Coursework for Area Studies Major  
Example 1: European Studies

A potential European Studies major would start with the mandatory preparatory course, “Introduction to International and Area Studies,” which uses an interdisciplinary approach to illuminate the international character of the modern world and introduce a set of global issues and challenges.

A student interested in, say, modern European politics and French culture, might then choose to do two years of French (6 quarters), plus the following five preparatory courses:

- **Culture and Society (Anthropology 9):** introduction to the study of culture and society in comparative perspective, using examples from societies around the world to illustrate basic principles of the formation, structure and distribution of human institutions.

- **Contemporary World History, 1760 to the Present (History 22):** A broad thematic survey of world history since the mid-18th century. Addresses the global implications of imperialism, total war, nationalism, cultural change, decolonization, changes in women’s rights and roles and the eclipse of world communism.

- **Globalization: Regional Development and World Economy (Geography 4):** Explores the spatial distribution of all forms of human productive activity at number of geographical scales — local, regional, national and global — with a focus on the impact of global economic forces on the organization of production.

- **Introduction to Comparative Politics (Political Science 50):** Comparative study of constitutional principles, governmental institutions and political processes in selected countries.

- **Introduction to French Culture and Civilization in English (French 14W):** Study of contemporary French institutions and issues in cultural, political and socioeconomic realms. Fulfills an undergraduate writing requirement.

Upon successful admission to the European Studies Major in junior year, the student could take the following 11 upper-division courses, plus the capstone seminar (keep in mind that certain upper-level courses have prerequisites):

- **World Media Systems (Film & Television 110C):** Global analysis of internal and external broadcasting services, with emphasis on their motives, origins, technologies and programming. Special attention is given to political, economic and regulatory constraints and common world media issues.

- **Cultural Geography of Modern World (Geography 133):** Historical and structural approach to cultural geography of modern world system, with particular emphasis on structure and functioning of its core, semi-periphery and periphery.

- **International Politics, 1914 to the Present (Political Science 138B):** First World War, failure of peace settlement, origins of Second World War, Cold War and post-Cold War period.

- **Comparative Foreign Economic Policy (Political Science 124B):** Examination of foreign trade, monetary, and investment policies of U.S., Japan, France, and Federal Republic of Germany since 1945.

- **Cultural and Intellectual History of Modern Europe, 19th Century (Art History M110D):** Climates of taste and climates of opinion. Educational, moral and religious attitudes; art, thought and manners of the time in historical context.

- **Survey of French Literature: 19th and 20th Centuries (French 114C; requisite: course 12):** Study of major literary movements and writers of period, including works by Hugo, Baudelaire, Balzac, Stendhal, Flaubert, Zola, Gide, Proust, Sartre, Robbe-Grillet, and Duras.
• **French Cinema (French 141):** Study of French cinema and cinematographers in generic, thematic and sociocultural aspects.

• **History of France: France, 1715 to 1871 (History 124B):** "Ancien Régime" and time of revolutions. Critical discourse leading to French Revolution, collapse of state, Napoleonic era and reconstruction of society through monarchies and revolutions of the 19th century.

• **History of France: Making of Modern France, 1871 to Present (History 124C):** From oligarchy to democratic bureaucracy in two wars and three republics.

• **Comparative Government and Politics of Western Europe: West European Government and Politics (Political Science 153A; requisite: course 50):** Comparison of constitutional and political structure of West European states, with particular attention to contemporary problems.

• **International Institute Summer Travel Study Program in Paris: Global Challenges in Post-Colonial France.** Course explores the questions: How is France dealing with a weakened national agenda in a rapidly expanding European Union? What is France's role in 'Fortress Europe' and in global security since 9/11? How have antiglobalization debates been framed in France?

• **Capstone Course: International & Area Studies Senior Seminar (IAS 191):** Variable topics in international & area studies with readings, discussions, papers, and development of culminating project.

**Note:** This example is not definitive. That is, another student might design a completely different program of study to meet program requirements.
A potential Asian Studies major would start with the same mandatory preparatory course taken by all area studies students: “Introduction to International and Area Studies.” A student with a particular interest in modern-day Japanese culture might then choose to do two years of Japanese (6 quarters), plus the following five preparatory courses:

- **Survey of Literature: Great Books from the World at Large (Comparative Literature 2DW):** Study of major literary texts usually overlooked in courses that focus only on canon of Western literature, with emphasis on literary analysis and expository writing. Texts from at least three of the following areas read in any given term: African, Caribbean, East Asian, Latin American and Middle Eastern literature. Fulfills an undergraduate writing requirement.

- **Social Knowledge and Social Power (History 2B):** History of social knowledge and social power in the 19th and 20th centuries. Everyday ideas and practices related to practices to social thought, social engineering and social science. Themes include development of social knowledge through public activities and discourses; how social knowledge differs in agricultural, mercantile, industrial and information-based political economies; and how social science addresses these issues.

- **World Regions: Concepts and Contemporary Issues (Geography 6):** Insights into global diversity through analysis of environmental, cultural, economic and historical factors that define major world regions. Emphasis on contemporary issues and examination of criteria used to construct regions and conflicts over how best to divide the world into discrete and identifiable geographic areas.

- **Introduction to Comparative Politics (Political Science 50):** Comparative study of constitutional principles, governmental institutions and political processes in selected countries.

- **Introduction to Asian Civilizations: History of Japan (History 9C):** Survey of Japanese history from earliest recorded time to the present, with emphasis on development of Japan as a cultural daughter of China. Attention to manner in which Chinese culture was Japanized and aspects of Japanese civilization which became unique. Creation of the modern state in the last century and impact of Western civilization on Japanese culture.

After successful admission to the Asian Studies program in junior year, the student could take the following 11 upper-division course, plus the capstone seminar (keep in mind that certain upper-level courses have prerequisites in a given department):

- **Comparative Immigration (Sociology 151):** Survey of immigration of Europeans, Asians and Hispanics to the U.S. since the mid-19th century. Overview of immigration experience of ethno-racial groups that migrated voluntarily to this country, with emphasis on immediate post-immigration settlement.

- **Race and Ethnicity: International Perspectives (Sociology 154):** Role of race and ethnicity in political, economic and social lives of nations other than the U.S.

- **Comparative and Historical Sociology (Sociology 183; Requisite: course 1):** Survey of central themes of comparative and historical studies in sociology. Various aspects of development of modern society, including development of nation-state, emergence of capitalism, industrialization and population growth.

- **Global Environment and Development: Problems and Issues (Geography M128):** Questions of population, resource use, Third World poverty and environment. Analysis of global economic restructuring and its connections to changing organization of production and resulting environmental impacts. Case studies from Africa, Latin America, Asia and the U.S.
• **Introduction to Japanese Thought (Japanese 175):** Knowledge of Japanese not required. General survey of Japanese thought from early to modern times, including analyses of Shinto mythology, forms of Confucianism, ethic of bushido, National Learning School and modern Japanese philosophers, such as Nishida Kitaro and Watsuji Tetsuro. Attention also to representative types of contemporary thinking about Japanese thought, especially question of what might qualify as recognizably "Japanese" in aesthetics, ethics and philosophy.

• **Japanese Buddhism (Japanese CM160):** Knowledge of Japanese not required. Development of Buddhism in Japan in its cultural context, with emphasis on key ideas and teachings.


• **Advanced Japanese Art (Art History C115C; Requisite: course 114C):** Study in Japanese painting and sculpture.

• **Japanese History: Modern, 1868 to Present (History 172C):** Political, economic and cultural development of Japan from 1868 to present.

• **Civilizations of East Asia (Anthropology 175T):** General anthropological introduction to closely linked civilizations of China, Korea and Japan, providing comparative analysis of fundamental institutions such as family, state and religion and assessing effects of urbanization and industrialization.

• **Japan in World: Culture, Place and Global Connections (Geography 139):** Focus on questions of culture and place in Japan. Exploration of ways that these questions — and Japan itself — have been shaped by historical and contemporary interactions involving people in both Japan and other parts of world.

• **Capstone Course: International & Area Studies Senior Seminar (IAS 191):** Variable topics in international & area studies with readings, discussions, papers, and development of culminating project.

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Coursework for Area Studies Minor

Example: African & Middle Eastern Studies

A potential African and Middle Eastern Studies minor would start with the same mandatory preparatory course required by all International Institute area studies programs: “Introduction to International and Area Studies.” This general course uses an interdisciplinary approach to illuminate the international character of the modern world and introduce a set of global issues and challenges.

At the same time, he or she might choose to complete the general UCLA requirement for undergraduate foreign language study (3 quarters) in French, the colonial language spoken in West Africa, the Maghreb and parts of the Middle East. This is not a requirement for the minor, simply a way to use the undergraduate language requirement to support the minor.

The student might then take the following two preparatory courses:

- **Tribal Worldviews (World Arts & Cultures 33):** Introduction to study of indigenous worldviews as they are expressed through art, mytholgy, ritual, health practice, languages and ecology. With examples spanning globe, consideration of issues of colonialism, tradition, religious change and legal and social implications of epistemological differences between people. Examination of critical perspectives on social development, historical progress and intellectual assimilation.

- **Modern Middle Eastern Cultures (Near Eastern Languages 50C):** Survey of modern Middle Eastern cultures through readings and films from Arab countries, Iran, Turkey, and Israel.

Upon declaring an area studies minor in consultation with the academic advisor to the International & Area Studies Program, the student might choose the following five upper-division courses to fulfill the minor (keep in mind that certain upper-level courses have prerequisites):

- **Arts of Sub-Saharan Africa (Art History 118C):** Critical examination of the key themes in art and architecture of Africa, with emphasis on the ways in which visual arts and the built environment function with respect to larger social and cultural issues.

- **Modern Arabic Literature in English (Arabic M151):** Topics may include constructions of otherness in modern Arab culture; the East-West debate; memory, trauma and mourning; violence, narrative and ethics; globalization, oil and cultural insurgency; Arab culture in a transnational context or questions of reception, exoticism, translation and marketing. Genres may include prison narratives; novel of terror; memoirs by women and/or by refugees and exiles; 19th- and 20th-century travel narratives; Arabic romantic poetry; literature of pre-1948; the rise of Arab novel. Areas may range from a generic look at the Arab world to a narrow focus on the Maghreb or on one country, such as Algeria, Palestine, Iraq, Lebanon or Egypt. Course may also be organized around Arab literatures written in one specific language, namely, English, Arabic, or French.

- **Culture Area of Maghreb/ North Africa (Anthropology M171):** Introduction to North Africa, especially Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, also known as the Maghreb or Tamazgha. Topics include changing notions of personal, tribal, ethnic, linguistic and religious identities; colonialism; gender and legal rights; changing representations of Islam and religions in the region’s public spaces.

- **Culture Area of Middle East (Anthropology 176):** The study of Middle East has suggested many theories as to the developmental history of humankind; evolution of human society; birth of monotheism; and the origin of agriculture, trade and cities. Presentation of anthropological material relevant to understanding the Middle East as a culture area and Islam as the basis of its shared tradition.
• *Topics in Middle Eastern History: Modern (History 111C)*: The Middle East underwent widespread social, economic and cultural changes during 19th century that propelled society, at least portions of society and aspects of its social/cultural life, in entirely new directions. Examination of those changes to understand exactly what modernity meant for region.

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*July 2014*