



### **ENG 598-10 Jewish American Writers**

This course will explore the significant impact of Jewish-American Writers in the literary scene in the 1950s and 60s as well as the contributions of those who followed. Readings will include short stories and novels by Nobel Prize Laureates, I.B. Singer and Saul Bellow, National Book Award Winners, Philip Roth and Bernard Malamud, and the innovative contemporary writers, Jonathan Safran Foer and Nicole Krauss.

### **HIS 594-10 Science and Society in Renaissance Europe**

Sixteenth-century European society abounded in vibrant, sometimes violent, change. Those changes, however, derived in many ways from the revival of ancient and classical texts in the Renaissance. A revolution in religion shook church and political institutions, but it was renewed interest in the primitive church, as well as new editions of the Scriptures based on Greek and Hebrew manuscripts, that had raised questions about the medieval papacy. In 1543, the Polish astronomer Copernicus published *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* that proposed a new model for predicting the movement of the planets by placing the sun in the center of the heavenly motion. He benefited from a revival of ancient Pythagorean philosophers. That same year, Vesalius published *On the Fabric of the Human Body*, integrating anatomy and physiology founded upon the improved Renaissance texts of Galen, Avicenna, Hippocrates, and others. Galileo, whose works on astronomy and physics put him in trouble with the Inquisition, knew Aristotle better than anyone in his day. His career, moreover, showed him to be a “courtier” in the true Renaissance sense. In the seventeenth century Newton, whose work on gravity created modern mechanical physics, nevertheless devoted sixty percent of his writing to alchemy. In this he shared with the Renaissance thinkers a fascination with the idea that some unity controlled the bond of all material things to each other, to the cosmos, and to God.

In this course we will consider the ways sixteenth and seventeenth society thought about the constitution of their world. We will consider not only physical constitutions in astronomy and medicine, but mystical constitutions in magic, the occult and alchemy, which all played a role in their concept of the cosmos. What continuity existed between medieval and Renaissance science and what did “science” mean for the generations before and during the fifteenth-seventeenth centuries? What did physicians know about the human body and disease, and how did their beliefs affect medical practice? In what ways did the broader culture and society influence the kinds of questions Renaissance “scientists” asked? Was the church “anti-science”?

This is a history course, not a course in physics, chemistry, biology, or psychology. Both those of you who possess little experiences in the sciences and those strongly grounded in them should find the material interesting and manageable. In addition to weekly readings, mid-term and final exams, students will prepare an oral report, a book review, and a term paper.

This course fulfills one requirement for non-U.S. history (pre-1600) for the MA in History.

### **PSY 598-10 SpTp: Crisis Counseling**

This course presents applied therapeutic counseling in general, and crisis intervention in particular, in a way that effectively describes actual strategies to alleviate the crisis. Students will be provided a solid foundation upon which to build their understanding of the differential cognitive, affective, and socio-behavioral influences on clients’ lives in a variety of settings. Additionally, the course will assist students in understanding their own motivational framework before further pursuing a counseling career.

### **SOC 594-10 Cities and Crime**

This course explores the historical, ecological, and criminological issues surrounding the growth of American cities and associated crime patterns. Industrialization, urbanization, and gentrification have transformed metropolitan communities requiring new solutions to address crime problems. Particular focus will be placed on public policy choices relative to urban growth, housing density, and employment rates and the nexus with urban crime rates. Theory and practice will be intertwined throughout this course giving students opportunities to critique crime prevention and enforcement strategies in major US cities.

This course fulfills an elective towards the MA in History.