COURSES FOR THE PROPOSED

VETERANS STUDIES CERTIFICATE

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| **COURSE CODE** | **TITLE** | **DESCRIPTION** | **PREREQ** |
| **Government & National Security - Choose 1 (3 credits)** |
| AEROS/SBS 4010 | National Security Affairs | Examines the need for national security, analyzes the evolution and formulation of American defensive policy, strategy and joint doctrine. Investigates methods for managing conflict and touches on arms control and terrorism. |  |
| POLS 2100 | Intro to International Relations | Introduces students to the analysis of international relations. Topics include the determinants of state power and the conditions that foster conflict and cooperation in international politics. Designed for students with no previous background in the study of international relations. |  |
| POLS 1100 | US National Government | Required for all Political Science majors; should be taken during first year. Constitutional basis of American government; public opinion, political participation, media, parties, interest groups; governmental decision makers (Congress, presidency, bureaucracy, courts) |  |
| **History of War & Violent Conflict – Choose 1 (3 credits)** |
| MIL S3960 | Military Leadership | This course focuses on situational dynamics during times of conflict.  It will introduce students to the dynamic challenges that leaders find themselves while serving in the Military.  As part of a team, all students will take on the mantle of key players of America's Military History. |  |
| HIST 3210 | Age of Total War | Examines the First and Second World Wars as one fundamental total conflict of the 20th century. Demonstrates modern war as an engine of social, political, economic, and cultural change. Close examination of the rise of fascism and communism. |  |
| HIST 4765 | The Vietnam War | Meets with HIST 6765. This course traces the history of the Vietnam War from its origins at the end of World War II to the reconciliation of Vietnam and the United States in the 1990s. Diplomatic and military developments will be examined in the context of the social, economic, and political history of North and South Vietnam and the United States, and the war will be viewed from the perspective of both sides. |  |
| GEOG 3320 | Geography of Terrorism  | This course examines the geographical dimensions of terrorism and homeland security. The course includes examination of the geographic factors that contribute to creating active regions of terrorism, insurgent states and terrorist target areas. Within the homeland security context, the course examines U.S. policy on homeland security, especially with regard to the use of geospatial technologies (geographic information systems, satellite imagery, global positioning systems) for event mitigation, response and recovery. Issues of surveillance and access to public geospatial information relative to individual freedoms are discussed in a cross-national context. |  |
| HIST 4780 | The Korean War | The Korean War course approaches the conflict from an international perspective. It considers Korea's position at the center of international rivalry in the early twentieth-century. As central, Korea is placed in the center of Asian wars that raged from the late 1940s into the 1970s. The course examines the conduct of the war as an international effort involving the multiple powers and the United Nations. Last, the course will end by looking at the impact of the war on Cold War and the arms race of the 1950s and 1960s. |  |
| **Social/Ethical Aspects of War – Choose 1 from each subsection (6 credits)** |
| GNDR 4765 | Gender and War | This course explores the way that war shapes, reflects, and challenges notions of gender. It does so by using the methods of culture and social history to explore several U.S. transnational case studies through the use of primary and secondary sources. |  |
| WRTG 3019 | Writing About War | Designed to help students develop and refine their reading, writing, and communication skills by examining and articulating their perspectives of war. Students will study the work of established authors and write multiple genres, including nonfiction, fiction, and analysis. Open to all students, but men and women in uniform and veterans are encouraged to enroll. Students strongly advised to take WRTG 2010 or equivalent prior to this course. |  |
| POLS 5625 | International Ethics | This course approaches international ethics by examining how views of the 'ethical' impact the behaviors of international actors. The course examines just war theory, humanitarian intervention, and certain case studies of genocide. It also examines some emerging issues in international politics: torture, accountability, forgiveness, and apologies. | POLS2100 |
| PHIL 3500 | Ethics | Philosophical approaches to the nature of right and wrong, moral obligation, the source of moral rights and duties, ultimate moral values, etc. |  |
| **Social & Health Topics Relevant to Veterans – 1 from each subcategory (9 credits)** |
| PSY 3410 | Social Psychology | The psychology of everyday social interaction. This course examines questions such as: how do we think about other people? How do we persuade and influence one another? What leads to acts of aggression or altruism? What are the causes of stigmatization and discrimination? Why do we fall in love? Topics may include the self, attitudes, impression formation, judgments and decision making, emotions, group dynamics and intergroup relations, and close relationships. |  |
| PSY/ETHNC 4450 | Intergroup Relations: Prejudices & Stereotypes | Provides an overview of research and theories on the topic of prejudice and stereotyping. Discussions will include the origins, maintenance, and function of prejudice and stereotypes of groups (e.g., racial, gender, ethnic). In addition, how prejudice and stereotypes affect group members and group relations will be covered. |  |
| ED PS5066 | Growing from Traumatic Life Experiences | Meets with ED PS 6066. This online course teaches about Positive Psychology of Trauma and PTSD (Wilson, 2006), post-traumatic growth, and stress-related growth. Students explore 20 growth concepts and three models of PTG using a case study approach. They analyze how individuals develop strengths and transform themselves after adversity. Two weeks are devoted traumatic stress reactions, but most of the course focuses on PTG. |  |
| PSY 3460 | Health Psychology | Social and psychological variables influencing health and coping with illness. Stress reactions, risk factors in chronic disease, coronary-prone behavior, prevention of disease. | PSY 1010 or 1011 |
| PSY 3330 | Stress Management | This course provides an overview of stress psychophysiology, sources of stress, and stress management intervention. In addition to lecture material, students will engage in a variety of experiential activities involving self-monitoring of stressors and stress responses, as well as learning stress management techniques such as stress exposures reduction, relaxation training, assertiveness, time management, and health behavior change. | PSY 1010 or 1011 |
| PSY 3120 | Cognitive Psychology | Introduction to an information-processing analysis of cognition. Perception, attention, and memory. |  |
| PSY 3160 | Human Error | We are living in an accelerated information age. Humans today have to deal with more information and respond more quickly, but their errors can be potentially disastrous. Given the increasing saliency of human error in our lives (newspapers, television, and personal experiences) this class will address the question of what are the psychological and organizational underpinnings of human error. |  |
| **Capstone Course – 1 course (3 credits)** |
| UGS 5900 | Veterans Studies Capstone | The capstone course will require students to integrate the knowledge and skills gained from the various courses taken and to apply them to a practical problem. Because the certificate is intended to prepare students to work with veterans in a number of ways, the capstone project will ask students to 1) identify a problem of practice in the area of veterans’ services; 2) conduct research around that problem; and 3) develop a solution to the problem.  |  |