Disability Studies

Chair, Department of Health and Human Physiology
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Undergraduate certificate: disability studies
Website: https://clas.uiowa.edu/hhp/undergraduate/disability-studies-certificate

Courses

Disability Studies Courses

DST:1000 First-Year Seminar 1 s.h.
Small discussion class taught by a faculty member; topics chosen by instructor; may include outside activities (e.g., films, lectures, performances, readings, visits to research facilities). Requirements: first- or second-semester standing.

DST:1101 Introduction to Disability Studies 3 s.h.
Introduction and overview of important topics and discussions that pertain to the experience of being disabled; contrast between medical and social models of disability; focus on how disability has been constructed historically, socially, and politically in an effort to distinguish myth and stigma from reality; perspective that disability is part of human experience and touches everyone; interdisciplinary with many academic areas that offer narratives about experience of disability. GE: Diversity and Inclusion.

DST:1200 Disabilities and Inclusion in Writing and Film Around the World 3 s.h.

DST:3102 Culture and Community in Human Services 2-3 s.h.
Influence of social issues (e.g., diversity, equity) on human services; values, beliefs, lifestyles, and attitudes of individuals and diverse groups found in a pluralistic society; recognition of dehumanizing biases and their impact on interpersonal relations; translation of knowledge of culture into attitudes, skills, and techniques that result in favorable experiences for human services consumers; recognition of ways in which dehumanizing biases may be reflected in everyday encounters and understanding how these interactions may influence populations served by human service practitioners.

DST:3103 Eugenics 3 s.h.
The eugenics movement specifically is part of disability studies to the extent that it was an influential "scientific" approach to determining who was and was not disabled (inferior) during the Progressive Era (1880-1920) although its influence extended through WWII; vestiges of eugenics remain today, though no longer identified as eugenics; how eugenics was quickly adopted by the United States where it found a receptive and well-financed audience of aristocrats, scientists, and philanthropists; many negative eugenic practices resulted — marriage restriction, sterilization, euthanasia, immigration restriction, and segregation/institutionalization.