

and material progress in this period, before discussing non-material changes such as religions, politics, etc. in detail. Emphasis will also fall on the changing role of Europe in the global context, where Europe and other continents were integrated into one single entity in the modern era.

HIST 3206 History of Southeast Asia (3,2,1)

This course is an introductory study of the origin and development of Southeast Asia from ancient times up to the present, with emphasis on the cultural, political and economics aspects.

HIST 3207 History of the United States since 1877 (3,3,0)

This course is a survey of the American people and their political and social institutions since the end of Reconstruction. The course begins with the “Golden Age” and concludes with a study of the contemporary American scene.

HIST 3210 Contemporary Chinese Political Thought (3,2,1) (P)

Prerequisite: HIST 1121-2 History of Chinese Culture and Society or HIST 2210 Introduction to Modern Chinese History (*for 3-year curriculum only*)

This course examines the historical origins and development of major schools of political thought in modern and contemporary China, paying special attention to the period since 1949. The Chinese response to the introduction of Marxism–Leninism, and the role played by Mao Zedong in “sinicizing” various aspects of Marxist–Leninist ideology will be dealt with thoroughly. Students will be required to read the original works of major political thinkers. If possible, other important political ideologies, such as liberalism, socialism and democratic thinking, will also be addressed.

HIST 3215 History of the United States to 1877 (3,3,0)

This course is a survey of the American people and their political and social institutions prior to 1877. The course begins with pre-European history and concludes with the period of reconstruction after the Civil War.

HIST 3216 Japan in the Twentieth Century (3,2,1)

The course aims to study the political, social, and economic development of modern and contemporary Japan with an emphasis on the following topics: modernization in late Meiji period; the problems of party rivalries and political changes in the Taisho period; the rise of militarism between the two world wars and the Japanese invasion of Asia; post war constitutional reform, economic recovery, and cultural changes; and the role of Japan in the current international scene.

HIST 3217 Nineteenth Century European History (3,2,1) (E)

The nineteenth century was a crucial age of evolution and change for Europe and, largely because of European developments and actions, the world; moreover, it was fundamental to the creation of the world's present state of affairs. The emphasis of this course is on the revolutionary transformation of Europe—political, social, strategic and economic—from the period from the French Revolution to the outbreak of the First World War. This emphasis leads to a close study of developing nationalism and nation building, liberalism (plus the evolution of other significant political ideologies), industrialism and the distinct and world-shaping nineteenth century version of European imperialism.

HIST 3220 History of Taiwan (3,2,1) (P)

Prerequisite: HIST 1121-2 History of Chinese Culture and Society or HIST 2210 Introduction to Modern Chinese History (*for 3-year curriculum only*)

This course examines the political, diplomatic, economic, social and cultural development of Taiwan. Discussions will include historical factors which have played crucial roles in Taiwan's transformation, as well as issues related to its current changes.

HIST 3225 Twentieth Century European History (3,2,1) (E)

For Europe the twentieth century has been a tumultuous era of power, change, crisis, extremism, suffering and decline. In 1914 Europe was at the zenith of its power, but two world wars, the Great Depression, the Holocaust, de-colonization and the Cold War all combined to reduce Europe to a status it had not experienced since the early Middle Ages. Since the 1960s there has been a modest recovery and recently Europe has haltingly moved towards a more united structure. This course addresses these themes, brings European developments to a contemporary historical focus and closely considers the impact of European developments on the world. This world view is necessary because while twentieth century Europe no longer directs world events, it remains a major world focus.

HIST 3305 China and Asia in the Twentieth Century (3,2,1) (C)

The course will provide an in-depth study of the relations between China and other Asian countries, with an emphasis on Japan, Korea, Vietnam and India in the twentieth century. Special attention is given to China's influence on Asian nationalist and communist movements, Sino-Japanese and Sino-Korea relations, and China's role in East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

HIST 3306 International Relations after 1945 (3,2,1) (E)

This course analyses the current international scene in terms of recent historical events and contemporary political theories concerning the conduct of international politics. The origins of international organizations (such as the United States, NATO and OPEC) and changing international structures are examined. Finally, current events are analysed and related to their historical, theoretical and structural origins.

HIST 3307 International Relations to 1945 (3,2,1)

This course examines the development of the current international scene in terms of recent historical events and theories concerning the conduct of international politics. The historical origins of diplomacy, international theories, the development of 20th century diplomacy and the origins of international organizations are all examined. Finally, current events are analysed and related to their historical, theoretical and structural origins.

HIST 3315 Modern Japan and the West (3,2,1)

This course focuses on the diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between Japan and the West since the Meiji Period (1868–1912). Special attention is given to such crucial issues as the significance of the Iwakura Mission to the West, the influence of Western political ideologies and institutions on the making of the Meiji Constitution, the revision of unequal treaties, and the confrontation between Western and Japanese cultural traditions.

HIST 3316 Western Diplomacy in Modern Asia (3,2,1) (E)

The course adopts a comparative approach to the study of the origins, nature and effects of East-West encounters. It provides a historical analysis and an account of Western diplomacy in Asia from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century with emphasis on the following issues: (a) the origins of Western expansion in Asia; (b) the use of Western military power as a mean to achieve diplomatic victory in Asian countries; (c) rivalries among the major Western powers in Asia; (d) Western powers in Asia during the two world wars; (e) the conflicts between Western diplomacy and Asian nationalism during the twentieth century; and (f) the appearance of economic block in global politics.

HIST 3405 Historical Theory and Practice (3,2,1) (C)

This course provides an introduction to theories and methods of historical research. The first part of the course explains the Western historical and social concepts and theories which are instrumental to historical inquiry, while the second part deals with essential skills and knowledge for historians. The course offers practical guidance to students, to enable them to conduct