HUMAN 4.1 Course Outline as of Fall 1998

CATALOG INFORMATION

Dept and Nbr: HUMAN 4.1 Title: WESTERN CULTURE

Full Title: Western Culture: Arts, Ideas, and Values

Last Reviewed: 1/27/2020

Units		Course Hours per Week		Nbr of Weeks	Course Hours Total	
Maximum	3.00	Lecture Scheduled	3.00	17.5	Lecture Scheduled	52.50
Minimum	3.00	Lab Scheduled	0	17.5	Lab Scheduled	0
		Contact DHR	0		Contact DHR	0
		Contact Total	3.00		Contact Total	52.50
		Non-contact DHR	0		Non-contact DHR	0

Total Out of Class Hours: 105.00 Total Student Learning Hours: 157.50

Title 5 Category: AA Degree Applicable

Grading: Grade or P/NP

Repeatability: 00 - Two Repeats if Grade was D, F, NC, or NP

Also Listed As:

Formerly:

Catalog Description:

An interdisciplinary approach to the study of the arts, ideas, and values of Western culture. The course will focus on the visual arts, drama, music, literature, philosophy and religion within a cultural context. The course will cover ancient Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance.

Prerequisites/Corequisites:

Recommended Preparation:

Limits on Enrollment:

Schedule of Classes Information:

Description: An interdisciplinary approach to the study of Western Culture from the Ancient

World through the Renaissance. (Grade or P/NP)

Prerequisites/Corequisites: Recommended:

Limits on Enrollment:

Transfer Credit: CSU;UC.

Repeatability: Two Repeats if Grade was D, F, NC, or NP

ARTICULATION, MAJOR, and CERTIFICATION INFORMATION:

AS Degree: Area Effective: Inactive:

E Humanities Fall 1998

CSU GE: Transfer Area Effective: Inactive:

C2 Humanities Fall 1998

IGETC: Transfer Area Effective: Inactive:

3B Humanities Fall 1998

CSU Transfer: Transferable Effective: Fall 1998 Inactive:

UC Transfer: Transferable Effective: Fall 1998 Inactive:

CID:

Certificate/Major Applicable:

Not Certificate/Major Applicable

COURSE CONTENT

Outcomes and Objectives:

In this course, the student will demonstrate that he or she can:

- 1. Identify the major artists, writers, and thinkers of this period of Western culture.
- 2. Demonstrate a grasp of the chronological development of Western culture.
- 3. Analyze representative works of visual arts, drama, music, literature, philosophy, and religion.
- 4. Compare and contrast the style of works of successive periods of Western culture.
- 5. Examine their own ideas, values, and beliefs and determine how these relate to the heritage of Western culture.
- 6. Integrate ideas, patterns, and information from two or more disciplines.
- 7. Demonstrate in writing the ability to analyze, compare and contrast, to weigh philosophical arguments, to examine values, and to integrate materials from several disciplines.

Topics and Scope:

- 1. The course will focus on the arts, ideas, and values of Western culture.
- 2. The course will use representative primary texts, including primary works of literature, visual arts, music, drama, film, and/or philosophy/religion.
- 3. The course will proceed chronologically or thematically and will encompass Western Culture from approximately 2,000 B.C. to 1600 A.D., including the cultural eras of ancient Mesopotamia, ancient

Egypt, ancient Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance.

- 4. The course will focus on works of enduring significance in Western Culture and on the legacy or heritage of Western culture in todays world.
- 5. Representative Primary works:

Epic. Representative examples of the epic form, such as Homer's Iliad or Odyssey, Virgil's Aeneid, or Beowulf.

Literature: Representative examples literature such as Apuleius The Golden Ass, Arthurian romances, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, or Boccaccio's Decameron.

Poetry. Representative examples of Greek and Roman lyric poetry, Medieval Lyric Poetry, The Song of Roland, Dante's The Divine Comedy, or Petrarchs lyrics.

Religious works/mythology. Representative examples of Greek and Roman myths, passages from the Bible or the Koran.

Drama: Representative examples of a Greek tragedy or comedy by playwrights such as Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles or Aristophanes. Representative examples of Medieval drama such as the morality play Everyman.

Philosophy and religious thought: Representative examples by writers such as Plato, Aristotle, Boethius, Augustine, St. Thomas, and Machiavelli.

Assignment:

Assignments typically will include:

- 1. Careful reading and analysis of assigned primary texts.
- 2. Reading assignments in humanities textbook or supplemental readings to establish cultural context.
- 3. Examinations, including quizzes, mid-term, final, and/or take-home exams.
- 4. Written essays requiring students to analyze representative works of literature, art, music, and philosophical/religious thought or requiring students to compare and contrast, integrate ideas, or examine ideas, values and beliefs.
- 5. Participation in cultural activities, and response papers or reviews (including field trip option).
- 6. Creative projects (optional, depending on instructor).

Methods of Evaluation/Basis of Grade:

Writing: Assessment tools that demonstrate writing skills and/or require students to select, organize and explain ideas in writing.

Written homework, Essay exams, Term papers, Essays, Take-home essay exams

Writing 50 - 80%

Problem Solving: Assessment tools, other than exams, that demonstrate competence in computational or non-computational problem solving skills.

None

Problem solving 0 - 0%

Skill Demonstrations: All skill-based and physical demonstrations used for assessment purposes including skill performance exams.

None

Skill Demonstrations 0 - 0%

Exams: All forms of formal testing, other than skill performance exams.

Multiple choice, True/false, Matching items, Completion, Short answer

Exams 15 - 45%

Other: Includes any assessment tools that do not logically fit into the above categories.

Field trips, cultural activities and/or creative projects

Other Category 5 - 20%

Representative Textbooks and Materials:

Roy Mathews and F. DeWitt Platt: The Western Humanities, 2nd edition (Mayfield, 1995)

William Fleming: Arts and Ideas, 9th edition (Harcourt Brace, 1995)