Do bodies have a history? What do bodies mean? Are we our bodies? Who decides the value of a body? What are the consequences of having the “wrong” body?

Perhaps it all started with the nature-nurture debate. By dividing the living world into biology (flesh, blood, genes, hormones, germs) and culture (environment, politics, tradition, commerce, history), we have come to regard bodies as objects immune to historical forces. This course challenges this understanding of bodies. By focusing primarily on American bodies in the 19th and 20th centuries, this course demonstrates that human bodies have social and cultural histories. The lived experience and cultural meanings of human bodies are dependent on their social settings. Biology is surely not irrelevant to bodily experience. But the interpretation and valuation of biology—indeed what is considered biological—change over time. Within a larger three-unit framework (outlined below), this course will highlight the social values placed on different bodies and the changing social expectations bodies create. This course will pay particular attention to the following questions: How have cultural and social changes in American history influenced the meaning and experience of bodies? How have attempts to establish social status and difference focused on bodies? How has the social and economic value of bodies differed according to race, class, sex, and "fitness?" How has a focus on bodies individualized social problems?

COURSE TEXTS
Course reader available at Social Science Copy Center, 6120 Social Science Building 262-5396

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE REQUIREMENTS:
Participation: 20%
Historical Research Project: 20%
Midterm: 20%
Final: 20%
Historical Roots Paper: 20%

Participation:
Because the discussion of readings is a major component of this course, you will be graded on your preparation for and involvement in class. This approach asks that you engage fully with the material and explore your own beliefs about historical events and processes. I evaluate participation by how well you talk about your ideas, listen and respond to others’ ideas, remain sensitive to the feelings of other class members, and take responsibility for moving class discussion forward. Expressing one’s ideas and getting reactions from others can help you evaluate your own opinions and ultimately sharpen your thinking. Although I set the grading criteria, you assign your own participation grade daily (though I reserve the right to change them). Please note that the most valuable participation does not necessarily come from the
student who speaks most. Students who do not listen to their classmates, who do not make room for various viewpoints and speakers, will not earn the highest participation.

Grading Criteria: See Appendix I.

As part of your participation grade, I expect you to complete reading guides before you come to class and turn them in at the end of the discussion. I will provide the reading guides the class session before they are due. These are to help you approach the reading, provide a starting point for class discussion, and guide your study before the exams. You will be expected to turn in 14 of these, but feel free to do them all. For days I do not provide reading guides, I have attached a few general guidelines (Appendix II) to help you think about the texts. Ten points for each reading guide not completed will be deducted from your participation grade.

Examinations:
The midterm and the final will be take home essays. I will provide the questions on the midterm on March 14. It will be due March 21. I will provide the questions for the final on May 9. It will be due at 9:45 AM on May 18.

Grading criteria: See the exams.

Historical Research Project:
Although this course does not require a formal research paper, I would like you to get your hands dirty in the primary sources and learn to make an argument about the past. With these goals in mind, you will embark on a historical research project that examines the cultural gendering of bodies. To do this, first find a set of three documents from an era at least 30 years in the past that provides instruction on the links between bodies and gender representation (performance, if you will.) A list and short description of these sources is due on February 7.

What kind of sources will work? As you are no doubt aware, there are cultural texts all around giving us advice and instruction about gender, so your choice of texts is really wide open. If you are stuck, look at the syllabus for ideas. There are all sorts of books written to young boys and young girls that would be great. Bride magazines are filled with messages about how women should use their bodies to signal “femininity.” What about “feminine hygiene” advertisements or make-up tips in Seventeen magazine? Editions of Boy’s Life or Sports Illustrated could be useful as might be marriage manuals. You get the idea.

After you identify your sources (and after I approve them), use them to create an argument, a claim, about the relationship of bodies and gender in the past. The best papers will use course materials to provide some background to the paper’s claims. The paper should be between five and seven pages. Polished first drafts are due February 21. I will turn the drafts over to your Writing Fellow for her comments. After you have received your draft back from your Fellow, you will meet with her to plan your revision. Final drafts are due March 7.

Grading Criteria: See Appendix III.

Historical Roots of Contemporary Issues Paper:
Over the course of the semester, be on the lookout for newspaper or magazine articles that address some aspect of the social and cultural importance of bodies, particularly as it has been presented on this syllabus. I suggest that you collect some that look especially interesting. Choose one article, and discuss how the history you have learned informs the current issue. Again, you must make an argument about the role of history. You could, for example, create a thesis about how the past helps explain the present or you could argue how the past can help
guide the future. Or you could try something else as the issue and article suggest. But your paper must have a thesis and it must connect historical analysis with a current issue. (Aim for about five pages. Eight pages are too many. Three pages are too few.) The polished first draft is due April 23. I will turn the drafts over to your Writing Fellow for her comments. After you have received your draft back from your Fellow, you will meet with him or her to plan your revision. The final draft is due May 7.

Grading Criteria: See Appendix III.

GRADUATE STUDENT COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Graduate students will be required to attend a separate seminar, read five additional books, write two book reviews of books read for this class (both due within one week of reading the book for class), write a 15-20 page research paper (draft due April 26; final due May 15), and take the final.

Graduate Readings:

Seminar Participation, 30%; Book Reviews, 10% each; Final, 20%; Research paper, 30%.

Writing Fellows:
To help with the writing assignments this semester, we have the opportunity to work with the Undergraduate Writing Fellow Program. The Writing Fellows are gifted undergraduates who have received special training to offer critical evaluation and helpful suggestions on your drafts. After you turn in your drafts, I will give them to the Fellows who will read and provide written comments. You will then meet with your Fellow to discuss the paper and strategies for the rewrite. These meetings are mandatory.

This is a terrific opportunity for several reasons. First, our work is always improved by input from others. While the Fellows have no special training in the content of the course, they are trained to help you develop a well-constructed and persuasive essay. Second, good writing comes through practice and rewriting. The two-draft policy provides a chance for both. Finally, it may help your grade. Many of you will be writing your first historical research paper for this class, and it can be surprisingly challenging. Getting two chances to get it right will improve the quality of your final product.

Late Paper Policy:
Assignments that are late, for whatever reason, will be docked 5 points per day unless I have granted prior approval. This applies to all assignments, including the take-home exams. Assignments a week or more late will not be accepted unless there are extraordinary circumstances AND you have talked with me.
Late drafts will be accepted only with my prior approval. In general, a late draft will lead to a point penalty on the final grade. If you do not turn in a draft, your final paper will be lowered by a minimum of 10 points. Students who turn in a draft but fail to meet with their Writing Fellows will have their paper grade docked by 10 points.

**GRADING SCALE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93-100</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88-92</td>
<td>AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-87</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78-82</td>
<td>BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>70-77</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-59</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have questions about a grade, speak first to the instructor (Houck). If the question is not resolved, speak with the chair of the department of Medical History and Bioethics, Susan Lederer. She will attempt to resolve the issue informally and inform you of the Appeals Procedures if no resolution is reached informally.

I wish to include fully any students with special needs in this course. Please let me know if you need any special accommodations in the instruction or evaluation procedures in order to enable you to participate fully. The McBurney Center will provide useful assistance and documentation.
SCHEDULE

January 22  Introduction
January 24  Biological Bodies
January 29  Sexed Bodies
January 31  Gendered Bodies
February 5  Racialized Bodies I
February 7  Racialized Bodies II
(List of sources for Historical Research paper due)
February 12 Racialized Bodies III
February 14 Feminine Bodies
February 19 Masculine Bodies
February 21 Racialized Bodies III
(Homosexual Bodies)
February 26 Racialized Bodies II
February 28 Racialized Bodies III
March 5  Homosexual Bodies
March 7  Sexually Defective Bodies
(Midterm due)
March 12 Intersex Bodies
March 14 Transgendered Bodies
March 19 Religious Bodies
March 21 Commodified Bodies
(Midterm due)
March 23-31 Spring Break
April 2  Disciplined Bodies
April 4  Plastic Bodies
April 9  Unfit Bodies
April 11 Fit Bodies
April 16 Aging Bodies
April 18 Disabled Bodies
April 23 Reproductive Bodies
(Historical Roots paper drafts due)
April 25 Unborn Bodies
April 30 Contagious Bodies
May 2  Diseased Bodies
May 7  Dead Bodies
(Final Historical Research paper due)
May 9  Wrap Up and Evaluation
May 18 Final Exam Due, 9:45 AM
January 22  Introduction

BIOLOGICAL BODIES

January 24  Biological Bodies


January 29  Sexed Bodies


January 31  Gendered Bodies


February 5  Racialized Bodies I


February 7  Racialized Bodies II


February 12  Racialized Bodies III


**SEXY BODIES**

**February 14  Feminine Bodies**


**February 19  Masculine Bodies**

William A. Alcott, *Familiar Letters to Young Men on Various Subjects* (Buffalo, 1849), excerpts.


**February 21  Heterosexual Bodies I**

“A Trail for Rape in New York, 1793.”


**February 26  Heterosexual Bodies II**


February 28  Heterosexual Bodies III  


March 5  Homosexual Bodies  


March 7  Sexually Defective Bodies  


March 12  Intersexed Bodies  


March 14  Transgendered Bodies  


**BODY TYPES**

March 19  Religious Bodies  

March 21 **Commodified Bodies**

April 2 **Disciplined Bodies**

April 4 **Plastic Bodies**

April 9 **Unfit Bodies**

April 11 **Fit Bodies**

April 16 **Aging Bodies**

**April 18**  
**Disabled Bodies**  

**April 23**  
**Reproductive Bodies**  

**April 25**  
**Unborn Bodies**  

**April 30**  
**Contagious Bodies**  

**May 2**  
**Diseased Bodies**  

**May 7**  
**Dead Bodies**  

**May 9**  
**Wrap Up and Evaluation**
Appendix I: How to Grade Your Participation

1) Attendance points

If you show up on time and stay the whole class period, you earn full credit. If not, adjust accordingly.

2) Attention points

If you pay attention to the conversation, give yourself full credit. If you read a magazine, do a crossword puzzle, or take a nap, adjust accordingly.

3) Preparation points

If you read all the readings, give yourself full credit. If not, adjust accordingly.

4) Participation

Participation points gauge several aspects of course involvement. They reflect whether you have understood the basic issues, engaged with the material, volunteered your opinions, and listened to your classmates. Choose the category (and the point assignment) that best fits your situation.

Category A--no participation

did not participate in discussion

Category B--good participation

answered a question when directly asked
volunteered an item for a board list

Category C--better participation

asked a question
participated in small groups discussion
voluntarily offered an interpretation of an event or reading
voluntarily offered a summary of a reading

Category D--best participation

advanced the conversation by building on the efforts of your peers
brought two comments or articles in conversation with each other
helped clarify a confusing text or claim
offered to play the devil’s advocate

I generally accept the grade you offer, but I have the final authority. Make sure you describe on the participation chart how you arrived at your number.
The discussion format is based upon the notion that students can and do learn from each other. To acknowledge this, **one bonus discussion point will be assigned by your peers.** After every discussion, you will indicate which two people you believe contributed most valuably to discussion that day and explain why. Please note that this is not a reward for sheer quantity. Instead, perhaps someone asked one question that you made you rethink an issue. Perhaps somebody brought two disparate strains together in a way that enlivened discussion. Perhaps somebody dared to offer a contrary opinion. Perhaps someone rephrased what you were trying to say in a way that helped others understand. Maybe someone helped you finally understand discourse analysis. Carefully consider which of your classmates helped you engage, understand, and analyze the material.

Attendance is part of your participation grade. You cannot participate in the conversation if you are not present for it. Participation grades will be figured to allow you one absence without penalty. Any absences beyond one may affect your participation grade. If you notify me within 12 hours before class or after class that you will be unable to attend, **I may** waive any missed-class penalty. If you are truly sick, please don’t come to class and do notify me.
As you read:

Decide whether the source is a primary source or a secondary source. (In general, a primary source is a text generated at the time of the event or issue or person discussed. A secondary source is a document that analyzes that event, issue, or person from a historical perspective. If the topic of discussion is tuberculosis in the early 19th century, primary sources might include medical literature, newspaper articles, journal entries, short stories, domestic health guides, and personal letters from the early 19th century. Secondary sources might include a historian’s account of tuberculosis in the early 19th century that was written in the 20th century. There are cases where the differences are more fuzzy, but start from this rough distinction.

If the source is a primary source:

a) Note the date. What else happened at the same time? Make sure you understand the chronology of the sources for any given topic.

b) What perspective does it illuminate? Was it written by a middle-class woman facing childbirth? Was it written by a physician advising women how to cope with childbirth?

c) What is the author’s goal? Is she trying to persuade? Inform? Seduce? Scold?

d) Who is the intended audience for the piece?

e) Look up words and phrases you don’t know.

f) Can you identify a take-home message?

If the source is a secondary source:

a) Figure out the author’s argument. Every article has a main point. Make sure you know what it is. (Knowing the argument is different than knowing what the article is about).

b) What kind of evidence does the author use? (Prescriptive literature, diary entries, medical journals?) Is the evidence appropriate for the argument?

c) Is the argument persuasive? Has the author proven his or her claim?

d) Keep track of the chronology. In other words, if the author is describing change over time, make sure you understand how, when, and why things change.

e) Look up words and phrases you don’t know.
Grading Criteria:

The paper will be evaluated on the specificity of its thesis, the soundness of its organization, the strength of its analysis, the effectiveness of its evidence, the originality of its ideas, and the grace of its style.

**Thesis:** A thesis is the reason a paper exists; it is the point you are trying to make. A thesis should not merely describe what the paper does (“This paper examines the validity of the biological understandings of gendered behaviors”). Instead, your thesis statement establishes your claim (“The efforts to link gendered behavior and biology always rely on culturally and historically specific notions of gender. The failure to recognize the culture-bound definitions of gender weakens the claims that gendered behaviors--such as playing with truck--are biologically based.”)

**Organization:** The organization of your paper should revolve around your thesis. Each paragraph should build an argument in support of the thesis. Consider every paragraph a mini-argument. It should have one main idea (presented in the topic sentence) and three to five sentences (or so) that clearly support the topic sentence. Each paragraph should be connected to the one above it by a transition. End with a conclusion that explains how your paper contributes to the history of the American body.

**Evidence:** In your papers and in your exams, your argument must be supported by evidence. For the exams, you should rely for evidence on the course materials, lectures and discussions. In your papers, the course materials will still be useful, but they need to be supplemented by evidence that you collect. This is especially important for the historical research project. In evaluating your written work, I will consider the appropriateness of the evidence for the claims you are trying to make.

**Analysis:** Your paper should analyze and interpret the evidence to support your claim. Imagine for a moment a courtroom drama on TV. The gun, the barking dog, the tire tracks are all deployed by the prosecutor to support her case. But she does not merely describe the evidence; she uses it to make a point. She claims that the fingerprints on the gun, coupled with the tire tracks that match Jane Doe’s car prove that Jane murdered Hello Kitty. Or pretend you are the defense attorney who analyzes the same evidence to prove Jane is innocent. The defense attorney notes that the fingerprints provided only a three-point match, and besides, Jane shoots regularly at the firing range. Further, he claims that Jane loaned her car to her friend Willy that night so he could attend a “Dance, Dance Revolution” tournament. In other words, evidence does not speak for itself; your analysis gives evidence meaning. In the same way, you must analyze your sources, you must interpret them, to make a convincing case.

**Originality:** A first-rate essay will not just reiterate the claims made in the readings or the ideas raised in discussion. Instead, the best essays will use the readings and discussions as the starting point to explore and create your own interpretations of a topic.

**Style:** The best ideas can fail to impress if packaged carelessly or imprecisely. Vague or messy prose tends to leave the reader puzzled and frustrated rather than persuaded and enlightened.
Take care that your prose illuminates your ideas rather than obscures them. Take your work seriously enough to pay attention to the way it is packaged.

Some particular items to keep in mind.

*Strive for clarity*
If a reader must read a sentence three times to understand it, the writing hinders the idea. Sometimes hazy prose reflects hazy thinking. Make sure you know exactly what you are trying to say before you say it.

*Strive for precision*
Avoid claims like “people thought,” “doctors argued,” “women dieted.” Which people, doctors, or women? All of them?

*Avoid baggy sentences*
Good prose is direct prose. As a result, good writers rid their sentences of all extraneous words. For example, I could advise you that if there is any way at all to get rid of extra words in your sentences that are not absolutely necessary, they should be gotten rid of if you can. Or in the words of Strunck and White, “Omit needless words.”

*Use active voice*
Instead of saying “The study was conducted,” try “Mr. Smith conducted the study.” This is desirable for several reasons. 1) It often allows you to omit needless words. 2) It forces you to identify the historical actors. “It was generally believed...” is a dead give-away that you only have a vague idea of who believed. 3) Active voice forces you to use punchy verbs rather than the drab and generally unhelpful form of the verb “to be.” (See next point.)

*Use vigorous verbs*
Verbs provide the foundation of good writing. Unfortunately we often use verbs that provide no action such as forms of the verb “to be” or its helper verbs (am, is, was, were, are, be, been, being, have, has, had, do, does, did). These are perfectly fine, but try replacing them with something jazzier or omit them altogether. “She was a good student,” provides basic but bland information. “She excelled in math and science,” adds verve and specificity. Further, “he laughed” can usually replace “he was laughing.” Finally, avoid turning perfectly good verbs into nouns. Consider the following: “The mirror had a reflection of the lake on it.” “The mirror reflected the lake,” is stronger.

*Avoid careless stuff*
Run a spell check. Check for run-on sentences and sentence fragments. Proofread.
What do grades mean?

A (93-100)  For outstanding papers only. Thesis and argument are clear, thought-provoking, and persuasive; research is thorough, appropriate, and creative; relationships drawn between evidence and ideas are sophisticated, subtle, and/or original. The paper also connects to larger trends addressed by the course. Writing is grammatically correct and succinct. The argument flows well from point to point, without any puffery or wasted words.

AB (88-92)  For very good papers that for some reason fall short of the criteria listed above. For example, the argument may be murky in one place; information may be presented that doesn’t directly or clearly contribute to the argument; writing style may be awkward here and there, or flawed by one or two consistent (if minor) grammatical errors.

B (83-87)  Your basic good grade. The paper may pursue a straightforward but not especially deep or sophisticated argument; it is okay as far as it goes, but it doesn’t penetrate the material very far. It may lack enough primary research to make the argument completely persuasive. It may have a flash of brilliance that is unfulfilled, counterbalanced by minor grammatical problems, a weakness in argumentation, and/or a significant misunderstanding of events or chronology.

BC (78-82)  The paper shows some of the basics of the ideal paper, but is weakened by a lack of serious think-work, evidence gathering, or writing problems. It may make superficial connections without offering sufficient evidence to make the connections plausible or persuasive, or it may have what is in principle a good argument supported by incorrect facts or chronology. Alternatively, it may provide a fairly solid argument with minor flaws, from which the reader is repeatedly distracted by awkward or ungrammatical prose.

C (70-77)  A grade signifying some serious problems in paper design, expository writing, or primary research. It may deliver facts without a recognizable thesis or argument; it may wander away from the point; or it may be a thoughtful attempt so weakened by writing problems (grammar, punctuation, word choice) that it is difficult for the reader to understand a crucial point you are trying to make. Alternatively, it may offer a strong thesis without providing sufficient primary evidence. Also used for papers that do not ask historical questions.

D (60-69)  A marginal grade. This grade usually indicates a paper does not meet the requirements of the assignment in two or more ways: the paper does not ask an historical question, lacks an original thesis, and/or relies almost exclusively on secondary sources. There may be some evidence of reading in the secondary literature, but the paper indicates no effort at synthesis or critical engagement. Also used for essays that are just barely coherent.

F (0-59)  For unacceptable essays. An essay may be judged unacceptable if it contains plagiarism (see below); if it fails to meet three of the major requirements for the paper; if it consists primarily of content inappropriate to the themes of the course; or if the writing fails to meet standard college-level requirements of basic communication in English.