

Russian and Eurasian Studies

The majors and minors in Russian and Eurasian studies are administered by the Department of Russian and Eurasian Studies: Professors Cruise (*chair*, on leave fall 2009), Jones; Associate Professor Scotto (*acting chair*, fall 2009); Visiting Assistant Professor Pleshakov; Visiting Lecturer Ermolaev.

Contact Persons

Carmen Sullivan, *senior administrative assistant*
Edwina Cruise, *chair*

Department Web Site

<http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/russian>

The revitalized post-Soviet Russia offers a wealth of new areas to explore. Whether your interest lies in Russia or one of the other independent states that make up the CIS, a wide range of careers is available for individuals with ambition, energy, and imagination. Employment opportunities for Americans trained in Russian and Eurasian studies include work in business and international trade, journalism, national resources management, environmental protection, non-governmental and charitable organizations, peace and security. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, it has become ever easier for students to study and work in Russia and the neighboring countries of Eurasia. Students wishing to focus on Eurasia will find that mastery of Russian and a grasp of Russia's historical role on the Eurasian continent are essential to developing a deep understanding of regions where native non-Russian peoples lived under Russian and Soviet rule. Students who major in Russian literature and culture or Russian studies will also gain a background in Eurasia, where such concerns as global energy resources and the influence of Islamic culture, to name only two, are at the forefront.

The diverse peoples and cultures of both Russia and the non-Russian states will all play a determining role in the future economic and political development of Eurasia. For this reason, the Department of Russian

and Eurasian Studies offers programs of study that are intended to develop a critical awareness of both Russia and Eurasia and to provide the linguistic and intellectual tools necessary for sustained engagement with this area of the world. For students who do not choose to major in the department, the experience of recent alumnae has shown that study in the field can be profitably combined with majors in history, economics, international relations, environmental studies, or the natural sciences. (Mount Holyoke alumnae with minors in Russian and Eurasian studies can currently be found working in U.S. consulates in Russia and Eurasia and in the oil fields of Siberia.) These students may wish to consider one of the several minor tracks offered by the department.

Getting Started in Russian

A student coming to Mount Holyoke with no background in Russian language should enroll in Russian 101-102, a yearlong introduction to Russian language and culture.

Students who have previously studied Russian and plan to elect Russian language should consult with the department for individual placement.

(For other courses recommended for study in the first year, see below, after the "Study Abroad" section.)

Study Abroad

Study abroad is highly recommended and may be used toward fulfillment of major requirements.

There are numerous summer, semester, and yearlong programs offered for undergraduates. Since admission to many Russian study abroad programs is competitive, students are advised to consult early in their academic careers with members of the department. We have had great success in getting our students into these competitive programs.

Opportunities to study the non-Russian languages of Eurasia are rapidly expanding. Summer immersion programs and summer and academic-year programs abroad offer instruction in Armenian, Georgian, Azeri, Uzbek, Tajik, Polish, Czech, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Estonian, and others. In some cases, applicants may be expected to have an intermediate-level command of Russian in order to participate.

In addition to RES 101–102, recommended courses for first-year study include:

- RES 151s(03), *Anna Karenina: Loving to Death* (first-year seminar)
- RES 240s(01), *Russian Politics: From Communism to Capitalism* (first-year seminar)
- Courses on Russian literature and culture may be used to satisfy the distribution requirement in the humanities—arts, language, and literature. Courses on Russian history and politics (such as RES 131 and 205, offered every other year) may be used to satisfy distribution requirements either in the humanities or social sciences.

The Majors

The Department of Russian and Eurasian Studies offers two majors:

- Russian Literature and Culture
- Russian and Eurasian Studies

These are distinct but connected majors. In both majors, students will learn about the interconnections between language, literature, politics, and history.

The major in Russian literature and culture explores Russia's rich cultural heritage and its unique contributions to world culture, especially during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Departmental offerings concentrate on Russia's achievements in culture and literature, but students are encouraged to take elective courses in Russian film, religion, and art at Mount Holyoke and the Five Colleges.

The interdisciplinary major in Russian and Eurasian studies explores the historical, economic, political, and cultural interconnections among the peoples of the former Soviet

Union, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. In addition to offerings within the department, courses that count toward the major are regularly offered by other departments (economics, geography, history, politics, international relations, and women's studies), in addition to courses in the Five Colleges. Students are urged to take advantage of these opportunities. There are also opportunities for students to travel to the Republic of Georgia during January Term. Students may also pursue their own study abroad option in the new countries of the CIS. The interdisciplinary major exempts students from the College's minor requirement.

Both majors place emphasis on the analysis of texts, on effective oral and written argumentation, and on cooperative learning and independent work. Students who wish to focus their study on the non-Russian areas of northern Eurasia (Ukraine, Caucasia, Central Asia, the Baltics, the non-Russian peoples of Siberia) are invited to design a special major in consultation with the department. Early consultation is strongly advised.

Requirements for the Major in Russian Literature and Culture

Credits

- A minimum of 36 credits, of which 12 credits must be completed at the 300 level
- A student may, with the permission of the instructor and in consultation with her advisor, enroll in a 200-level course for 300-level credit.

Courses

- Three courses beyond 201, to be chosen from 202 and advanced courses in literature/culture (consult department)
- RES 205, *Russia under the Tsars* or RES 131, *Introduction to the Peoples and Cultures of Eurasia College*)
- RES 210, *Great Books: The Literature of Nineteenth-Century Russia*
- RES 211, *Topics in Twentieth-Century Russian Literature*
- Three elective courses, one each from literature, culture, and politics/history, to be completed at the 300 level

Requirements for the Major in Russian and Eurasian Studies

Credits

- A minimum of 40 credits, of which 20 must be at the 300 level, divided among three or more disciplines
- When a student has completed two courses at the 200 level, she may, with the permission of the instructor and in consultation with her advisor, enroll in a 200-level course for 300-level credit.

Courses

- Proficiency in Russian language demonstrated by completion of 202 or equivalent
- RES 131, Introduction to the Peoples and Cultures of Eurasia
- RES 205, Russia under the Tsars or one-semester survey of Russian history, to be chosen in consultation with the advisor
- RES 210: Great Books: The Literature of Nineteenth-Century Russia
- RES 240, Russia: From Communism to Capitalism
- RES 241, Russia and the West
- RES 395, Independent Study—one semester of independent study with a member of the department in the senior year

Russian and Eurasian studies is an interdisciplinary major. Students who complete an interdisciplinary major automatically fulfill the College's "outside the major" requirement (see p. 8).

Requirements for the Minors

The Minor in Language

The minor in language requires 12 credits above the 100 level, ordinarily drawn from 201, 202, and advanced courses chosen in consultation with the department.

The Minor in Language and Literature

The minor in language and literature requires 12 credits above the 100 level, ordinarily drawn from 201, 210, and 211.

The Minor in Culture and Literature

This minor in culture and literature is designed for students who have an interest in Russian literature and culture, but have not studied the language. It requires 20 credits and is not recommended for anyone who wishes to focus on Russia at the graduate level.

The minor ordinarily includes RES 131, 210, 211, and two additional courses to be chosen in consultation with the Russian department, including one at the 300 level.

The Minor in Russian and Eurasian Studies

The minor in Russian and Eurasian studies is designed to encourage an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the former Soviet Union and its peoples and cultures and to develop intermediate-level proficiency in the Russian language.

A minor in Russian and Eurasian studies ordinarily includes Russian 201, or its equivalent, and two courses in Russian studies, including one course at the 300 level.

Teacher Licensure

Students interested in pursuing licensure in the field of Russian and Eurasian studies can combine their course work in Russian and Eurasian studies with a minor in education. In some instances course work in the major coincides with course work required for licensure; in other cases, it does not. For specific course requirements for licensure within the major of Russian and Eurasian studies, please consult your advisor or the chair of the Russian and Eurasian studies department. For information about the requirements for the minor in education, please consult "Teacher Licensure" in the Other Degree and Certificate Programs chapter and Ms. Lawrence in the psychology and education

department. Licensure also requires a formal application as well as passing scores on the Massachusetts Test of Educator Licensure (MTEL) in both the literacy component and the subject matter component. Copies of the test objectives for the MTEL are available in the Russian and Eurasian studies department and in the Department of Psychology and Education. Licensure application information and materials are available in the Department of Psychology and Education.

Language and Distribution Requirements

Elementary Russian (101–102) or Intermediate Russian (201 or 202) fulfills the College language requirement.

Courses Taught in Russian

- 101/102 Elementary Russian
- 201/202 Intermediate Russian
- 295/395 Independent Study
Advanced language courses taught at the Five Colleges

Courses Taught in English

- 131 Introduction to the Peoples and Cultures of Eurasia (III-A)
- 151(01) Crown Jewels of Russian Culture (first-year seminar) (I-A)
- 151(02) Chekhov's Stories: Women on the Verge of the Twentieth Century (first-year seminar)
- 205 The Romanovs: Triumph and Tragedy (III-A)
- 210 Great Books: The Literature of Nineteenth-Century Russia (I-A)
- 211 Topics in Twentieth-Century Russian Literature: *Doctor Zhivago* (I-A)
- 212 Russia (I-B)
- 213 Tolstoy's *War and Peace* (I-A)
- 240 Russian Politics (III-A)/Politics 209
- 242 Oil and Water (III-A)
- 244 Red Star Over Russia: The Totalitarian Regime of Lenin and Stalin, 1917-1953

- 312 Silk Roads: Ancient and Modern Highways Across the Eurasian Continent
- 330 Nationalism (III-A)
- 343 Terrorism: Russia as Its Cradle (III-A)
- 350 Revolutions (III-A)
- 395 Independent Study

Note: If the course satisfies a distribution requirement, it is indicated in parentheses. Courses are not taught every year. Please check the course offerings (below).

Course Offerings

Taught in Russian

101f Elementary Russian

A four-skills (understanding, speaking, reading and writing) introduction to the Russian language with a focus on aural-oral training. Major topics include: pronunciation and intonation, all cases (except for instrumental), basic conjugation patterns and tenses, and verbal aspect. The textbook, *Live from Russia*, Volume 1, features a video story on the lives and loves of Russians in present-day Moscow. *Meets language requirement; does not meet a distribution requirement*
N. Ermolaev
Students must complete both RES-101 and RES-102 to fulfill the language requirement. Five class meetings plus one conversation hour weekly; 4 credits

102s Elementary Russian

Continuation of Russian 101. A four-skills course, with increasing emphasis on reading and writing, that completes the study of basic grammar. Major topics include: predicting conjugation patterns, unprefix and prefixed verbs of motion, complex sentences, time expressions, and strategies of vocabulary building. The syllabus is based on Volume 2 of *Live from Russia*, and concludes the story of the "twenty-something" generation in Putin's Russia. *Meets language requirement; does not meet a distribution requirement*
E. Cruise
Students must complete both RES-101 and RES-102 to fulfill the language requirement;

five class meetings plus one conversation hour weekly; 4 credits

201f Intermediate Russian

Emphasis on command of grammar with attention to conversational topics. Readings include poetry, short stories, and magazine and newspaper articles. Classes are conducted mostly in Russian.

Meets language requirement; does not meet a distribution requirement

P. Scotto

Prereq. Russian and Eurasian Studies 101 or permission of department; 3 meetings (75 minutes) plus 1 meeting (50 minutes) to be arranged; 4 credits

202s Intermediate Russian

Emphasis on increasing active command of grammar while focusing on conversational topics. Readings include poetry, short stories, and magazine and newspaper articles. Classes are conducted in Russian.

Meets language requirement; does not meet a distribution requirement

P. Scotto

Prereq. Russian and Eurasian Studies 201 or permission of department; 4 credits

***221f Texts and Contexts: Introduction to Russian Literature**

Through focus on a specific theme or idea, we will study a variety of texts and set them into the cultural context that marks them as distinctly Russian. Texts will be selected from a broad range of genres and sources. Topics will be designed to accommodate student interests. Readings, discussions, short oral and written reports. Taught in Russian.

Meets Humanities I-A requirement

The department

4 credits

295fs Independent Study

Does not meet a distribution requirement

The department

1-4 credits

***302s Advanced Studies in Russian: "Russian in Use": A Practicum**

Advances language skills by exploring topics of general interest such as geography, education, politics, ecology, and Russian perceptions of America. Practice using external resources, authentic texts, and unscripted lis-

tening. Students examine topics from diverse perspectives and are encouraged to develop their own opinions in clear, colloquial standard Russian. Text: S. Rosengrant *Russian in Use: An Interactive Approach to Communicative Competence*.

Meets language requirement; does not meet a distribution requirement

The department

Prereq. Russian and Eurasian Studies 221 or permission of the instructor; 4 credits

395fs Independent Study

Does not meet a distribution requirement

The department

1-8 credits

Taught in English

***131s Introduction to Peoples and Cultures of Eurasia**

(Taught in English) Explores the past and present of the diverse peoples and cultures inhabiting the territory once dominated by the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. How has this region been imagined and mapped? How useful are conventional definitions of the boundary between "Europe" and "Asia"? What is meant by "Eastern Europe," "Central Europe," and "Eurasia"? Topics to be considered will include the struggle for a usable past and the emergence of national identity; techniques of imperial rule and colonial domination; formation and dissemination of knowledge about Eurasia; cultural traditions of the region. Designed to help students navigate the world of post-Soviet and post-socialist Eurasia.

Meets multicultural requirement; meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

S. Glebov

4 credits

151fs First-Year Seminars

Fall 2009

151f(01) Chekhov's Stories and Plays: Women on the Verge of the Twentieth Century (First-year seminar; writing-intensive course; taught in English) This course looks at the lives of Russian women through the eyes of Anton Chekhov, the great short story and play writer. Chekhov will introduce us to the

issues women faced at the turn of the nineteenth century—such as identity, sexuality, power, and class—in settings that range from the country estate and the peasant hut to the urban center and seaside resort. Through close readings of stories and plays, we will trace Chekhov’s literary techniques for crafting his female characters and their contexts. Readings include “Lady with a Lapdog,” *Three Sisters*, “Anna on the Neck,” and *The Cherry Orchard*. Film adaptations and stage productions of the texts will be incorporated. *Meets Humanities I-A requirement*
N. Ermolaev
Prereq. fy or permission of instructor; 4 credits

*151f(03) *Crown Jewels of Russian Culture* (First-year seminar; speaking-intensive course; taught in English) We will study masterworks of Russian civilization from a broad range of periods and types. These works of art, architecture, and literature define the essential moments in the formation of the idea of Russian culture. Topics will include: medieval churches and icons; Saint Petersburg: The Venice of the North; Tolstoy, and Dostoyevsky; the Romanov court jeweler Faberge; a film by Eisenstein; Tchaikovsky’s ballet; and last, but not least, modern Russian dancers such as Nureyev and Baryshnikov. *Meets Humanities I-A requirement*
C. Pleshakov
Prereq. fy or permission of instructor; 4 credits

Spring 2010

151s(03) *Anna Karenina: Loving to Death* (First-year seminar; writing-intensive course; taught in English) Leo Tolstoy’s *Anna Karenina* is an action-packed drama about love and passion, personal freedom and societal expectations, and the costs of living. We will read the text slowly, with attention to the ambiguities that defeat a clear or simple interpretation of the novel’s message. We will screen films of *Anna Karenina* and assess interpretations of the novel. *Meets Humanities I-A requirement*
E. Cruise
Prereq. fy or permission of instructor; 4 credits

205f **The Romanovs: Triumph and Tragedy** (Taught in English; Same as History 205) We will study defining periods in Russian and

world history with an emphasis on the powerful Russian monarchs who shaped them: in particular, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, Alexander II, and Nicholas II. Russia’s tsarist system raises important questions about the nature of the monarchy. The Russian case shows how monarchies can change and develop, and why, ultimately, many of them failed. Why did the Romanovs fail when their relatives, the House of Windsor, did not? Could Russia have survived as a constitutional monarchy? What is the role of a royal dynasty in defining nationhood? *Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement*
C. Pleshakov
4 credits

210f Great Books: The Literature of Nineteenth-Century Russia

(Taught in English) In no other culture has literature occupied the central role it enjoyed in nineteenth-century Russia. Political, social, and historical constraints propelled Russian writers into the roles of witness, prophet, and sage. Yet, far from being limited to the vast, dark “Big Question” novels of legend, Russian literature offers much humor, lyricism, and fantasy. We will focus on the Russian novel as a reaction to western European forms of narrative and consider the recurring pattern of the strong heroine and the weak hero. Authors will include: Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenyev, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, and Chekhov. *Meets Humanities I-A requirement*
P. Scotto
4 credits

*211s **Topics in Twentieth-Century Russian Literature: Literature and Film on Trial** (Taught in English) Art and artists in twentieth-century Russian society were especially challenged by cataclysmic violence—revolutions, wars, and totalitarian oppression. We will study major works of literature and film and place them in the aesthetic and political contexts that influenced their creation and their reception in Russia. Artists to be studied include Chekhov, Vertov, Babel, Eisenstein, Bulgakov (*The White Guard*), Kupreyanova, Zamyatin (*We*), Solzhenitsyn, Tarkovsky, Erofeev, Brodsky. *Meets Humanities I-A requirement*
E. Cruise

Meets RES twentieth-century literature requirement; 4 credits

***212s Russia**

(Taught in English; Same as History 212s)
This course examines pivotal archetypes of Russian civilization that reflect Russia's past, demarcate its present, and constrict its future. We will focus on the canonic historical monuments of Russia, such as the Kremlin of Moscow and the downtown of St. Petersburg. Starting with the representation of these landmarks in the media, we will explore them in depth by reading conflicting historical narratives and cultural histories and eventually deconstruct their cultural message and value. By the end of the course, students will be familiar with the Eastern Orthodox Christianity rites and able to identify and discuss the most common artifacts of Russian civilization.

Meets Humanities I-B requirement
C. Pleshakov
4 credits

***213s Tolstoy's War and Peace**

(Taught in English) To explain the fundamental conflict in Tolstoy's art, Sir Isaiah Berlin advanced the now famous formula that Tolstoy was a fox (pluralist) struggling to be a hedgehog (monist). Indeed, throughout his life and in his art, Tolstoy sought to shape experience into a single and all-embracing philosophical principle, but he was never able to suppress his extravagant intuition that existence, being contradictory, fragmentary, and ultimately subject to forces beyond human control, defeated attempts at codification. We will read *War and Peace* in an attempt to understand how that irresolvable conflict fuels Tolstoy's intellectual pursuits and informs his theories on art.

Meets Humanities I-A requirement
E. Cruise
4 credits

215s Dostoevsky and the Problem of Evil: The Brothers Karamazov

(Taught in English) Perhaps no other novelist has delved as deeply into the psychological and metaphysical dimensions of evil as the Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoevsky. This course will be devoted to a close reading of Dostoevsky's landmark novel of murderous

passion and parricide, *The Brothers Karamazov*. Why should crime and transgression be a privileged avenue of access into the human interior? How is psychology tied to the metaphysical aspect of human existence? What are the sources of evil—and redemption?

Meets Humanities I-A requirement
P. Scott
4 credits

240s Russian Politics: From Communism to Capitalism

(Taught in English; Same as Politics 209f)
Russia was transformed by communist revolution into a global superpower that challenged the dominant ideologies of liberalism and nationalism. It became a powerful alternative to capitalism. In 1991, this imperial state collapsed and underwent an economic, political, and cultural revolution. What explains the Soviet Union's success for 70 years and its demise in 1991? What sort of country is Russia as it enters the twenty-first century? Is it a democracy?

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement
S. Jones
4 credits

***241s Russia and the West**

(Taught in English; Same as Politics 264f)
Since its creation at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Soviet Union dominated the minds of Western foreign policymakers. None of the West's policies in the Middle East, the Third World, Europe, or China after World War II can be understood without the study of Soviet foreign policy. We will examine the development of Soviet foreign policy since 1917 and, following the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the role played by Russia and the former Soviet republics in the far more complex and multipolar "New World Order." What should U.S. policy be toward the emerging new states of the Baltics, Central Asia, and Caucasia?

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement
S. Jones
4 credits

***242s Oil and Water Don't Mix: Geopolitics, Energy, and the Environment**

(Taught in English; Same as Politics 242s) Following the collapse of the USSR and the Gulf War, Central Asia and the Caucasus became

new centers of geopolitical rivalry. The new states are a source of energy (oil and gas) for Western powers and a vital transit corridor between Eastern Europe and China. While a new "Great Game" is being fought between Western, Far Eastern, and Middle Eastern powers for control over energy pipelines, the region is threatened by environmental catastrophe and water shortages. Is the new oil industry a source of prosperity or an instrument for exploitation, corruption, and instability? How important are the new states to the West's strategic energy interests?

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

S. Jones

4 credits

244s Topics in the Recent History of Europe: Red Star over Russia: The Totalitarian Regime of Lenin and Stalin, 1917-1953

(Taught in English; Same as History 260(03)) The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 marked the coming of totalitarianism to Russia. Led first by Lenin and then by Stalin, the country went through the most brutal civil war, purges, World War II, and the first stages of cold war. This period also saw immense social change and sweeping economic transformation. What were the causes of totalitarianism in Russia? How did the regime function? What were the major landmarks of Russian history in the period 1917-1953?

Meets Humanities I-B requirement

C. Pleshakov

4 credits

312s Silk Roads: Ancient and Modern Highways across the Eurasian Continent

(Taught in English) The silk roads were ancient transportation and trade links that wound their way across the Eurasian continent, or by sea through the South China Sea and Indian Ocean, to Europe. They carried silk, glass, jade, and moved religions and literatures across continents. Today, the new silk roads carry oil, gas, drugs, capitalism, and immigrants seeking better lives. We will investigate the parallels between the ancient and modern silk roads and the contemporary strategic, cultural, and economic significance of these new highways, which link China, Central Asia, the Middle East, South Asia, and Europe.

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

S. Jones

Prereq. 8 credits in politics, IR, RES, or history; 4 credits

***313f The New Democracies**

(Taught in English; Same as Politics 300f)

With the collapse of the USSR we were told that history was dead and liberal democracy triumphant. There was a "third wave" of democratic change. How accurate have these optimistic characterizations turned out to be? After an introduction to theories of liberal democracy and to the new discipline of "transitology" we will look at how states and leaders have applied such liberal-democratic ideas in Eastern Europe and the former USSR (with comparative examples from Africa and South America), and with what success.

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

S. Jones

Prereq. any two courses in any combination from politics, international relations, or economics; 4 credits

***330s Nationalism**

Nationalism is one of the greatest challenges to multiethnic states. They have had to create new strategies to deal with the demands of ethnic minorities. Taking the four states of Spain, Canada, Russia, and the former Yugoslavia as examples, we will focus on nationalist movements within these states and the central governments' responses. What has been the effect of the Communist legacy? Are there alternatives to federalism as a way of managing national claims? What socioeconomic policies have governments used to control ethnic tensions? What role can international organizations play in finding solutions to ethnic conflict?

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

S. Jones

Prereq. 8 credits in politics, international relations, or Russian and Eurasian studies; 4 credits

343f Terrorism: Russia as Its Cradle

(Taught in English; Same as Politics 243s)

Russia was the first nation in the world to face political terrorism. In Russia, the era of terrorism lasted from the 1860s, when the People's Will group launched the hunt on the tsar Alexander II, until 1918, when the Socialist Revolutionary Party attempted to as-

sassinate Lenin. A case study of terrorism in Russia will help us to answer a number of questions highly relevant today. What are the causes of terrorism? What are its goals and methods? What can governments do to cope with it? What is the impact of terrorism on society?

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

C. Pleshakov

Prereq. jr, sr only; 4 credits

***350f Revolutions**

(Taught in English; Same as Politics 350f)

Revolutions have a rich and bloody history on the European continent. In the twentieth century, there were frequent revolutionary upheavals, particularly in Russia and Eastern Europe. We will study two revolutionary periods: Russia in 1917 and the USSR in 1991. These revolutionary events present great contrasts, yet at the same time clarify the nature of revolutions and why they occur. Do they bring the expected fundamental and accelerated change people hope for? Our focus will be on the contrasts and parallels between Russia's early twentieth-century socialist revolution and late twentieth-century capitalist revolution. What was (and is) their impact on European history and thought?

Meets Social Sciences III-A requirement

S. Jones

4 credits