



## Master of Arts in Humanities

### Core Modules

#### HUM501 LIBRARY METHODOLOGY

Required for all graduate learners, this module will be an examination of the bibliographies of the humanities, including religious studies, philosophy, history, sociology, anthropology, literature, and other contributing disciplines.

#### HUM502 CONDUCTING INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

This module will introduce learners to the giants of interdisciplinary scholarship, and to major scholars in other disciplines within the Humanities. An examination of research methodologies will reveal their strengths and weaknesses. We will examine highly respected methodological frameworks employed in interdisciplinary research, along with some seriously flawed approaches. Emphasis will be placed on examining the challenges faced by interdisciplinarians, and the systems needed to address the interdisciplinary scholarship required by a focus on the Humanities.

#### HUM503 CRITICAL WRITING IN THE HUMANITIES

This module will equip learners to utilize the terminology of various disciplines within the Humanities and apply research practices to critical writing exercises. Learners will fine-tune the skills required to discuss issues and problems explored in the Humanities, employing the evolving terminology of each contributing discipline. This module will teach learners how to properly apply and use their skills to produce scholarship of the highest quality, consistent with scholarly standards, criteria and practices.

#### HUM504 THEORY AND INTERPRETATION FROM INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES

This module will equip learners to evaluate theories put forth in scholarship and evaluate them intelligently. The goal of this module will not be to foster unjustified scepticism, nor will it be to suggest that learners and/or scholars should approach disciplinary and interdisciplinary theories with an aim of finding fault with them. Instead, a thoughtful scrutiny of theoretical works will be encouraged, to ensure that theories considered in scholarship are unbiased, and are weighed in the context of their strengths and weaknesses. Learners will learn the importance of applying and/or adapting theory properly, without compromising its integrity, and will also learn how to challenge existing theories appropriately, utilizing sound and thorough research approaches. Interpretation, as a tool of scholarship, will also be thoroughly addressed in this course. Learners will develop an understanding of the criteria by which subject matter should be analyzed. They will also learn skills to facilitate objective consideration, and thoughtful abstraction, for application to subjects under investigation. As the module concludes, learners will also learn how to develop systems that will assist them in completing comprehensive, unbiased research in the Humanities, from interdisciplinary perspectives.

## Elective Modules

### HUM505 SURVEY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHT

This module will provide an introduction to the history and development of Western philosophy, from its development in ancient Greece to the present day. Learners will work from a basic definition of philosophy as the study of humanity's search for wisdom on topics of greatest concern to human beings. This module will begin with an overview of the history of philosophy in the West. From that point, learners will move forward to identify the relationships between philosophical ideas and movements to their cultural and historical backgrounds. The process will involve exploring evolving views of the definition, purpose, and goals of philosophy.

### HUM506 EARLY RENAISSANCE ART AND LITERATURE –

This module will examine the interrelations between literature and the visual arts in Italy from 1300 to 1500. The writings of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio and their followers will be analyzed in relation to the painting, sculpture, and architecture of Giotto, Brunelleschi, Masaccio, and other significant figures of the era.

**Prerequisite:** Survey knowledge of the Italian Renaissance

### HUM507 HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN 1750-2000

This module will examine the history, political science, cultural studies and architectural history, through which they will survey developments in European architecture, architectural theory, the decorative arts, and urbanism beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. The focus will be on major developments in such Western European countries as France, Germany, England, Austria, and Italy. Consideration will also be given to Scandinavia, Central Europe, and Eastern Europe. North American material will be examined for comparative purposes, as will some non-Western materials.

### HUM508 STUDIES IN THE ITALIAN QUATTROCENTO

This module will be an examination of the major artistic masters and literary giants of the quattrocento (fifteenth century) in Florence, Siena, Central Italy, Venice, and Northern Italy. Special attention will be paid to the defining cultural, economic and political characteristics of each region through an examination of the literary, artistic and philosophical developments that influenced the conventions, subject matter, and formal and aesthetic approaches articulated in the culture. **Prerequisite:** Survey knowledge of the Italian Renaissance

### HUM509 RESTORATION LITERATURE

In this module, learners will investigate English literature written after the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, following the period of the Commonwealth, and through the reign of James II. We will explore literary forms associated with the modern world that developed during this period—including the novel, biography, history, travel writing, and journalism. We will explore the ways in which new scientific discoveries and philosophical concepts, and new social and economic conditions influenced the evolution of literature. Pamphlet literature, allegory, poetry and drama will also be explored—with a special emphasis on comedies of manners and their interpretation of the culture.

### HUM510 ANGLO-NORMAN CULTURE

This module will focus on Anglo-Norman literature, from the time of the Norman when it became the vernacular of the court, the law, the church, schools, universities, parliament, and later of municipalities and of trade. We will examine the power of language and literature, and their impact from the Middle Ages to the present day. The influence of the literature on cultural developments in Western Europe (particularly France and England) will be the primary thrust of our investigation. Writings examined will include religious and didactic works, romances, lay narratives and fabliaux, and political and historical writings.

### HUM511 AMERICAN LITERATURE IN CULTURAL CONTEXTS

In this module, learners will explore the history of American poetry, drama, fiction, and social and literary criticism from the early 17th century to the present day. The evolution and development from colonial literature to numerous regional forms, ethnic forms, gender forms, and such—to a rich, textured and uniquely American literary tradition will be examined, in the contexts of the myriad of complex issues confronted by American society. Questions as to whether the literature of the USA is as fragmented as its society will be addressed—as we strive to identify defining characteristics of the American literary tradition that are timeless.

### HUM512 CHAUCER

In this module the achievements and significance of Geoffrey Chaucer will be explored. While his *Canterbury Tales* ranks as one of the greatest poetic works in English—and will be thoroughly examined in cultural contexts—we will also investigate the ways in which Chaucer contributed to the management of public affairs in England—as courtier, diplomat, and civil servant, during the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, and Henry IV. Chaucer's literary achievements will be examined for their variety in subject matter, genre, tone, and style and for their explorations into the meaning of human existence.

### HUM513 MICHELANGELO: LIFE, ART AND LITERATURE

In this module the life, art and literature of Michelangelo will be explored, including his painting, sculpture, architecture, drawings, letters, and poetry. Michelangelo's development will be analyzed in its social, political, religious, intellectual, historical, philosophical and cultural contexts. Careful consideration will be given to the letters and poetry of this great artist, as we attempt to identify the reasons why he is the most well known artist in the world today.

### HUM514 INTERPRETIVE APPROACHES TO SHAKESPEARE

Interpretations and analyses of Shakespeare have evolved dramatically during the 20th and 21st centuries—resulting in the development of new schools of critical approach. Psychological and psychoanalytic critics have explored questions within the framework of psychology. Mythological and archetypal critics have investigated themes focusing on the death and rebirth of nature as a basis for great cycles in the creative process, as seen in Shakespeare's work. Christian interpretations have sought to identify a series of deep analogies to the Christian themes of sacrifice and redemption, in Shakespeare's plays. Other criticism has pursued iconoclastic interpretations, while still others have analyzed the genius of the bard through the lenses of war, politics, cultural definitions, cultural materialism and Marxist ideology. In this module learners will examine a variety of these interpretations—and the reasons and approaches behind them that render Shakespeare a timeless figure.

### HUM515 THE ART OF MEXICO: A RICH AND TEXTURED TRADITION

Perhaps the most widely recognized Mexican art form is the mural. The Mexican Muralist school counted among its members the most powerful figures of the genre. Diego Rivera and David Alfaro Siqueiros, depicting aspects of the Mexican Revolution, the nation's modernization and its class struggle, have become legendary. Rufino Tamayo and Juan Soriano have also achieved great stature as muralists. However, Mexican art hardly begins and ends with mural painting. Among the most popular of Mexico's artists is José Clemente Orozco, whose animated folk art characters are well known for both their satirical and lifelike characteristics. In addition, various twentieth century art movements developed in Mexico, featuring noteworthy talents such as Frida Kahlo, and Mexico is the home of exciting contemporary trends, as well. This module will be a journey through the history of Mexican art, including its religious, secular and folk genres. Special attention will be paid to the historical, socioeconomic, political and cultural values deeply embedded in Mexican art, and the cross-fertilization of traditions in literature, music and art. We will also examine the broader influence of Mexican

art, particularly as articulated in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, with a view toward identifying how globalization is affecting interpretations and applications of the arts and the Humanities.

#### HUM516 THE DRAMA OF BEN JONSON

In this module learners will examine the chief plays of the great Restoration dramatist, most particularly from the perspectives of classical theory, as manifested in practice. The chains of cause and effect, the analysis of dialogue, humor, and characterization will all be explored through a careful study of Jonson's plays. An analysis of his characters as metaphors for cultural types and for cultures will be developed through our investigation, along with interpretations of Jonson's art in the contexts of the time of its production and within a contemporary framework.

#### HUM517 MAGICAL REALISM

*Magical Realism*, a term that originated in the visual arts in 1920s Germany, moved into the realm of Latin American literature in the 1940s. It was virtually abandoned in art history and criticism, until the 1980s. This module will explore the history of the concept from its beginnings in Europe, to its applications in Latin America, and to its current usage and mis usage in a global context.

#### HUM518 ANCIENT CHINESE ART AND LITERATURE

Spanning from the Neolithic period to the Han dynasty, this module will examine the period during which ancient Chinese civilization was formed. The material culture, beliefs and practices examined in this module will form a backdrop to understanding the times when indigenous traditions such as Confucianism and Daoism were formulated. Writings from archaeological, anthropological, art historical, and ritual perspectives will be introduced, with a view toward placing ancient Chinese art and literature along the continuum of developments in the global Humanities.

#### HUM519 THE BIBLE AND SAINTS AS THEOLOGY AND LITERATURE

This module is focused on the *Bible* and the Christian saints, as the stories of each are manifested visually. The religious art of the medieval and Renaissance periods, in particular, was the liturgy for the masses. However, interpretations became more secularized as developments in humanism evolved, and as political and social conditions changed over time. Nevertheless, religious art has remained immensely popular throughout all subsequent periods, despite the separation of church and state—and despite the general secularization of societies in the West. This module examines the theological, literary and iconographical traditions devoted to those stories told in the *Bible* and in hagiography traditions, to determine how the interpretations have shifted over the course of time.

#### HUM520 THE ETHICS OF MACHIAVELLI

Even today, Italian Renaissance political philosopher and statesman Niccolò Machiavelli remains a controversial figure. His most famous work, *The Prince*, shocked many of his contemporaries into regarding him as an atheist and an immoral cynic. In this module, however, we will investigate Machiavelli as an early political scientist, concerned only with identifying human behavior and the ways in which power is maintained in human cultures. Learners will read *The Prince* from interdisciplinary perspectives in order to understand why the work gained instant notoriety, why Machiavelli's name became synonymous with political cynicism and deviousness as a result of this work, and why—finally—*The Prince* came to be recognized by many as a functional system for dealing with the practical realities of political life.

#### HUM601 INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO AMERICAN ART

This module will introduce the historiography and methodology of American art history, from the earliest discussions to the present. Through an analysis of one particular mode (e.g., portraiture, landscape, genre) over time, Learners will gain an understanding of the relationships between culture, education, scholarship and works of art.

#### HUM602 THE CULTS OF SAINTS AND RELICS

This module will explore the cults of saints and relics, which developed into a big business during the Middle Ages and beyond. Learners will discover how the crisis over a shortage of relics provided a foundation for the iconography of religious painting, for the patronage that was abundant during the Italian Renaissance, and for the complex pictorial programmes that were produced. This examination will involve a close examination of medieval humanism and concurrent religious writings—as well as the investigation into the structures and paradigm associated with Scholasticism.

#### HUM603 THE CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC VALUES OF IMPRESSIONISM

The need to break free from academic approaches to artistic production led to the Impressionist movement, focused on color and light. This module will explore Impressionism thoroughly in order to identify its values, components, and impact on the broader culture. Learners will investigate the reasons behind artists' dissatisfaction with the academic emphasis on depicting a historical, literary or mythological subject matter—and with the treatments of academic painting, in general. How the principles of freedom of technique common to the Impressionists mirror developments in the corresponding culture will be examined through a study of concurrent developments in music, literature and broader society.

#### HUM604 ICONOGRAPHY AND SYMBOLS IN THE WESTERN TRADITION

This module will explore the origins of iconographical elements, and the development of iconology into a science. Christian-Judeo, pagan, mythological, cultural, literary and social traditions will be investigated to discover how symbols become embedded in the language of all art forms. Beginning with the early medieval period, this module will track iconographical elements to the present day.

#### HUM605 ARTISTIC RESPONSES TO CRISIS

Throughout the ages, writers, philosophers and artists have utilized their talents to respond to crises in their cultures. This module will examine artistic responses to such crises as the Black Death, the breakdown of the institutional church in the latter Middle ages, WWI and WWII, the Holocaust, the Vietnam involvement, and the Attack on America of 9/11/2002.

#### HUM606 TOPICS IN LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY DEVELOPMENTS

This module will analyze modernist movements in European art during the second half of the nineteenth century. Major themes will be explored, including the establishment of modernity as a cultural ideal, the development of the avant-garde, and the genesis of the concept of abstraction—as they developed in literature and were applied to art.

#### HUM607 THE ASHCAN MOVEMENT

This module will analyze the American Ashcan Movement, which ran concurrently with developments in Impressionism. Studies of the dramatic differences between these two movements will facilitate a better

understanding of why each movement emerged. The history, literature, politics and economic developments of Western Europe and the USA will be compared to identify the most influential cultural forces.

#### HUM608 SPANISH COLONIAL ART AND LITERATURE

This module will explore developments in the arts and literature produced during the Spanish Colonial period—and the influences on those respective pursuits. Learners will examine the attempts of the Spanish to eliminate the traditions of the conquered peoples with their own forms of theatre, poetry, oral literature—and the epic. Mexico City as a cultural center will be explored—along with literary traditions developed there that were very much connected to European trends. Through careful analysis—learners will be able to identify characteristics in Spanish Colonial cultural developments that can be traced back to the pre-Columbian past.

#### HUM609 EASTERN SYMBOLISM

Symbolism in Eastern painting, intended to deepen the experience of a picture's mood and spirituality, is more generalized and poetic than in Western art—and more closely identifiable with Eastern literature and culture. Both the execution and the subject matter of Buddhist Chinese and Japanese painting have a religious or metaphysical significance. In this module, learners will explore Eastern symbolism in its cultural contexts, with special attention paid to contemporary applications and interpretations of traditionally Eastern symbols.

#### HUM610 ART AS CULTURE—TRADITIONAL INK PAINTING OF CHINA AND JAPAN

Ink is the traditional painting medium of China and Japan, where it has been used with long-haired brushes of wolf, goat, or badger on silk or absorbent paper. This module will explore the formal, philosophical and cultural components of traditional ink painting through an examination of its finest examples. Special emphasis will be placed on these techniques as direct manifestations of an Eastern cultural aesthetic.

#### HUM611 TEXT AND IMAGE IN CHINESE BUDDHIST ART

In this module, learners will examine the relationship between text and image in Chinese Mahayana Buddhist art, through an analysis of a number of important Buddhist texts and the visual representations associated with those texts. Interpretive theories such as narrative and ritual will be explored.

#### HUM612 TOPICS IN AFRICAN SCULPTURE

African artists did not consciously seek to infuse their sculptures with aesthetic qualities. They had been carefully schooled from the time they were adolescents in the traditions and beliefs of their culture and then trained in their craft, often through long apprenticeships to master carvers. Over the past twenty years, a number of provocative studies of the aesthetics of African art have been completed. In this module, learners will consider those studies in an exploration of African sculpture in the contexts of cultural and religious studies.

#### HUM613 TOPICS IN THE LITERATURE AND ART OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

This module will address topics related to the art made in the service of Islam in the Central Islamic lands, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Turkey, Iran, Central Asia, and South and Southeast Asia. Special attention will be paid to variations in the articulation of fundamental beliefs, and cultural influences as expressed in Islamic forms. Learners will examine the literary, performing, and visual arts of the vast populations that adopted the Islamic faith from the 7th century forward. Through an analysis of an array of artistic and literary forms, learners will attempt to determine whether the arts of the Islamic peoples might be said to include only those arising directly from the practice of Islam—or whether Islamic arts include all of the arts produced by Muslim

peoples, whether connected with their religion or not. Arts created in pre-Islamic times by Arabs and other peoples in Asia Minor and North Africa who eventually adopted the Islamic faith will be examined in order to develop a framework for Islamic arts.

#### HUM614 MANUSCRIPT ILLUMINATION ACROSS CULTURES

Among the earliest surviving forms of manuscript painting are the papyrus rolls of the ancient Egyptian *Book of the Dead*, the scrolls of Classical Greece and Rome, Aztec pictorial maps, and Mayan and Chinese codices, or manuscript books. European illuminated manuscripts were painted in egg-white tempera on vellum and card. This module will examine the enormously rich manuscript traditions, including Eastern, Western, Indian, Islamic, Celtic and many other forms—as both works of art and works of literature. A primary goal will be to identify the cultural influences on the creation of these masterpieces—and a desire for secular expression revealed in even the most profoundly religious works

#### HUM615 STUDIES IN NATIVE AMERICAN ART

This module will examine the prehistoric and historic art forms of the Arctic Northwest coast and the Eastern woodlands of North America, as well as art forms of the Plains, Southwest, and Western regions of North America. Close attention will be paid to Native American language—and its direct influence on Native American artistic production. This will involve learners in a study of the many Native American dialects—and their visual translation into visual icons.

#### HUM701 ART AND POETRY IN CLASSICAL GREECE –

This module will be a serious study of the major themes in Greek sculpture and painting of the fifth century B.C.E., including mythological narrative, cult practices, banqueting, and athletics. In order to view these themes in the context of classical Greek culture, the module will seek out shared structures of response and feeling in contemporary poetry; including readings in translation in Anakreon, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

#### HUM702 IMAGERY AND SUBJECT MATTER: A SYMBIOSIS

The imagery and subject matter of paintings in early cultures were generally prescribed by tribal, religious, or dynastic authorities. In some Eastern countries, traditional models survived into the eighteenth century and even later. This module will examine the relationship between imagery and culture, to develop a more astute understanding of imagery's articulation of subject matter. Special attention will also be paid to surviving symbols and their evolving meanings. This module may be applied to both Western and non-Western majors.

#### HUM703 POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A HUMAN ACTIVITY

This module will survey political science as a discipline of the Humanities. Learners will examine the state and its organs and institutions—in the contexts of literature, music, dance, artistic production in the visual arts. A broad investigation into the societal, cultural, and psychological factors that mutually influence the operation of government and the body politic will be explored, focusing on some of the world's most significant civilizations and historical eras. Our examination into political science will include analyses of ancient influences on political systems, early modern developments, the foundations of contemporary political science as established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Depression, war years and post-war years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and contemporary trends and issues. Throughout this examination, learners will explore human theory and activities within political science—from the perspectives of the structuralists and the cultural theorists.

#### HUM704 PREDELLA PANELS: A STUDY

An altarpiece is a work of art that decorates the space above and behind the altar in a Christian church. The predella is a low, decorated strip intended to raise the main part of the altarpiece to a height where it is readily visible from a distance. Artists had a much greater opportunity for interpretation, self-expression in the design and technical execution of the predella panels—and more freedom to express individual points of view. In this module, learners will focus on some of the great altarpieces of the Western tradition to search for identifying cultural characteristics and ongoing changes, as perceived by the artists and articulated in predella panels. This analysis will involve study into the literature of the Bible, cultural studies, and research of an art historical nature.

#### HUM705 TOPICS IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY PAINTING AND LITERATURE

This module will involve studies into the High Renaissance, Roman Mannerism, the *maniera*, and related movements in Cinquecento painting. Special attention will be paid to the evolution of scholarship devoted to issues examined during the module and to definitions of *Mannerism*. We will look at a reduction in the quality of humanist literature being produced in Italy during the period—and the rise of such works as *Il Cortegiano* (*The Courtier*) by Baldassare Castiglione, representing a change in view as to what it means to be noble. We will also discuss significant works of Mannerist art—and the changing perceptions regarding the quality of these works over time. The relationships between art and culture will be thoroughly explored.

#### HUM706 THE CRUSADES: HISTORY AND POPULAR METAPHOR

In this module, learners will explore the transformation of the Crusades from religious, military campaigns into modern metaphors for idealistic, zealous, and demanding struggles to advance “good” and oppose perceived “evil”. The Crusades occurred over several centuries and were a movement that began in the late 11th century. By the early 12th century, historiography was already contributing to the idea of the crusade as an armed pilgrimage or holy war. Crusade ideology has never disappeared—and the notion of the crusade remains at the forefront of public consciousness. In this module, learners will attempt to understand the Crusades by placing them in both the contexts of medieval religion, culture, and society—and the popular metaphoric conflicts of good versus evil. Looking at the concept of the crusade as it has been articulated in art, literature, politics and education, learners will attempt to identify the cultural points of view underlying its application and popularization over time.

#### HUM707 GIOTTO AND MASACCIO: A PHENOMENON OF THE PROTO- AND EARLY RENAISSANCE IN ITALY

In this module the achievements of Giotto and Masaccio will be explored. Giotto owns the singular distinction of being the only artist in the Western tradition having no forerunner. His art will be examined bearing that characterization in mind, and in the context of a search for origins in the social, political, religious, intellectual, historical and cultural contexts of his artistic production. The brief but profound appearance of Masaccio, the artist who is largely held responsible for reviving the ideas first put forth by Giotto, will also be investigated. All of the information available about this artist will be analyzed with an aim toward deciphering the mystery of his vision. This will involve a thoughtful examination of deep changes beginning to emerge in the culture regarding the notions of humankind and its role in relation to the divine.

#### HUM708 DUTCH LITERATURE AND PAINTING IN THE GOLDEN AGE –

This module will survey the major literary and visual artists and schools of the United Provinces from about 1580-1680 in the context of Dutch culture and history. The dichotomy inherent in the Renaissance—between popular religious revival and Humanism—was particularly marked in Holland because of the incompatibility of Calvinistic principles with the ideals of pagan antiquity. This caused a tense ambivalence in many writers of the 17th century who took both their religion and their art seriously. Literature was produced in both Latin and the



vernacular—and works were written for elite scholars as well as for members of the middle class. Much the same can be said for the period's visual artists, who marvelously blended medieval, Renaissance and Reformation values into synthesized forms of pure genius. The literature and art of this remarkable period will be analyzed in this module—as metaphors for cultural syntheses in changing times. Literary figures investigated will include such writers as Spieghel, Daniël Heins, Gerbrand Adriaenszoon Bredero, Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft, Anna Visscher, Constantijn Huygens, Jacobus Revius and Jan Luyken. Artists examined will include Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Vermeer and Jacob van Ruisdael, among others.

#### HUM709 NATURALISM IN LITERATURE AND PAINTING

Within various cultures, the art of representing things by painted images has rarely shown a continuously developing pattern toward greater realism that remains unbroken than naturalism. In literature, too, the role of natural elements as metaphor has remained a common ground for understanding humanity and the universe, throughout the ages. More often than not, religious and philosophical precepts have determined the degree of naturalism permitted, and these have tended to be somewhat abstract. In this module, we will examine these developments within cultural contexts, with a view toward determining how natural elements have been and continue to be interpreted in literary and visual forms.

#### HUM710 REPRESENTATIONS OF RACE IN AMERICAN ART & LITERATURE

This module will examine the depiction of Asians, Blacks, Indians, and Latinos in American art and literature, from colonial times to the present. A primary goal of this examination will be to identify and describe some of the ways in which literature and visual images have functioned in the construction and reinforcement of racial mythologies.

#### HUM711 THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF HUMANISM

This module represents a survey of humanism—as a belief system—and will explore both the ideal of *humanitas* and the basic principles and attitudes associated with humanism. We will examine the humanism of the ancient world, medieval humanism, the 15<sup>th</sup> century revival (and redefinition) of classical humanism, *the dignity of man* as a theme, later Italian humanism, Northern humanism, and the integration of humanist ideals into later philosophies. *The New Humanism* will also be discussed, as will the role of humanist principles in today's world. The impact of humanism on literature, art, education and philosophy will be thoroughly explored in this module. We will study the works of many humanist giants including (but not limited to) Plato and Aristotle, Leon Battista Alberti, Pico della Mirandola, Machiavelli, Castiglione, Erasmus, Rabelais, Sidney, Spenser, Jonson and Shakespeare. The reassertion of humanist values by such persons as Jonathan Swift, Leo Strauss and Ayn Rand will also be explored.

#### HUM712 PAIDEIA – HUMANITAS: THE ORIGINS OF HUMANISM

In this module, ancient philosophy, literature and art will be explored in order to clearly define the ancient Greek notion of *paideia* as a culture becoming increasingly intellectualized—and of *humanitas* as a foundation of Western thought. This investigation will involve close analyses of the early Greek philosophers, the ideas of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, ancient Roman philosophies, the Greek and Roman dramatists, and the art of classical antiquity. How humanism developed, as a Western concept will be examined and fundamental, enduring principles will be identified.

#### HUM713 MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISM

The notion that ancient wisdom and eloquence lay hidden until they were rediscovered in the Renaissance was the creation of the Renaissance itself. The idea of the revival of classical antiquity is one of those great myths by which an era defines itself in history. Like all such myths, it is a blend of fact and fiction. Classical thought

and style permeated medieval culture to a significant degree. Most of the authors known to the Renaissance were known to the Middle Ages as well, while the classical texts “discovered” by the humanists were most often not originals but medieval copies preserved in monastic or cathedral libraries. In this module, we will examine the applications of humanism to the medieval world—looking at such interpreters of its ideals as Saint Augustine, Saint Jerome, Anselm of Canterbury, John Scotus Erigena and Thomas Aquinas, among many others.

#### HUM714 ITALIAN HUMANISM

Italian humanism grew in influence during the 15th century—and became connected with every major field of intellectual and artistic activity. The advent of printing and the contemporaneous increase in literature produced in the vernacular brought new sectors of society under humanistic influence—along with other regions in Europe. Some of the most brilliant minds of that or any time participated in the movement. This module will involve an interdisciplinary analysis of the art, politics, literature and culture of the age—within a framework of humanism as an enduring concept. Our investigation will span the 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> century, and we will closely examine the production of such contributors as Alberti, the Medici, Federico da Montefeltro, Politian, Landino, Leonardo Bruni, Manetti, Pico della Mirandola, Lorenzo Valla, Brunelleschi, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Piero della Francesca, Machiavelli, Castiglione and many other giants of the age.

#### HUM715 HUMANISM IN NORTHERN EUROPE AND ENGLAND

Humanism in northern Europe and England developed largely from Italian sources. Nevertheless, it did not simply emerge exclusively as an outgrowth of later Italian humanism. Northern humanists made considerable corrections to poor translations of classical texts, effectively reconciled humanism with Christianity, and successfully synthesized humanism with developing new philosophies. In this module we will examine Northern Humanism through a serious investigation into the contributions of such individuals as Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, Robert Gaguin, Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples, Guillaume Budé, Francis I, Margaret of Angoulême the Estienne family, Pierre de Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Guillaume du Bartas, Jean Bodin, Petrus Ramus, Rabelais, de Montaigne, Sir Thomas More, Sir Thomas Elyot, Roger Ascham, Sir Philip Sidney and Shakespeare.

#### HUM801 DANTE, PETRARCH AND BOCCACCIO: ARCHITECTS OF THE RENAISSANCE

14th-century Italian literature dominated Europe for centuries and is considered by many scholars to be the starting point of the Renaissance. In this module we will explore the three primary figures of this tradition—Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio. Dante Alighieri is one of the most important and influential names in all of European literature, with his most ambitious works being produced after his exile from his native and beloved Florence. Francesco Petrarch's influence on literature and humanism was unparalleled, and remains with us today. His rejection of medieval Scholasticism and utilization of the classical Latin authors and the Church Fathers provided a foundation for humanism that would survive even the breakdown of the movement itself. Boccaccio, a disciple of Petrarch, shared the humanist interests of his mentor and contributed enormously to the scholarship of his day with Latin epistles and comprehensive treatises. His greatest influence, however, derived from Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a perfect example of Italian classical prose. We will closely examine the lives and activities of the individuals, along with thoroughly analyzing Dante's *Divine Comedy*, Petrarch's *Secretum meum*, and Boccaccio's *Decameron* from both contextual and timeless perspectives.

#### HUM802 SCHOLASTICISM: AN ANALYSIS

This module investigates Scholasticism, the system of theological and philosophical teaching predominant in the Middle Ages, based chiefly upon the authority of the church fathers, especially Augustine, and of Aristotle and his commentators. For many years, Scholasticism was regarded with contempt as a system that was an outdated competitor of humanism. Indeed, the entire period of the Middle Ages was long considered a dark period between antiquity and the Renaissance. Extensive research, however, has revealed Scholasticism to be very much part of the continuum of the Western philosophical tradition, characterized by many exemplary

personalities and remarkable literary production. Our goal will be to examine Scholasticism as part of that continuum—with special emphasis placed on its contributions to education and literature. We will examine the tradition's roots, development, history, maturity and enduring influences—even on contemporary culture.

#### HUM803 THE ENLIGHTENMENT

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, humanism bred experimental science and the development of a methodology of reasoning that would serve as its own guarantee of validity. This period became an age of reason, which ultimately questioned the foundations of all long-standing institutions—both secular and non-secular. In this module, learners will investigate the first modern secularized theories of psychology and ethics brought about by The Enlightenment. Such notions and ideas as good and bad, ethics, the state, the individual, society and such will be examined as explored by such figures as Newton, Locke, Hobbs, Bentham, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Voltaire and Jefferson. We will track The Enlightenment from its earliest exploratory phases to its ultimately critical, reforming and revolutionary nature. In addition, we will consider whether or not the most enduring legacy of The Enlightenment—the belief that human history is a record of general progress—remains true.

#### HUM804 STUDIES IN EXPRESSIONISM

Expressionism—broadly—is a 20<sup>th</sup> century style in art, literature, drama and film that emphasized the depiction of subjective emotions and responses that are aroused by objects and events. This module examines Expressionism as a distinct movement initiated by a number of German, Austrian, French, and Russian artists in these media who became active in the years before World War I and during the interwar period. The evolution of expressionism from a style to an approach will also be explored, as we examine expressionistic works from their inception to the present day.

#### HUM805 “THE DIGNITY OF MAN” THROUGHOUT THE AGES

Centuries ago, it was sacrilegious to depict humans in any manner other than grotesque, because doing so would undermine the position of God, in relation to humanity. This changed during the Italian Renaissance, which is indebted to the cultures of ancient Greece and Rome as well as to medieval philosophy. This module will examine depictions of human beings over time, with an aim toward identifying humans' self-perception as articulated in literature and art, and the role of literature and art in shaping definitions of humankind.

#### HUM806 PATRISTIC LITERATURE

Patristic literature specifically refers to writings by respected bishops and other teachers of exemplary life who witnessed to and expounded the orthodox faith in the early centuries of Christianity. Some of the most exciting Christian authors, such as Origen, were of questionable orthodoxy. Others, like Tertullian, made deliberate choices to leave the church. In this module, we will investigate patristic writers in conjunction with their doctrinally unorthodox contemporaries. These will include the Apostolic Fathers, the Gnostic writers, the Apologists, Clement, Origen, Cyprian, Lactantius, the Arians, the Latin Fathers, Ambrose, Jerome and Augustine, and numerous monastic writers—among others. Examination of this remarkable body of literature will reveal the limitations imposed on it by the boundaries of its theological concerns. What also will emerge, however, is a unique molding of traditional literary forms to theological purposes and inventions of style well geared to specificity. Our goals will include identifying these characteristics and developing an understanding of how these dynamic works successfully dominated life and society for many centuries.

#### HUM807 SAINT AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO

Saint Augustine of Hippo, one of the Latin Fathers of the Church, one of the Doctors of the Church, and perhaps the most significant Christian thinker after St. Paul, adapted classical thought to Christian teaching

thereby creating a theological system of great power and lasting influence. His numerous written works, the most important of which are *Confessions* and *City of God*, shaped the practice of biblical exegesis and helped lay the foundation for much of medieval, as well as modern Christian thought. On almost every issue he handled—the problem of evil, creation, grace and free will, the nature of the church—Augustine opened up lines of thought that are still debated. In addition, the prose style he used was rich in texture, subtle assonance and literary beauty. In this module, we will investigate the life and works of this highly gifted thinker—whose influence has spanned more centuries than perhaps any other’s has done. We will examine works from the broad range of his writings, which include treatises, exegesis, homilies, sermons and letters. We will also study his two best-known works, the *Confessions* and *The City of God* in order to understand their literary, cultural and historical significance.

#### HUM808 THE LIFE AND WORKS OF SAINT PAUL

Saint Paul became the leading Apostle (missionary) of a new movement known as Christianity and played a decisive part in extending it beyond the limits of Judaism to become a worldwide religion. His surviving letters are the earliest extant Christian writings—and they reveal both theological skill and pastoral understanding. The writings of Paul have had lasting importance for Christian life and thought. His writings have profoundly influenced the history of the church in the West—both Catholic and Protestant—especially through the writings of Saint Augustine. In this module, we will explore the life and writings of Saint Paul, from historical and theological perspectives. We will examine his early life and conversion, his missionary journeys, his arrest and imprisonment—and those writings effectively proven to be his own.

#### HUM809 THE SURREALIST PERSONALITIES

This module will focus on the practitioners of Surrealism—in art and literature—examining the numerous variations within this broad movement. Attention will be placed on such figures as André Breton, Paul Éluard, Pierre Reverdy, and other literary figures, and on artists such as Dali, Magritte, de Chirico, Miro and others. Our goal will be to identify the ways in which the work product of these individuals represent distinctive visions within the singular framework of surrealism. In addition, we will examine surrealism—and its goal of uniting conscious and unconscious realms of experience with other developments in the culture at the time. Finally, we will seek to identify the ways in which elements of surrealism continue to exist today.

#### HUM810 ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY

The origin and inspiration of philosophy in Islam are quite different from those of Islamic theology. Philosophy developed out of and around the nonreligious practical and theoretical sciences; it recognized no theoretical limits other than those of human reason itself; and it assumed that the truth found by unaided reason does not disagree with the truth of Islam when both are properly understood. Islamic philosophy was not a handmaid of theology. The development of Islamic theology and Islamic philosophy were related, because both followed a path of rational inquiry and both distinguished themselves from traditional religious disciplines and mysticism. While Islamic theology confined itself within the Islamic religious community, however, Islamic philosophy developed with Muslims, Christians, and Jews participating in it—separating themselves according to the philosophic rather than the religious doctrines they held. In this module we will explore Islamic philosophy in terms of its background, development, scope and influence—with special attention paid to its interpretations of other philosophies and doctrines.

#### HUM811 THE GOLDEN LEGEND

The *Golden Legend* is a collection of saints' lives, of accounts of events in the lives of Christ and of the Virgin Mary, and of information about holy days and seasons, arranged as readings for the church year. Written by Jacobus De Voragine, the book became Immensely popular in the Middle Ages, and was translated into all Western European languages. Gradually, it was significantly expanded—becoming and remaining the

*granddaddy* of the hagiography tradition. William Caxton's translation was one of the first books printed in English, in 1483. Medieval artists utilized the *Golden Legend* extensively as a resource for Christian imagery and iconography. The lack of historical perspective in the work drove the work completely out of sight during the Reformation. Once revived, however, it became an important cultural, literary and art historical resource—and remains so today. In this module, we will examine many tales in the Golden Legend, and will attempt to identify the ways in which its stories and iconography have become part of a global culture that extends far beyond religious boundaries.

#### HUM812 THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN A GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

This module will involve an in-depth examination of global culture through an examination of key works in literature, art, philosophy, history and political science that have contributed to a global world view. Through a highly interdisciplinary analysis, we will attempt to define *global culture* and identify the ways in which that concept can be successful. We will also identify the challenges and resistance to globalization and come up with potential solutions for meeting these challenges.

#### HUM813 MATERIAL CULTURE THEORY & METHODS

*Material culture* is a term originally coined by archaeologists to stand for "the vast universe of objects used by mankind to cope with the physical world, to facilitate social intercourse, and to benefit our state of mind" (James Deetz). In this course, a variety of theoretical and practical approaches to material culture will be examined, from interdisciplinary perspectives.

#### HUM814 ART AS THE SCHOOL OF THE WORLD

This module will involve a cultural art historical journey into how we have come to think of art in the ways we do, and how we might better utilize it as a cultural resource. We will investigate the kinds of historical and cultural inferences we make from works of art, and whether or not such inferences are valid. Special attention will be paid to the ways in which art has been used to make *places*, and the relationships of *place* to political influences and cultural concerns. The ways in which images are used in the social fabric of different cultures will be thoroughly explored, and a lengthy examination of the emerging global *language* of art will be conducted. Art as a unifying cultural vehicle will be examined, and thorough consideration of how we might better utilize its power for global understanding will be a primary focus.

#### HUM815 THEORIES & METHODS OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

This course will survey the materials, methods, and texts of architectural history. A broad selection of readings will trace the evolution of the discipline, and will position architectural history in relation to such fields as art history, history, anthropology, cultural geography, urban planning, and architectural theory. Our primary focus in this module will be to examine the ways in which architecture has both reflected and defining changing societies—and how it has used its theories and methods to achieve its goals.

#### HUM816 STUDIES IN RHETORIC

This module is an introduction to rhetorical history and theory, focusing on primary rhetorical texts from the Greek Sophists (5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE) to Nietzsche (late 19<sup>th</sup> century). Works examined include selections from Homer's *Iliad* and Thucydides' *History*, as well as some important speeches from the modern and post-modern eras. Fundamental questions about the nature of rhetoric will be explored, followed by an in-depth examination of the evolution and impact of rhetoric on historical and philosophical development over time.

## HUM817 BRITISH AND AMERICAN MODERNISM

In this module we will examine how several key representatives of American and British modernity addressed pressing issues of individual consciousness, social convention, and political crisis between the World Wars. Works considered will include such figures as Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, William Carlos Williams, Wyndham Lewis, Mina Loy, and Gertrude Stein. These writings will be examined in the context of philosophical, political, artistic and other cultural developments that both attacked and promoted modernism. Developing new media forms (such as radio and film) will also be considered. Topics such as tradition and innovation, authority and democracy, form and content, country and city, labor and leisure, collectives and individuals, man and woman, secularity and religion will be examined, in order to identify the ways in which cultures envision themselves. The mechanisms for mediating these dichotomies will also be heavily explored.