Mansfield College
Visiting Student
Programme

Course Catalogue
2020-21 entry
The Visiting Student Programme

The Mansfield Visiting Student Programme aims to replicate as closely as possible the Oxford undergraduate experience. The Oxford system of undergraduate teaching is based on the weekly tutorial, where one to three students meet with a tutor for a period of concentrated discussion. Tutorials are supplemented by lectures and by the University’s extensive library resources. The programme places great emphasis on the development of skills of critical evaluation and reasoning, whilst also allowing students to explore their chosen discipline in depth.

The academic year at Oxford is divided into three eight-week terms, October-December, January-March, and April-June. Each student on the programme takes one primary (eight tutorials) and one secondary (four tutorials) course a term. Students will usually be expected to complete a piece of work, normally an essay or a problem sheet, for each tutorial. There may also be additional classes as part of a course, and most courses will be supported by lectures in the faculties and departments. Students have the opportunity to follow a course of study in one subject, progressing through to more difficult and specialised work, or to pick from a range of disciplines.

When assessing a student’s application, their past qualifications and statement of interests will be taken into account when deciding whether the courses the student has selected are of the appropriate level. Some higher level courses require students to have studied certain pre-requisites; where this is the case, students may wish to schedule the course for the final term so that they can complete the pre-requisites beforehand (if they have not already). Courses with pre-requisites are marked with a ‘*’ in this catalogue.

Please note that some courses are only available in particular terms.

Please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk with any questions about available courses or about teaching.

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Course List

Economics (primary tutorials only)
ECO001: Introduction to Microeconomics
ECO002: Introduction to Macroeconomics
ECO003: Development of the World Economy since 1800*
ECO004: Economics of Developing Countries*
ECO005: Labour Economics and Industrial Relations*
ECO006: Public Economics*
ECO007: Economics of Industry*
ECO008: Game Theory*
ECO009: International Economics*
ECO010: Money and Banking*
ECO011: Econometrics*
ECO012: Microeconomic Analysis
ECO013: Finance*

English
ENG001: Old and Early Middle English 650-1350
ENG002: Literature in English 1350-1550
ENG003: Literature in English 1550-1660
ENG004: Literature in English 1660-1760
ENG005: Literature in English 1760-1830
ENG006: Literature in English 1830-1910
ENG007: Literature in English 1910-present day
ENG008: Shakespeare
ENG009: Special Authors (see pg.14 for options)
ENG010: Special Topics (see pg.15 for options)

Geography
GEO001: Climate Change
GEO002: Human Geography
GEO003: Earth Systems Processes
GEO004: Geographical Controversies
GEO005: Space, Place and Society
GEO006: Earth System Dynamics
GEO007: Environmental Geography
GEO008: Climate Change

History
HIS001: History of the British Isles II, 1042-1330
HIS002: History of the British Isles III, 1330-1550
HIS003: History of the British Isles V, 1685-1830
HIS004: History of the British Isles VI, 1815-1924
Further Subjects are available in Hilary Term only. Please put HIS019 on your application form and specify which option you would like to take. Information about these courses can be found here.

Anglo-Saxon Archaeology c.600-750: Society and Economy in the Early Christian Period
The Near East in the Age of Justinian and Muhammad, 527-c.700
The Carolingian Renaissance
The Crusades, c.1095-1291
Culture and Society in Early Renaissance Italy, 1290-1348
Flanders and Italy in the Quattrocento, 1420-80
The Wars of the Roses, 1450-1500
Women, Gender and Print Culture in Reformation England, c.1530-1640
Literature and Politics in Early Modern England
The Iberian Global Century, 1550-1650
Writing in the Early Modern Period, 1550-1750
Court Culture and Art in Early Modern Europe 1580-1700
War and Society in Britain and Europe c.1650-1815
The Metropolitan Crucible, London 1685-1815
Medicine, Empire, and Improvement, 1720-1820
The Age of Jefferson, 1774-1826
Nationalism in Western Europe, 1799-1890
Imperialism and Nationalism in Sub-Saharan Africa c. 1870-1980
The Soviet Union, 1924-41
Scholastic and Humanist Political Thought
The Science of Society, 1650-1800
Political Theory and Social Science c.1780-1920

Human Sciences
HUM001: The Biology of Organisms including humans
HUM002: Genetics and Evolution
HUM003: Society, Culture and Environment
HUM004: Sociology and Demography
HUM005: Quantitative Methods for the Human Sciences
HUM006: Behaviour and its Evolution
HUM007: Human Genetics and Evolution
HUM008: Human Ecology
HUM009: Demography and Population
HUM010: Anthropological Analysis and Interpretation
HUM011: Sociological Theory
HUM012: Anthropology of a Selected Region (e.g. Europe, China, Lowland South America)
HUM013: Anthropology of Medicine
HUM014: Cognition and Culture
HUM015: Cognitive and Evolutionary Anthropology
HUM016: Gender
HUM017: Health and Disease
HUM018: Physical and Forensic Anthropology
HUM019: Sociology of Post-Industrial Societies

**Oriental Studies**
OST001: Biblical History
OST002: Biblical Archaeology
OST003: Biblical Narrative
OST004: Biblical Prophecy
OST005: Second Temple Judaism
OST006: Haskalah
OST007: Modern Jewish Society
OST008: State of Israel
OST009: Modern Hebrew Literature
OST010: Yiddish Literature
OST011: History of Jewish Bible Interpretation
OST012: Biblical Religion
OST013: Modern Jewish History
OST014: Judaism

**Philosophy**
PHI001: History of Philosophy from Descartes to Kant
PHI002: Knowledge and Reality*
PHI003: Ethics
PHI004: Philosophy of Mind*
PHI005: Philosophy of Religion
PHI006: The Philosophy of Logic and Language*
PHI007: Aesthetics
PHI008: Medieval Philosophy*
PHI009: Post-Kantian Philosophy*
PHI010: Ancient Philosophy
PHI011: Wittgenstein*
PHI012: Theory of Politics
PHI013: Individual Authors
   E.g. Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Hume, Berkeley, Kant

Politics
POL001: Comparative Government*
POL002: British Politics and Government since 1900*
POL003: Theory of Politics*
POL004: International Relations*
POL005: Political Sociology*
POL006: Modern British Government and Politics*
POL007: Government and Politics of the US*
POL008: Politics in Europe*
POL009: Politics in Russia and the Former Soviet Union*
POL010: Politics in Sub-Saharan Africa*
POL011: Politics in Latin America*
POL012: Politics in South Asia*
POL013: Politics in the Middle East*
POL014: International Relations in the Era of the Two World Wars*
POL015: International Relations in the Era of the Cold War*
POL016: Political Thought: Plato to Rousseau*
POL017: Political Thought: Bentham to Weber*
POL018: Marx and Marxism*
POL019: Government and Politics of Japan*
POL020: Politics in China*
POL021: Politics of the European Union*
POL022: Arab-Israel Conflict
POL023: Political Ideologies

Theology & Religion
REL001: Reformation
REL002: 19th-Century Christian Thought
REL003: Modern Theology
REL004: Philosophy of Religion
REL005: Nature of Religion
REL006: Hinduism
REL007: Buddhism
REL008: New Testament
REL009: Old Testament
REL010: Introduction to Mysticism

Statistics (secondary tutorials only)
STAT M2: Analysis II - Continuity and Differentiability
STAT M3: Statistics and Data Analysis
STAT M5: Fourier Series and Partial Differential Equations
STAT A1: Differential Equations 1
STAT A2.2: Complex Analysis
STAT A7: Numerical Analysis
STAT A8: Probability
STAT A9: Statistics
STAT A12: Simulation and Statistical Programming*
STAT SB1.1: Applied Statistics*
STAT SB1.2: Computational Statistics*
STAT SB2.1: Foundations of Statistical Inference*
STAT SB2.2: Statistical Machine Learning*
STAT SB3.1: Applied Probability*
STAT SC.2: Probability and Statistics for Network Analysis*
STAT SC.7: Bayes Method*

Economics

Please note that Economics courses can only be taken as a primary course. Economics options are not available as secondary courses.

Introductory Level: Introduction to Microeconomics
                   Introduction to Macroeconomics

Intermediate Level: Development of the World Economy since 1800
                   Economics of Developing Countries
                   Labour Economics and Industrial Relations
                   Public Economics
                   Economics of Industry
                   Game Theory
                   International Economics
                   Money and Banking
                   Finance

Advanced Level: Econometrics
                Microeconomic Analysis

Introductory level courses do not require previous experience, although a good standard of mathematics is required. Intermediate and advanced levels require some previous experience. Please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk if you are unsure whether you have already taken sufficient pre-requisites.

Introduction to Microeconomics
The objective of the course is to introduce students to the elementary theoretical and mathematical tools used in microeconomic analysis. At the end of the course students should be able (i) to understand and explain the tools, (ii) to use the tools to analyse simple problems in microeconomics, and (iii) to discuss critically the methods used.

Introduction to Macroeconomics
The course objective is to provide training in the principles of macroeconomics to enable students to analyse problems in the key areas using appropriate tools. The course aims to develop an
understanding of these principles using verbal, graphical and simple mathematical techniques. The areas covered include national income, consumption, investment, international trade, money and banks, inflation, unemployment, business cycles, monetary and fiscal policy, and the financial crisis. In addition to developing the theoretical principles the course introduces some empirical and institutional data for the UK and other major economies.

**Development of the World Economy since 1800**

**Economics of Developing Countries**
Economic development for the world’s poorer nations is a self-evident challenge, which demands serious economic analysis. This course introduces you to key areas of development economics, relating analysis to conditions in developing countries, and exploring some of the major economic policy issues relating to developing countries.

The topics covered include: theories of growth and development; poverty and income distribution; human resources, labour markets and employment; industrialisation and technology; agriculture and rural development. Familiar topics which have to be adapted to the situation in developing countries also include monetary and fiscal issues; inflation; foreign trade and payments; foreign and domestic capital; the role of economic aid. An overarching theme is the role of government in development and the operation of markets.

While the approach taken in the course is analytical, you will be expected to have an interest in the problems and policies of particular regions or countries, and use knowledge of actual situations to inform and illustrate the analysis.

**Labour Economics and Industrial Relations**
The aim of the course is to understand: the behaviour of employees and employers and of collective groups which they may form; how the labour market works and the macroeconomic and distributional outcomes it produces; the policies and practices of organisations towards their employees; government policy towards labour issues.

Students are encouraged to take an international comparative perspective on the individual topics. As the above indicates, the course is a mixture of macro and micro. However, it allows a much more intensive study of distributional matters, of policy and of applied issues more generally than do these two core courses.

There are 24 lectures, and students will have 8 tutorials. The reading list encompasses a wider range of topics than many other optional courses; students may study a subset of these in tutorials: the impact of alternative bargaining and employee relations systems; Management strategies and HRM; union membership; economic aspects of unions; the role of the law; wages and salary structures, incentives and payment systems; wage dispersion and internal labour markets; labour market adjustment: unemployment and inflation; the size distribution of earnings; low pay and
minimum wages; labour market segmentation; discrimination; unions and productivity; labour market policy, welfare to work, employment subsidies, education and training.

Public Economics
Public Economics is a very wide-ranging discipline, concerned with the principles underlying most aspects of economic policy. The course covers both principles and applications. It starts by developing the welfare-theoretic foundations of policy analysis, the rationale for government intervention and the constraints on government action. Taxation and government expenditure are considered extensively. On the revenue side of the public accounts we consider the principles involved in tax design and analyse different types of taxes, including social insurance systems. On the expenditure side the course assesses the rationale for major categories of public spending, including health, education and pensions.

Economics of Industry
This popular course centres on the behaviour of private sector firms. It builds on the analysis of oligopoly behaviour developed in the Microeconomics core course, extending this to provide a comprehensive industrial organization analysis. Implications of firm behaviour for social welfare are considered throughout.

The course includes empirical evidence from studies of real markets. The major themes of industrial and competition policy are covered, including oligopolistic price competition, product differentiation, strategic entry deterrence and predatory behaviour, advertising, price discrimination, vertically related markets, R & D, technology races, the relationship between market structure and profitability, and the analysis of mergers.

Game Theory
Strategic-form games and extensive-form games. Solution concepts. Games with incomplete information. Applications and topics which may (but not necessarily) include bargaining, auctions, global games, evolutionary games, cooperative games, learning, games in political science.

International Economics
With the increasing internationalisation of economic life the study of International Economics has much to offer in helping to think about global developments. The course will analyse the determinants of international trade, including the implications of imperfect competition in international markets; the cases when a protectionist policy towards international trade may be appropriate; regionalism in international trading arrangements; the fundamental determinants of the balance of payments and exchange rates; the theory and evidence relating to exchange rate behaviour and to alternative exchange rate arrangements; the international context within which domestic macroeconomic policy is designed and conducted; international macroeconomic linkages; and the importance of international macroeconomic policy co-ordination.

Money and Banking
Students must have studied intermediate microeconomics and macroeconomics, economics options in previous academic work, and Calculus 2.
This course covers a range of topics in modern monetary economics, starting from microeconomic explanations for the existence of money and then proceeding to aggregate models of price and output fluctuations, the monetary transmission mechanism, the conduct of monetary policy, explanations for hyperinflation episodes and the relationship between monetary policy and asset returns. Each topic starts with the presentation of a core theoretical model and some extensions.
The focus of the lectures then turns to relevant empirical work in the field. The applied topics covered include (i) how best to separate cause and effect in the aggregate relationship between the interest rate, output and the price level; (ii) heterogeneity in the responses of banks and firms to monetary policy shocks; (iii) explanations for inflation performance across countries and through time; (iv) the impact of monetary policy on the yield curve.

**Econometrics**
This course intends to expose you to the statistical techniques that economists use for estimating, testing, and forecasting economic relationships. The emphasis is on understanding the techniques involved and also on what they mean in terms of the economic problem being studied. Successful completion of this course should allow you to read much of the professional empirical literature in economics.

**Microeconomic Theory**
The course provides a rigorous introduction to core elements of microeconomic theory (except Game Theory), in particular the Economics of Information and General Equilibrium. Topics may include: decisions making under risk and uncertainty; theory of search under uncertainty; models of contracting under asymmetric information; theory of general economic equilibrium; theory of social choice.

The four topics currently taught are: (i) decision-making under risk; (ii) social learning, herding and informational cascades; (iii) adverse selection, signalling and screening; principal-agent problems; (iv) general equilibrium; equilibrium in financial economies.

There will be 15 lectures in addition to tutorials

**Finance**
English

The following courses in English are regularly offered to Visiting Students and details of each course are given below. For further English courses which may be available please go to http://www.english.ox.ac.uk/prospective-undergraduates/course-structure.

If you have a particular interest in an area of English which you do not see here, please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk, and we will ask our English fellows for advice.

The study of English at Oxford covers core period courses of literature in English from 650-the present day, plus specialist options (special subject and special author).

Period Papers

**Old and Early Middle English 650-1350**
This paper introduces you to the writing of early medieval England, giving you the opportunity to study the literatures of both Anglo-Saxon and post-Conquest England. This includes texts such as Beowulf, Ancrene Wisse, The Dream of the Rood and The Wanderer.

**Literature in English 1350-1550**
Enables you to study British texts and authors from the early Middle Ages to the early Tudor period. You will study Chaucer and other major fourteenth-century writers such as Langland, the Gawain-poet and Gower, but the course can also cover early texts such as Ancrene Wisse and late medieval writers such as Malory and the Older Scots poets (e.g. Henryson and Dunbar) in order to gain a deeper sense of the different types of writing produced during changing cultural and historical circumstances. The topic also contains a rich range of genres in verse and prose, including the lyric, the ballad, romance, devotional and mystical writing and drama.

**Literature in English 1550-1660**
This paper encompasses the reigns of Henry VIII to most of the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). It develops from Literature in English 1350-1550 topic with which it has some helpful overlaps.

This paper offers a period rich in formal experimentation, in the importation of classical and continental forms, in translation, in literary theory, in religious writing and in historical chronicle. Writers began to consider what a secular English literature might look like and theorised accordingly (e.g. Sir Philip Sidney, George Puttenham); the English language itself was undergoing enormous change, embracing thousands of new words a year and becoming more Latinate (thus paving the way for the considerations of Thomas Sprat at the Royal Society in Literature in English 1660-1760).

You will find household names throughout this paper: the drama of Marlowe, Jonson, Middleton; the epic poetry and pastoral of Edmund Spenser; sonnets by Sidney and Drayton; the metaphysical and religious poetry of Donne, Vaughan, Herbert; the Cavalier poetry of Lovelace, Herrick, Cowley, Suckling, Waller, Carew. The prose of the period also offers a rich field.

Nonfictional prose was dominant in many forms: sermons, martyrologies, diaries, letters, autobiographies, scientific writing (Bacon), ecclesiastical prose (Richard Hooker), speeches (Queen
Elizabeth), travel writing, medical works (Burton). In fiction, romance novellas, many of which were used as sources of plays by writers such as Shakespeare, paved the way for what would later become the novel.

Because of these crossovers, this period responds particularly well to thematic approaches. Topics which are prominent in current academic books include: myth, classical revision and appropriation, Catholicism, Italy, nationhood, London, historiography, grief, the history of the emotions, subjectivity, self-fashioning, magic and the supernatural, death, travel and discovery, service, reputation, myth, law, place, regional or national identity, wantonness in poetry and/or behaviour.

Equally, the period’s interest in experimentation and development means that approaches via form, genre, and style are very rewarding: epyllion, elegy, allegory, parody, epithalamion, blazon, epigram, the essay, rogue literature, the masque, romance, sacred texts, satire, pastoral, history, tragedy and comedy and their subsets (revenge tragedy, domestic tragedy, tragicomedy, citizen comedy, humours comedy). And the development of the English language in this period, to say nothing of rhetorical training at school and university, means that linguistic excess, plainness, neologism, commonplacing, ‘inkhorn’ and ‘honeyed’ terms, and all aspects of form (visual shape, stanzaic form, metre, rhyme etc.) deserve close attention.

**Literature in English 1660-1760**
This paper explores literature in a variety of genres and modes across the period 1642 to 1740. You will be encouraged to develop a knowledge of the major forms and styles which flourished in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as well as an understanding of the important political, social and cultural contexts for the literature of the period. Thematic approaches to the period are encouraged: topics such as women’s writing, gender, politics and satire, the development of the public sphere, ‘politeness’, the growth of print culture and the continuation of manuscript and coterie writing, the significance of the urban and the rural, and the rise of the sublime and early precursors of Romanticism, are all potential subjects for exploration. The definition of the ‘literary’ within this period is broad, and can include scientific, political and philosophical writings, such as those by Hobbes, Locke and Mandeville.

Some of the mainstream authors within this period are Marvell, Milton (prose and later poems including Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, and Samson Agonistes), Restoration dramatists and satirists including Behn, Wycherley, Etherege and Dryden, prose writers such as Sir Thomas Browne and John Bunyan, devotional poets including Thomas Traherne and Henry Vaughan, novelists such as Daniel Defoe and Eliza Haywood, satirists such as John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, Oldham, Butler, Dryden, Swift and Pope, women writers such as Aphra Behn, Ann Finch, Sarah Egerton, Mary Collier, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

**Literature in English 1760-1830**
In this paper you may study texts from the period 1740 to 1832 by author, theme, genre, or historical context. Teaching is designed to give you a sense of the major literary and cultural developments, as well as an opportunity to explore both well-known and less well-known materials in a very diverse period.
The period includes novelists such as Richardson, Fielding, Sterne, Smollett, Burney, Austen, Edgeworth, Scott and Mary Shelley; poets such as Gray, Goldsmith, Smart, Burns, Cowper, Barbauld, Smith, Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Hemans, Clare and Keats; and non-fiction prose writers such as Johnson, Boswell, Wollstonecraft, Hazlitt, Lamb and De Quincey. Work on other writers of the period is also encouraged. Genres such as Life-Writing, Political Prose, Travel writing, Aesthetic writings, Literary Criticism, the Gothic, or the literature of sensibility are all popular topics.

Themes such as the rights of women, the Abolition Movement, the Sublime, the Body, ekphrasis and the visual arts, national identity, Orientalism, transformations of the pastoral, literary tradition, Hellenism, heroism, senses of the past, personal identity, the French Revolution, the rise of Napoleon, can also be addressed.

The chronological boundaries are loosely set at Fielding at the beginning and Clare at the end. Regular lectures covering different aspects of the literature of the period take place in this term and sometimes in earlier terms as well.

**Literature in English 1830-1910**

This paper gives you the opportunity to write across a range of authors, focusing on some of the major preoccupations, both thematic and stylistic, of the period.

Issues that you might choose to cover could include (for example) the development of realism, responses to industrialism, women’s writing, concepts of identity and selfhood, guilt and transgression, memory and uses of the past, verbal and metrical experimentation, attitudes towards nation, race and Empire, decadence, the roots of modernism, symbolism, science, religion, class, domesticity, writing for children and the treatment of childhood, romance, popular fiction, melodrama, the social problem play, drama and identity, theatre and performance issues, the relationship between literature and art.

Among the authors you might consider studying are the following: Arnold, Braddon, the Brontës, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Browning, Carlyle, Carroll, Clough, Wilkie Collins, Conrad, Dickens, Emily Dickinson, Frederick Douglass, George Eliot, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Gaskell, George Gissing, Hardy, Hopkins, A. E. Housman, Harriet Jacobs, Henry James, Melville, Meredith, John Stuart Mill, Newman, Pater, Patmore, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Christina Rossetti, Ruskin, Olive Schreiner, Shaw, R. L. Stevenson, Swinburne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Tennyson, Thackeray, Thoreau, Twain, H. G. Wells, Edith Wharton, Walt Whitman, and Oscar Wilde. However, you may also choose to study groups of writers or particular genres, such as spasmodic poetry, Gothic, the dramatic monologue, elegy, and so on.

**Literature in English 1910-present day**

This paper examines 20th and 21st century Literature. The essay questions in the examination tend to be based on topics, rather than authors. This gives you the opportunity to write across a range of authors, focusing on some of the major thematic and stylistic preoccupations of the period. Alternatively you may choose to focus each of your examination answers on the work of only one or two authors. Issues that you might choose to cover would include (for example) modernism, postmodernism, ideas of literary language, post-colonialism, literary experimentalism, primitivism, national (and other) identities, popular culture, concepts of literary value, journalism, gender,
intertextuality, literature and other art forms, technology, innovations in modern theatre, war literature, and representations of the city.

Among the authors you might consider studying are Achebe, Amis (father and son), Atwood, Auden, Djuna Barnes, Beckett, Boland, Bowen, Carter, Caryl Churchill, Coetzee, Conrad, Duffy, T. S. Eliot, Forster, Friel, Golding, Greene, Heaney, Hill, Hughes, Joyce, Kipling, Larkin, Lawrence, Lessing, Mamet, Miller, Toni Morrison, Muldoon, Naipaul, Ondaatje, Orwell, Osborne, Pinter, Plath, the poets of the two World Wars, Pound, Rushdie, Shaw, Stoppard, Dylan Thomas, Walcott, Waugh, Tennessee Williams, Woolf, and Yeats. Candidates are encouraged to read widely within the period. You may discuss any literature written in the English language: there are no exclusions based on the author’s citizenship, country of origin, or residence.

Shakespeare
This paper gives you the opportunity to explore Shakespeare’s canon of work across themes and genres. You can write on genres, periods, history, themes, emotions, audiences, staging, films, adaptation, politics, appropriation, authorship, collaboration, editing, marketing, women, theoretical schools, stage directions, Shakespeare in relation to his contemporaries etc.

Special Authors
Study of a special author gives students the opportunity to specialize in the works of one author and their literary and historical context.

Popular special authors include: Beowulf Poet; Chaucer; Spenser; Milton; Ben Jonson; Marvell; Dryden; Eliza Haywood; Wordsworth; Jane Austen; Byron; Tennyson; Dickens; Wilde; Conrad; Yeats; Woolf; Walcott; Joyce; Roth; Friel; Emerson; Dickinson; Faulkner

Students may select other authors for specialist study in discussion with Mansfield tutors.

Special topics
Students can choose a special topic in discussion with Mansfield tutors. Study of a special topic is an opportunity to specialize, in a literary movement, genre or type of literature (e.g. the novel, children’s literature, travel literature, women’s writing) or in the study of linguistics and English language, within one literary period or across periods.
Geography

The following courses in Geography are regularly offered to Visiting Students and details of each course are given below. For further Geography courses which may be available please go to http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/undergraduate/apply/course.html. If you have a particular interest in an area of Geography which you do not see here, please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk, and we will ask our Geography fellows for advice.

Climate Change
These tutorials will relate to the optional Undergraduate subject “Climate change impacts and Adaptation” and will examine aspects of climate change science, impacts and responses. A basic understanding of the climate system is strongly recommended.

Human Geography
Introduces students to concepts in human geography and includes lecture courses on 'Economy and Transformation', 'Territories and Identities', and 'Culture and Society'

Earth System Processes
Introduces students to concepts in physical geography and includes tutorials on Climatology, Ecology and Geomorphology. Some science background is desirable

Geographical Controversies
Introduces students to debates about evidence, history and theory in geography

Space, Place and Society
Students need to have studied Human Geography (or equivalent course at home institution). Advanced course focusing on issues and theories about space, place and society

This course provides a human geographical perspective on space, place and society, taking account of relevant and major concepts in geographical thought, and acknowledging differing theoretical approaches. Specific cases and practices will be introduced at a range of geographical scales. The course provides an integrated approach to look at themes such as power, globalization, and uneven development. It builds upon the Human Geography course, developing the themes introduced there in more nuanced ways, at a variety of scales and with a stronger engagement with contemporary theoretical perspectives and debates.

Some of the questions this course considers are:

- What are the contemporary spaces of development and how do they differ from those of the past?
- How might a politics of place contribute to new relations of responsibility, care and solidarity in a globalising world?
- How are the tensions between movement and security managed at national borders?
Earth System Dynamics
Students need to have studied Earth Systems Processes (or equivalent course at home institution).

Advanced course in physical geography that focuses on Earth System Science.

The course will provide a comprehensive assessment of Earth system dynamics based on the research expertise in the department, cutting across a range of temporal and spatial scales. It will build upon core physical geography material delivered in the Earth Systems Processes course and utilise and amplify some of the key concepts introduced in the Geographical Research course. The course begins by exploring the driving forces of climatic change at tectonic, orbital and millennial scales. The dynamics and change occurring in climate systems, ecosystems, and geomorphological systems are then explored. Finally the course considers the interlinkages between all these components within the overall earth system.

Some of the questions this course considers are:

- What is the role of feedbacks within the earth system as drivers of environmental change over orbital and millennial timescales?
- What is the role of the global hydrological cycle in past and present climate change?
- How do geomorphic systems respond to climatic change century to millennial timescales?
- Which landscapes will be most sensitive to geomorphological change as a result of future greenhouse gas-induced warming?
- What is the importance of the oceans to the present-day functioning at the global scale of climate and terrestrial ecology?

Environmental Geography
Students need to have studied Earth Systems Processes (or equivalent course at home institution) and/or Human Geography (or equivalent course at home institution) and/or Geographical Controversies (or equivalent course at home institution)

Advanced course studying environmental issues, science, management and thought. Takes an interdisciplinary perspective and focuses on case studies.

This course provides an interdisciplinary approach to issues in environmental science, thought, histories, policy and management. The course will be empirically-focused, and draw upon some of the concepts and theories introduced in the Geographical Research course. Both physical and human geographers will be involved in its delivery, students will be introduced to both scientific and policy aspects of environmental issues and the course will provide tangible evidence of the need for integration between the different branches of the subject. Students will be expected to become familiar with key problems and solutions involved with human engagement with the environment and show knowledge of the physical processes involved. The nature of past, current and future environmental change at a range of scales will be introduced. A range of case studies will be used, varying from year to year, which may include topics such as tropical deforestation, land degradation, community conservation and transport planning.

Some of the questions this foundational course considers are:
• How can international trade be managed so as to minimise impacts and maximise benefits to the environment?
• What are the key scientific uncertainties involved in the successful and sustainable management of common property resources?
• What methods and theories are most useful in predicting land use change over the next 20 years?
• What are the scientific debates surrounding geoengineering solutions to climate change?
• What might be the impacts of future climate change on flow and water availability?
**History**

The following courses in History are available to Visiting Students and details of each course are given below. For further History courses listed above please email for further information. If you have a particular interest in an area of History which you do not see here, please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk, and we will ask our History fellows for advice.

**History of the British Isles:** courses cover periods within the range c.300-1970s.

**History of the British Isles II, 1042-1330**

Medieval society with its warriors and kings, bishops and peasants, can seem alien to us, but these three centuries saw the emergence of essential pre-conditions for modern society. The whole spectrum of human activity was transformed, both through increasing collectivization – in villages, towns, churches, and under governments – and by greater pluralization in ways of life.

England’s own particular turning-point, the Norman Conquest, opens the paper: but just how much did it change and how much endured from previous centuries – or indeed would have changed anyway in a period of European-wide development? Its immediate result was a century of political instability, as England was drawn into the politics of northern France. Yet the Conquest also provided the foundation for a precociously strong monarchy, and the system of common law which still endures.

These developments had important effects. Kings and their warrior nobles, increasingly characterized by the culture of chivalry, attempted to colonize and dominate Britain. The different societies of Wales, Ireland and Scotland were affected in different ways by English imperialism, especially in Edward I’s successful conquest of Wales and unsuccessful assault on Scotland.

On the other hand, the power of English kings had to be restrained internally: in Magna Carta the barons demanded that the ruler treat his subjects lawfully and make their interests the concern of government. This was developed into a sophisticated political ideology of royal accountability, which could be used at the end of the period to depose a king: Edward II was seen as inadequate to provide stable government and secure justice to a national community increasingly conscious of the duties of kingship.

Royal ideology was also challenged by the church: the clergy sought to exempt themselves from lay authority, a conflict seen most dramatically in the murder of Thomas Becket. Yet church reform gradually transformed social experience by putting religion at its centre, seen in the prevalence of saints’ cults and shrines, the popularity of the crusading ethos, and the rapid spread of monasteries and parish churches.

Education also underwent a sea-change: the ‘twelfth-century renaissance’ inaugurated a literate society, which created new institutions and administered them in more regular and bureaucratic ways. It also revived the cultural leadership of the western world, evident in the glorious cathedrals constructed at this time, and the revival of scholarship in the universities.
These were centuries of important social and economic change. Markets and towns multiplied, and increasing trade created a more commercialized mentality. More land was settled by an expanding population, although until the end of the period many of the resulting benefits went to the lords, who strengthened their lordship over the peasants. Family structures and the position of women were thus fundamentally affected. Had economic growth ended before the Black Death? Even if stagnation ensued in the fourteenth century, the fundamental changes of the central middle ages left a legacy to the modern world of political sophistication, social and economic diversification, and cultural dominance.

**History of the British Isles III, 1330-1550**

For England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales this was a period of dramatic conflict and change which presents many fascinating paradoxes. Thus the Black Death of 1348-9 in which a third or more of the population died, the Peasants’ Revolt of 1381, and frequent complaints of urban decay all suggest economic and social crisis; yet the cloth industry grew, living standards rose and economic opportunities for women temporarily widened. In the early fifteenth century the Welsh rose in revolt under Owain Glyn Dŵr, yet within a century and a half they were peacefully assimilated to the Tudor state. The Scots were united enough to resist English aggression, yet slew two of their kings in rebellion. The English won spectacular victories in France – Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt – yet lost ground to the Gaelic lords in Ireland.

The English crown steadily endowed itself with one of the most effective governmental machineries in Europe, negotiating for the cooperation of local élites in the developing parliament, court and legal system; yet Richard II was deposed and his successors fell prey to factionalism in the Wars of the Roses, only for monarchical power to revive under the Yorkists and Tudors. The English church survived the challenge of the Oxford-grown heresy, Lollardy, and provided for an increasingly elaborate and informed popular piety, but fell victim to Henry VIII’s determination to become its supreme head. The universities expanded, and architecture, music and vernacular literature flourished from Barbour, Chaucer and Langland to Lindsay, Wyatt and Surrey; yet by 1550 an increasingly influential humanism affected contempt for much of medieval culture.

All these aspects of the period continue to provoke debate among historians, many of them teaching here in Oxford, and this creates an opportunity for undergraduates to forge their own understanding of a field in which political, social, cultural and religious history interact in stimulating ways, and one in which the different societies within the British Isles can be studied both in their own right and in their mutual interaction.

**History of the British Isles V, 1685-1830**

This paper begins with the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which entrenched parliament at the centre of British government and established a system of regulated toleration for some kinds of Christian worship outside the Church of England. At its end in 1830 Dissenters and Catholics acquired full political rights, and the election of a reforming ‘Whig’ government put the reform and extension of the parliamentary franchise squarely on the agenda. At the beginning of the period, commerce and manufactures were flourishing to such an extent that it was beginning to be possible for pamphleteers to claim for the nation the status of leading economic power; by the end of the period, Britain was ‘the first industrial nation’. These developments made Britain an object of fascination – sometimes, of admiration – for other Europeans.
The ‘British state’ was largely a creation of this period, which also saw the union of the Scottish with the English parliament (1707) and of the Irish with the Anglo-Scottish parliament (1801). A ‘British’ identity developed in parallel with English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish identities. The growth of Atlantic trade and the acquisition of substantial Indian territories added to the might of the ‘British Empire’.

Yet all these developments were associated with strains, tensions and conflicts. Britain spent almost half the period at war, defending and extending its position in Europe and the world. War impelled government growth, which in turn gave rise to concern about the changing nature of state and polity. The costs and benefits of economic development were not distributed equally. Relations between the different kingdoms of the British Isles complicated the task of devising and maintaining a legitimate political order. The legitimacy and very existence of empire were called into question by the American War of Independence 1776-83. Meanwhile, the growth of ‘enlightenment’ in Europe raised questions about Britain’s claim to be an exceptionally liberal and humane society. Self-questioning was both intensified and complicated by the outbreak of the French Revolution, and the long ensuing war. Peace in 1815 opened the way for reconstruction and reassessment.

During the past few decades this period has been the subject of much lively and creative historical writing. John Brewer, Linda Colley, Roy Porter and several Oxford scholars have explored all these developments, their impact on British values and culture, and the ways in which they were experienced by men and women at all social levels. The quality of writing on the period reflects its fundamental importance and interest for the understanding of modern Britain. Not often studied at A-Level, it is a period which has a great deal to offer at university.

**History of the British Isles VI, 1815-1924**

The paper covers a period which is today regarded by journalists and sentimentalists as an epoch of British ‘greatness’. That it was a very remarkable epoch is certain, and its most obvious defining feature is provided by a history of political and institutional change which appears in retrospect like a blaze of technicolor. To say this is not just a comment on heroic individuals such as Gladstone and Disraeli; rather it is reflection of what all ordinary Britons (though not necessarily Irishmen) really thought: politics lay at the centre of their historical world. The centrepiece of political struggle lay in the attempts variously to reform and to preserve England’s ‘ancient constitution’. How could it be made more compatible with modern ideas about political representation, perhaps with ‘democracy’ even? But how at the same time could one preserve those unique historic features, such as traditional English liberty under the sovereignty of Parliament, which had served Britain so well since 1688 – features which (it was alleged) would continue to protect her from foreign perils such as despotism, revolution, and dictators? The paper thus invites students to consider how satisfactory and how complete were the ‘Victorian’ reforms which still supply the basic structure of our political institutions today. Why were they so seemingly successful in Britain and so troubled in Ireland? It also asks how these notoriously insular institutions functioned in Europe and as the ultimate rulers of a large and expansive empire. Could one have both empire and liberty?

However, it is a guiding principle of this paper – and one reflected in the introductory lecture provision – to make equal provision for the study of politics and society, where ‘society’ is broadly defined to include culture and the economy. In considering British society students will be able to draw on rich and established traditions of writing on the working classes and on the traditional landed élite, alongside a more recent and open-ended body of writing on gender, to say nothing of
that elusive residuum the ‘middle classes’. Of course social class can no longer be seen simply as a material fact, or as a reflection of the workplace, important though this dimension undoubtedly was.

Social situation also requires a consideration of social cultures and mentalities. Of these some were class bound and some were not, and here the histories of religion and of ethnicity occupy a prominent place in the focus of the paper, both of them relatively new and expansive areas of research inquiry. So in social history, too, students are invited to reflect on features which render England and Britain unique in a European context. For example: a notorious preoccupation with wealth creation; a religious geography based on the peculiarly Anglo-Saxon polarity between established Churches and Dissenters, and the absence of any tradition of a prestigious state bureaucracy on the Continental model. Were these distinctive traditions a source of privileged advantage, or did they render the British Isles merely backward and provincial? Both points of view were advanced with much enthusiasm by Britons and Europeans alike over the lifetime of this paper.

**European and World History**

**European and World History II: 1000-1300**

This is a crucial period for the formation of Europe. It is no less fundamental for the shaping of Europe’s relations with the wider world. The idea of a united Christendom was given its fullest expression by the expanding Roman papacy, which at this period sponsored the crusade movement for Christian control of the eastern Mediterranean, southern Iberia, and northeastern Europe. An ironic victim of this campaign would be the capital of the eastern empire of Byzantium, which yet survived as a potent member of the uneasy Christian commonwealth. Meanwhile the universal ideals of the western pope and emperor were challenged by newly developing ideas of government in principalities and cities. Rapidly growing populations presented both social challenges and economic and political opportunity. Experiments in communal living and the limitation of conflict in the towns of Italy and Flanders would leave a vital legacy of practical experience and political thought to later generations. Equally experimental were the new religious orders, whose potential for disturbing the status quo was epitomized in the eccentric figure of St Francis.

In France and in Aragon, new reasons of state were advanced to justify the growing pretensions of monarchy. Debate on all these issues was fed by the new universities – which, with the Gothic cathedrals, stand out amongst the inventions of the period – where scholars digested ancient Greek learning mediated by contact with the Arab world. Running through the course is the motif of cultural exchange, which can be studied in the Byzantine mosaics and Islamic-influenced architecture of Norman Sicily, or in the equally hybrid society of Iberia, where Jews, Christians and Muslims constantly renegotiated their mutual relationships. The homogenizing ideology of Church and Empire was everywhere qualified and subverted by local culture, manifested in the sources in regional religious cults and heresies of various kinds, linguistic and artistic diversity and popular social movements. Accessible primary materials offer infinite ways into the interpretation of this rich and problematic period.

**European and World History 1300-1500**

In all areas of human life the fourteenth century saw momentous change and fascinating developments. Climate change and microbiological alterations combined to cause droughts and harvest failures, together with plagues amongst animals and humans. From 1348 epidemic disease
was recurrent, and this had massive effects on economic and social history. Plague caused significant changes in the relationship between lords and peasants, and trade networks, having expanded rapidly in this era of international banking, were substantially restructured. The period saw the rise of international banking and a huge financial crisis in the 1340s when the kings of England and France defaulted on the loans used to pay for the Hundred Years War. The political history of the period used to be written as a confusing mass of inconclusive wars, the retreat of centralized states, and failed popular rebellions, but this is being rewritten in all sorts of interesting ways.

The dynastic kingdom was only one amongst many vibrant political forms that included city states, urban leagues, and noble confederations. Aristocratic elites enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy and everywhere were a major focus of political life, but political society was expanding wherever states and tax burdens grew. The papacy was also a major political player, and an enormously influential institution in legal and religious terms as well. In many regions popular rebellion was at once an expression of political crisis but also vitality and creativity. As well as the western European polities, it is interesting to study the principality of Muscovy, the union of Polish and Lithuania, and the rise of the Ottoman empire in Anatolia and the Balkans. The cultural life of the period can be approached first hand through the products of burgeoning vernacular literatures such as the Tuscan ‘greats’ Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarch, and though architecture and the visual arts. This was also a period in which there were substantial and fascinating debates and disagreements within universities; debates which also crossed over into lay society. Religious literature, including saints’ lives, spiritual autobiographies, and manuals of instruction fed a growing demand for direct engagement with religion in which the laity came to take just as active a role as the clergy. In places this growing demands manifested itself as heresy, and the church responded with systematic campaigns of education and persecution.

The long fifteenth century is a period of spectacular cultural change, political dynamism, technological development and religious ferment, whose study is sustained by a rich and easily accessible body of source material. The concept of ‘The Renaissance’ provides an opportunity to analyze the interplay of innovation and tradition in a number of different contexts, written and visual. At the same time, the religious life of lay people in the period was in many ways transformed: unprecedented evidence of popular piety is contemporaneous with massive movements of dissent among Hus’s Czechs or Luther’s Germans.

Political historians once tagged the period the age of ‘new monarchy’. Some more-or-less monarchical systems did acquire greater cohesiveness, for reasons that you may wish to explore. But the scope for political enquiry and comparison goes a lot further than that: the period saw challenging assertions of consultative principles (not least within the Catholic church); a rich proliferation of city-states and city-leagues; and some ambitious plans for dynastic aggrandisement, from the Trastámara of Iberia to the house of Jagiellon in East-Central Europe.

‘Christian Europe’ is itself a notion that invites critical reflection. In the Spanish lands, centuries of Christian-Islamic-Jewish coexistence were coming to a close; but to the East, Islam was acquiring new force in Ottoman form. And there was a world beyond, opening, for better or worse, to European encounters. By the end of the period, Cortés was in Mexico; and Sebastian del Cano safely home – the first mariner in history to circumnavigate the globe.
**European and World History 1830-1914**

Although European history remains central to this paper, the period 1856-1914 saw ‘the first era of globalization’, marked by the laying of oceanic telegraph cables, the completion of transcontinental railways in the US (1869) and Russia (1905), and the opening of the Suez (1869) and Panama (1914) canals. This led to massive movements of goods, capital and people, assisted by economic developments such as the ‘Gold Standard’ and the ‘Second Industrial Revolution’ (the application of science to industry). Globalization and industrialization created crises as peasant agriculture and handicraft industries – both in Europe and across the world – could not compete with mass produced imports, nor with migrant labour. As we move towards the First World War, protectionism and xenophobia grew in the metropoles, while in the imperial arena European powers competed to grab raw materials and markets. But the period also witnessed the growth of an internationalism and humanitarian intervention. Those nations outside western authority, such as the Ottoman, Chinese and Japanese empires, responded to these challenges with mixed results. However, around 1900 there are signs of the waning of western power, as imperial states such as Spain, Italy and Russia were all defeated overseas.

Rapid industrialization, urbanization and population growth also posed challenges for European governments, whether nation states like the newly unified Italy and Germany or multi-ethnic empires such as Russia and Austro-Hungary. Liberal regimes and autocrats were threatened from both the Left and the rise of organized labour and the Right and the rise of new radical populist movements. In the ‘age of the masses’ national, regional, ethnic, religious and even gender identities were increasingly politicized. Governments responded with nation-building through compulsory schooling and military service, and social welfare, but not always with the desired results. Both society and the state were threatened with violent fragmentation in revolution and separatist revolt, and this in turn fed conflict in international relations. Fragmentation was also visible in the fields of the arts and sciences, with a plethora of new movements attempting to capture the experience of rapid change (such as impressionism and expressionism), or comprehend it (the rise of the social sciences). And yet, despite all these crises and confusions, European states and societies were coping, conflict was not inevitable. Many of the developments covered in this paper – socialism, the ‘new woman’, consumerism, and psychoanalysis among them – were disorientating for some but invigorating for others: change carried promise as well as threats.

As with other General History papers this one is taught by means of tutorials and lectures. Relevant lecture series may run in different terms and different years, so check the general scheme in both your final years.

Please note – if you would like to take a course in a different period of British or General History to those listed above, it is often possible to arrange this with a tutor from another college.

**European and World History 1750-1930**

The purpose of this course is to offer a more distinctively ‘global’ approach to the world history of this period. What this means in practice is: an emphasis upon the significance of mobility and exchange – in goods, ideas and people – across Eurasia, the Americas, and Africa; upon supra-regional phenomena, including religions, patterns of consumption, environmental stresses and the differential impact of scientific and technical knowledge; and on the reciprocal influences exerted on each other by European, Asian, African and other
1750 is an arbitrary starting point, but it marks, perhaps, the beginnings of a decisive shift in the relative position of the strongest European states and societies on the one hand and those of other parts of Eurasia on the other, and the onset of what some historians have called ‘the great divergence’ between the East and the West which, in wealth and power, has lasted into our own times. Part of the aim of the course is to consider some of the reasons for this, but also the factors behind the remarkable resilience of many Asian societies, Islamic and other. Inevitably, the assertion of European imperial power is an important part of the story. But there were other empires in Eurasia (the Ottoman, Qajar and Qing) with a strong instinct for survival and considerable success in keeping the Europeans at bay. What allowed them to do so? Why did they eventually collapse? This period is also one in which an astonishing range of new communities was formed in response to unprecedented levels of migration by Asians and Africans as well as Europeans; to the revolution in communications which allows a sense of community to extend over thousands of miles; to the economic changes associated with industrialisation and the creation of labour-hungry plantation and mining economies; and to the shifts in status and culture that encouraged new solidarities around gender or race, as well as reinforcing old ones based on religion.

European and World History 1914-1989

The period from the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914 to the fall of the Berlin wall in November 1989 forms a divided unity. Often referred to as Europe’s short 20th century, it was marked by two world wars and the cold war. The First World War led to unprecedented policies of state and social mobilization, and ended in revolution, civil wars and large-scale acts of ethnic cleansing. The collapse of the multinational empires of central and eastern Europe was accompanied by experiments at reshaping the nation state in line with competing authoritarian and democratic ideologies, while repeated economic crises challenged both national and European orders. This culminated in the overlapping military, political and ideological conflicts of the period that we term the Second World War, but which in fact encompassed a wide range of discrete conflicts from the mid-1930s to the mid-1940s, and which brought about the massive reshaping of the Continent, and its division into two self-contained entities. If the first half of this period (1914-45) was marked by instability and violent extremism culminating in genocide, the second half (1945-89) was remarkable for its relative stability and, especially in Western Europe, affluence. Political protesters in 1968 consciously adopted different methods from those of the earlier period, just as the economic crises in the 1970s were resolved in quite different ways from those of the 1920s and 30s. When Central and Eastern Europe were swept by popular revolutions in 1989, they did not follow the same course as the revolutions of 1917-21.

Specialised Courses: courses can be tailored to your particular interests.

Medieval Popular Politics

This course examines the changing size and scope of the medieval political community in the period 1300-1485. Students will be able to study the influence of popular riots and rebellions (Peasants’ Revolt of 1381, Jack Cade’s Rebellion of 1450, for example) as well as other forms of political expression open to the lower orders. This will also include an examination of the emergence and growth of parliament and the various interests that were articulated at the county and the national level.

Later Medieval Crime and Punishment

By looking at the definition, prosecution and punishment of crime, historians can learn a great deal about how a society comprehends itself. The records of crime are records of social breakdown,
personal moral failure, and economic or political desperation. They provide a negative image of shared values relating to public order, morality, and good citizenship. The world of medieval crime and punishment bears some comparison with our own – much in our systems of law and morality was born in this period – but there are also striking differences, such as the frequent use of capital punishment, the heavy involvement of local communities in defining and dealing with crime, and the class, gender and ethnic disparities underlying medieval thinking about morality and crime. This course will allow students to research individual crimes or groups of crimes including: homicide, infanticide, theft, prostitution, rape, abduction, heresy, treason, defamation, noble disorder, criminal gangs, and economic crimes such as piracy and poaching. Case studies in these crimes can be linked to thematic studies on the role of the local community, the influence of class and gender, the aims of punishment, crime in literature, concepts of public order, and the use of legal records to study social relations.

The Black Death and Social Change, 1348-1450
The Black Death pandemic reduced the population of Europe dramatically; in England the population was halved in little over two years. This course allows students to study the profound social and economic changes which occurred over the late medieval period, both in the British Isles and in the European context. Studies will consider a range of scholarly approaches to these changes, including the work of Marxist scholars on the decline of the feudal system and the phenomenon of mass revolt, the approaches to population studies inspired by Malthusian theories and the recent work of gender historians in understanding medieval social structures and the nature of economic change.

British Popular politics, 1780 – 1900
From the Gordon riots to the foundation of the Labour Party, this paper will consider the complex patterns of popular political participation in Britain. Students will be able to study the various phenomena of mass politicisation, from riots and street protest to movements such as Chartism which brought politics to the whole family. This was also the great era of the pressure group: men and women alike began to employ new tactics to secure a voice in the political nation. Working-class responses to greater democratic rights will be analysed, including the exclusionary practices based on gender, religion or race this sometimes involved. Students will have the opportunity to consider the impact of European and global events upon British popular consciousness, including the French Revolution, continental socialism, and the growth of Empire.

The Victorians
This paper aims to lay bare the many popular myths surrounding the Victorians. The era will be approached thematically, with a particular emphasis on social and cultural topics, such as sexuality, childhood and family life. Students will be encouraged to use fictional texts by such authors as Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Gaskell, Thomas Hardy and George Eliot to consider how these and other issues including social reform, religion, and urbanisation were debated and received by the reading public.

Women, Gender and Historical Change, Britain in the long 19th century
This paper will consider the ways in which ideas of gender structured and influenced key aspects of historical change in Britain over the long 19th century. Industrialisation brought new challenges to the gendered dynamics of working-class life - in some areas leading to co-operative attempts to
unionise male and female labour whilst resulting in biting gendered tensions elsewhere. The rise of mass education had the potential to empower millions, but it often reaffirmed traditional assumptions of gender roles. The growth of state intervention in this period further contributed to this gender differentiation, with the enactment of protective legislation aimed specifically at women. Students may choose to specialise either in one such theme, or range more broadly across a set of topics.

**Modern British feminism**

This paper will comprise an analytical chronology of modern British feminism from the enlightenment through to the 20th century interwar period. Starting with the revolutionary declamations of Mary Wollstonecraft in the late 18th century, the ebb and flow of radical perspectives on women (and responses to them) will be traced, including utopian socialism, equal rights campaigns, imperial philanthropy and feminist attempts to redefine family and marriage.

**History of Modern Israel**

The modern State of Israel often commands attention and polarises opinions which are disproportionate to its small size and relative youth. This course traces the historical trajectory that led to the foundation of the state, in 1948. It begins by examining the failure of the European revolutions of 1848, in order to explain the emergence of European nationalism and modern antisemitism. It further considers the phenomenon of Zionism, and surveys its historical development and various ideological streams. Zionist immigration to Palestine is presented within the context of the First World War, Balfour Declaration, and the British Mandate for Palestine. Finally, the course traces how the events of the Second World War, the Nazi Holocaust in Europe, and anti-British resistance in Palestine itself all contributed to Britain’s termination of its mandate, which led to Jewish-Arab civil war, and the eventual declaration of the State of Israel.

**Jews in Fin de Siècle Vienna**

The fin de siècle represented the pinnacle of Viennese cultural and political development, and at the same time marked the beginning of its demise. Arguably, no other European city could lay claim to quite such a vibrant, innovative, rich and varied cultural and political explosion as occurred in Vienna, from approximately 1890 until the outbreak of the First World War. The fact that, in a city of just under two million inhabitants – and for better or worse – names like Arthur Schnitzler, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Stefan Zweig, Karl Kraus, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oskar Kokoschka, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Theodor Herzl, Viktor Adler, Karl Lueger, Otto Bauer, Karl Renner, Georg von Schönerer, Otto Weininger, Sigmund Freud, Otto Wagner, Adolf Loos, Alexander von Zemlinsky and Arnold Schoenberg, et alia, could all compete for attention in the public sphere, and that their influence is felt to this day, is – by any measure of the situation – quite simply, staggering. The disproportionate number of Jews – converted or otherwise – in this list should not go unnoted. This survey course examines the considerable Jewish contribution to the city’s cultural history; an influence that can be seen to this day.
Human Sciences

A Courses available are given below. For further information on this course of study please go to www.ihs.ox.ac.uk/. If you have a particular interest in an area of Human Sciences which you do not see here, please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk, and we will ask our Human Sciences fellow for advice.

Core Options

**The Biology of Organisms including humans**
Introduction to the evidence for mammalian, primate and human evolution.

Principles of mammalian physiology: the cell, body fluids, the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, reproduction, hunger and thirst, movement, the senses, and the integrative organization of the central nervous system. Principles of ecology: ecosystems, plant and animal communities and numbers, biotic interaction, the impact of man on the environment.

**Genetics and Evolution**
Principles of genetics and evolution illustrated by examples from human and other organisms. Mechanisms of evolutionary change: selection and adaptation, evolution of sex, altruism, kin selection and co-operation. Alternative models of evolution. The role of culture in human evolution. The genetic material - its nature, mode of action, and manipulation: the chromosomal basis of heredity; molecular genetics; mapping the human genome; sex determination; mutation at the level of the gene and the chromosome. Mendelian inheritance; genetic variation in populations and its maintenance; quantitative variation and its genetic basis.

**Society, Culture and Environment**
Social and cultural anthropology: the comparative study of the world's civilizations and peoples, including cross-cultural, power-based and gender perspectives upon social practice and theories of human life. Specific topics will include production and consumption; transactions and modes of exchange; elementary aspects of kinship and marriage; belief systems and social control; political and social organization; classification; technology and social change; material culture and ethnographic resources; the impact of colonialism; space, place and culture; environment and cultural landscapes in transition; land and property rights. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with appropriate ethnographic monographs. Human Geography: Physical and human factors affecting the growth and distribution of world population; international migration and its consequences for ethnic diversity; historical and contemporary pattern of urbanisation; urban spatial segregation on social, cultural and ethnic criteria; the behavioural consequences of urban social segregation.

**Sociology and Demography**
Sociology: Current and classic discussions of explanatory strategies and social mechanisms, models of individual action and the consequences of aggregation. Empirical research involving these approaches in areas of substantive sociological interest such as social class, ethnicity, religion, the family, politics. Demography: elementary aspects of population analysis. Comparative
study of fertility, mortality and family systems in selected human societies. The long-term development of human population and its relation to habitat and resources. The demographic transition.

**Behaviour and its Evolution: Animal and Human**
Introduction to the study of behaviour including the evolution of behavioural interactions within groups. Behavioural strategies that have evolved in humans and other animals. The use of models to understand complex behaviour. Advanced ethology and cognition, including learning. Perception and decision-making. Primate behaviour and evolutionary ecology, including the development of primate social systems and the evolution of cognition.

**Human Genetics and Evolution**

**Human Ecology**
Human ecology of disease, emphasizing diseases that significantly contribute to the global burden of mortality and cultural change. Diet and nutritional anthropology of human societies. Socio-cultural systems in their environmental context, including philosophical and religious values, differences in ecological perception, and the development of viable conservation strategies, including the impact of humans on other species, the biosphere and climate. Ecology of human reproduction, including cultural differences in reproduction strategies.

**Demography and Population**
Past, present, and future growth and distribution of human populations; geography of population distribution, including international and rural-urban migration; biological, psychological, and social factors affecting fertility and mortality; family planning and contraceptive technology; the age and sex structures of populations; the stable population and other quantitative population models; population theories; historical demography and demographic transition; circumstances and consequences of population change in developed and developed countries; population policies.

**Anthropological Analysis and Interpretation**
The comparative study of social and cultural forms in the global context: to include economics and exchange, domestic structures and their reproduction, personal and collective identity, language and religion, states and conflict, understanding of biology and environment, historical perspectives on the social world and upon practice in anthropology.

**Sociological Theory**
Theoretical perspectives including rational choice; evolutionary psychology; interpersonal interaction; social integration and networks; functionalism. Substantive problems including stratification; gender; race and ethnicity; collective action; norms; ideology. Candidates will be expected to use theories to explain substantive problems.
Additional options

- Anthropology of a Selected Region (e.g. Europe, China, Lowland South America, Japan, South Asia, Tibet, West Africa, South and Southern Africa)
- Anthropology of Medicine
- Cognition and Culture
- Cognitive and Evolutionary Anthropology
- Gender: Theories and Realities: Cross Cultural Perspectives
- Health and Disease
  Physical and Forensic Anthropology: the Analysis of Human Skeletal Remains
- Sociology of Post-Industrial Societies
Oriental Studies

Students interested in studying any of these papers or wishing to investigate other options in Oriental Studies should contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk and we will ask our tutor in Oriental Studies to advise you. You may also find it helpful to visit the Oriental Studies website: http://www.orinst.ox.ac.uk/

Biblical History
Biblical Archaeology
Biblical Narrative
Biblical Prophecy
Second Temple Judaism
Haskalah
Modern Jewish Society
State of Israel
Modern Hebrew Literature
Yiddish Literature
History of Jewish Bible Interpretation
Biblical Religion
Modern Jewish History
Judaism
Philosophy

History of Philosophy from Descartes to Kant
The purpose of this paper is to enable you to gain a critical understanding of some of the metaphysical and epistemological ideas of some of the most important philosophers of the early modern period, between the 1630s to the 1780s.

This period saw a great flowering of philosophy in Europe. Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz, often collectively referred to as "the rationalists", placed the new "corpuscularian" science within grand metaphysical systems which certified our God-given capacity to reason our way to the laws of nature (as well as to many other, often astonishing conclusions about the world). Locke wrote in a different, empiricist tradition. He argued that, since our concepts all ultimately derive from experience, our knowledge is necessarily limited. Berkeley and Hume developed this empiricism in the direction of a kind of idealism, according to which the world studied by science is in some sense mind-dependent and mind-constructed. Kant subsequently sought to arbitrate between the rationalists and the empiricists, by rooting out some assumptions common to them and trying thereby to salvage and to reconcile some of their apparently irreconcilable insights.

This is one of the core papers for Oxford undergraduates studying philosophy (101). Accordingly, studying this paper might help you feel part of the resident undergraduate community. For a four week course, typically it is taught by focusing on just one major philosopher's works. For an eight week course, you would typically focus on two philosophers, one empiricist, one rationalist. If you wish to take this paper for longer than 8 weeks, you could do so by selecting from the individual philosophers option.

As a history paper, close reading the primary texts is of great importance. You are trying to study a whole system of thought, not just a single problem at a time as you might do in other parts of philosophy (metaphysics, epistemology, mind, ethics, religion, aesthetics papers).


Individual Philosophers: Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Locke, Hume, Berkeley, Kant
8 weeks History of Philosophy from Descartes to Kant (or the equivalent course in your home university) as a prerequisite. This option is a way to extend the D to K paper. For example, you could:

- focus on an additional philosopher for another 4 weeks
- take 4 more weeks on a philosopher you've already studied
- take 8 weeks on a philosopher you have not yet studied.
- take 8 weeks to specialise on rationalist philosophers (Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz)

Knowledge and Reality
The purpose of this subject is to enable you to examine some central questions about the nature of the world and the extent to which we can have knowledge of it. In considering knowledge you will
examine whether it is possible to attain knowledge of what the world is really like. Is our knowledge of the world necessarily limited to what we can observe to be the case? Indeed, are even our observational beliefs about the world around us justified? Can we have knowledge of what will happen based on what has happened? Is our understanding of the world necessarily limited to what we can prove to be the case? Or can we understand claims about the remote past or distant future which we cannot in principle prove to be true?

In considering reality you will focus on questions such as the following. Does the world really contain the three-dimensional objects and their properties - such as red buses or black horses - which we appear to encounter in everyday life? Or is it made up rather of the somewhat different entities studied by science, such as colourless atoms or four-dimensional space-time worms? What is the relation between the common sense picture of the world and that provided by contemporary science? Is it correct to think of the objects and their properties that make up the world as being what they are independently of our preferred ways of dividing up reality? These issues are discussed with reference to a variety of specific questions such as ‘What is time?’, ‘What is the nature of causation?’, and ‘What are substances?’

This is one of the core papers for Oxford undergraduates studying philosophy (102). Accordingly, studying this paper might help you feel part of the resident undergraduate community. For a four week course, typically it is taught by focusing on either knowledge or reality. For an eight week course, you would typically spend 4 weeks on knowledge topics and 4 on reality ones.

You should have studied an introduction to philosophy course in your home university. This is a problem based paper, not a history paper. We are interested in what you think are the problems and the best ways to deal with them, rather than what other people have said about them.

Preparatory reading: Jonathan Dancy, Introduction to Contemporary Epistemology (Oxford), chs. 1-3; Michael J. Loux, Metaphysics (Routledge)

Ethics
The purpose of this subject is to enable you to come to grips with some questions which exercise many people, philosophers and non-philosophers alike. How should we decide what is best to do, and how best to lead our lives? Are our value judgments on these and other matters objective or do they merely reflect our subjective preferences and viewpoints? Are we in fact free to make these choices, or have our decisions already been determined by antecedent features of our environment and genetic endowment? In considering these issues you will examine a variety of ethical concepts, such as those of justice, rights, equality, virtue, and happiness, which are widely used in moral and political argument. There is also opportunity to discuss some applied ethical issues.

This is a compulsory paper for PPE (Philosophy Politics Economics) students taking philosophy (103). Accordingly, studying this paper should give you much in common with the resident undergraduate community. For a four week course, you would focus on either normative ethics or metaethics. For an eight week course, if you have not previously studied ethics, you would typically spend 4 weeks on normative ethics (including consequentialism, Kantianism, virtue ethics) and 4 on metaethics.
This is usually taught as a problem based paper rather than looking at historical texts. However, it is possible to treat some weeks historically, looking at Aristotle, Kant or Hume.

Preparatory reading: Timmons, Mark "Moral Theory" 2012 (Rowman & Littlefield) Earlier edition would also be fine; McNaughton, D. "Moral Vision" 1988 (Blackwell); Pettit, P., Baron, M., Slote, M. "Three Methods of Ethics" 1997 (Blackwell)

**Philosophy of Mind**
The purpose of this subject is to enable you to examine a variety of questions about the nature of persons and their psychological states, including such general questions as: what is the relation between persons and their minds? Could robots or automata be persons? What is the relation between our minds and our brains? If we understood everything about the brain, would we understand everything about consciousness and rational thought? If not, why not? Several of these issues focus on the relation between our common sense understanding of ourselves and others, and the view of the mind developed in scientific psychology and neuroscience. Are the two accounts compatible? Should one be regarded as better than the other? Should our common sense understanding of the mind be jettisoned in favour of the scientific picture? Or does the latter leave out something essential to a proper understanding of ourselves and others? Other more specific questions concern memory, thought, belief, emotion, perception, and action.

This paper is taken by most PP (philosophy and psychology) students. It is also taken by other philosophy students as a special paper. Typically students should take 4 weeks to get to grips with the mind body problem, ensuring they understand the terrain of behaviourists, substance dualists, type identity theorists, functionalists of different stripes and property dualists. After that they can focus on special topics.

This is a problem based, not a historical paper. It is conceptually challenging and students often find they only really start to understand how the pieces fit together in the second half of term. Students find it worthwhile eventually but you need to be prepared to stick with it in the first few weeks. You should have already studied quite a bit of analytic philosophy before attempting this paper. For example, you might have already taken one of knowledge and reality, history of philosophy or ethics in your first term here or have taken equivalent second year courses in your own university.


**Philosophy of Religion**
The purpose of this subject is to enable you to examine claims about the existence of God and God's relationship to the world. What, if anything, is meant by them? Could they be true? What justification, if any, can or needs to be provided for them? The paper is concerned primarily with the claims of Western religions (Christianity, Judaism and Islam), and with the central claim of those religions, that there is a God. God is said to be omnipresent, omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good, a source of moral obligation and so on. But what does it mean to say that God has these properties, and are they consistent with each other? Could God change the past, or choose to do evil? Does it make sense to say that God is outside time? You will have the opportunity to study arguments for
the existence of God - for example, the teleological argument from the fact that the Universe is
governed by scientific laws, and the argument from people’s religious experiences. Other issues are
whether the fact of pain and suffering counts strongly, or even conclusively, against the existence of
God, whether there could be evidence for miracles, whether it could be shown that prayer "works",
whether there could be life after death, and what philosophical problems are raised by the existence
of different religions.

This is a compulsory paper for Philosophy and Theology students. Accordingly, studying this paper
should give you much in common with the resident undergraduate community.

This is usually taught as a problem based paper rather than looking at historical texts. However, it is
possible to treat some weeks historically.

Preparatory reading: M. Peterson and other authors, Reason and Religious Belief, An Introduction
to the Philosophy of Religion (Oxford University Press).

The Philosophy of Logic and Language
The purpose of this subject is to enable you to examine some fundamental questions relating to
reasoning and language. Philosophy of language covers the very general question how language
can describe reality at all: what makes our sentences meaningful and, on occasion, true? How do
parts of our language refer to objects in the world? What is involved in understanding speech (or the
written word)? You will investigate more specific issues concerning the correct analysis of particular
linguistic expressions such as names, descriptions, pronouns, adverbs, and aspects of linguistics
and grammatical theory. The philosophy of logic is not itself a symbolic or mathematical subject, but
examines concepts of interest to the logician. Central are questions about truth, vagueness, the
status of basic logical laws and the nature of logical necessity. What, if anything, makes it true that
nothing can be at the same time both green and not green all over? Is that necessity the result of
our conventions or stipulations, or the reflection of how things have to be independently of us?

Because of the research interests of many who teach it, the course often focusses on the
philosophy of language rather than philosophical logic although if you do the 8 week course, you
can expect to do 2-4 philosophy of logic options.

You must have completed and feel comfortable with an introductory formal logic course, covering at
least propositional calculus, formalisation and translation, proof and model theory. A critical
reasoning course will not suffice. You should have done knowledge and reality in an earlier term or
the equivalent course in your home university.

If you enjoyed logic, epistemology and metaphysics, you should enjoy this paper. Note that this
course is relatively formal and abstract. It is not well suited to those whose interest in language is in
metaphor or Post-Kantianism. If this is what interests you, study aesthetics or the post-Kantian
paper instead. This is a problem-based, not a text-based paper.

Preparatory reading: Mark Sainsbury, “Logical Forms” 2nd edition 2000 (Blackwell); Lycan, W.
Aesthetics
The purpose of this subject is to enable you to study a number of questions about the nature and value of beauty and of the arts. For example, do we enjoy sights and sounds because they are beautiful, or are they beautiful because we enjoy them? Does the enjoyment of beauty involve a particular sort of experience, and if so, how should we define it and what psychological capacities does it presuppose? Is a work of art a physical object, an abstract object, or what? Does the value of a work of art depend only upon its long or short-term effects on our minds or characters? If not, what sorts of reasons can we give for admiring a work of art?
Do reasons for admiring paintings, pieces of music and poems have enough in common with one another, and little enough in common with reasons for admiring other kinds of things, to support the idea that there is a distinctive sort of value which good art of every sort, and only art, possesses? As well as general questions such as these ones, the subject also addresses questions raised by particular art forms. For example, what is the difference between a picture and a description in words? Can fiction embody truths about its subject-matter? How does music express emotions? All of these questions, and others, are addressed directly, and also by examining classic texts, including Plato's Republic, Aristotle's Poetics, Hume's Essay on the Standard of Taste and Kant's Critique of Aesthetic Judgement.

No prerequisites as long as you have already done some philosophy at your home university. This is usually taught as a combination of problem based weeks and weeks focused on a particular author and text.

Preparatory reading: Malcolm Budd, Values of Art (Penguin)

Medieval Philosophy
Aquinas, Duns Scotus and Ockham are the most significant and influential thinkers of the Middle Ages. As this is a text based paper, you should focus on a close reading of the texts of those philosophers you are studying. You may, however, study the texts in translation. The purpose of this subject is to introduce you to the central ideas and arguments on a wide variety of theological and philosophical topics in these authors’ work.

For Aquinas, these topics include the proofs of the existence of God (the famous “five ways”), the concept of the simplicity of God (including the controversial issue of the identity of being and essence in God), the concept of the soul in general and of the human soul in particular, the proof of the immortality of the human soul, the nature of perception and of intellectual knowledge, the notion of free will and of happiness, the theory of human actions.

For Scotus, topics include the proof of the existence and of the unicity of God (the most sophisticated one in the Middle Ages) and the issues about causality that it raises, the theory of the existence of concepts common to God and creatures (the univocity theory of religious language), the discussion about the immateriality and the immortality of the human soul, and the reply to scepticism.

For Ockham, they include nominalism about universals and the refutation of realism (including the realism of Duns Scotus), some issues in logic and especially the theory of “suppositio” and its application in the debate about universals, the theory of intellectual knowledge of singulars and the
question of whether we can have evidence about contingent properties of singulars, the nature of
efficient causality and the problem of whether we can prove the existence of a first efficient cause.

This paper is very rarely studied by undergraduates and there are a limited number of teachers
available for it.

You should have studied some Aristotle either here or at your home university. As a history paper,
close reading the primary texts is of great importance, as is an understanding of context. There is
no requirement to read the texts in the original language.

Preparatory reading: Kenny, A Medieval Philosophy: A New History of Western Philosophy, Vol 2
2007 OUP

Post-Kantian Philosophy
Individual Authors: Hegel, Nietzsche, Sartre, Heidegger

Many of the questions raised by German and French philosophers of the 19th and early 20th
centuries were thought to arise directly out of Kant's metaphysics, epistemology and ethics: Hence
the title of this subject, the purpose of which is to enable you to explore some of the developments
of (and departures from) Kantian themes in the work of Hegel, Nietzsche, Heidegger and Sartre.
Hegel delineates a global, metaphysical system out of which he develops his own distinctive vision
of ethical and political life. Nietzsche's writings less obviously constitute a 'system', but they too
develop certain ethical and existential implications of our epistemological and metaphysical
commitments. Heidegger and Sartre develop phenomenology. They bring that method to bear on
such fundamental aspects of human existence as authenticity, social understanding, bad faith, art
and freedom. As this is a text based paper, students should pay careful attention to the primary
texts. They may look at texts in translation.

You will study one author for 4 weeks so you can take this paper for anywhere between 4 and 16
weeks.

You should have studied some authors from the Descartes to Kant paper and ideally Kant himself.
As a history paper, close reading the primary texts is of great importance.

Preparatory Reading: Robert C. Solomon, Continental Philosophy since 1750: The Rise and Fall of
the Self (O.U.P.).

Ancient Philosophy
4 weeks on each of the Republic and the Nicomachean Ethics. Plato: 4/8 weeks on the Republic.
Aristotle: 4/8 weeks on the Nicomachean Ethics.

Plato's influence on the history of philosophy is enormous. The purpose of this subject is to enable
you to make a critical study of The Republic, which is perhaps his most important and most
influential work. Written as a dialogue between Socrates and others including the outspoken
immoralist Thrasymachus, it is primarily concerned with questions of the nature of justice and of
what is the best kind of life to lead. These questions prompt discussions of the ideal city -which Karl
Popper criticised as totalitarian -, of education and art, of the nature of knowledge, the Theory of
Forms and the immortality of the soul. In studying it you will encounter a work of philosophy of
unusual literary merit, one in which philosophy is presented through debates, through analogies and
images, including the famous simile of the Cave, as well as rigorous argument, and you will encounter some of Plato’s important contributions to ethics, political theory, metaphysics, philosophy of mind and aesthetics. You are expected to study the work in detail as it is a text based paper.

Like Plato in the Republic, Aristotle is concerned with the question, what is the best possible sort of life? Whereas this leads Plato to pose grand questions in metaphysics and political theory, it leads Aristotle to offer close analyses of the structure of human action, responsibility, the virtues, the nature of moral knowledge, weakness of will, pleasure, friendship, and other related issues. Much of what Aristotle has to say on these is ground-breaking, highly perceptive, and still of importance in contemporary debate in ethics and moral psychology. You are expected to study the work in detail as this is a text based paper.

As a history paper, close reading the primary texts is of great importance. You need not read the texts in the original Greek but you will need to comment on questions of translation.


**Wittgenstein**

The purpose of this subject is to enable you to study some of the most influential ideas of the 20th century. The main texts are Wittgenstein’s posthumously-published Philosophical Investigations and The Blue and Brown Books. These writings are famous not just for their content but also for their distinctive style and conception of philosophy. There is much critical discussion about the relation between those aspects of Wittgenstein’s work. Wittgenstein covers a great range of issues, principally in philosophy of language and philosophy of mind. In philosophy of language, one key topic is the nature of rules and rule following. What is involved in grasping a rule; and how can I tell, in a new case, what I have to do to apply the rule correctly? Indeed, what makes it the case that a particular move at this stage is the correct way of applying the rule; is there any standard of correctness other than the agreement of our fellows? Other topics include: whether language is systematic; the relation between linguistic meaning and non-linguistic activities; whether concepts can be illuminatingly analysed. In the philosophy of mind, Wittgenstein is especially famous for the so-called ‘private language argument’, which tries to show that words for sensations cannot get their meanings by being attached to purely internal, introspective, ‘private objects’. Other, equally important, topics include the nature of the self, of introspection and of visual experience, and the intentionality (the representative quality) of mental states. Most generally, can we (as Wittgenstein thought) avoid Cartesianism without lapsing into behaviourism?

This can be a difficult paper. You need to have an idea of what Wittgenstein is criticising to appreciate this paper. Accordingly, Knowledge and Reality, Logic and Language, Mind would be ideal companions. You should have studied one of these or Descartes to Kant before you attempt this option.

As a text based paper, close reading the primary text is important. You will be trying to work out what Wittgenstein was claiming before you can work out whether he was right. However, there almost no weight placed on context in studying this paper. It is less historical than the other text-based papers.

Theory of Politics
In order to understand the world of politics, we also need to know which views of politics and society people have when they make political decisions, and why we recommend certain courses of action rather than others. This purpose of this subject is to enable you to look at the main ideas we use when we think about politics: why do we have competing views of social justice and what makes a particular view persuasive, possibly even right? What happens when a concept such as freedom has different meanings, so that those who argue that we must maximise freedom of choice are confronted with those who claim that some choices will actually restrict your freedom? Is power desirable or harmful? Would feminists or nationalists give a different answer to that question? Political theory is concerned with developing good responses to problems such as: when should we obey, and when should we disobey, the state? But it is also concerned with mapping the ways in which we approach questions such as: how does one argue in favour of human rights? In addition, you will explore the main ideologies, such as liberalism, conservatism and socialism, in order to understand their main arguments and why each of them will direct us to different political solutions and arrangements.

Most PPEists study this paper. Accordingly it is an excellent way to get involved with the resident undergraduate students’ academic debates. This paper can be taught in a variety of ways – by concepts (liberty, equality, justice, obedience etc.); by –isms (socialism, liberalism, feminism, conservatism etc.) or, less commonly, by canonical texts (Mill, Rousseau, Rawls, Nozick, Marx etc.)

Preparatory Reading: Will Kymlicka, Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction (O.U.P.)

Some sample combinations of options:
Philosophy via Canonical Texts
A full second year philosophy course.
1. 8 weeks on Descartes to Kant
2. 8 weeks on Ancient Philosophy
3. 12/16 on individual authors from Descartes to Kant, Ancient Philosophy, Medieval, Post-Kantian and Wittgenstein.
4. 4/8 on problems based philosophy courses e.g. knowledge and reality or ethics

Problem-based philosophy:
A full second year philosophy course.
1. 8 Ethics;
2. 8 Knowledge and Reality;
3. 4/8 Logic and Language
4. 4/8 Mind
5. 0/4 from other problem based philosophy courses e.g. Philosophy of Science,
6. 4/8 from text based papers e.g. Descartes to Kant, Wittgenstein.
Philosophy as a minor
A joint honours philosophy course
1. 8 knowledge and reality or 8 history from D to K
2. 8 ethics
3. 4 weeks of another philosophy option

Social Sciences and value theory:
12-24 weeks on politics or economics plus
- 8 weeks on ethics;
- 4/8 weeks on political theory
- Choice:
  - 4 weeks on Ancient philosophy with reference to political theory and ethics
  - And/or 4 weeks philosophy of social science
  - Or no further philosophy

Literature and Value theory
12-24 weeks on literature plus
- 8 weeks on aesthetics;
- 4/8 weeks on ethics;
- Choice:
  - 4 weeks on Nietzsche
  - And/or 4 weeks on Kant
  - Or no further philosophy

Classics:
12-20 on ancient history and literature plus
- 4/8 weeks on The Republic
- 4/8 weeks on The Nicomachean Ethics
- Choice:
  - 8 weeks on Knowledge and Reality
  - And/or 4/8 weeks on Ethics
  - And/or 4 weeks on Political Theory
  - And/or 4 weeks on Aesthetics
  - Or no further philosophy

Humanities and Post Kantian:
12-20 other philosophy or another humanities subject
1. 8 Descartes to Kant;
2. 8/12/16 Individual Post Kantian authors;

Theology and Philosophy:
16-20 Theology options
1. 8 Philosophy of Religion
2. 4/8 Ethics
3. 4/8 Medieval or Post-Kantian
Politics

Please note that intermediary and advanced courses require some previous experience. Please contact us if you would like to discuss your options: vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk

Intermediate Level: Comparative Government
British Politics and Government since 1900
Theory of Politics
International Relations
Political Sociology
Arab-Israeli Conflict

Advanced Level: Modern British Government and Politics
Government and Politics of the US
Politics in Europe
Politics in Russia and the Former Soviet Union
Politics in Sub-Saharan Africa
Politics in Latin America
Politics in South Asia
Politics in the Middle East
International Relations in the Era of the Two World Wars
International Relations in the Era of the Cold War
Political Thought: Plato to Rousseau
Political Thought: Bentham to Weber
Marx and Marxism
Government and Politics of Japan
Politics in China
Politics of the European Union

Intermediate Level

Comparative Government
This course is a comparative study of the main political institutions through which contemporary societies are governed. These include constitutional frameworks, executives, legislatures, bureaucracies, constitutional courts, systems of devolved power, electoral systems, political parties, and party systems. The course also considers some of the main political processes that affect governance and regime stability, such as styles of leadership, processes of regime transition and democratisation, and patterns of policy-making. Through reference to the distinct methodological approach used by different scholars in studying these phenomena - socio-cultural and behavioural approaches, the various 'institutional' schools, and rational-choice analysis - students acquire an understanding of the utility and limits of these individual schools of analysis. The course builds on the country-based institutional knowledge introduced in the first-year course (Introduction to
Politics). In the first year, the focus is on single-country analysis of broad themes in the recent historical development of specific countries. In Comparative Government, the approach is explicitly comparative.

**British Government and Politics since 1900**

This course consists of the close study of political developments in Britain since 1900 and the major academic debates surrounding them. It allows students to study a single political system in depth, over a period long enough both to make visible long-run processes of social, economic and political change, and to permit comparisons and contrasts to be drawn between the situations of political actors at different times. It is also a period with an extraordinarily rich and rewarding academic literature, which encourages students to explore problems of evidence and interpretation, and to consider a range of explanations, based on different scholarly traditions, for the same events. These include techniques and methods as diverse as archivally-based historical analysis, political biography and political science modelling. Among the topics covered are the decline of the Liberal Party and the rise of the Labour Party; the political effects of the two world wars and the widening franchise; the development of the institutions and procedures of modern government; the changing party system under mass democracy; the challenges and failures of political extremism; the domestic impact of foreign policies such as appeasement, decolonisation and European integration; the challenges posed to modern governments by relative economic decline, and efforts to transform the system such as tariff reform, social democracy and Thatcherism.

**Theory of Politics**

The course is designed to acquaint students with the political concepts central to the theoretical, normative and interpretative analysis of politics. The study of concepts such as liberty, justice, authority or power provides the foundation for understanding the nature of political thought. These concepts underpin the study of politics in general and are therefore crucial to enhancing the awareness of the relation between political thought and action. Students are also directed towards discursive ideologies displaying complex conceptual arrangements such as liberalism or socialism. The course is devised so as to develop a manifold range of skills necessary for constructing critical arguments in political theory, for working with problems of consistency and justification, for analysing the complexities of the usage of political language, for understanding the principal forms through which political thought presents itself, both as theory and as ideology, and for appreciating the main current and recent debates that command attention in the field. To those ends philosophical, ideological and historical analyses are all appropriate, and the merits of each type may be assessed and contrasted. Students are therefore encouraged to explore different ways of approaching these issues, though they are also enabled, if they so wish, to choose a specific strategy from among these approaches. Students are also invited, in consultation with their tutors, to balance a broad appreciation of the field with a development of their own interests within the wide choice of available concepts and ideologies. The literature to which they are directed is therefore diverse, encompassing classical texts, seminal philosophers and theorists, significant journal articles, and typical examples of ideological debate. Both substantive arguments and methodological issues are consequently aired. By extending the initial understanding of political thought gained by students in the first year introduction to politics, or by building on other related introductory lectures and subjects, the course provides the basis for specialization in political theory, as well as tools that other specializations may draw upon. It will enable students to reflect on the principles underlying...
politics, to make reasoned assessments of political discourse, and to develop their own arguments at a requisite degree of sophistication.

**International Relations**
This course helps develop a broad knowledge and understanding of the major issues in international relations, concentrating on the period since 1990. The subject seeks to strike a balance between empirical knowledge and theoretical understanding. Those taking the subject will have the opportunity to study some of the major questions in contemporary international relations (e.g. the role of the United Nations and of alliances such as NATO; the impact on international relations of globalization and of democratization; the development of European integration; the international impact of civil wars and humanitarian disasters; and problems that arise from national self-determination and attempts to promote human rights). They will also develop a broad knowledge of the most important analytical and theoretical tools that are needed to make sense of these questions.

**Political Sociology**
The course builds on some of the concepts, theories and knowledge introduced in introductory Politics courses - notably the study of electorates, parties and interest groups, and the study of the interaction of political ideas such as democracy with political processes. In this subject students will study in more detail the major theoretical approaches to social class, race and ethnicity, gender, religion, nationality, states, interest groups including unions, parties, movements and single issue campaigns, and the interrelationships between culture, economy, social structure, and political processes and institutions. The theoretical approaches will be critically assessed in the light of empirical evidence from a range of countries, and also put in the context of the philosophically rigorous analysis of power and change. To aid students in attaining a comprehensive grasp of the field of study, they will have the opportunity to look at 'approaches' such as structuralism, rational choice theory, political culture theory, and the historical and comparative perspective as such, as well as studying the application of these to the specific topics mentioned. Thus by the end of the course students should have an understanding of recent sociological explanations of political processes and events, a grasp of the competing approaches in the field, an understanding of the main methods of data collection and analysis, and an appreciation of the role of models and theories in sociological knowledge.

**The Arab-Israel Conflict**
The Arab/Palestinian-Israel conflict is one of the great unresolved battles of our time. This course surveys the salient issues in the ongoing competition of two national narratives for the same – tiny – stretch of land. Topic covered include the phenomena of Jewish and Palestinian nationalism, Zionist settlement under the British Mandate, the Arab Revolt of 1936-39, the Israeli War of Independence/Palestinian Nakba, the Suez Crisis, 1967 (‘Six Dar’) and 1973 (‘Yom Kippur’) wars, the rise of the PLO, and the Israeli Right and the settler movement, the 1979 Peace Treaty with Egypt, the Lebanon wars, the Oslo Peace accords, the rise of Hamas, the first and second Intifidas and the 2008 and 2014 wars in Gaza. Through a neutral presentation of the historical situation, this course seeks to provide a more sophisticated contextual background to the conflict than is perhaps presented by various lobby groups and media outlets.
Advanced Level

Modern British Government and Politics
The course aims to provide a specialist knowledge of contemporary British government and politics. It provides candidates with both an awareness of the most significant debates in the academic literature and of different methodological approaches to the subject and a thorough understanding of the issues and controversies surrounding the operation of British government. This involves the study of the UK electoral system, political parties and voting behaviour; of the organisation and political activities of the executive, legislature, judiciary and civil service; of the powers of Parliament and local government; of the devolution of power to regions of the UK; and of the political influence of the media and pressure groups. The interaction of these political institutions with the European Union is also studied. Current and recent proposals for reforming the constitution are a particular focus of attention. The course includes the examination of a wide range of primary documents, including parliamentary papers and government reports. It aims to provide candidates with the ability to retrieve and analyse official information and other primary documents and to place them in historical and political context. On completion of the course candidates will be familiar with the detailed workings of British governmental institutions, with decision-making processes in government and the evolution of strategies for managing the public sector, and with the political dynamics of the system.

Government and Politics in the US
This subject seeks to provide students with a basic understanding of American exceptionalism, of the United States' political institutions, and of selected areas of public policy, and a good knowledge and understanding of the scholarly literature in the field. It covers the constitution; federalism and separation of powers; the presidency; congress; the federal courts; the federal bureaucracy; parties and the party system; electoral politics; political culture; mass media; interest groups; state and local politics; processes of policy formation and implementation, especially as related to urban policy, economic policy, race, and civil rights. It enables students to use data drawn from the large resources available (inter alia) in the Harmsworth Library (in the Rothermere American Institute) and the Law Library to form their own interpretations of governmental processes, to refine the skill of thinking rigorously and critically for themselves, and thus to contribute more fully to tutorials.

Politics in Europe
This paper is a comparative study of the national party and institutional systems of Europe, and of comparative issues in European politics, including democratisation, institutional relations, political economy and party politics. Candidates are expected to show a broad knowledge of European politics, and may where appropriate include reference to the UK in answers, but should not answer any questions mainly or exclusively with reference to the UK.

Politics in Russia and the Former Soviet Union
Candidates will be required to show knowledge of the transformation of the Soviet system from 1985, and an understanding of the politics of countries of the former Soviet Union with respect to their formation, post-Soviet transitions, regime types, institutional arrangements, party systems, electoral processes, ethnic and clan composition, political economy, corruption, and the influence of external factors.

Politics in Sub-Saharan Africa
This course will enable students to acquire a knowledge and understanding of the recent history and contemporary politics of particular African countries; to analyse their political processes and institutions, to situate them in their social and economic context; and to examine the political conditions and consequences of economic policies. Students will be expected to study the politics of
at least three African countries in some detail. These should include one or both of South Africa and Nigeria. They will also be expected to read material on other countries relevant to the study of specific themes and topics dealt with in tutorials and in a weekly class. These include the politics of democratization, structural adjustment, labour and unions, agricultural policy, gender, class and ethnicity. The course will allow students to extend their understanding of comparative politics, and particularly of issues common to Africa and other regions they may be studying, of political theory, of political sociology and of international relations by raising relevant questions in African circumstances. Students will acquire a more informed and critical understanding of African countries, which often appear to be far-away places of which we know little. Students may use this course as a foundation for further work in and about Africa in journalism, business, government, NGOs and academic research. It will contribute to their wider education as informed citizens.

Politics in Latin America
The aim of this subject is to study the major issues in the politics of Latin America. The subject will focus on the politics of a number of major countries, but in a way that leads to comparisons between them. The countries will include Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile and Venezuela - chosen because they all represent interesting problems to the student, and because they have accessible literature in English. The broad theme that links these countries together is the study of the conditions that facilitate or hinder the consolidation of political stability. This subject will examine institutional approaches to the study of Latin American politics, and will draw upon the political sociology and the political economy of the countries concerned, as well as upon the international context. Attention will be paid to the politics of the military; to the politics of economic stabilisation; to the nature of the governing elites; and to questions of political participation of the major social groups.

Politics in South Asia
This course introduces students to the nature of political change in the major South Asian countries (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) in the period after independence from colonial rule. The subject is intended to educate students in the most significant themes and issues in contemporary South Asian politics, through the study of illustrative cases taken from the various countries of the region. The subject also seeks to enable students to develop a critical engagement with the analytical literature on South Asia, in particular, and on the 'Third World' or 'developing countries', more generally. While each of the major South Asian countries is studied separately, students are, at the same time, encouraged to analyse political developments comparatively. The course examines the nature of the post-colonial state and the evolution of political institutions and party politics, with a focus on the functioning of democracy and the tendencies towards authoritarianism or martial rule. The interface of democratic politics with the political economy of the 'developmental' state is also addressed. The course also explores the development of 'movement' politics or social movements as an important element of the democratic process. The course gives attention to social organisation, culture and identities as they bear on politics. In particular, the politics of gender, class, caste, religion and ethnicity are emphasised. The course engages with the evolution of political ideologies, especially those of nationalism and 'development', which have played significant roles in the political history of post-colonial states. The course is expected to enable students to develop the ability to construct rigorous arguments on South Asian politics, based on empirical knowledge and informed by a critical awareness of the scholarly literature on the subject. This course will prepare students to undertake post graduate studies on South Asia and the 'Third World', and for careers in journalism, diplomacy, national and international 'development' organisations, NGOs and 'Think Tank' or consultancy organisations, which specialise on the 'Third World' and the field of 'development'.
Politics of the Middle East
The course aims to give the student a wide-ranging and sophisticated introduction to the domestic political dynamics of the contemporary Middle East and its wider social relations. The course is organised thematically, with weekly topics including the nature of the state, political economy, the military, democratisation, succession and gender. The thematic emphasis gives the student maximum flexibility to concentrate on whichever countries most interest him/her. The geographical scope of the course is inclusive, covering North Africa, Turkey and Iran, as well as the core countries of region. It is expected that the student will complete the course knowing six or seven countries in some depth. The course is designed to relate to the discipline of politics in general, eschewing the notion that the Middle East is somehow unique and mysterious; students are encouraged to bring their knowledge of political concepts to bear in the course. Inter-regional comparisons are also encouraged, with students who have studied other parts of the developing world especially welcome. The course has been designed both for the generalist, who may go on to work in business, government, journalism or the professions, and for the budding specialist who may then proceed to a Masters in Middle Eastern studies. Please note that demand sometimes outstrips teaching supply on this paper.

International Relations in the Era of the Two World Wars
This course is the study of central issues in the international history of a period which had a profound influence on the subject of international relations. Students are introduced through the study of historical topics to the major debates and different theoretical approaches. These include Realist, Liberal, and Marxist views of the international system, levels of analysis, decision making processes and the role of individual leaders, the concepts of the balance of power, collective security, and détente and the concert of powers. The course also considers the impact of total war on the international system, causes of regional instability (nationalism, imperialism), the inter-action of different regional theatres in an evolving global international system, the role of financial and economic factors, revolutionary ideologies (Communism and Fascism), and the ‘learning process’ as it affected policy-making in and immediately after the Second World War. The course enables students to consider the major theories and concepts of international relations critically in relation to the historical evidence, on which several of the theories were based, and to draw on a rich academic literature. It develops the skill of analysing empirical material in a way which is both informed by theory and sensitive to the complexity of the evidence. The course is closely related to the core subject International Relations and to the option International Relations in the Era of the Cold War.

International Relations in the Era of the Cold War
The course covers the international relations of a period (1945-91) crucial for the evolution of today's world. These have always generated much writing of high quality, which is now further enlivened by the progressive release and assimilation of archive material; and the period now appears sufficiently self-contained for scholars to be able to step back and gain perspective by viewing it as a whole. The course links strongly with the Politics ‘core’ ‘International Relations' course, providing factual context and tests for many of that subject’s theoretical approaches to international relations, and also valuable background for its treatment of the post-1990 ‘contemporary’ scene.

Political Thought: Plato to Rousseau
The objective of this subject is to introduce students to some of the canonical texts in political thought and to help them to develop an appreciation of their significance for their own time and for contemporary political theory. The subject is designed to enhance students’ skills in reading and interpreting texts and to develop their appreciation of the richness of the traditions of political thought in the West which will contribute to their broader understanding of the discipline. The subject allows students to choose from a range of classical texts in the history of political thought and also
offers a number of supplementary topics which encourage students to examine issues raised by these texts in the context of related discussions in the wider cannon of political thought. In both cases, the subject encourages students to develop skills in reading and critically reflecting on the arguments of complex works of political philosophy. It offers students the opportunity to develop an appreciation of the intellectual context in which the texts were written and/or to discuss the arguments of the texts in relation to issues in contemporary political theory. Students, in consultation with their tutors, may follow one or other of these options exclusively so long as they are able to demonstrate a sound grasp of the arguments of the texts on which they answer questions. The subject permits students to take either a narrow focus, concentrating on a few thinkers in depth, or aiming for a wide coverage of many. Either approach, however, relies on developing the capacity to grasp both the way particular texts work as arguments, and to gain some independent critical purchase on the arguments themselves. Students are also encouraged to examine different methods of interpretation in the History of Political Thought.

**Political Thought: Bentham to Weber**

This subject is designed to acquaint students with the transition from classical political philosophy to modern social theory --- that is, to introduce them to major theories developed from the late eighteenth century to the early twenty century, theories which (a) explored the nature and direction of social and economic change in Europe and (b) grappled with the moral and political issues raised by social and economic change. The subject enables students to study in depth a range of important texts, helping them to develop the skills required to identify and comment critically on the principal arguments contained in those texts. Students are also encouraged to appreciate the intellectual and historical context in which the texts were written. Students may, in consultation with their tutors, choose between a number of approaches to this subject. They may concentrate on a smaller number of named theorists in greater depth or aim for a broader coverage of many theorists by way of topics. Thus, they may approach the subject by choosing a number of clusters of thinkers (e.g. Bentham and Mill, Hegel and Marx, Weber and Durkheim, Saint-Simon and Tocqueville). Or they may focus on topics such as individualism and community, centralisation, the idea of progress, science and religion, by reading further primary texts in addition to those specified in the reading list. These further texts can include both additional works by the named thinkers and works by other relevant writers, for instance those who pre-date the named thinker and who were particularly influential for him, contemporary writers whose work was pertinent and, in some cases, later writers. In any event, students will be expected to demonstrate detailed and critical acquaintance with the major texts, and to analyse some of the main issues of contention, or agreement, in the period covered by the subject. This subject will enable students to read complex texts with discrimination and attune themselves to the variety and depth of modern social and political debates in an historical perspective.

**Marx and Marxism**

The course, unusual in being devoted to a single intellectual and political tradition, gives students the opportunity to develop a deep and systematic understanding of Marxist theory and practice. Depending on their interests, and reflecting the interdisciplinary breadth of the Marxist tradition, students are able (in consultation with their tutors) to concentrate on one or more of Marxist philosophy, politics, sociology and economics. Similarly, although all students are required to cover the essentials of Marxist theory with reference to the key writings of Marx and Engels, the course permits students to strike their own balance between concentrating on these texts - and their interpretation and evaluation - and considering the theoretical contributions of later Marxists. While most attention is devoted to issues in Marxist theory, students are also expected to approach Marxism as a practical, political ideology, with concrete political consequences. In all cases, the course teaches students to be able critically to evaluate, not just to show knowledge of, the Marxist tradition.
The Government and Politics of Japan
This course provides a study of one of the very few nations outside the Western world whose politics appears to be stably based on democratic principles and a democratic constitution. It introduces students to Japanese political history since 1945 and the social context of Japanese institutions and policy-making, enabling them to understand the vicissitudes of Japanese experience in the last twenty years: from the 1980s, when Japanese exports were seen as threateningly ultra-competitive in Europe, North America and elsewhere, through the more difficult 1990s and 2000s which have precipitated a concentrated debate on "restructuring" both of the economy and of the political system. The course covers the constitutional framework and structure of government; parliamentary and local politics; the electoral and party systems; the role of corporate interests and pressure groups; the bureaucracy; foreign policy. It aims to provide an understanding of the major debates on the nature of Japanese liberal democracy, and to some of the main interpretive models: "bureaucratic polity", "developmental state", "iron-triangle dominance by bureaucrats, business leaders and politicians", "patterned pluralism" etc. The underlying principle of the course is that Japanese politics is just as capable of being understood empirically as is any other political system, so long as preconceptions are not allowed to get in the way of understanding.

Politics in China
This course will enable students to acquire a knowledge and understanding of the recent history and contemporary politics of China. China has been in transition from the long rule of Mao Zedong since 1978, and its politics and society have transformed radically during that period. Students will gain an understanding of the Chinese Communist party (the most powerful Communist party left in the world), looking at its historical background before analysing its current strategy to remain in control of China in the post-Cold War era. The reform era under Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin will be analysed through a variety of themes, including elite politics and the Tian'anmen crisis of 1989, rural reforms, urban culture, and gender. China's new status as a regional power in international relations will also be examined, as well as its relations with Taiwan and Hong Kong, two very different Chinese societies. This course will allow students to develop a strong knowledge of one of the world's most important countries, and could serve as stimulation for further work in and about China in journalism, business, government, NGOs and academic research. Please note that demand sometimes outstrips teaching supply on this paper.

The Politics of the European Union
This paper focuses on the study of the history, institutions, and policy processes of the European Union. It includes analysis of the history and theories of the European integration process. Candidates are expected to show knowledge of politics of the European Union, including the main institutions of the EU, decision making procedures and specific policies, as well as relations between the EU and the rest of the world. The paper also focuses on democracy in the European Union and the impact of European integration on the domestic politics and policies of the member states.
Theology and Religion

The following courses in Theology and Religion are available to Visiting Students and details of each course are given below. For further courses which may be available please go to http://www.theology.ox.ac.uk/undergraduate-admissions/our-courses.html. If you have a particular interest in an area of Theology which you do not see here, please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk

Reformation
The subject includes the work and thought of the leading mainstream Protestant reformers, especially Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin, together with the radicals, and the development of the Reformation in European society. Questions will be set both on renewal in the Roman Catholic Church throughout Europe, the confessional tensions which led to the Thirty Years’ War (1618-48) and on religious change in the kingdom of England from the Henrician reforms through to the reign of Charles I and the downfall of his government and Church.

19th-Century Christian Thought
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms by Faculty lectures. The course addresses key issues in theological thinking in Britain and Europe during the long nineteenth century. These include biblical interpretation, the nature of authority, reason and faith, ecclesiology, Christology, romanticism, literature and imagination, spirit and history, reductionism, religious experience, and the encounter with world religions. The topics will be addressed through seminal or representative texts. Kant, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Newman and Coleridge are especially significant thinkers whose work or influence will normally be represented in the paper.

Modern Theology
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported in all three terms by Faculty lectures titled 'Modern Theology' and 'God, Christ and Salvation'. The course addresses topics in modern theology, from the early twentieth century through to the present, with particular references to the doctrine of God, Christology, and soteriology. Special emphasis will be placed on the interrelationship between these three topics and on the way in which their treatment is affected by differing understandings of the nature, the sources, and the practice of theology. Candidates will be expected to be aware of the interplay of tradition, innovation and confessional context in the work of major systematic theologians of the twentieth century.

Philosophy of Religion
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported by Faculty lectures in Michaelmas term. The course addresses claims about the existence of God, and God’s relation to the world: their meaning, the possibility of their truth, and the kind of justification which can or needs to be provided for them, and the philosophical problems raised by the existence of different religions.
Nature of Religion
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported in Michaelmas Term by an eight week Faculty lecture course titled Introduction to The Study of Religions and in Hilary Term by an eight week lecture course titles The Nature of Religion. The course addresses the contested nature of the term 'religion' and examines some key authors, texts and issues in this interdisciplinary field. Prior reading might be the introduction to John Bowker ed. Oxford Dictionary of Religion and D Corrywright and P Morgan Get Set for Religious Studies. Either Ivan Strenski ed. Thinking About Religion OR Seth D Kunin with Jonathan Miles Watson eds. Theories of Religion: A Reader have useful texts.

Hinduism
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported by Faculty lectures on Hinduism in both Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. It seeks to interrogate the use of the term 'Hinduism' and to understand other key ideas in this family of traditions and examines some key texts and historical movements. Prior reading might be Kim Knott Hinduism: A Very Short Introduction and (for those with existing background) Gavin Flood An Introduction to Hinduism. A useful selection of texts to which reference will be made is Dominic Goodall ed. Hindu Scriptures.

Buddhism
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported by Faculty lectures in Michaelmas and Hilary terms. It introduces both the teaching of the Buddha and the main ideas of early Buddhism in their historical setting. Particular attention will be paid to the foundations of Buddhist ethics, the relationships of householder, and ascetic lay ways of life. Prior reading might be D Keown Buddhism: A Very Short Introduction and (for those with some existing background) Richard Gombrich What The Buddha Thought. A useful collection of texts is Rupert Gethin ed. Sayings of The Buddha.

New Testament
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course. The subject includes a consideration of both the historical circumstances of origin and the literary, theological character of the documents that make up the New Testament. Topics include the historical Jesus, the synoptic problem, the provenance, purpose, theology and social context of the Gospels and the Pauline literature, and the early history of the Christian movement. This option is supported in all three terms by Faculty lectures titled "Introduction to the New Testament with Special Reference to the Gospel of Mark," "The Gospel of Matthew," "The Gospel of John," "The Historical Jesus," "Introduction to Paul," "Romans" and "1 Corinthians".

Old Testament
This can be taken as a four or eight week tutorial course and is supported by Faculty lectures on 'Introduction to the Old Testament' in Michaelmas term and on 'Types of Old Testament Literature' in Trinity term, with further lectures on a variety of more specialised topics also available in all three terms. The course investigates the main theological themes of the Old Testament within its historical setting, with particular reference to three major texts (the books of Isaiah, Psalms, and Deuteronomy).
Introduction to Mysticism
This course seeks to examine the way mysticism has been defined and studied and will give the student the chance to look at a selected example of mystical writing from a particular tradition (e.g. Jewish; Christian or Islamic). There are Faculty lectures and seminars in this area to support learning.

Select Bibliography:
William James relevant chapters of The Varieties of Religious Experience
Steven T Katz ed. Mysticism and Religious Traditions
Bernard McGinn The Foundations of Mysticism
Annemarie Schimmel Mystical Dimensions of Islam
G. Scholem Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism
Richard Woods ed. Understanding Mysticism

Statistics

Please note that Statistics courses can only be taken as a secondary course. Statistics options are not available as primary courses.

Introductory Level: M2 Analysis II - Continuity and Differentiability
M3 Statistics and Data Analysis
M5 Fourier Series and Partial Differential Equations

Intermediate Level: A1 Differential Equations 1
A2.2 Complex Analysis
A7 Numerical Analysis
A8 Probability
A9 Statistics
A12 Simulation and Statistical Programming

Advanced Level: SB1.1 Applied Statistics
SB1.2 Computational Statistics
SB2.1 Foundations of Statistical Inference
SB2.2 Statistical Machine Learning
SB3.1 Applied Probability
SC.2 Probability and Statistics for Network Analysis
SC.7 Bayes Method

Introductory level courses do not require previous experience, although a good standard of mathematics is required. Intermediate courses require additional experience, such as content covered in the introductory level courses. Advanced level courses have specific pre-requisites.
Please contact vsp@mansfield.ox.ac.uk if you are unsure whether you have already taken sufficient pre-requisites.

M2 Analysis II - Continuity and Differentiability
Definition of the function limit. Definition of continuity of functions on subsets of R and C in terms of \( \epsilon \) and \( \delta \). Continuity of real valued functions of several variables. The algebra of continuous functions; examples, including polynomials. Intermediate Value Theorem for continuous functions on intervals. Boundedness, maxima, minima and uniform continuity for continuous functions on closed intervals. Monotone functions on intervals and the Inverse Function Theorem.

Sequences and series of functions, uniform convergence. Weierstrass’s M-test for uniformly convergent series of functions. Uniform limit of a sequence of continuous functions is continuous. Continuity of functions defined by power series.

Definition of the derivative of a function of a real variable. Algebra of derivatives, examples to include polynomials and inverse functions. The derivative of a function defined by a power series is given by the derived series (proof not examinable). Vanishing of the derivative at a local maximum or minimum. Rolle’s Theorem, Mean Value Theorem, and Cauchy’s (Generalized) Mean Value Theorem with applications: Constancy Theorem, monotone functions, exponential function and trigonometric functions. L'Hôpital’s Formula. Taylor’s Theorem with remainder in Lagrange's form; examples. The binomial expansion with arbitrary index.

M3 Statistics and Data Analysis
Random samples, concept of a statistic and its distribution, sample mean as a measure of location and sample variance as a measure of spread.

Concept of likelihood; examples of likelihood for simple distributions. Estimation for a single unknown parameter by maximising likelihood. Examples drawn from: Bernoulli, binomial, geometric, Poisson, exponential (parametrized by mean), normal (mean only, variance known). Data to include simple surveys, opinion polls, archaeological studies, etc. Properties of estimators---unbiasedness, Mean Squared Error = (bias\(^2\) + variance). Statement of Central Limit Theorem (excluding proof). Confidence intervals using CLT. Simple straight line fit, \( Y_t=a+bx_t+\epsilon_t \), with \( \epsilon_t \) normal independent errors of zero mean and common known variance. Estimators for \( a, b \) by maximising likelihood using partial differentiation, unbiasedness and calculation of variance as linear sums of \( Y_t \). (No confidence intervals). Examples (use scatter plots to show suitability of linear regression).

Linear regression with 2 regressors. Special case of quadratic regression \( Y_t=a+bx_t+cx^2t+\epsilon_t \). Model diagnostics and outlier detection. Residual plots. Heteroscedasticity. Outliers and studentized residuals. High-leverage points and leverage statistics.

Introduction to unsupervised learning with real world examples. Principal components analysis (PCA). Proof that PCs maximize directions of maximum variance and are orthogonal using Lagrange multipliers. PCA as eigendecomposition of covariance matrix. Eigenvalues as variances. Choosing number of PCs. The multivariate normal distribution pdf. Examples of PCA on multivariate normal data and clustered data.


M5 Fourier Series and Partial Differential Equations
Fourier series: Periodic, odd and even functions. Calculation of sine and cosine series. Simple applications concentrating on imparting familiarity with the calculation of Fourier coefficients and the use of Fourier series. The issue of convergence is discussed informally with examples. The link between convergence and smoothness is mentioned, together with its consequences for approximation purposes.


PDEs with Boundary conditions. Solution by separation of variables. Use of Fourier series to solve the wave equation, Laplace's equation and the heat equation (all with two independent variables). (Laplace's equation in Cartesian and in plane polar coordinates). Applications.

**A1 Differential Equations 1**
Picard's Existence Theorem: Picard's Theorem for first-order scalar ODEs with proof. Gronwall's inequality leading to uniqueness and continuous dependence on the initial data. Examples of blow-up and nonuniqueness, discussion of continuation and global existence. Proof of Picard's Theorem via Contraction Mapping (Theorem CMT to be covered in Metric Spaces course) and relationship between the two proofs; extension to systems. Application to scalar second order ODEs, with particular reference to linear equations.

Phase plane analysis: Phase planes, critical points, definition of stability, classification of critical points and linearisation, Bendixson-Dulac criterion.

PDEs in two independent variables: First order semi-linear PDEs (using parameterisation). Classification of second order, semilinear PDEs; Normal form; Ideas of uniqueness and wellposedness. Illustration of suitable boundary conditions by example. Poisson's Equation and the Heat Equation: Maximum Principle leading to uniqueness and continuous dependence on the initial data.

**A2.2 Complex Analysis**
Basic geometry and topology of the complex plane, including the equations of lines and circles. Extended complex plane, Riemann sphere, stereographic projection. Möbius transformations acting on the extended complex plane. Möbius transformations take circlines to circlines.

Complex differentiation. Holomorphic functions. Cauchy-Riemann equations (including \(z, \bar{z}\) version). Real and imaginary parts of a holomorphic function are harmonic. Recap on power series and differentiation of power series. Exponential function and logarithm function. Fractional powers — examples of multifunctions. The use of cuts as method of defining a branch of a multifunction.

Path integration. Cauchy's Theorem. (Sketch of proof only — students referred to various texts for proof.) Fundamental Theorem of Calculus in the path integral/holomorphic situation.


Laurent's expansion. Classification of isolated singularities. Calculation of principal parts, particularly residues.
Residue Theorem. Evaluation of integrals by the method of residues (straightforward examples only but to include the use of Jordan's Lemma and simple poles on contour of integration).

Conformal mappings. Riemann mapping theorem (no proof), Möbius transformations, exponential functions, fractional powers; mapping regions (not Christoffel transformations or Joukowski's transformation).

**A7 Numerical Analysis**

**A8 Probability**
Continuous random variables. Jointly continuous random variables, independence, conditioning, functions of one or more random variables, change of variables. Examples including some with later applications in statistics.

Moment generating functions and applications. Statements of the continuity and uniqueness theorems for moment generating functions. Characteristic functions (definition only). Convergence in distribution and convergence in probability. Weak law of large numbers and central limit theorem for independent identically distributed random variables. Strong law of large numbers (proof not examinable).

Discrete-time Markov chains: definition, transition matrix, n-step transition probabilities, communicating classes, absorption, irreducibility, periodicity, calculation of hitting probabilities and mean hitting times. Recurrence and transience. Invariant distributions, mean return time, positive recurrence, convergence to equilibrium (proof not examinable), ergodic theorem (proof not examinable). Random walks (including symmetric and asymmetric random walks on Z, and symmetric random walks on Zd). Poisson processes in one dimension: exponential spacings, Poisson counts, thinning and superposition.

**A9 Statistics**
Order statistics, probability plots. Estimation: observed and expected information, statement of large sample properties of maximum likelihood estimators in the regular case, methods for calculating maximum likelihood estimates, large sample distribution of sample estimators using the delta method. Hypothesis testing: simple and composite hypotheses, size, power and p-values, Neyman-Pearson lemma, distribution theory for testing means and variances in the normal model, generalized likelihood ratio, statement of its large sample distribution under the null hypothesis, analysis of count data.

Confidence intervals: exact intervals, approximate intervals using large sample theory, relationship to hypothesis testing. Probability and Bayesian Inference. Posterior and prior probability densities. Constructing priors including conjugate priors, subjective priors, Jeffreys priors. Bayes estimators and credible intervals. Statement of asymptotic normality of the posterior. Model choice via posterior probabilities and Bayes factors.

**A12 Simulation and Statistical Programming**


**SB1.1 Applied Statistics**
Pre-requisites: A8 Probability and A9 Statistics

The normal linear model: use of matrices, least squares and maximum likelihood estimation, normal equations, distribution theory for the normal model, hypothesis tests and confidence intervals. Practical aspects of linear models and analysis of variance: multiple regression, categorical variables and interactions, blocks and treatments, orthogonality, model selection (including AIC, but not the derivation of AIC), fit criteria, use of residuals, outliers, leverage, model interpretation. Normal linear mixed models, hierarchical models.


**SB1.2 Computational Statistics**
Pre-requisites: A8 Probability and A9 Statistics

Smoothing methods (local polynomials). Nonparametric inference (bandwidth and Generalised Cross Validation).

Multivariate smoothers and Generalised Additive Models.


**SB2.1 Foundations of Statistical Inference**
Pre-requisites: A8 Probability and A9 Statistics

Exponential families: Curved and linear exponential families; canonical parametrization; likelihood equations. Sufficiency: Factorization theorem; sufficiency in exponential families. Frequentist estimation: unbiasedness; method of moments; the Cramer-Rao information inequality; Rao-Blackwell theorem; Lehmann-Scheffé Theorem and Rao-Blackwellization; Statement of complete sufficiency for Exponential families.

The Bayesian paradigm: likelihood principal; subjective probability; prior to posterior analysis; asymptotic normality; conjugacy; examples from exponential families. Choice of prior distribution: proper and improper priors; Jeffreys’ and maximum entropy priors. Hierarchical Bayes models.
Decision theory: risk function; Minimax rules, Bayes rules. Point estimators and admissibility of Bayes rules. The James-Stein estimator, shrinkage estimators and Empirical Bayes. Hypothesis testing as decision problem.

SB2.2 Statistical Machine Learning
Pre-requisites: A8 Probability and A9 Statistics


Introduction to supervised learning. Evaluating learning methods with training/test sets.


Performance measures, ROC curves. K-nearest neighbours as an example classifier.

Decision trees, bagging, random forests, boosting.

Neural networks and deep learning.

SB3.1 Applied Probability
Pre-requisites: A8 Probability


Applications in areas such as: queues and queueing networks - M/M/s queue, Erlang’s formula, queues in tandem and networks of queues, M/G/1 and G/M/1 queues; insurance ruin models; applications in applied sciences.

SC.2 Probability and Statistics for Network Analysis
Pre-requisites: A8 Probability and A9 Statistics

Probabilistic models: Bernoulli random graphs, geometric random graphs, preferential attachment models, small world networks, inhomogeneous random graphs, exponential random graphs.

Small subgraphs: Stein’s method for normal and Poisson approximation. Branching process approximations, threshold behaviour, shortest path between two vertices.

SC.7 Bayes Method
Pre-requisites: SB2.1 Foundations of Statistical Inference


Computational methods: Bayesian inference via MCMC; Estimation of marginal likelihood; Approximate Bayesian Computation and intractable likelihoods; reversible jump MCMC.

Case Studies: extend understanding of prior elicitation, BNP methods and asymptotics through a small number of substantial examples. Examples to further illustrate building statistical models, model choice, model averaging and model assessment, and the use of Monte Carlo methods for inference.