History of Greed: Money, Value and Desire  
CRN: 52966  
Mon – Tues – Wed – Thurs – Friday  
11:00 am – 1:20 pm  
Dr. Jared Poley, Associate Chair, History

People often assume that their feelings of desire are totally natural. But that view is completely wrong. Desire, like all emotions, is historical, not natural. One part history of the emotions and one part history of ideas, this class probes the ways that humans have experienced the feeling of greed over time. We consider a range of texts – both written and visual – to probe the ways that humans have drawn the line between legitimate consumption and overconsumption in different ways at different times. We will tackle three ways that greed, money, and value have been understood over the past five centuries by considering how religion, economics, and health have tried to understand the basic problem of human desire. In the course of our discussions we will consider the ways that greed is linked to science, to religious precepts, to honor, to sexuality, to law, to war, to money, and to health (both physical and mental). You will learn about people and ideas that disgust, fascinate, and intrigue. This class, despite being only fifteen days long, will change the way you think about the world around you.

Crime Across Communities, Individuals and Situations  
CRN: 85599  
Monday & Wednesday 10:55 – 1:25  
Dr. Scott Jacques, Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice and Criminology

Social scientists explain crime at three levels of analysis: namely, that of the community, individual, and situation. Each level raises a different question: Why do some communities have more crime? Why do some individuals offend more often? And which situations are ripe for law-breaking? However, these levels of analysis are not independent. Thus, another question is how do the combined traits of communities, individuals, and situations affect crime? This course explores these questions through the reading and discussion of monographs that draw on multiple disciplines: anthropology/ethnography, economics, psychology, and sociology. Each discipline is important because it orients social scientists toward different influences on crime, such as culture, rational choice, self-control, and social structure. Moreover, the selected monographs are based on different methodologies, including quantitative and qualitative data collected from archeological, historical, and modern sources. By the end of the course, students should be able to 1) identify the levels of analysis, 2) understand the concepts and theories appropriate to each level of analysis, 3) critically evaluate the strengths and limitations of each level of analysis, and 4) critically evaluate the relationships between the levels of analysis.