The Discipline of History encourages its most able students to enrol for an honours degree. The following material is designed to answer questions you may have about our honours program. If you have any further questions please contact the History Honours Moderators for 2017:

Semester 1:
Ethan Blue
Room 2.08
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Semester 2:
Jeremy Martens
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What is the honours degree?

It involves specialised work (either full-time or part-time) during a fourth year of study after completing your bachelors degree with a major in History. The program consists of three elective honours seminar units, our Historiography seminar unit, and a dissertation of up to 15,000 words on a research topic of your choice.

It is also possible to do 'joint honours' in two disciplines (for example, History and English or History and Political Science). The joint program involves a minimum of 18 credit points from each of the two disciplines (the dissertation is worth twenty-four credit points, and each seminar unit six credit points). Alternatively you may do Historyhonours with ‘cognate honours’ in another discipline, which allows you to take seminar units, to a total of less than 18 credit points, in that other discipline.

Why do History Honours?

**Personal Satisfaction** Doing honours can be very enjoyable, because it is so intellectually stimulating. You work more closely with other students and academic staff than is generally possible in pass units. And most students find writing the dissertation to be a wonderful opportunity to develop a personal research interest.

**Prerequisites for a Higher Degree** Universities normally demand a completed honours degree for admission to the MA or PhD.
**Employment Prospects** An honours degree is a way to enhance your qualifications and improve your prospects of employment in a great variety of occupations. History honours graduates have obtained research and administrative positions with the State and Commonwealth public services, positions in museums and heritage organisations, as well as in teaching, business, journalism and broadcasting.

*An honours degree in History takes your research skills and critical thinking to another level. By writing a dissertation and taking part in honours seminars, you develop a strategic sense of your own ideas and how they fit within a broader context. This is what employers are keen to see — people who are self-starters, show independence of thought and understand how they can contribute to the workplace, and to society at large.*

---Mathew Trinca, BA History Honours UWA, Director, National Museum of Australia

**When can I begin my History Honours degree?**
If you wish to enter the honours program immediately after completing your bachelor’s degree you can begin either at the start of the academic year in February or mid-year in July. If you prefer to take a break before commencing honours, that’s not a problem. You can come back after years away from Uni.

**What sort of academic record do I need?**
The History discipline’s requirement for admission to honours is that you have attained an average mark of 70 per cent or above in the four final history units in which you have enrolled. If you do not exactly meet those requirements you may still apply, but a special case would need to be made to the History Honour Moderator.

**Applying for admission.**
You will need to apply for admission in consultation with the History Honours Moderator, so the first step is to contact her and make a time to meet. At this meeting, you will:

- Discuss who would be the best staff member to supervise your dissertation and the general nature of the research question you would be pursuing.
- Discuss which seminar units in which to enrol.

Once you have seen the Honours Moderator, **apply online for Honours** through the Honours Future Students website: studyat.uwa.edu.au/courses-and-careers/honours#apply

Use the same portal to track the progress of your registration and application online. The Admissions Centre will advise you electronically if your application has been successful or not. If your application is successful, you will then need to enrol online.
A full-time program of Honours in History is usually organised as follows:

### Honours Offerings 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Take all units (30 points):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIST4101 Historiography (6 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Blue Sem 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST4140 Dissertation (History) 1 (12 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Blue &amp; Martens 1(&amp;2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIST4141 Dissertation (History) 2 (12 points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coord: Martens &amp; Blue 2(&amp;1)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Take units to value of 18 points: (all 6-point units):</th>
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<tr>
<td>HIST4105 Special Topics in medieval and Early Modern History: Christianities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Van Gent Sem 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST4102 Themes in History and Historiography: Debates on Stalinism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Edele Sem 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST4103 Topics in Australian History (timetabled with HIST5504 History and Heritage NSTP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Lydon Sem 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST4104 Topics in Global History: Settler Colonialism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Konishi &amp; Blue Sem 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUMA4001 Feeling the Past</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coord: Barbezat/Lynch Sem 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIST4106 Topics in Modern European History</td>
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<td>Coord: Barrie Sem 2</td>
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### Prerequisites for a Higher Degree:

Please remember that the core Honours seminar unit, HIST4101, Historiography, is compulsory for all students in History Honours. This applies if your honours studies are entirely in History or you are doing History honours with cognate studies in another discipline.

**Prerequisites for a Higher Degree:** Universities normally demand a completed honours degree for admission to the MA or PhD. UWA can grant credit towards a Masters course for units up to a total value of 48 points in the case of students who have completed a relevant honours degree.
HONOURS SEMINAR UNITS AVAILABLE DURING 2017
The information provided here was correct at 2/5/2017. It is subject to change without notice.

HIST4101: Historiography. First semester. Coordinator Dr Ethan Blue
This unit is compulsory for all students taking History Honours, and for all students taking History Honours with cognate honours in another discipline (but not for students doing joint honours). Historiography is the study of how history is written. How can we 'know' the past? What assumptions underpin our historical methods? What truth claims can historians validly make? In this unit we will explore a range of historiographical approaches, evaluating their claims as well as their critiques.

HIST4140 Dissertation (History) 1 and HIST4141 Dissertation (History) 2. Coordinators: Ethan Blue/Jeremy Martens.

The objective of the two dissertation units together is the production of a research dissertation of around 12,000 to 15,000 words on a topic of the student’s choosing in the field of History. This research is carried out under the supervision of a staff member who discusses issues relating to the research with the student, reads and comments on drafts, and provides overall guidance.

HIST4102: Themes in History and Historiography: Debates on Stalinism. Semester one. Coordinator Professor Mark Edele.

*Debates on Stalinism* explores major debates in the history of the Soviet Union under Stalin (1928-1953). It introduces students to the development of history writing on Stalinism since the 1950s, and more broadly to scholarly views on this society reaching back to the 1930s. Its central premise is that history is not only about the past, but also centrally shaped by current anxieties and concerns. In short, there is a politics of history writing, which we will analyse in detail.

HIST4103: Topics in Australian History. Semester one. Coordinator Professor Jane Lydon (Lecturer Alison Atkinson-Philips).

This vocationally oriented unit explores key issues faced by historians working beyond the classroom. Once considered simply as inherited property, heritage now embraces a wide range of traditions and cultures, monuments, buildings, landscapes and objects that have been passed down to us by previous generations, but carry meanings and values that we attach to them in the present. Through an engaged teaching program featuring methods workshops and off-campus trips, the unit introduces students to the excitement, challenges and opportunities of working as a public historian.

HIST4105: Special Topics in Medieval and Early Modern History: Christianities. First semester. Coordinator: Prof Jacqueline Van Gent.

Assignment Breakdown: Short Primary Source Analysis (15%); Research Essay (35%); In-Class Presentation (30%); Participation (20%)

From its humble origins as a splinter sect of Judaism to its current status as the most widely practiced religion in the world, Christianity has undergone countless transformations throughout its long history. This course will explore a variety of Christian movements as they emerged, developed and (sometimes) disappeared over the period from the fourth century to the beginning of the eighteenth. Each meeting will explore a different movement or aspect of a movement, paying particular attention to how its unique ideology shaped and was shaped by the socio-historical context out of which it emerged, but also tracing the continuities between the other movements analyzed thus far. The course will be divided into four modules, each run by an instructor who specializes in the time period under discussion. The first, run by Michael Barbezat, will begin with the Late Roman Empire and end in the thirteenth century. This module will focus on Augustine of Hippo, the New Monasticism and high medieval heresy. The second module, run by Paul Megna, will explore various forms of Christian devotion popular in the late Middle Ages, focusing on the lifestyles of anchorites, hermits, lay devotees and Wycliffite heretics. The third module, run by Kirk Essary, will consider the way in which the cultural and intellectual transformations of the Renaissance contributed to changing landscapes in Christian thought and practice, and will then turn to examine the Protestant reformations and Catholic counter-reformations of the sixteenth century, when European Christendom was irreparably fractured. The fourth and final module, run by Robin Macdonald, will examine European missions in the Americas in the age of the counter-reformation.

Semester 2

HIST4104: Topics in Global History: Settler Colonialism. Second semester. Coordinators: Dr Shino Konishi and Dr Ethan Blue.

Settler-colonialism is a form of colonialism characterized by the influx of largely European settlers to new lands who overwhelmed local indigenous populations and cultures, and transplanted their own cultural, governmental, economic, and social institutions. Some theorists have argued that such colonies were marked by the settler desire to replace, displace, or eliminate indigenous peoples. In this unit we will focus in particular on the histories of settler-colonies in North America, Australia, and New Zealand. We will compare the ideas, practices, and impacts of settler-colonialism in the diverse regions, focusing especially on the historic and ongoing effects of settler-colonies on local Indigenous peoples. We will also critically engage with the theories of settler-colonialism, evaluating the degree to which it explains the diverse histories of settler colonies in different parts of the globe.
Topics include sovereignty and land; frontier violence and resistance; labour exploitation and enslavement; migration and (im)mobility; racial capitalism and hetero-patriarchy; ecological imperialism; policing and incarceration; genocide; reconciliation and recognition.

HUMA4001: Feeling the Past. Second semester. Coordinators: Dr Michael Barbezat, Professor Andrew Lynch.

The unit is designed in five, two-week modules, with Introduction and Conclusion sessions. The modules focus on key concepts in the historical understanding, practice and expression of emotions in European tradition from 1100-1800, using relevant primary sources and significant secondary references, with reference to historical events that focused intense emotional energies, for example, the Crusades, the Reformation and the French Revolution. These concepts are drawn from and illustrated by historical documents, literary and theatrical texts, examples of visual and material culture, and examples of intellectual discourses on the emotions of various kinds. The unit will include examination of the changing intellectual, social and cultural significance of concepts such as 'love', 'the passions', and 'empathy', and consideration of major conceptual frameworks within which the role of human emotions have been understood: physiological; psychological, philosophical/theological, political and popular. Attention will also be given to the history of 'emotionology': the changing social and cultural regulation of emotional expression. Attention will be paid to gendered aspects of these fields of enquiry. As well as emphasising past understandings of emotions, the unit introduces students to a variety of contemporary theoretical and methodological approaches to studying the history of emotions. It encourages reflection on the emotional factors that may affect contemporary understanding of the past, and on the continuing effects of European traditions of emotion in contemporary emotional life.

HIST4106: Topics in Modern European History: A History of Sport and Celebrity. Second semester. Coordinator Associate Professor David Barrie.

This unit examines the changing relationship between sport, economy and society in a global context between 1870 and 2010. Its main aims are to analyse theories and approaches to the history of sport, and to uncover how historians have applied these in different contexts and international settings. Among the themes studied will be how sporting identities are constructed and sustained; what sport means to different people and how it has been used for different purposes; and how sport has helped shape the world we live in today. Adopting a thematic structure, and drawing on a variety of conceptual frameworks, the unit looks at how sport contributes to understandings of, and is shaped by, the following issues: celebrity, national identity, gender, race, protest, politics, violence, globalization and the media. Specific case studies include: the rise, nature, purpose and impact of sport in British industrial society from 1870 to 1939 – an era in which the defining characteristics of modern sport first emerged; sport and the construction of national, religious and ethnic identities; scientific racism and Jack Johnson, the first Black sporting superstar (1908-1915); sport, the civil rights movement and Black Power in post-war America; fascism and football in Italy and Spain; masculinity and football hooliganism in post-war Europe; the cult of sporting personality; Brand ‘Beckham’ and the commercialization of sport; and sport in a modern and post-modern world. Although the above case studies will be deployed to elucidate the above themes and to provide a chronological order to the unit, students will be encouraged throughout to consider how different theories and themes apply in
different contexts. In undertaking this unit, students will come away with an understanding of different analytical frameworks used in the history of sport and an understanding of the historical context within which to appreciate the changing nature and evolution of sport. Assessment will consist of seminar performance (20%), a 1,500-word conceptual-framework paper (30%) and a 3,000-word research essay (50%). The unit will be taught in two-hour seminars over eleven weeks.

**COGNATE UNITS from across UWA may also be taken.**

Please note the UWA University Policy on Assessment:


**Please note that Penalties for late submission 5% per day; after 7 days a mark of ‘0’ is awarded**