of countries, regions and timeframes, with a view to addressing why some parts of the early modern world saw an increasing absolutism in government while others saw the emergence of early aspects of western parliamentary democracy. The module focuses on five key geographical, political and thematic areas that help to define our understanding of governments and parliaments in the early modern world. One of the themes is studied by means of an E-learning project. The remaining four themes are covered in the weekly seminars. Students choose a specialist topic from one of the four seminar themes for their presentation and written paper. The themes covered may include some or all of the following: Irish parliaments in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; The Estates General of the Dutch Republic; the eighteenth-century Irish parliament; the Estates General and Parlements of France; the Westminster parliament in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

\*NB: This module is equivalent to the M-06-Imperial Histories and National Building in Europe in the UNICA joint Masters in European History.\*

**Wednesday 2 – 4pm, K115**

### **HIS 41830 Reading and Writing in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Ireland**

Professor Diarmaid Ferriter

This module introduces students to the evolution of writings on twentieth century Irish history, using works by J J Lee, Diarmaid Ferriter, Terence Brown, Dermot Keogh, Henry Patterson and others. It will also examine different trends and themes associated with the writing of twentieth century Irish history, covering the Irish Revolution (1918-23), political parties, religious history, social history, labour history, women's history, cultural history and memory and the distribution of power. During the semester, students will prepare and present a class paper on a theme of their choice and submit an extended paper.

This module is equivalent to the M-06: Imperial Histories and Nation Building in Europe in the UNICA Joint Masters in European History.

**Wednesday 10 – 12pm, K114**

### **HIS 41840 Approaches to the Middle-Ages 1**

Dr Edward Coleman

In this module students are introduced to the broad range of primary source material utilised by medieval historians and the different skills required to analyse them. Classes will be dedicated to the study of chronicles and annals, saints lives, charters, law and patristics. Attention will also be paid to the evidence of visual and material culture and the range of electronic resources available for the study of Medieval History.

**Monday 1 – 3pm, K115****HIS 41870 CHOMI Seminars**

Dr Catherine Cox

This module is based on the seminar series run by the UCD Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland. The seminars take place about 3 times each semester and cover a range of topics. For a clearer idea about the kinds of seminar topics, you should consult the website: <http://www.ucd.ie/historyarchives/body.htm>. The seminar programme is normally finalised in September. This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the History of Medicine Seminar series.

**Thursday, 5 – 7pm, K114****HIS 41910 Renaissance Europe (*Graduate Diploma Module*)**

Dr Sandy Wilkinson

This module will introduce students to some key elements of history. It will take as its nominal focus the rich period of Renaissance Europe, but its primary function will be to develop a sense of the range of different approaches to history, as well as an awareness of historiography and the factors that have shaped the way in which scholars have approached the past.

**Thursday, 12 – 2pm, K114****HIS 41960 How to Make an Historical Documentary**

Dr Paul Rouse

This is a practical course. It will introduce students to the practice of making historical documentaries for television. Students will work in small groups to make their own short documentaries. The course will teach students the basic techniques of historical documentary-making, notably planning and developing historical documentaries, film archive research, filming and interviewing, scripting and editing. Far from being reductive of complex ideas and concepts, the best historical documentaries demand acuity of insight and analysis. Documentaries are built on all manner of primary and secondary sources, and require the development of a particular point of view to sustain their coherence. Accordingly, at its core this course will focus on developing the skills of students in collecting historical information from a variety of sources, and in analysing, organising and presenting that information. By the end of the course, students will have completed a short documentary which will be shown in public. On a broader level, this course will encourage students to develop ideas of their own, to imagine the possibilities of the uses to which they can put the history they have studied and, most of all, to be innovative in their thinking. Ultimately, this is a course which will challenge students, improve them and, hopefully, inspire them to think about a career in which history will feature.

**Thursday 11 – 1pm, K115****HIS 41980 Ireland and Irishness**

Dr Paul Rouse

This module will explore the history of nineteenth century Ireland by assessing the impact of key social, economic, political and cultural changes. It will examine the importance of key figures such as Daniel O’Connell and Charles Stewart Parnell. It will assess vital moments in Irish history such as the Famine, the Land War and the cultural revival of the late nineteenth century. The module will conclude by exploring the residual impact of the nineteenth century and its influence on the Irish revolution and the evolution of modern Ireland. This module is equivalent to the M-05: Colonialism and Post-colonialism in the UNICA joint Masters in European History

**Wednesday 4 – 6pm, K114**

**HIS 42040 UNICA**

Dr William Mulligan

Students will acquire knowledge about methods, theory building, history of science and history of the discipline. The main study goals are to learn scientific self-reflection, the acquisition and development of judgement skills, and methods of historical practice (archives, museums, conveyance of history in education and in the media). Students will obtain the ability to analyse historical arguments and rhetoric from the past and in the present. Students with a first degree in a non-historical subject will acquire basic knowledge in methodology, working methods and resources, and will be given an introduction to the object of research and the level of source analysis.

In order to approach these generic historical skills, the module will focus on the First World War, a period with a rich and deeply contested history. We will discuss different historical approaches to the study of the war, the use of different sources, including fictional accounts, and some of the major debates about the war and its legacies.

**HIS 42050 Political Violence and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Europe**

Professor Robert Gerwarth

This module will introduce students to competing explanations of the causes and development of violence during wartime in the first half of the twentieth century. The course will use a wide geographical range of case studies to draw out larger thematic issues in the cultural and political history of violence and warfare. The range of topics studied includes the Boer War, the Herero and Nama Genocides; the First World War; the Armenian Genocide, 1915-16; the Greco Turkish War 1919-23; the comparative history of paramilitary violence after the Great War; the Russian Civil War; the Spanish Civil War; the Second World War; the Holocaust; the international laws of war; the brutalization of violence.

**Thursday 2 – 4pm, K115**

**HIS 42070 Early Medieval Ireland**

Dr Elva Johnston

The purpose of this module is to introduce graduates to the rich histories, cultures, literatures and landscapes of early medieval Ireland and Britain. It will use focused workshops and seminars to examine the sources, deepening our understanding of the relationships which joined together the peoples and cultures of the islands. It will also examine scholarly approaches and historical debates, enabling the graduate to ground their own research in a practical way.

**Tuesday 10 – 12pm, K115**

**HIS 42100 Behind the Iron Curtain; State, Self and Society**

Dr Judith Devlin

This module will explore themes, debates and approaches that have emerged in the recent historiography of the Soviet Union and post-war Eastern Europe. Problems and themes to be explored will include such classical topics as cultural and social modernisation; violence and coercion; war and genocide; social and cultural change but also the Stalinist subject and identity-building, accommodation, resistance and belief; everyday life; mass culture and consumption; generational change and civic activism.

Particular emphasis will be placed on subjects and citizens, those who were the object of the great experiment that was the Russian and Stalin revolution. How did they experience everyday life and how did they understand the social upheavals they lived through? Is it enough to affirm that the state was all-powerful, that coercion and a consequent atomisation of society explain everything, and that private life, individualism or public participation disappeared? Does World War II rather than the legacy of Stalinism and ideology, provide the key to understanding the later Soviet system? How wide was the gulf between life in the Eastern bloc and that in the West? Finally, how and why did the system collapse? Readings will be drawn primarily from the Soviet Union but material from Nazi Germany as

well as post-war Eastern Europe will be included to enable for the development of a comparative approach.

**Monday 10 – 12pm, K115**

### **HIS 42110 The Presidential Administration of George Herbert Walker Bush**

Professor Bob Strong, MBW

This graduate module will focus on a single presidential administration, the one-term served by George H.W. Bush between the two-term presidencies of Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton. Students will read books and articles on the Bush presidency, but will also have access to recently released oral history interviews conducted with senior members of the Bush administration. The primary writing assignment will be a research paper of 4,000 to 5,000 words integrating oral history material with more traditional resources in order to provide the fullest possible account of a significant event or issue in the Bush presidency.

**Wednesday 12 – 2pm, K115**

### **IRST 40060 People, Place and Identity**

Dr Marc Caball

This module examines the question of Irish identities from historical, literary, archaeological, linguistic and cultural perspectives. Fortnightly seminars convened by staff from the relevant disciplines investigate the ways in which Irish identity and Irishness have changed over time and place and the factors that have influenced or caused such change. For instance, we will explore how race, gender, migration, emigration, immigration, settlement, plantation, colonisation, conquest and cooperation impacted on understandings of identity and belonging in relation to individuals, communities and cultural and political systems. We will also examine the seismic alterations in Irish identities that were caused by the Religious Reformations, and assess the portrayal, definition and communication of these various identities through language, literature and cultural interaction. These various strands are brought together in student-led fortnightly tutorials which serve as a focal point for interdisciplinary discussion and engagement.

**Friday 10 – 12pm, K115**

## **SEMESTER 2**

### **HIS 40870 Medicine and Gender**

Dr Catherine Cox and Dr Lindsey Earner-Byrne

This module explores the relationship between medicine, gender, health and illness in Europe and America in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It will concentrate on the manner by which men and women, femininity and masculinity, were defined by medicine and by the medical profession. The module examines how responses to men's and women's health and welfare issues were influenced by local social, cultural and political contexts. In particular, it will concentrate on ideologies concerning male and female reproduction, domesticity and family life. It will consider how state and medical intervention in health and welfare issues became increasingly gendered.

This module is equivalent to the M-03- Cultural History, History of Religion, Intellectual History/History of Science in the UNICA joint Masters in European History.

**Thursday 2 – 4pm, K114**

### **HIS 41210 Work Placement**

Work placements are available subject to suitability and availability. These should be discussed with the School Director of Graduate Studies in advance and will be carried out in semester 2.



**HIS 41280 Themes in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Irish History**

Dr Susannah Riordan

This module introduces students to some of the main controversies and seminal events of twentieth century Ireland through the use of primary sources. This module forms part of the MA programme in twentieth-century Irish history for which students prepare a dissertation in modern Irish history. This module introduces students to some of the main themes in twentieth-century Irish history through the use of primary source material. Students are encouraged to seek out primary sources relevant to the selected themes and each student presents a seminar paper on one theme. The seminar is run on a peer-review basis whereby students provide constructive criticism of each other's presentations. This peer response is a central element of the module as it enables students to engage in intellectual debates regarding the construction of history and the use of source material. This module is equivalent to the M-06: Imperial Histories and Nation Building in Europe in the UNICA Joint Masters in European History.

**Monday 10 – 12pm, K114**

**HIS 41560 Field Trip/Workshop**

This is a gateway module which can be used to credit those postgraduate students who have undertaken to go on an academic field trip, or attend an intensive workshop.

**HIS 41610 US Foreign Policy since 1933**

Dr Sandra Scanlon

This module uses a range of source materials to explore the making of United States foreign policy from the Roosevelt to the Bush administrations. Students will consider the various influences on presidential foreign policymaking, including ideology, public opinion and relationships with allies. Domestic constraints on presidential policymaking influenced the grand strategies pursued by administrations from Franklin Roosevelt's attempts to overcome Congressional isolationism during the 1930s to George W. Bush's efforts to sell the Iraq War to a reluctant public in 2002-3. Case studies are used to explore the relationship between domestic political considerations and foreign policy, for example American responses to the Holocaust are examined to determine the extent of their influence on President Truman's decision to recognise Israel in 1948. While the role of lobby groups and ideological political action committees expanded over this period, the emergence of television news and the Internet changed the ways in which the public learned of international events; each altered the context in which the president could create and 'sell' his foreign policies.

**Wednesday 10 – 12pm, K115**

**HIS 41760 Research Seminar 2**

This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the Research Forum, actively listen to professional research papers, and to distill the information which is presented. This will be assessed by means of a research diary. At the end of the semester, students will present a 20 minute research paper of their own which deals with one of the subjects/themes raised during the course of the semester.

**Tuesday 4 – 6pm, K114 and K115**

**HIS 41810 Reason and Faith**

Dr Eamon O'Flaherty

The module focuses upon the centrality of Religion in the early modern world. It examines the extent to which the social, cultural and political spheres of people's lives were defined by the seismic shifts occurring within the early modern religious world. Crucial to that understanding is the level of intellectual engagement with Religion by both clergy and laity, and the impact that such engagement had upon the early modern world. The module focuses upon five key themes related to the particular research areas of members of staff. One of the themes is studied by means of an E-learning project. The remaining four themes are covered in the weekly seminars. Students choose a specialist topic from one of the four seminar

themes for their presentation and written paper. The themes may include one or more of the following: the Reformation / Counter-Reformation in a given region, country or timeframe; Church and State; and rationalism / irreligion.

This module is equivalent to the M-03: Cultural History, History of Religion, Intellectual History/History of Science in the UNICA joint Masters in European History

**Tuesday 1 – 3pm, K114**

### **HIS 41850 Approaches to Middle-Ages 2**

TBC

This module will examine the history of medieval Dublin from circa 800 to circa 1500. It will look at both the historical and archaeological evidence and will involve site visits.

**Tuesday 10 – 12pm, K114**

### **HIS 41870 CHOMI Seminars**

Dr Catherine Cox

This module is based on the seminar series run by the UCD Centre for the History of Medicine in Ireland. The seminars take place about 3 times each semester and cover a range of topics. For a clearer idea about the kinds of seminar topics, you should consult the website: <http://www.ucd.ie/historyarchives/body.htm>. The seminar programme is normally finalised in September. This module is intended for very strong graduate students. Students will be required to attend the History of Medicine Seminar series.

**Thursday 5 – 7pm, K114**

### **HIS 41920 Making History: Documents (*Graduate Diploma Module*)**

Dr Marc Caball

This is the second core module for the Graduate Diploma and is designed to develop your confidence in working with primary sources. The seminars will focus on group analysis of key documents relevant to the Project element of the programme.

**Wednesday 2 -4pm, K115**

### **HIS 41930 First World War**

Dr James Kitchen

Leaving millions dead and millions more physically and mentally scarred by their experiences, the First World War is often viewed as the archetypal catastrophe of the twentieth century. A conflict often described as a ‘total war’, which encompassed combatants and non-combatants, front and home, in a whirlwind of violence and upheaval. This module will unpick the idea of the totality of the First World War, examining the mobilisation of societies, industrial resources, military machines, and ideologies to achieve victory. Students will re-examine the traditional narrative of the 1914-18 conflict, looking at a broader war that spans from the breakdown in European relations after 1911 through to the Treaty of Locarno in 1925. The module will also move beyond the Western Front to consider whether the conflict was truly global in its nature, drawing in analyses of the forgotten players in the war such as Russia, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire. A comparative focus will be an integral part of the module, enabling a deeper understanding of key questions relating to battlefield victory and defeat, the impact of war on the home fronts, and the conflict’s legacy across the inter-war years.

This module is considered equivalent to the Module M-04 - The history of dictatorships, violence and conflicts in the Joint Masters in European History.

**Thursday 2 – 4pm, K115**

### **HIS 41950 Politics and Communications**

Drs Paul Rouse

This module will see students undertake an internship on the prestigious CenturyIreland project. This project - a digital fortnightly newspaper and archival hub dedicated to studying life in Ireland 100 years ago - is funded by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

and published by RTE. Students will apply the skills learned in the first semester and will have their documentary pieces published by RTE. The project operates out of Boston College Ireland and it is a collaboration with the National Archives of Ireland, the National Library of Ireland and other cultural institutions.

**Offsite**

**HIS 41990 Ireland and the World**

Dr Catherine Cox

This module will explore the relationship between Ireland, the British Empire and the world in the nineteenth century. Key themes in the module are the place of Ireland within the British Empire, attitudes to Irishness within that empire and the experiences of Irish migrants (through the Empire and beyond). Ultimately this module will consider the reactions to political movements outside Ireland, the impact of Irish migration and Ireland's place in the world in the nineteenth century, by examining the influence of theories of race, religion and nationality.

This module is equivalent to the M-07-Migration, International and Transnational Relationships and Europe's Relations with the Wider World in the UNICA joint Masters in European History.

**Wednesday 2 – 4pm, K114**

**HIS 42010 Totalitarianism: State, Culture and Identity**

Dr David Kerr

The module will begin by surveying the evolution of the concept of totalitarianism, from contemporary understandings through cold-war analyses to its current use in historical scholarship. The specificity of totalitarian regimes has been held to lie in a particular relationship between state and society. The bulk of the module will be dedicated to examining this relationship through thematic seminars on aspects of the social and cultural history of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.

**Wednesday 10 – 12pm, K114**

**HIS 42020 Disseminating History**

Dr David Kerr

This module facilitates graduate students in developing the skills required to disseminate their historical ideas and writing. After an initial two-hour session with the module co-ordinator graduate students will be divided into workshop groups according to their subject area. Graduate students will then run their own workshops which will meet for four two-hour workshop sessions during the semester (at times designated by the module co-ordinator). In these workshops students will discuss their thesis ideas for presentation at the end of module conference. Various tasks will be set by the module co-ordinator that must be completed during these workshops. Students will also have three two-hour sessions with the co-ordinator in order to facilitate the learning process and advise on any issues relating to the conference or workshops as they arise.

**Thursday 10 – 12pm, K114 and K115**

**HIS 42080: Themes in Early Irish and British History**

Dr Roy Flechner

Themes in Early Irish and British History will build upon the elements examined in HIS 42070 and introduce exciting interdisciplinary and comparative materials. Guest speakers, each one expert in a particular area of research, will share their approaches and scholarship with students in the seminars. The module will culminate with students presenting their own research, building upon the skills gained over the two semesters.

**Tuesday 1 – 3pm, K115**

**IRST 40090 Lives and Afterlives**

Dr Elva Johnston

From the beginnings of Christianity in Ireland to the early decades of the twentieth century, saints and their cults have been central to Irish understandings of their communities. We will explore the arrival of Christianity in Ireland and the emergence of the cults of the saints, especially St Patrick and St Brigid. Continuity and change will be examined through considering the importance of the cult of saints up to the twentieth century. This will include an examination of the saints in nineteenth and twentieth-century folk tradition, which was central to the formation of Irish identity.

**Friday 10 – 12pm, K115**