

History 150: Europe Since 1648

Detailed Course Outline

I. Introduction

II. Absolutism and Constitutionalism in Europe

A. . Constitutionalism in England

1. James I and Charles I
2. The English Revolution
 - a. Cromwell
 - b. The Restoration
3. The Glorious Revolution
4. The Age of Walpole and the Development of Parliamentary Government

B. The Rise of Absolutism in France

1. Consolidation of Royal Power
2. Divine Right Monarchy
3. The Age of Louis XIV
 - a. Conformity and Unity
 - b. Louis XIV and European Wars
4. France after Louis XIV

C. Central and Eastern Europe

1. The Habsburg Empire
 - a. Diversity of the Territories
 - b. The Pragmatic Sanction
2. Prussia and the Hohenzollerns
 - a. Frederick William, "The Great Elector"
 - b. Frederick I
 - c. Frederick William I
3. Russia Enters the European Political Arena
 - a. Medieval Origins
 - b. Peter the Great and "Westernization"
 - c. The Great Northern War

III. Intellectual Revolution in Europe: The Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment

A. The Scientific Revolution

1. New Perspectives
2. The "Scientific Method"
3. New Discoveries
4. From the "Spirit of Systems" to the "Systematic Spirit"
5. The Newtonian Synthesis

B. The Enlightenment

1. Intellectual Impact of the Scientific Revolution

2. The Philosophes
3. The Newtonian World View Applied to Society
 - a. Political, Social, and Economic Theories
 - b. "The Age of Enlightenment"

Exam #1, Friday, March 1

(Kagan, et al., Chapters 13, 14, 16 & 17;
Golden, pp. 148 - 185)

- C. "Enlightened Despotism"
 1. From Abstract Ideas to Practical Application
 - a. Frederick II ("The Great")
 - b. Joseph II
 - c. Catherine II ("The Great")
 2. New Problems

IV. The French Revolution

- A. France on the Eve of Revolution: The "Old Regime"
 1. Key Issues of Confrontation
 2. Challenges to the Old Regime
- B. Revolutionary France: The Moderate Phase, May 1798 - September 1792
 1. Growing Dissatisfaction
 - a. Cahiers (Lists of Grievances)
 - b. Abbé Sieyès: "What is the Third Estate?"
 2. The Estates General -- and New Crises
 3. The National Assembly
 4. Radicalization: the "Drive to the Left"
 - a. Economic Reforms
 - b. The Revolution and the Church
 - c. War and the Internationalization of the Revolution
- C. From the Radical "Terror" to the "Thermidorian Reaction"
 1. Increasing Radicalization
 - a. Trial and Execution of Louis XVI
 - b. Expanding War
 - c. The Role of the Sans-Culottes
 2. Struggles for Control of the Revolution
 - a. Girondists vs. "The Mountain"
 - b. Robespierre
 3. "The Terror"
 - a. Centralization of Power
 - b. Efforts to Create a New "Community"
 4. The "Thermidorian Reaction"
 - a. The Directory
 - b. The Emergence of Napoleon

V. The Age of Napoleon

- A. Napoleonic Reforms
 - 1. Financial/Economic
 - 2. Legal
 - 3. Religious
 - 4. Educational
 - 5. Napoleonic Society
- B. Foundations of the Grand Empire
 - 1. Continued Centralization
 - 2. Military Problems
 - 3. Religious Problems--Again
 - 4. Napoleon's "1812 Overture"
- C. The Congress of Vienna and the Concert of Europe
 - 1. Talleyrand and "Legitimacy"
 - 2. The Bourbon Restoration
 - 3. The "Hundred Days" and Waterloo
 - 4. Settling Europe's Problems--on to a New Order?
- D. Napoleon: Fulfillment or Destruction the Revolution?

VI. The Industrial Revolution

- A. The Development of Scientific Agriculture
 - 1. New Crops and Technology
 - 2. The Enclosure Movement and Social Change
- B. Industrial Revolution--Phase I
 - 1. Changes in the Textile Industry
 - 2. Steam, Coal and Iron
 - 3. Economic and Social Impact
- C. Industrial Revolution--Phase II
 - 1. Advances in the Steel Industry
 - 2. The Revolution in Transportation
 - 3. New Sources of Power
 - 4. Communications--Making the World Smaller
 - 5. Financial Developments
- D. Intellectual Responses
 - 1. The "Dark Side" of Progress
 - 2. Workers' Reactions
 - 3. Reinforcement of "Classical Economics"--New Intellectual Approaches
 - 4. The Retreat from Laissez-faire
 - 5. Socialist Thought
 - a. Utopian Socialists
 - b. Marxism
 - c. Revisionism
 - 6. Other Solutions

VII. Forces of Continuity and Change

- A. Aftermath of the French Revolution: Dominant "isms"
 - 1. Individualism
 - 2. Secularism
 - 3. Liberalism
 - 4. Conservatism
 - 5. Nationalism
 - a. A Related Movement--Romanticism
 - b. The Connection to Liberalism
- B. Disruption of the Vienna Settlement
 - 1. Early Revolutionary Movements
 - 2. Louis Philippe and the "July Monarchy"
 - 3. Reform in Britain
- C. The Revolutions of 1848
 - 1. Convergence of Forces
 - 2. France
 - a. The Second Republic
 - b. Constitution of 1848
 - c. The June Days
 - d. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
 - e. The Coup d'etat of 2 December 1851
 - 3. Italy
 - 4. The Germanies
 - 5. Austria
 - 6. Underlying Causes of Revolutions of 1848
 - 7. The Turning of the Revolutionary Tide
 - 8. The Pattern of Revolutionary Activity
 - a. The Pattern of Time and Place
 - b. Economic and Social Pattern
 - c. Political Pattern
 - 9. The Age of "Realpolitik"

VIII. Nationalism and Unification

- A. The Unification of Italy
 - 1. Aftermath of 1848
 - a. The Eastern Question and the Crimean War
 - b. The Breakdown of the Concert of Europe
 - 2. Cavour and Unification
- B. German Unification
 - 1. Bismarck and Prussian Leadership
 - 2. From War to Unification
 - a. Denmark and the Duchies
 - b. Austria
 - c. The Franco-Prussian War

- C. France: From Liberal Empire to Third Republic
 - 1. Napoleon III's Liberal Reforms
 - 2. Establishment of the Third Republic
- D. The Habsburg Empire: Formation of the Dual Monarchy
 - 1. Francis Joseph
 - 2. Magyar Demands
 - 3. The Ausgleich: Limited Change
- E. Russia: Emancipation and Revolutionary Stirrings
 - 1. Alexander II
 - 2. Populism and Revolutionary Activities
 - 3. Alexander III and Nicholas II

IX. The Age of Progress

- A. The Age of Victoria: Prosperity and Changing Political Values
 - 1. Continuing Pressure for Reform
 - 2. Disraeli and the Second Reform Bill of 1867
 - 3. Unresolved Problems--and the Rise of the Labour Party
- B. Progress and Pessimism: Intellectual Crisis and the End of the Nineteenth Century
 - 1. Intellectual Fragmentation and the Growing "Crisis of Truth"
 - 2. The "New Science"--and Intellectual Dislocation
 - 3. Implications for the Twentieth Century

X. The New Imperialism

- A. New Motives for Imperialism
- B. Emergence of the German Empire and the New Alliance Systems
 - 1. Three Emperors' League
 - 2. Congress of Berlin
 - 3. Dual Alliance
 - 4. Triple Alliance
 - 5. "Reinsurance Treaty"
- C. "Dropping the Pilot," and a New Course for German Policy
 - 1. From the Entente Cordiale to the Triple Entente
 - 2. Growing Tensions and International Crises
 - 3. Growing Serbian Demands, and Austrian Reactions
 - 4. Nationalism Finally Explodes: from Sarajevo to War--and "the End of the World"

Exam #2, Friday, April 5
 (Kagan, et al., Chapters 15, 18 - 26;
 Golden, pp. 186 - 350)

XI. The Impact of War and Revolution

- A. World War I
 - 1. Prewar Images of the War
 - 2. The Reality of Total War
- B. The Russian Revolution
 - 1. Conditions in Russia
 - 2. Lenin and Marxist Revolutionary Theory
 - 3. Two Russian Revolutions, 1917
 - 4. Lenin in Power
 - a. War Communism
 - b. NEP
 - 5. Stalin and the Five-Year Plans--the Real Russian Revolution?
- C. The End of World War I: Back to "Normalcy," or an Age of Illusion?
 - 1. Wilson and the "New Diplomacy"
 - 2. The Treaty of Versailles and the New World Order--from "The War to End War" to "The Peace to End Peace"

XII. The West Between World Wars

- A. Domestic Developments
 - 1. The "New Right" in the Chaotic Postwar World
 - 2. Mussolini and the Rise of Fascism
 - a. The March on Rome
 - b. Establishing a New Order
 - 3. Hitler and the Totalitarian State
 - a. The Weimar Republic and the Crisis of Democracy
 - b. The Rise of the NSDAP
 - c. Hitler and the "Third Reich"
 - 4. International Relations
 - a. A New International Order?
 - b. Attacks on the Versailles Settlement
 - c. Appeasement and the Coming of World War II

XIII. World War II and the "Political Collapse of Europe"

- A. The Effects of Total War
 - 1. From European to Global War
 - a. Years of Axis Triumph: 1939-1942
 - b. Turning the Tide: 1942-1943
 - c. Allied Offensive, 1943-1945
 - 2. The Holocaust
- B. Wartime Alliance--Defeat of the Axis, but the Creation of New Tensions
 - 1. Wartime Diplomacy
 - 2. Breakup of the "Grand Coalition"

XIV. The Cold War

- A. The Lines are Drawn: Consolidation of the Cold War
 - B. "Bi-Polarization" and Europe's Loss of the "Center" Role
 - C. Gorbachev and the Breakup of the Soviet Union
 - 1. Glasnost and Perestroika
 - 2. Eastern Europe, 1989
- XV. Continuity and Change in the Modern World
- A. New Developments, East and West
 - 1. Eastern Europe in a Post-Soviet World
 - 2. The European Community--but at Whose Pace?
 - B. Europe in the Postwar World: A Struggle for Identity
 - 1. The Validity of a "United States of Europe"?
 - 2. Integration and the Fate of the Nation-State
 - C. The Future . . . ?

**Final Exam (At Officially Scheduled Time:
1:15 – 3:15, Wednesday, May 15)**

(Kagan, et al., Chapters 25 – 30; Golden, pp. 352 - 463
Comprehensive Section, Kagan, et al., 13 – 30; Golden, pp. 148 - 463)