

56-2/3 to 58 Credits

LIBERAL ARTS (700.B0) DIPLOMA REQUIREMENTS (29 to 31 Courses)

GENERAL EDUCATION COMPONENT (22-2/3 credits)	
• 4 English	9-1/3 credits
• 3 Humanities	6-1/3 credits
• 3 Physical Education	3 credits
• 2 French	4 credits

MINISTERIAL REQUIREMENTS
• English Exit Examination
• Comprehensive Assessment (épreuve synthèse)

The courses in English and Humanities are specific to the program.

SPECIFIC EDUCATION COMPONENT (21-1/3 credits)			
Compulsory discipline courses (13 credits):		Compulsory Methodology courses (8-1/3 credits):	
Classics/History/Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient World • Post-Classical History I • Post-Classical History II 	CIV-115 HIS-101 HIS-102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Methods in Liberal Arts • Principles of Logic and Mathematics • The History and Methodology of Science • Integrative Project 	MET-302 MEQ-124 MEQ-125 MEQ-126
Philosophy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Philosophy • Modern Philosophy 	PHI-910 PHI-912		
Art History/Religious Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Studies In History of Art • Religion: Judaism, Christianity and Islam 	ARH-703 REL-121		
OPTIONAL COMPONENT (12-2/3 to 14 credits)			
<p>We strive to give students in Liberal Arts a wide range of stimulating courses from which to choose their optional credits. Students may choose courses from the following disciplines:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Anthropology • Art History • Biology, Chemistry • Cinema • Classics • Computer Science • Economics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Literature • Fine Arts • French Literature • Geography • German • History • Mathematics • Music (General) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Physics • Political Science • Psychology • Religious Studies • Sociology • Spanish • Theatre 	
www.marianopolis.edu/liberalarts			

General Education Component

In the General Education component of the Liberal Arts program students take English and humanities courses that are dedicated to their program. Certain of these "dedicated" courses in English and Humanities were designed for all students and then found to be particularly appropriate for Liberal Arts; in other cases, they were shaped expressly for this program. As part of the aim of fostering interaction with students in other programs when appropriate, the English classes will be taken with Arts and Sciences students.

English

The four English courses in the Liberal Arts program give students a chronological overview of some of the great literary works and their contexts mainly in the western tradition. As well as amplifying and reflecting other Liberal Arts offerings in each semester, these courses share the standards and objectives for all English courses in the General Education component.

Introduction to College English (ENG-101)

603-101-04 (2-2-4) 2.66 credits

This course introduces students to pre-classical and classical works in translation, including selections from the *Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, certain of the Greek tragedies. It also initiates a process that continues over four semesters of recognizing literary themes and techniques in historical and philosophical contexts, and of being able to speak and write clearly and effectively about them. The academic essay is a special feature of this course.

English Literary Survey to 1800 (ENG-102)

603-102-04 (2-2-3) 2.33 credits

Drawing on material from the early medieval *Beowulf* to *The Canterbury Tales*, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, and *Everyman*, the course also considers Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and sometimes Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Its framework is to explore developments in the genres of epic, romance, and drama. The course builds on the reading comprehension and structured writing of Term 1 and offers practice in writing a well-crafted, longer essay.

English Literary Survey Since 1800 (ENG-103)

603-103-04 (2-2-3) 2.33 credits

In order to provide the student with a sense of the literary tradition in England, the reading in this course is extensive and diverse, covering poetry, fiction, drama, and critical thought. The course also examines major Romantic and Victorian literary figures from Blake to Wilde. Throughout the semester, students are given exercises and sample essay tasks to prepare them for the English Exit Exam.

ENG-LBE Seminar: Modernism and Critical Theory (ENG-LBE)

603-LBE-04 (2-2-2) 2 credits

This course focuses on the period of literature (1900-1960) known as Modernism and on three specific genres (poetry, fiction, drama) representative of that period. The poetry includes works by Eliot, Lawrence, Rich, Plath and Sexton; the fiction includes works by Joyce, Woolf and Mann, and the drama is by Beckett. In addition, students are

taught to apply elements of critical theory as the mode of discourse for their seminars and critical essays.

Humanities

Although the three humanities courses in Liberal Arts are dedicated to the program, two alternates are sometimes available to students. The humanities courses cover successive historical periods, and are related in context or approach to term offerings in English, art history and/or philosophy. At the same time, these courses attend to the objectives and standards of the humanities discipline.

Nineteenth-Century Thinkers (HUM-102)

345-102-03 (3-0-3) 2 credits

The mid-nineteenth century in Europe was a time of radical social and intellectual change. This age witnessed the birth of Marxism and of the theory of evolution; the first debates about women's rights and capital punishment; and the first attempts at coping with mass industrialization and urbanization through mass education. This course looks at the nineteenth century as an age of new ideas and rapid change and examines the writings of eminent European writers.

Cornerstones of Medieval Knowledge (HUM-103)

345-103-04 (3-1-3) 2.33 credits

The "Middle Ages" refers to a period of European history spanning the 1000 years between roughly the 5th and the 15th centuries. Rather than being so-called "Dark Ages", the period generated knowledge that had a significant impact on developments in subsequent periods. Many areas of

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human endeavour that are celebrated today had their genesis or got affirmed during this period, the time of infancy of our contemporary world. With lectures, discussions, group work and other in-class activities, we examine some of the cornerstones of medieval knowledge.

Wars: Just and Unjust

(HUM-LBH)

345-LBH-03 (3-0-3) 2 credits

This course seeks to examine the moral and ethical issues involved in the decision by one (or more) independent state(s) to use force against another sovereign state. In particular, it seeks 1) To assess whether armed intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state is ever justified. If it is, under what conditions can it be justified? 2) To examine the moral implications of the decision to go to war as well as the ethical issues of the manner in which the war is conducted. 3) To investigate the relationship between the existing moral values and the justification for war and acceptable behaviour in wartime against the backdrop of the broad sweep of history from the Napoleonic Wars to the present.

Art History (520)

Art historians study the historical development of the visual arts—painting, sculpture, architecture, photography and more—by examining the materials, techniques, forms and subject matter chosen by artists while taking into account the various contexts in which art is produced. Understanding the social, intellectual, religious and political conditions under which artists lived and worked allows us to gain a greater understanding of how

art can reflect, as well as affect, other areas of human life. Courses in Art History offer students the opportunity to expand their visual literacy and to learn how to describe and interpret works of art: important skills in an increasingly image-based culture.

Thematic Studies In History of Art: Medieval and Renaissance Art

(ARH-703)

520-903-MS (3-0-3) 2 credits

An increasingly humanistic world view began to emerge in Western Europe between the eleventh and the early sixteenth centuries, or in art historical terms, from Romanesque to High Renaissance. The ways in which humanism affected the rise of naturalism, individualism, and classicism in the arts provides a central theme for students learning to understand the differences between the later Middle Ages and the Renaissance in painting, sculpture and architecture.

Civilization (332)

Ancient World

(CIV-115)

332-115-MS (2-1-2) 1.66 credits

Liberal Arts students only

As an introduction to antiquity, this course investigates the origins of the threads which, woven together, have created the tapestry of Western Civilization from its beginnings: Prehistory and the birth of civilization (Bronze Age) to Greek and Roman Civilizations.

History (330)

History is the study of people living in time. The study of history helps students understand the past and

present world, enrich their cultural life, and broaden their horizons. History courses develop skills in critical thinking, analysis and synthesis, improve literacy and communication as well as understanding of social dynamics. Our history courses emphasize the multiple interpretations that can be given to historical facts and events.

Post-Classical History I

(HIS-101)

330-101-MS (2-1-2) 1.66 credits

Liberal Arts students only

Spanning the fall of the classical empires to the French Revolution, this course places the major developments of European history within the context of the wider world. Principal emphases include the post-classical world, the rise of Islam, the “civilization” of the barbarians, the recovery of Europe, the emergence of nations, European colonialism, and the age of revolutions. With all topics a holistic approach to the subject matter – whether political, social, economic, gender-analytical, etc. – is pursued and current historiographical contributions are taken into account.

Post-Classical History II: The 19th and 20th Centuries

(HIS-102)

330-102-MS (2-1-2) 1.66 credits

Liberal Arts students only

By the nineteenth century, Europe had become entwined through economics and politics with most parts of the world. This relationship continues but changes in the twentieth century. Major emphases include the industrial revolution, the age of imperialism, World Wars I and II, the bi-polar and post-colonial world, and the implications of the demise of the

Soviet Union and the emergence of a uni-polar world. As with Post-Classical History I, students pursue a holistic approach to the subject matter which takes into account current historiographical contributions.

Philosophy (340)

Philosophy is variously defined as the love of wisdom, the science of the sciences, or as the unrelenting examination of the fundamental principles underlying science, religion and morality. Perhaps most characteristic of the philosophical enterprise in general is the unending and uncompromising pursuit of truth, arrived at through critical evaluation and careful consideration of all sides of an issue.

Ancient Philosophy

(PHI-910)

340-910-MS (3-0-3) 2 credits

This course provides a survey of ancient Greek philosophy, from the pre-Socratic thinkers and Socrates, through to Plato and Aristotle. These thinkers and their ideas are examined in terms of their historical context, especially insofar as they influenced one another. Special emphasis is given to the way in which these thinkers laid the foundation for western thought in the natural and social sciences, as well as the major philosophical areas of metaphysics, theory of knowledge, and ethics.

Early Modern Philosophy

(PHI-912)

340-912-MS (3-0-3) 2 credits

This course offers a survey of the major figures in Western philosophy during the 17th and 18th centuries, a period which marked the transition from the medieval to the modern

approach in both philosophy and science. After a general survey of the period itself, we focus on some of the central issues in philosophy during this period: epistemology (what can we know?), metaphysics (what is the nature of reality?) and ethics (how should we act?). In examining the work of Descartes, Hume and other modern thinkers students will discover theories that have shaped the development of both philosophy and science in the modern world.

Religious Studies (370)

Judaism, Christianity and Islam:

An Introduction to Jewish,

Christian and Muslim Scriptures

(REL-121)

370-121-MS (3-0-3) 2 credits

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the scriptures of the three great monotheistic religions of the West. The course is subdivided into three units of study. Students begin with Judaism and the Hebrew scriptures, proceed to Christianity and the New Testament, and conclude with Islam and the Qur'an. In each case, students explore a few founding scriptural passages and some subsequent interpretations of them.

Methodology (300, 360)

Required Courses for Liberal Arts Students:

Research Methods in Liberal Arts

(MET-302)

300-302-MS (2-1-2) 1.66 credits

This course identifies and explains the principal stages and fundamental concepts of research common to all the Liberal Arts, and instills a sense of how expository prose, essential to works of research, should be written.

Principles of Logic & Mathematics (MEQ-124)

360-124-MS (3-1-3) 2.33 credits

This course strives to explore and demonstrate the nature of mathematical reasoning. The student is introduced to the rules of logic and logical reasoning and how the methods of logic can be employed to construct valid arguments. Mathematical reasoning is presented as the application of logical principles to appropriate sets of axioms or postulates and different methods of proof are explored. Throughout the course, the student is encouraged to construct logical arguments and proofs and apply these methods to mathematics.

History & Methodology of Science (MEQ-125)

360-125-MS (3-1-3) 2.33 credits

The identity of and our attitude to science is determined by the way we organize both the ideas and the methods used to verify them. The conventional, or lineal, approach shows science as advancing from a mythopoeic understanding of existence to our current empirical one, a process as orderly and objective as contemporary science itself. When approached from either a contingency or from a cultural perspective, however, science has a human face more fascinating and evocative than it is objective and orderly.

Integrative Project: Liberal Arts

(MEQ-126)

360-126-MS (1-2-3) 2 credits

The integrative project is designed to allow students to bring together several disciplines in a final project. It is the culmination of their Liberal Arts studies. The choice of project topic is flexible enough to allow them maximum freedom. Research is

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presented in a seminar and the final project in the form of an essay, panel presentation, debate or a creative project, such as a play or exhibition of art work.



Optional

In addition to the preceding compulsory courses, Liberal Arts students must choose 5 to 7 optional courses. These optional courses may be selected from the following disciplines:

- Administration
- Anthropology
- Art History
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Cinema
- Classics
- Computer Science
- Economics
- English Literature
- Fine Arts
- French Literature
- Geography
- History
- Mathematics
- Modern Languages
- Music (General)
- Philosophy
- Physics
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Religious Studies
- Sociology
- Theatre

Refer to Science, Social Science and Creative Arts, Literature and Languages sections for descriptions.

Notes
