When the Europeans descended on Latin America and the Caribbean, what began with transferring plants and animals to and from the Americas evolved into a global transformation.

MSU’s Department of History offers multiple courses to provide a solid understanding of how this region altered the world’s politics, economics and culture.

**HST 211: Colonial Latin America**
From the first interaction in 1492 through the 1800s, Europeans colonized Latin America. Learn the social, political and economic effects when diverse peoples from 4 continents jockey for power and control.

**HST 212: Latin America: The National Period**
Since the wars for independent from European colonizers, Latin America has transformed through reform and revolution. Learn how the past tensions, inequalities, relations with the United States, and integration into global trading networks shaped the region of today.

* Entrance course required for Minor in Latin American and Caribbean Studies

**HST 281: Atlantic Slavery**
Learn how slavery and the slave trade grew into a powerful global economic force, how slave resistance affected it and the shared history among specific African regions and American slave societies.

**HST 382: National Brazil**
When you mix:
- Portuguese colonizers
- African slaves
- Asian sailors, slaves and concubines
- Over 200 indigenous tribes
- Over 100,000 species of animals and 40,000 species of plants

What does this mean for Brazil? The US? Latin America? The world?

**HST 383: The Caribbean**
Since the late 1400s, the Caribbean has been a place of ethnic interaction and cultural exchange that rippled across the globe through economic, political and social movements. Coercion, slavery and resistance shaped its history, economy and society.

**HST 486 Seminar in Latin American History (W)**
A specific problem or theme in the social, cultural, economic, and political history of Latin America.

**HST 831 Seminar in Latin American History**
Political, social, and economic history of Latin America. Major interpretations and research methods.