Concentration Requirements and Curriculum

1. Language study
One year of instruction in a relevant Asian language is required. This requirement can be met by taking two semesters of Modern Chinese (CHNS), Japanese, or Sanskrit at Kenyon, or three semesters of Classical Chinese (CHIN). The equivalent of one year of approved college-level Asian language instruction at another accredited academic institution will also meet the requirement, as will some intensive summer programs, or a semester of language study abroad when paired with language immersion. In the case of transfer students, credit will be accepted for a year of Asian language study with a grade of C+ or better pursued at another institution. If the program committee determines that a student possesses native proficiency in an Asian language, it will waive the requirement.

The program committee strongly recommends that students continue language study beyond the first year.

2. Area and disciplinary coursework
Students are required to take 2 units (four semester courses) about Asia outside of the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures. These courses must be from the list of courses offered under Asian Studies at Kenyon but may also include relevant courses taken in study-abroad programs. Students are strongly encouraged to build comparison into their curricular choices by taking at least one course representing a region of Asia different from that of the student’s language study.

Courses not specifically focused on Asia will not be counted toward the concentration. Whoever doubts arise, please ask a member of the Asian studies faculty. Double-counting for the major and the concentration is permitted.

3. Senior Seminar: Asia in Comparative Perspective
This 1/2-unit course is required for students fulfilling the requirements for the Asian Studies Concentration and is open to other students on a permission basis. The course will be offered every spring under the direction of a selected Asian studies faculty member and will meet in a seminar format.

Course content will be organized around a common theme that
integrates the various disciplines and regions of Asia that students have been studying at Kenyon. Through readings, films, guest lectures by other Kenyon Asian studies faculty members and outside speakers, and other activities, the course will lead students to synthesize their academic and personal (e.g., off-campus) experiences in a broader comparative perspective. Students will produce work that examines one or more topics of their own special interest within the comparative Asian framework.

Beginning Asian Studies

First- and second-year students may begin almost anywhere. See the list of all the Asian studies courses offered in the current year. Note that the ◆ symbol designates courses most appropriate for first-year students or students new to the Asian studies curriculum.

Students hoping to spend all or part of their junior year in China or Japan should certainly begin to study the appropriate language in their first two years at Kenyon. New students interested in Asia who have not yet declared a major or a concentration are welcome to seek specific advice from any of the Asian studies faculty members.

Off-Campus Study

Off-campus study in Asia is not required, but highly recommended. Students should consult Asian studies faculty members and the director of international education for the numerous opportunities available to Kenyon students to study in Asia for one semester or a year. Summer language-study programs are also available for students who need to prepare for off-campus study or desire to learn an Asian language not offered at Kenyon (e.g., Hindi, Urdu, Korean, Vietnamese).

First-Semester Courses

Elementary Classical Chinese
◆ CHIN 111 (3/4 unit)

Finefrock

Classical Chinese is an introduction to the classical literature of China. It is not a spoken language. (See Modern Chinese [CHNS] in the Department of Modern Languages and Literatures for spoken Chinese.) No previous language study, including Modern Chinese, is required. Students who have already studied Modern Chinese should take CHIN 211 as their first course in Classical Chinese, instead of CHIN 111.

Students learn ten characters and read ten lines of Chinese per day. The course moves at a pace that allows discussion of works read. There is a daily vocabulary quiz and in-class reading assignment. There is also a midterm and final each semester in this course. Students read in class from the first day, and by the end of the year they will be able to read simple prose with the aid of a dictionary.

In the first semester, students learn 700 characters or grammatical particles, learn to write characters in stroke order, and learn basic pronunciation skills for Classical Chinese. Translation of Classical Chinese poetry is an important part of this course, with students compiling a book of their translations into English, for each semester of the course. The course is suitable for students seeking a reading knowledge of Chinese poetry to inform and enlarge the scope of their own creative writing in English, as well as students wishing to learn a language through translating its literature.

In the second semester, students learn 700 additional characters and are able to use a Chinese dictionary easily. The course is taught in English. No prerequisites, but native speakers must take a more advanced course.

Classical Chinese Literature in English
◆ CHIN 115 (1/2 unit)

Finefrock

This course is a survey of classical literature, including poetry and prose, in China. The course is taught in English using English translations and assumes no previous knowledge of Classical Chinese. No prerequisites.

Intermediate Classical Chinese
CHIN 211 (1/2 unit)

Finefrock

This course comprises readings in Classical Chinese and is taught in English. No prerequisite, but CHIN 211 and 212 are advised.

Advanced Classical Chinese
CHIN 371 (1/2 unit)

Finefrock

This course covers readings in Classical Chinese. It is taught in English. No prerequisite, but CHIN 211 and 212 are advised.

Second-Semester Courses

Elementary Classical Chinese
CHIN 112 (3/4 unit)

Finefrock

See first-semester course description of CHIN 111.

Intermediate Classical Chinese
CHIN 212 (1/2 unit)

Finefrock

See first-semester course description of CHIN 211.

Advanced Classical Chinese
CHIN 372 (1/2 unit)

Finefrock

See first-semester course description of CHIN 371.

Special Topics in Ethnomusicology
MUSC 392

Spiller

The focus of the course will be on the music of Asia, possibly Southeast Asia. The instructor will use video and audio selections to enhance the coursework. The context of the culture will be important for understanding the music.
research will be discussed. Prerequisite: MUSC 103. Enrollment limited.

**Senior Seminar:**
**Asia in Comparative Perspective: Diasporas**
A SIA 490 (1/2 unit)

Singer

There are so many Tibetans in Dharamsala, India, that people called it Little Lhasa. Ramayana celebrations—based on the Hindu epic—in Southeast Asia reflect more ancient migrations of Indians, who carried their languages and cultures with them as they migrated. Chinese communities thrive throughout Asia, where Chinese traders once settled in the course of commercial enterprise. This course will examine old and new patterns of Asian migration and the diaspora of various Asian ethnic communities. We will use a lot of cultural artifacts and products of popular culture that reflect the transit of people from one part of Asia to another. There are also, however, some important theoretical questions we have to tackle. What is the relationship between diaspora and assimilation? What does it mean for a community to settle in a place and make it home? The converse of this question is: Who is indigenous? What effect does colonialism have on the changing meanings of migration and diaspora? The transmission of cultures and religions across Asia raises other complicated questions. For example, the “spread of Buddhism” from Indian eastward is usually seen through the transmission of texts and ideas—what about people? We are more apt to consider the importance of people in the spread of Islam. But surely in India, if not Malaysia too, most Muslims within a few centuries were converts, not immigrants. So how do we separate the diaspora of people from the diaspora of ideas?

This course is the senior seminar for the Asian Studies Concentration. It is also a history course and will fulfill the upper-level seminar requirement and also a premodern requirement.

**Courses offered in 2002-2003 that meet Asian Studies Concentration requirements:**

ANTH 113.02 Introduction to Cultural Anthropology
ANTH 244 Cultures of Southeast Asia
ARHS 114 Introduction to Asian Art
A SIA 490 Senior Seminar: Asia in Comparative Perspective
CHIN 111, 112 Elementary Classical Chinese
CHIN 115 Classical Chinese Literature in English
CHIN 211, 212 Intermediate Classical Chinese
CHIN 371, 372 Advanced Classical Chinese
CHNS 111-112 Intensive Introductory Modern Chinese
CHNS 213-214 Intermediate Modern Chinese
CHNS 321 Advanced Chinese
ECON 333 China's Economic Reform, Open Policy, and Its Global Consequences
ENGL 465 India, 1947: The Literature of Partition
HIST 156 History of India
HIST 160 Foundation Survey: Modern East Asia
HIST 161 Foundation Survey: Imperial China
HIST 450 Resistance and Rebellion in Modern China
JAPN 111-112 Intensive Introductory Modern Japanese
JAPN 213-214 Intermediate Modern Japanese
JAPN 321 Advanced Japanese
MUSC 392 Special Topics in Ethnomusicology
PSCI 346 Comparative Asian Politics: India, China, and Japan
RELN 270 Chinese Religions
RELN 275 Japanese Religions
RELN 471 The Confucian Tradition