

# SOCIAL SCIENCE: 9 CREDITS REQUIRED

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## **SSY101 General Psychology [Required Course]**

### **3 credits**

This course is an introduction to some of the major fields and theories in the science of psychology, covering a range of topics such as biological foundations, learning, cognition, emotion, perception, theories of personality, psychological disorders and their treatment, and the research methods of psychology.

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*Choose one of the following courses:*

## **SSH101 Themes in American History to 1865**

### **3 credits**

This course will focus on the major themes in American History from the colonial period to the Civil War. Topics such as slavery, women's roles, expansion, urbanization, reform movements, and the development of the American character will be examined in this course.

## **SSH102 Themes in American History Since 1865**

### **3 credits**

This course will examine American history since 1865. Such topics as industrialization, labor unions, immigration, organization, political parties, reform movements, foreign policy, and the rise of the U.S. as the major force in the world will be covered in this course.

## **SSH103 Western Civilization from Ancient Times to the Renaissance**

### **3 credits**

This course investigates the main features of human civilization from ancient times to the Renaissance. The importance of geography, religion, custom, and ideology are explored for the purpose of capturing the spirit of the past as well as understanding its relationship to the present.

## **SSH104 Western Civilization from the Renaissance to Modern Times**

### **3 credits**

This course discusses the major ways in which Western society has changed over the past 250 years. It covers the scientific revolution, the industrial revolution, and the major political revolutions. It also explores the impact of ideas such as liberalism, Marxism, Darwinism, Nazism, and Freudianism. The two World Wars and prospects for world peace are examined.

## **SSH105 World History from Ancient Times to 1500**

### **3 credits**

This course is an introduction to world history from the earliest human records to the renewal of contact between the Eastern and Western hemispheres around 1500 C.E. Students will read primary and secondary sources related to the political, economic, social, and cultural history of humanity with emphasis on the comparative development of civilization, the role of nomadic and pre-literate societies, and the interactions among different peoples and civilizations.

## **SSH106 World History from 1500 to the Present**

### **3 credits**

This course is an introduction to world history from around 1500 C.E. to the present. Students will read primary and secondary sources related to the political, economic, social, and cultural history of humanity in the modern era, including such topics as the development of the nation-state, industrialization, world trade, imperialism, democratic, socialist, and nationalistic revolutions, the position of women in society, population growth, and changes in the human environment.

## **SSH110 East Asian Civilization and Societies**

### **3 credits**

This course concentrates on one of the oldest continuous civilizations in the world, East Asia, which includes, in geographical and cultural terms, the domains of China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam. Using both chronological and topical approaches, the course examines historical and social development in East Asia. Topics include the dynastic transition, economic structures, social organizations and customs, as well as the scholarly and artistic traditions in East Asia. Throughout the course, students learn to appreciate the richness of East Asian culture and gain knowledge of the growing political and economic power of this region.

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*Choose one of the following courses:*

## **SSA101 Cultural Anthropology**

### **3 credits**

This course examines the similarities and differences found in the various types of human cultures and societies. It acquaints students with the basic concepts that help explain differences and similarities. The role of culture and language in determining human behavior is examined as is the interrelationship of aspects of behavior (economics, politics, family, and religion) in different types of societies. Patterns of cultural change will also be discussed.

## **SSE104 Introduction to Macroeconomics**

### **3 credits**

This course will examine what determines the aggregate level of economic activity. The levels of production, employment, and prices will be studied in relationship to aggregate expenditures. Institution arrangements of monetary and fiscal policy to address unemployment and inflation will also be covered.

## **SSP101 U.S. Power and Politics**

### **3 credits**

This course analyzes the relationship between the theory, form, and practice of American government. The course studies the strengths and weaknesses of the American political system. A major concern of the course is the nature of power in America and the options for reforming the American political system.

## **SSP250 Political Ideas and Ideologies**

### **3 credits**

This course explores the relationship between political ideas and practice. Political ideologies such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and liberation ideologies (feminist, black, and gay/lesbian) are examined in their historical development. The relationship between their goals and the methods used to achieve them is analyzed and criticized. The relevance of these ideologies for understanding current political issues is discussed. Readings include original theories of politics as well as commentaries upon them.

## **SSS100 Introduction to Sociology: Contemporary Society**

### **3 credits**

This course offers students information and ideas with which to understand the social factors of human life. It places the study of social interaction, social processes, and social institutions in an historical context. It examines the human condition with particular reference to work, to culture, to personality, to ethnic, class, and gender relations, as well as to economic and political institutions.