

LEHIGH IN IRELAND

June 9, 2011 – July 21, 2011

Program Options

Choose 1 Supervised Research & 1 Irish Studies course (see below for descriptions)

SUPERVISED RESEARCH

BIOE 350: Special Topics (3 credits)

Special topics of study in bioengineering

BIOS 161: Special Topics in Biological Sciences (3 credits)

Supervised individual research problems, with report

Prerequisite: BIOS 41 and Department permission

CEE 211: Research Problems (3 credits)

Supervised individual research problems, with report

CHE 185: Undergraduate Research (3 credits)

Independent study of a problem involving laboratory investigation

CSB 314: BIS Practicum (3 credits)

Supervised Individual research project; with report

DES 374: Design Internship (3 credits)

Practical experience following apprentice model

ECO 195: Supervised Research (3 credits)

Apprenticeship in ongoing faculty research program. Literature review, experimental design, data collection and analysis, and professional writing under faculty supervision.

Prerequisite: ECO 1

EES 293: International Practicum (3 credits)

Experiential learning opportunities supervised by EES faculty

ENGL 282: Professional Internship (3 credits)

Supervised projects in professional government, or service organizations.

Prerequisite: Junior or Senior standing and approval by department.

JOUR 232: Journalism Practicum (3 credits)

Practical application of Journalism principles and skills, supervised experience.

LAW 372: Special Topics (3 credits)

Supervised Individual research project; with report

PSYC 161: Supervised Research (3 Credits)

Apprenticeship in ongoing faculty research program. Literature review, experimental design, data collection and analysis, and professional writing under faculty supervision.

SSP 393: Supervised Research (3 Credits)

Conducting sociological or social psychological research under the supervision of a faculty member.

IRISH STUDIES COURSES

ANTH 100: The Archaeological Heritage of Ireland (3 credits)

Ireland's archaeological heritage is one of the richest in Western Europe. The development of Irish Society down through the ages can be seen in the great Neolithic monuments of the Boyne valley such as Newgrange and Knowth and also in the wealth of bronze implements and gold ornaments of the succeeding Bronze Age. The Celtic Iron Age is represented by sites like Tara, Co. Meath, and the great stone forts of Dún Aenghusa on the Aran Islands and Aileach in Donegal. From the early Christian Period, monastic ruins and high crosses survive at sites such as Clonmacnoise while the finds from Dublin, Ireland's millennium capital, tell us of the Viking raids and settlement. Romanesque and Gothic churches, castles and abbeys represent the early medieval heritage and Galway, itself an Anglo-Norman foundation, provides an immediate and local wealth of sites and features dating from the later medieval period.

The course, outlining the archaeological heritage of Ireland from its beginnings, about 8000 B.C., to the early Medieval period, will be particularly suitable for students majoring in Archaeology, Anthropology, Sociology or History. The lectures will be fully illustrated throughout, with field trips to several relevant prehistoric and historic locations. (3 Semester Credits/6 ECTS Credits)

ANTH 198: Negotiating Identity: Irish Traditional Music and Dance (3 credits)

Musical expression, more often than not, is about negotiating identity boundaries. People, and indeed whole communities, define who they are through music. Significantly, through this process of definition, people also declare who they are not. The complex relationship between Irish traditional music and a national/ethnic identity is one of the main areas which will be examined in this course. Irish immigrant communities used traditional music as a means of maintaining ethnic identity. Because of the particular strategies that were employed, Irish traditional music also served, on occasion, as a means of assimilation.

Particular social, geographical and political circumstances also meant that Irish communities in Britain differed significantly from their counterparts in the U.S. Parallel negotiations of identity took place on Irish soil, which were very often bound up with the aspiration towards a national ideal. Rejection or acceptance of this ideal had ramifications for musical expression. Underlying much of the recent intellectualizing of traditional music, and indeed the whole question of identity, is the issue of authenticity and tradition. What exactly do we mean by these terms? This course will offer the opportunity to explore such issues.

ENGL 195: Representing Ireland - Literature and Film (3 credits)

The aim of this course will be to analyze the varied ways in which 'Ireland' and 'Irishness' have been represented in a range of media, including fiction, poetry, drama and film. The course will be structured around particular themes such as: representations of 'The West'; the contrast between city and country; gender and Irish writing; the politics of theatre; representing the 'Great Famine'; modernity and tradition; and Ireland through the cinema. We will be reading some of the major works by Irish writers who have written in the English language, such as W.B. Yeats and James Joyce, but we will also look at lesser known but equally important figures like Liam O'Flaherty and Eavan Boland. We will also view and discuss a number of films from both American and Irish film makers. The course will include a visit to Yeats' 'Thoor Ballylee' and Lady Gregory's Coole Park estate in South Galway.

HIST 104: Irish History (3 credits)

This course will treat of the different peoples who became permanent settlers in Ireland over the centuries and of the contribution that each has made to the development of an Irish society and economy, and to a distinctive Irish artistic and political life. The earlier lectures will consider the Celts, the Vikings and the Anglo-Normans, but the principal focus will be on the modern centuries with a detailed treatment of English and Scottish Protestant settlement in Ireland and of the interaction of these settlers and their descendants with the existing Catholic population. Special attention will be given to the major conflicts that occurred, especially those of 1641-52, the 1790's and the current conflict in Northern Ireland. There will also be lectures on the role of women in Irish life and especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The course will be of interest to majors in History, Politics and Literature as well as anybody wishing to be guided to the best recent literature on Ireland's past. There will be fieldtrips as an integral part of the course.