In the oft-referenced but rarely read 9/11 Commission Report we find a startling conclusion in the findings of the committee tasked with the critical evaluation of the government in the lead-up to the catastrophe; namely, that the single most important failure of leadership was a "failure of imagination." The meaning of this statement in the context of the report might be understood cynically as something like insufficient paranoia, yet the idea that an individual, a collectivity, or an entire culture could suffer a "failure of imagination" suffuses many of our problems: from our difficulties in re-imagining all sorts of institutions and concepts, to our inability to "see" that which does not show up on balance sheets or body scans. The invocation of the term "imagination" is also calls to mind a socially positive - even essential - human activity, and it is often used in conjunction with "innovation" and "creativity." What underlies these formulations is an interesting and problematic history of the idea of imagination, one filled with commonplaces and simplifications about the function and value of imaginative works that too often evade productive scrutiny. This course will provide some historical context for these issues, highlighting the significance of imaginative works for addressing the problems of our time - a time characterized by imperatives to "re-imagine" just about everything.