This course is particularly recommended for students who intend to pursue majors or minors in anthropology, various area studies, biological sciences, ecology, geography, history, linguistics, philosophy, political science and public policy, religion, sociology, and women’s and gender studies. This course carries credit toward the major and minor in Anthropology. It can be used to fulfill the SAS social science, natural science, and diversity or global awareness requirements.

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE 01:556:143
Professors Alan Goldman, Paul Falkowski, Monica Mazurek, Ronald Ransome, Joe Seneca, and Lily Young
Departments of Chemistry, Marine, Earth & Planetary Sciences, Civil & Environmental Engineering, Physics, Planning & Public Policy/Economics, and Environmental Sciences.

Wondering what the “energy” problem is all about? Here is your chance to learn what energy is, where it comes from, how we make it, how we use it, and how we will have to change the way we make it in the coming decades. “Energy and Climate” introduces non-science majors to science and the scientific method in the context of one of the most critical challenges facing us today: society’s need for energy and the resulting impact on climate and the environment. The course surveys climatology, physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, economics and public policy as they relate to energy and sustainability considered from a global perspective.

This course is particularly recommended for students pursuing majors or minors in the social sciences and in areas of the humanities impacted by energy and climate and it is of interest to students in engineering and the natural sciences. It can be used to fulfill the SAS natural science, interdisciplinary and global awareness requirements.

Immigrant States: Jersey’s Global Routes 01:595:271; 01:920:271; 01:988:271
Professors Carlos Decena and Robyn Rodriguez
Departments of Latino and Hispanic Caribbean Studies, Sociology, and Women’s and Gender Studies.

New Jersey is one of the top immigrant destinations in the U.S., yet it is also one of the most ethnically and racially segregated states in the country. What accounts for this contradiction? How have people from vastly different parts of the world like the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, Mexico, and China come to establish “Jersey roots” through overlapping yet distinct “routes”? Amid New Jersey’s remarkable diversity, why do so many know so very little about the histories and experiences of their own neighbors of different backgrounds? How has 21st century technology fundamentally changed the immigrant experience by allowing the country of origin to be a site for the making of identity and belonging? In Immigrant States: Jersey’s Global Routes you will transcend your “Jersey roots, global reach” to analyze how and why ethnic and racial difference shape a person’s experiences of and perspectives on the world.

Immigrant States: Jersey’s Global Routes is particularly recommended for students who intend to pursue majors or minors in anthropology, various area studies and languages, literatures, history, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology. This course carries credit toward the major and minor in Latino, Hispanic, and Caribbean Studies, Sociology, and Women’s and Gender Studies.

It can be used to fulfill the SAS social science or interdisciplinary requirements and the diversity or global awareness requirements.

Soul Beliefs: Causes and Consequences 01:830:123
Professors Daniel Ogilvie and Leonard Hamilton, Department of Psychology

Throughout history, the vast majority of people around the globe have believed they have, however defined, a “soul.” While the question of whether the soul exists cannot be answered by science, what we can study are the causes and consequences of various beliefs about the soul. Why are beliefs in a soul so common in human history? Is there some adaptive advantage to assuming souls exist? What cognitive development is necessary in order to believe in a self that transcends the body? Are there brain structures that have evolved specifically for maintaining soul beliefs? Why? How do these beliefs shape the worldviews of different cultures and our collective lives? What is the role of competing afterlife beliefs in religion, science, politics, and war? Soul Beliefs explores one of the oldest and most ephemeral axes of human difference.

Taking a multi-disciplinary approach, this course is particularly recommended for students who intend to pursue majors or minors in psychology, anthropology, art, biology, history, literatures, neuroscience, philosophy, political science, religion, and sociology. This course carries credit toward the major and minor in Psychology. It can be used to fulfill the SAS social science or interdisciplinary requirements and the diversity or global awareness requirements.

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