# Spring 2020 MAERES Courses

## Eurasian, Russian and East European Studies

REES 375 – Putin’s Generation Russia - 38876

3:30 – 4:45 pm MW ICC 205A Jill Dougherty

Vladimir Putin was elected to the Russian Presidency in March, 2000. He could remain in office until 2024. During that nearly quarter century, a new generation of Russians has grown up knowing no leader other than Putin. This course seeks to understand how these young Russians, sometimes called the "Putin Generation," see their lives, their country's leadership, and Russia's - as well as their own - role in the world. This generation is only now being examined by Russian social scientists. As a result, the course materials are based on a few studies and polls, but also on the voices of those students, expressed in social media, music and other means of expression. We also, during the semester, on Skype, will discuss issues directly with young Russian university students. This course will be conducted as a seminar, with at least one required paper on any aspect of what SFS students have learned in class.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Sociology or Government

REES 412 – Populism in Europe’s East - 38901

3:30 – 4:45 pm TR ICC 208A Jennifer Long

The years 1989 and 1991 brought euphoria and hope for many and for some, a sense that we were at ‘the end of history’. It is now clear that these views were misguided, discounting the critical influence on transitions of nostalgia for the past, corruption, scapegoating of minorities and the strength of established elites. In the course ‘Populism in Europe’s East,’ we will review political ideologies and attitudes toward government during the Cold War, the transition from Soviet rule and political developments since the end of the Soviet bloc, highlighting factors that influenced the transition from communism. Our focus will be determining the roots of the current populism and autocracy in eastern Europe, with a particular eye toward developments in Hungary, Poland, Serbia and Russia. With hindsight, we will identify those political and social forces that eluded observers and analysts decades ago and that will continue to influence European affairs for years to come.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

REES 458 – Spies and Files - 35504

12:30 pm - 3:00 pm T Reiss 281 Dennis Deletant

The aim of this course is three-fold. First, it offers an expedition into the Cold War by examining several case studies provided by the activity of certain spies in the service of the Soviet Union, the United States, and of the United Kingdom. Second, it discusses memoirs of conscience written by a number of those spies. Third, it considers the agency of secret police files by exemplifying the degree of intrusion by the Communist state into the lives of their citizens and into those of foreign visitors through the use of surveillance.

Classes consist of lectures and reading-oriented discussion of material assigned for each session. Each session will begin with a presentation by Dr Deletant, followed by a brief student presentation of an assigned text. The remaining class time will be spent discussing the assigned readings and their relationship to the themes of the course.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: History

REES 465 – The Police State, Lustration, & Transitional Justice – 230522:00 pm - 4:30 pm W Intercultural Center 216 Dennis Deletant

The focus of this course is on the coercive mechanisms of selected totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. It addresses the question of to what extent and how democratic governments in several countries of Central Europe, Spain, Greece, South Africa, Argentina and Chile deal with the crimes and abuses of their authoritarian predecessors, and to what degree the above countries regard a reckoning with the past as an essential component of the sustainability of democracy. The course will be divided into three parts. The first will take a historical approach and look at forms of the police state in Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union, and certain countries of East Central Europe after World War II, the second will consider the theory and practice of transitional justice, and the third will examine the approaches to transitional justice taken in selected states, providing case studies that include, for a wider comparative dimension, the experience of South Africa under apartheid, Chile and Argentina.

This is a reading-oriented seminar; the emphasis will be on close reading and discussion of the assigned material. Each seminar will begin with a presentation by Dr. Deletant, followed by a brief student presentation. The remaining class time will be spent discussing the assigned readings and their relationship to the themes of the course.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: History

REES 501 – Capstone Seminar - 14893

9:30 am - 12:00 pm F White-Gravenor 203 Jennifer Long

The REES capstone seminar is reserved for MAERES students who have completed REES-500.

Credits: 03

Prerequisites: REES-500

REES 510 – From Borderland to Independent Ukraine - 38875

9:30am – 12:00 pm T Car Barn 403 Jennifer Long

Ukraine’s 42 million citizens have been whipsawed for almost three decades between the pull of Europe and the push of Russian domination – after centuries of achingly slow development of state and nationhood. REES 510 will offer students the opportunity to review historical episodes relevant to Ukraine’s current issues; analyze events during the Soviet era; and focus on Ukraine’s political, economic, social and cultural development since the end of the Soviet Union. Students will identify the main drivers that will continue to influence Ukraine’s security and evaluate how the country can navigate successfully the current international environment.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: History or Government

REES 520 – The New Russian Military - 34187

6:30 pm – 9:30pm M Car Barn 302A Michael Rouland

The Russian military has recently re-emerged on the global stage as an influential and formidable force that has challenged the existing world order and enabled a more muscular Russian foreign policy. This course explores a broad and inclusive study of the modern Russian military, drawing insights from military history, theory, doctrine, and politics. The course is advanced, but has no prerequisites and assumes no prior knowledge of Russian studies. The organization of the course is principally thematic, and will engage a discursive approach to draw out the political, economic, social, and technological developments of the current Russian military, with forays into the earlier Soviet era. First, we will consider Russia’s military past and how history shaped Russia’s military doctrine and thinking. Second, we will review patterns in Russian strategic thinking and recent efforts to update and reform Russian military doctrine for the 21st century. Third, we will review Russia’s recent operational experiences to contemplate Russia’s capability to adapt and refine its doctrine for modern combat.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

REES 578 – Borders and Belonging on Europe’s Eastern Edge - 38204

9:30am – 12:00 pm R ICC 216 Kathleen Smith

What does it mean to have lived on the margins of Europe? Indeed, what are Europe’s borderlands today? Shifting boundaries, territorial dispossession, contested identities, and the creation and dissolution of states have all featured prominently in the histories of the lands located in between the core countries of the West and the Russian empire/USSR/Russian Federation. World War I resulted in the creation of a myriad of states in Eastern Europe; twenty-five years later these territories found themselves, often with changed borders and changed populations, behind the “Iron Curtain.” With the collapse of communism, Eastern European states and peoples have had a chance to renegotiate their alliances and to connect differently with the West. From an interdisciplinary base, this course will examine nation-building, cultural and economic dis/integration, migration, violence, and security issues in the territory now comprised of Poland, Ukraine, the Baltic States, Belarus, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic (with some attention to divided Germany as well).

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

REES 600 – Business Dynamics in Eurasia - 14898

3:30 pm - 6:00 pm R Reynolds 130 Trevor Julien Gunn

This course is designed to expose students to a wide variety of variables which enter into international business decisions, with special relevance to Eurasia (CIS or NIS). In the process, they will learn “what it takes” to do business in many settings outside the geographical sphere in focus. The course is designed to condition students' thinking so that they complete the course: a) asking the right questions; b) dealing with information immediately relevant in any international business setting (and discarding that information which cannot be used by businesses).

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Economics

## Government

GOVT 450 – Politics of East Central Europe– 27837

11:00 am - 12:15 pm MW Intercultural Center 118 Kathleen Smith

This course will address the dramatic changes that have taken place over the past two decades in the region of East Central Europe. The nations of Eastern Europe have moved from relative political and economic conformity under Soviet domination to diversity and independence. We will study the political, social, economic, and security changes in Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and the former German Democratic Republic. Special attention will be given to the challenge of simultaneous transitions to the market and democracy. Other topics include: the legacies of communism, nationalism, development of a party system, and European integration. Students will be expected to write two essays, take midterm and final examinations, and participate in classroom debates and discussions.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

GOVT 516 – The Future of Russia - 38306

12:30 pm – 3:00 pm M Car Barn 205A Thane E Gustafson

Course is restricted to students with a reading knowledge of Russian. Government 516 is a research seminar for graduate students. Since it will require working with Russian-language sources, it is restricted to those with a reading knowledge of Russian. This means those who have passed the CERES language proficiency exam, or those who can demonstrate a working proficiency in an interview with the professor. Setting of the Course: With Russia’s next presidential election only four years away, Russia is approaching what is likely to be a major turning point, both in its internal politics and its external relations. After twenty-four years under one leader, Vladimir Putin, where will Russia go from there? Will “Putinism” survive after Putin’s departure? In Moscow, the guessing game has begun, with signs that it is already destabilizing Russian politics. This will not be an ordinary political succession, because the very context of Russia’s future is about to change. The era of global climate change has begun, and it is on its way to becoming the defining issue of our century. And of all the countries that stand to be affected by climate change, Russia is at the top of the list. Russia is one of the most dependent on the export of hydrocarbons. One-third of its territory lies north of the Arctic Circle, and its Arctic coastline stretches for 24,000 kilometers, much of it consisting of permafrost. Its forests, vulnerable to disease, drought, and fire, are the world’s largest, and account for over half of Russian territory and one-fifth of the world’s forested area. And as the world’s fourth-largest emitter of CO2 and many harmful pollutants, Russia is both one of the chief causes and victims of global warming. The rapidly-evolving battle against fossil energy affects Russia particularly. Russia has the world’s largest reserves of oil and gas, but the combination of renewable energy, technological advances, and tighter climate regulation will bring a peak in global oil consumption, perhaps as early as 2040, followed by a steady decline, together with lower prices This in turn will cause a fall in income from oil exports, which currently account for nearly half of the Russian government’s revenues. Income from natural gas, though it will grow strongly for the rest of the century, will not be sufficient to fill the gap. This will cause Russian economic growth to slow, and government budgets to decline. Regional inequalities will increase, as the eastern two-thirds of Russia lose ground compared to the westernmost third. How does Russia perceive the issue of climate change, and how is it reacting? Do policy-makers perceive the oncoming threats, and what are they doing about them? How will various sectors of the economy be affected? What role will Russia play in the evolving international politics of climate change? Will Russia’s status as a great power still endure by mid-century? In short, what will be the future of Russia in the era of climate change? That is the subject of this seminar. Credits: 3

Prerequisites: Reading knowledge of Russian

Distribution: Government

## History

HIST 477 – Dostoevsky’s Russia – 38450

5:00 pm – 6:15 pm TR ICC 207B Christopher Stolarski

This course explores Russian history through the life and work of Fedor Dostoevsky. In his lifetime, the great Russian writer witnessed political reform and revolutionary agitation, terrorism and political assassination, occultism and scientific positivism, mass migration and urban growth, and all of these events informed Dostoevsky's novels, short stories, journalism, and his life more broadly. In this course, we shall read Dostoevsky and his contemporaries selectively and examine recent historical scholarship on 19th-century Russia. We shall focus specifically on intelligentsia debates, revolutionary circles, mass incarceration, political exile, mental illness, urban environments, and the sex trade. In short, this course explores the history of Dostoevsky's Russia.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: History

HIST 568 – Approaching Ottoman History - 37994

3:30 pm -6:00 pm M Car Barn 302A Gabor Agoston

Course description not yet available.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: History

HIST 776 – Fascism, Communism, and War - 38454

2:00 – 4:30 pm T White-Gravenor 411 Michael David-Fox

From the origins of communism and fascism the midst of total war to their titanic clash on the Eastern Front in WWII, war was at the center of the relationship between Germany and Russia, the Soviet Union and the Weimar Republic, and Stalinism and Nazism. In fact, the new Soviet state was deeply affected by the formative period of “war communism” in 1918-1920 and Bolshevism itself evolved into a kind of ersatz or political warfare, while militarized masculinity and a quest for external domination were fundamental to the development of fascism. But while mature Stalinism undertook compromises yet was too entrenched to be reshaped by the existential crisis of 1941-45, Operation Barbarossa triggered a radical new phase of the Nazi revolution marked by euphoria, genocide, and racial colonization. How did the experiences and legacies of WWI and WWII shape this most consequential relationship of the “age of extremes”? To answer this question involves pursuing key questions in military history but also much more. It requires an investigation of how war and the expectation of it generated profound changes in ideology and politics, helping to reconfigure the social, cultural, and gender orders of Russia/USSR and Germany. Course readings include consideration of such topics as occupation policies and political systems; everyday life in armies and partisan movements; artists and intellectuals at war; the Gulag and the Holocaust in the context of unprecedented military and political violence; rape and sexual crimes in memoirs and diaries; and war in myth and memory politics. These examinations, taken together, provide vantage points from which to reconsider older and newer debates over totalitarianism, the Nazism-Stalinism comparison, and left-right entanglements.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: History

## International Affairs

INAF 351 – Post 1979 Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran – 22267

3:30 pm - 6:00 pm T Reynolds 130 Touqir Hussain

No single year in modern history has had more significant impact on the Muslim world than 1979. Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran were at the epicenter of the year’s history making events whose consequences continue to live among us all. These included the Islamic revolution in Iran in February 1979 and the start of three decades and a half of Iran US tensions, and the execution of an elected Prime Minister by a military dictator in Pakistan setting up the long army rule and process of Islamization. Then came the US hostages crisis in Tehran in November and the burning of the US Embassy in Islamabad, signaling the merger of Pakistani and Iranian anti Americanism that began feeding a broader sentiment against the US in the Muslim world. The year ended however with its most consequential event: the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The US-led jihad against the Soviets, assisted by Pakistan, won but ended up as a bittersweet victory as it laid the foundation of a deadly extremist religious infrastructure that started beating to the rhythm of global Islamic revivalism unleashing uncontrollable forces of radicalism. They had a horrendous impact on the region and on the US and global security, the most tragic and visible sign of which was 9/11. The course will look at all these dramatic and history changing developments and their complex intertwining with local, regional and global issues and challenges.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

INAF 452 – Turkish Foreign Policy - 22267

5:00pm – 7:30 pm T Walsh 494 Sinan Ciddi

Turkey has always been renowned for occupying a strategic position and having a foothold in one of the most sensitive regions of the world. For many years, Turkish diplomats were keen to point out that Turkey was located in an “unfriendly neighbourhood”. During the Cold War, Turkey was a front-line state, situated on the edge of the USSR and was perceived to be an indispensable actor against the spread of communism and has been the only Muslim member of NATO since it became a member in 1952. Furthermore, Turkey is the only Muslim country which has begun full accession negotiations with the European Union and the possibly the only country which has strived for over half a century to consolidate liberal democratic norms. The country and its people pride themselves in the fact that they have never been ruled by a foreign country and the modern republic’s predecessor, the Ottoman Empire was a land-based imperial power. In today’s world, interest in Turkey and Turkish foreign policy is growing exponentially, particularly following the so-called Arab Spring, where Turkey is being portrayed as a ‘model’ for regional Muslim countries to emulate. Over the last two decades, Turkey has grown economically, as well as become increasingly politically stable (in terms of government longevity). As Turkey’s national and per capita incomes have risen, so too has the country’s economic interests, both regionally and globally. This has prompted several questions: to what extent is Turkey becoming the regional power and to what extent is Turkey likely to move beyond its traditional western foreign policy commitments in pursuit of its diversifying economic and strategic goals?

 The course is designed to focus on providing students a clear understanding of the determinants that go into the making of Turkish foreign policy in republican times (1923-present). A general survey of Turkish foreign policy will be completed in the first half of the semester. This will give students both a chronological and historical understanding of the development of international politics surrounding Turkey. This is followed by a regional analysis of foreign policy goals and developments in the contemporary period, in aid of answering the questions posed above.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

INAF 562 – US-Russian Relations

9:30am – 12:00 pm W Reynolds 131 Angela Stent

This seminar examines the development of U.S-Russian relations since 1992 from both the American and the Russian perspectives. Topics covered will include: bilateral issues, such as domestic drivers of the relationship, the rise and fall of arms control and its implications for future military competition, and economic and energy ties; and multilateral issues in which both sides have important stakes, such as European security architecture, the Middle East, China’s rise, Ukraine and Latin America. We will examine the implications of the Trump-Putin era and beyond. Some prior knowledge of American and/or Russian foreign policy is recommended. Students will write a research paper on a topic of their choice.

INAF 741 – Data Analytics for Regional Studies - 24512

6:30 pm - 9:00 pm M ICC 231 Wael Moussa

This practical, skills-based course aims to give students a solid foundation in the acquisition, analysis, interpretation and presentation of quantitative data. The course begins by taking a step back from data to discuss the nature of the social scientific enterprise, with a special focus on causal inference. After building a solid foundation in descriptive statistics, we’ll discuss the challenges of research with observational data. We’ll spend a lot of time discussing and thinking about the central problem of endogeneity, and after diving into probability theory, we’ll begin to develop the tools to develop and test hypotheses. While we’ll be engaging with some of the most fundamentally bedeviling questions of social science, the focus throughout the course will be on conceptual understanding and applied, practical skills.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Anthropology/Sociology

## Latin American Studies

LASP 562 – Politics of China and Russia in Latin America

9:30 am – 12:00 pm T Intercultural Center 223A Gonzalo Paz

This pioneering seminar examines the comprehensive political, economic and security relations of extra-regional powers with Latin America and the Caribbean since 1945, particularly the first two decades of the 21st century. Most Latin American countries have willingly sought to diversify their foreign relations, and therefore, have sought to strengthen relations with several extra-regional powers. Since the Monroe Doctrine, the Western Hemisphere has been a sensitive area for the United States, and Washington has always been concerned with the presence of extra-regional powers in the region. The 2017 U.S. National Security Strategy employs sharp language against China and Russia and calls for regional relations that “will limit opportunities for adversaries to operate from areas of close proximity to us,” and that “limits the malign influences of non-hemispheric forces.” In this course, we will examine thoroughly the immense effects of China’s engagement with the region; we will study the USSR and the Cold War in Latin America, as well as Russia’s recent return to the region under Putin. Additionally, we will analyze some historical and new links, such as the ones with EU countries, the Vatican, Japan, India, Israel and Iran, all the while using the comparative method.

Credits: 3

Distribution: Government

## Persian

PERS 202 – Advanced Persian II- 14505

11:00am – 12:15pm TR Intercultural Center 208A Azin Behzadi

Two years of Persian and permission of the instructor are required. This course is designed to enable the student to reach higher levels in the various language skills a stage where they use Persian in wider arrays of cultural, professional and social contexts. Students will prepare newspaper and journal articles, short stories, reports and presentations. Students will be expected to argue and debate extensively, paraphrase and summarize texts, and to express points of view in both speaking and writing. Emphasis will be placed on understanding nuances, idiomatic expressions, and rhetorical devices. By the end of the course, it is expected that students will be able to converse in a clear and concise participatory fashion and to carry out a wide variety of communicative tasks requiring diverse discourse strategies.

Credits: 3 (Note: please see the instructor about receiving graduate credit for this course)

Prerequisites: Two years of Persian and permission of the instructor.

Distribution: Language

PERS 366 – Post-Advanced Persian Oral Communication – 36681

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm TR Maguire 104 Farima Mostowfi

No course description available.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: Course taught in Persian

Distribution: Language/Culture

## Russian

RUSS 398 – Professional Russian II - 14921

5:00 pm - 6:15 pm MW Intercultural Center 206A Elena Boudovskaia

Designed for graduate students in CERES and MSFS who will be using Russian in their professional lives, this course aims to enhance the participants' command of the language in both the oral and written forms. The course will focus on the preparation, delivery and discussion of oral presentations and written essays on topics related to the students' professional interests. Topics will range from international relations, politics and economics to Russian literature and popular culture.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: Fourth-Level Russian or equivalent. Non-CERES students with permission of CERES or Slavic Department.

Distribution: Language/Culture

RUSS 456 – Russia in Film - 38718

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm MW Walsh 497 Lioudmila Federova

Course description not yet available. Course taught in English.

Credits: 3

Distribution: Culture

RUSS 471 – Women in Russian Literature - 38719

3:30 pm – 4:45 pm TR Maguire 103 Svetlana Grenier

The course examines images of women in works of Russian literature from the 1790s through 1870s. Works of fiction and autobiography by male and female authors are discussed in conjunction with influential discursive statements on the role of women and the "woman question" by writers and literary critics. Conducted in Russian.

Credits: 3

Distribution: Language/Culture

RUSS 481 – 19th Century Literature: Crisis Within - 38720

5:00 pm – 6:15 pm TR Intercultural Center 119 Marcia Morris

By the second half of the nineteenth century, Russian writers came increasingly to believe that their world rested on shifting sands. They conveyed their sense of unease on the pages of some of the greatest novels ever written, employing the Russian family as an exemplar of Russian society as a whole and uncovering the fault lines that would ultimately lead to the dissolution of both. This course focuses specifically on Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," Dostoevsky's "Brothers Karamazov," and Bely's "Petersburg." (Taught in English; satisfies the HUMW-II requirement.)

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Culture

RUSS 483 – The Grammar of Poetry - 38717

2:00 pm – 3:15 pm MW ICC 207A Olga Meerson

Description not yet available. Course taught in Russian.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Language/Culture

RUSS 495 – Sixth-Level Russian II – 24621

5:00 pm - 6:15 pm TR Intercultural Center 204B Jill A Neuendorf

The goal of this course is to develop participants’ professional command of Russian speech in oral and written forms. Special attention will be paid to the grammatical and lexical precision of the ideas and opinions on sophisticated professional topics. The focus is of this course is on the preparation, delivery, and discussion of oral presentations and written essays on topics related to participants’ professional interests. Topics will range from the fields of international relations, economics and politics, to Russian and Soviet culture and literature.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: Sixth-Level Russian I or equivalent. Non-CERES students with permission of CERES or Slavic Department.

Distribution: Language/Culture

## Science, Technology and International Affairs

STIA 419-02 – Energy and the Environment in Eurasia – 26838

5:00 pm - 7:30 pm M White-Gravenor 411 Theresa Sabonis-Helf

This course will focus on the role played by energy and environment in the evolution of the successor states to the Soviet Union. The energy portion of the course will examine the challenges faced by energy-poor states in their transitions, as well as the very different challenges faced by oil and gas-rich successor states. The environment portion of the course will examine the Soviet legacy of persistent pollutants and “national sacrifice zones” and how the states have attempted to address them, as well as the transboundary pollution problems. The course will also review the role played by the successor states and the international community in attempting to improve the environment in this region, the emerging challenges posed to the region by climate change, and the resource management challenges (particularly in water) faced by these states.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Economics

## Security Studies

SEST 677 – Russian National Security – 30081

6:30 pm – 9:00 pm W Car Barn 302A Alexandre Mansourov

This course examines Russia’s relations with major powers in the Middle East and has three purposes. The first purpose is for students to learn about the principal actors, main interests and drivers, and key issues shaping Russian foreign and national security policy in the Middle East. The second purpose is to provide students with a better understanding of the main instruments and mechanisms in the toolbox of Russian decision-makers and learn how they use them to defend Russian national interests and advance the Kremlin’s policy priorities in the Middle East. The third purpose is for students to develop critical thinking and writing skills so that they can produce high quality analytical products for various types of consumers, using open source information.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

SEST 728 – Russian Strategy in the Middle East – 35742

6:30 pm – 9:00 pm T Car Barn 306 Alexandre Mansourov

This course examines Russia’s relations with major powers in the Middle East and has three purposes. The first purpose is for students to learn about the principal actors, main interests and drivers, and key issues shaping Russian foreign and national security policy in the Middle East. The second purpose is to provide students with a better understanding of the main instruments and mechanisms in the toolbox of Russian decision-makers and learn how they use them to defend Russian national interests and advance the Kremlin’s policy priorities in the Middle East. The third purpose is for students to develop critical thinking and writing skills so that they can produce high quality analytical products for various types of consumers, using open source information.

Credits: 3

Prerequisites: None

Distribution: Government

## Turkish

TURK 402 – Advanced Turkish II - 15502

3:30 pm - 4:45 pm TR Intercultural Center 210A Zeynep F. Gur

This language course is a continuation of TURK-201 and requires the completion of that course or its equivalent, as determined by the professor.

Credits: 3

Prerequisite: TURK 201 or equivalent

Distribution: Language/Culture

TURK 360 – Contemporary Issues in Turkey - 38438

5:00 pm – 7:30 pm W Walsh 490 Ayse Candan Kirisci

This is a seminar class that will focus on improving language skills through the discussion of topics from contemporary Turkey. It will be taught in Turkish with emphasis placed on academic discourse and vocabulary. The content of the course will be determined by the issues that will be shaping the political and cultural agenda in Turkey throughout the duration of the course. The starting point will be the headlines in Turkish media, but it would be safe to expect the following themes guiding the choice of reading material and discussions: Turkish-U.S. relations, perception of the U.S. in Turkey, Turkish domestic politics, March 2019 local election campaign, individual rights, freedom of expression and social change. Students will be asked to read relevant material from a variety of sources: academic papers, think tank reports, newspaper reports and journalists’ columns along with cartoons and social media message examples. Another component of the class material will be videos and/or podcasts. The class will also feature guest speakers. These resources will be the basis for not only in-class discussion but also for some of the written assignments. Goals: To learn academic, formal vocabulary To improve comprehension of academic and journalistic texts To practice listening skills through live events and recorded material To gain speaking fluency through discussion and as active participants of model, in-class panels. To distinguish between different registers, e.g. academic discourse vs. daily language To compose pieces of writing of various lengths on current issues. Pre-requisite: Advanced Turkish or permission of the instructor.

Credits: 3

Prerequisite: TURK 402 or equivalent

Distribution: Language/Culture