

Course Title & Number: HIS 101

Competency Area: HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE / UNDERSTANDING (Goal: Students will study the interrelatedness of various realms of human experience from multiple historical perspectives.)

Faculty submitting the Learning Outcomes: Ekquist-Lechner

Date: May 2014

[Instructions: Please match the Learning Outcomes in the left hand column to those of the course you are submitting for Gen Ed approval. List the corresponding course outcomes in the right hand column to indicate a match.]

BOR TAP's Learning Outcomes	Corresponding Outcomes for Course Named Above
1. Identify and differentiate types of historical sources including popular, academic, primary and secondary.	<p>Explain the definition of primary vs secondary sources and their role(s) in the field of history / historical research.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the types of information and events traditionally considered important by historians versus the types of information modern historians view as significant when producing / researching histories.</p>
2. Recognize ever-changing interpretations of history.	<p>Compare and contrast the types of information and events traditionally considered important by historians versus the types of information modern historians view as significant when producing / researching histories.</p> <p>Explain why interpretations of Roman influence have changed over time.</p>
3. Place the development of societies in national and/or international contexts.	<p>Compare and contrast the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt in terms of their geography, achievements in science, philosophy, religion, government, economics and social stratification.</p> <p>Evaluate the reasons why an intellectual movement called the Renaissance dominated Western civilization for three centuries and its' perceived impact on Western civilization.</p> <p>Explain why interpretations of Roman influence have changed over time.</p>

	<p>Deliberate the reasons for the rise and downfall of the two ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, particularly why Greek civilization self-destructed in such a short period of time and why Roman civilization lasted for two thousand years.</p> <p>Explain why the 18th century is called the “Century of Enlightenment” and discuss the reasons why John Locke and Thomas Hobbes are considered among the most influential political philosophers on the American founding fathers.</p> <p>Identify the major decisions made at the Utrecht Peace Treaty and their significance in establishing the balance of power in Europe.</p>
4. Explain the influence and agency of social circumstances, which may include race, class, gender, and others, on historical events.	<p>Compare and contrast the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt in terms of their geography, achievements in science, philosophy, religion, government, economics and social stratification.</p> <p>Deliberate the reasons for the rise and downfall of the two ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, particularly why Greek civilization self-destructed in such a short period of time and why Roman civilization lasted for two thousand years.</p> <p>Analyze the causes and the consequences of the Protestant Reformation and the 100 years of religious wars in Europe culminating in the international Peace Treaty at Westphalia.</p>
5. Describe the impact of the past on subsequent events, including the present.	<p>Explain why interpretations of Roman influence have changed over time.</p> <p>Evaluate the reasons why an intellectual movement called the Renaissance dominated western civilization for three centuries and its impact on Western civilization.</p> <p>Analyze the causes and the consequences of the Protestant Reformation and the 100 years of religious wars in Europe culminating in the international Peace Treaty at Westphalia.</p>

	<p>Identify the major personalities that represent the 17th century Scientific Revolution and their contributions to science.</p> <p>Identify the major decisions made at the Utrecht Peace Treaty and their significance in establishing the balance of power in Europe.</p>
6. Examine the complex, dynamic, and interrelated nature of change.	<p>Deliberate the reasons for the rise and downfall of the two ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome, particularly why Greek civilization self-destructed in such a short period of time and why Roman civilization lasted for two thousand years.</p> <p>Evaluate the reasons why an intellectual movement called the Renaissance dominated western civilization for three centuries and its impact on Western civilization.</p> <p>Analyze the causes and the consequences of the Protestant Reformation and the 100 years of religious wars in Europe culminating in the international Peace Treaty at Westphalia.</p> <p>Identify the major personalities that represent the 17th century Scientific Revolution and their contributions to science.</p> <p>Identify the major decisions made at the Utrecht Peace Treaty and their significance in establishing the balance of power in Europe.</p>