

**Areas of Study:**

- Art and Music
- Foreign Language or courses in non-English cultures
- History, Anthropology, Cultural Geography
- Human Belief Systems
- Literature
- Philosophy (Critical Thinking, Symbolic Logic, Debate, Persuasion, Linguistics)

Half of all credits in the major must be upper-division level. No major courses may be counted for General Education requirements. Introduction to Philosophy is a required course.

**BS: General Studies Behavioral Sciences—45**

A minimum of 30 semester credits must be selected from courses numbered 300 or above. The major includes the following core courses: ANTH124, 200; PSYC101, 251 or 252, 269, 450 or SOCI474; SOCI119, SOCI/PSYC432; FMST310. A cognate required for this major is STAT285. The remaining 18 semester credits must be selected from one of the following emphases:

**Cross-Cultural Studies**

GEOG260; BHSC220; SOCI425, 430; COMM436; FMST350.

**Human Organization and Behavior**

BHSC440 Topics: Industrial Psychology; ECON225; FMST460; PSYC315; SOCI360, 470, 488.

See the Department of Behavioral Sciences for course descriptions, p. 102.

# HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

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**Faculty**

Gary G. Land,

Brent A. Geraty

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April R. Summitt (on leave)

The study of history examines humanity through time. It contributes to both social and individual identity and expands awareness beyond the confines of time and place. Analysis of the philosophy of government and international relations enhances one's comprehension of citizenship and membership in the community of nations. The Department of History and Political Science promotes such study within the framework of a Christian world view. In addition to the quest for truth, this perspective emphasizes both individual and corporate responsibility for service to humanity.

The department's General Education courses and majors and minors provide a basic component of liberal arts education.

**Upper division 201PSE1(oss-dua)65**

## BA or BS: Political Science—45

### Interdisciplinary Major

PLSC104, HIST490, and a minimum of 21 additional credits in political science, plus 18 credits in another discipline approved by the student's academic advisor. In special cases, the 18 credits outside of political science may be chosen from more than one discipline when approved by both the advisor and the chair of the Department of History and Political Science. HIST465 may be applied to the political science portion of the major. Students are strongly encouraged to complete an internship in government or the private sector as part of their undergraduate study.

The Major Field Achievement Test in political science must be taken by all majors in their senior year.

## BS: Social Studies—56

HIST117, 118, 204, 205, 404, 490; **one** upper-division United States and **one** upper-division European or other non-U.S. history course; PLSC104, 307; ECON225, 226; GEOG110, 260; SOCI430; ANTH200.

**Electives:** Remaining credits chosen from history, political science, geography, and economics.

The major Field Achievement Test in History must be taken by all majors in their senior year.

## BS: Elementary Education, Major in Social Studies—38

ECON225, 226; GEOG110, 260. HIST117, 118, 204, 205, 404; PLSC104, 307

**Electives:** Remaining credits chosen from economics, geography, history, and political science.

The Major Field Achievement Test in history must be taken by all majors in their senior year.

## Minor in History—20

HIST117, 118, 204, 205, 404, and 6 additional credits of upper-division history courses.

## Minor in Political Science—21

PLSC104 and 18 credits to be elected from upper-division political science courses.

## Elementary Education Minor in Social Studies—24

HIST118, 204; PLSC104; GEOG110; ECON225; and 3 credits from each of the following areas: political science, geography, and economics.

### Pre-Professional Curricula in Public History

Public or applied history refers to careers in history-related fields other than teaching. The major areas include museum management, archival management, and historic preservation, as well as the production of historical programs for the media. A master's degree in a public or applied history program or certification upon completion of certain graduate courses is needed prior to employment.

The Department of History and Political Science recommends curricula which combine a major in history with a second major or minor and electives, providing an advantageous undergraduate basis for a public history career. Curriculum recommendations are available from the department chair.

## Graduate Programs

The Department of History and Political Science, in cooperation with the School of Education, offers the Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) degree.

### MAT: History

The degree prepares students for teaching history and government in secondary schools and is offered through the School of Education. Candidates must have passed basic undergraduate survey courses in World Civilizations and United States History. Graduate courses should be elected to include a variety of period, topical, and geographic-area courses. A minimum of 6 credits elected in these areas must be at the 500 level. At least 2 credits in HIST590 are required. HIST459 is required but does not count toward the minimum 12 credits of history.

Candidates select their courses in consultation with the chair of the department or an advisor designated by the chair. See the School of Education section of this bulletin on p. 259 for further information regarding teacher certification and the MAT degree program.

## Courses

(Credits)

See inside front cover for symbol code.

### CHURCH

#### HIST316 (3)

Surveys the internal and external developments and conflicts which Christianity has experienced from the time of Christ up to the Reformation. Special attention given to those developments that relate to Seventh-day Adventist theological heritage. Prerequisite: HIST117 or permission of instructor.

#### HIST316 V (3)

AU/HSI course—see content above.

#### HIST317 (3)

Surveys the history of the church from the Protestant Reformation to current time. Special attention is given to the Protestant Reformation, the Catholic counter-reformation, Puritanism, Rationalism, Evangelicalism, the rise of modern denominations, the world-wide mission expansion and ecumenism. Prerequisite: HIST118 or permission of instructor.

#### HIST317 V (3)

AU/HSI course—see content above.

<b>HIST404</b>	◆ (3)	church, during the two world wars and the Cold War as influenced by Nazism, Stalinism, Western democracy, and the emerging “new world order.”
A study of the background and development of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination from its beginnings in the Millerite Movement to its present global impact.		
<b>HIST404</b>	◆ V (3)	<b>HIST440</b> ◆ Alt (3)
AU/HSI course—see content above. Available in standard and EEC formats (see p. 45).		A study of political and religious issues between the Christian Church, the state, and the Jewish people within the context of European social, political, and economic history. Emphasizes Jewish-Roman Catholic-Eastern Orthodox relations.
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>HIST447</b> ◆ Alt (3)
<b>HIST117</b> (3)		A study of religious conflicts during the Protestant and Catholic Reformations, Age of Absolutism, Enlightenment, and American and French Revolutions, including theories of toleration and religious liberty that arose in response to persecution of Protestants, Catholics, and religious minorities in Western Europe and North America.
Survey of the development of major world civilizations to the eighteenth century, including the origins and history of ideas, worldviews, and institutions (Stoicism, Hinduism, Catholicism, etc.), with an emphasis on the interaction of cultures in the pre-modern world.		<b>HIST450</b> ◆ Alt (3)
<b>HIST117</b> V (3)		An inquiry into anti-Semitism and Nazism with special attention to the Holocaust and the role of the Christian Church.
AU/HSI course—see content above. Available in standard and EEC formats (see p. 45).		<b>UNITED STATES</b>
<b>HIST118</b> (3)		<b>HIST204</b> (3)
Survey of the development of world civilizations from the eighteenth century, including the origins and history of ideas, worldviews, and institutions (nationalism, anti-Semitism, racism, multiculturalism, etc.), with emphasis on cultural diversity and interaction and their meaning in the modern and post-modern world.		A study of the rise and development of the United States from European contact with the Americas through the Civil War. Emphasis placed on cultural, religious, ethnic, and other social issues as well as politics, economics, and foreign relations.
<b>HIST118</b> V (3)		<b>HIST204</b> V (3)
AU/HSI course—see content above. Available in standard and EEC formats (see p. 45).		AU/HSI course—see content above.
<b>HIST414</b> ◆ Alt (3)		<b>HIST205</b> (3)
The birth of the modern age, with emphasis on the religious, artistic, literary, and philosophic aspects of the Renaissance and the religious, political, social, and intellectual aspects of the Protestant Reformation. Special emphasis is given to church-state relations and the struggle for religious toleration from 1517 to 1650.		A study of the development of the United States from Reconstruction to the present. Emphasis placed on cultural, religious, ethnic, and other social issues as well as politics, economics, and foreign relations.
<b>HIST415</b> ◆ Alt (3)		<b>HIST205</b> V (3)
The rise of absolute monarchies and their impact on political, social, economic, and intellectual developments of early modern Europe. Special emphasis is given to church-state relations and the struggle for religious liberty from 1650-1789.		AU/HSI course—see content above.
<b>HIST420</b> ◆ Alt (3)		<b>HIST320</b> Alt (3)
The religious and social transformation of Europe during the French Revolution, the Napoleonic era, the political revolutions of the nineteenth century, the industrial revolution, the First World War, and the Russian Revolution. Special attention is given to such ideologies as nationalism, anti-Semitism, and Marxism.		A survey of the United States' growth and transformation into an industrialized nation. Economic analysis is used to explain the sources and consequences of the U.S. economic change. Topics covered include the rise of the corporation, the emergence of a national market, financial development, slavery, government regulation, transportation, the Great Depression, and rapid post-World War II growth.
<b>HIST425</b> ◆ Alt (3)		<b>HIST434</b> ◆ Alt (3)
A study of European society, including the role of the Christian		



