

History 1003, Fall 2019

Lecture and Assignment Schedule:

The West since 1550 ENCOUNTERS AND TRANSFORMATIONS

Get in the habit of doing a quick review of the previous session's notes and your reading notes before the start of each class.

All readings are from Levack, Muir, Veldman, *The West: Encounters and Transformations*, Vol. 2, 5th edition via the Revel online platform.

Part I: The West in the Early Modern Era

8/26 *What are we doing and why are we doing it*

Before class, read and come prepared to discuss: The syllabus (yes!-reading the syllabus is the assignment; you are required to take a syllabus quiz via Moodle by Sept. 6.)
Be ready to answer:

- How is this course graded?
- What are the course requirements?
- What questions do you have about the set-up of this course?

8/28 *The West, 1490-1550*

Before class, be sure that you read:

- "What is the West?" (click on Table of Contents; click on "What is the West?"—read the entire essay, through "The Why Question")
- "Argument and Thesis: The Essentials" (on Moodle, under Basics)

Examine: Map 15.1

Be ready to answer:

- What is the connection between "encounters" and changing definitions of "the West"?
- What are the "right questions"?
- What does the interactive Map 15.1 (at bottom of 15.3, before 15.3.1) tell us about the West in the mid-16th century?
- What are the key features of historical argument and of how the historian works?
- What makes for a good thesis?

8/30 *Good Government? Political Crisis and Western Identity*

Before class, be sure that you read (in this order):

- Ch. 16: Introduction (these introductory sections are very important for setting up major themes—pay attention!)
- 16.1: The Nature of Absolutism thru 16.1.3 (i.e. read the entire section; stop when you get to 16.2)
- 16.4: Intro (just the single paragraph under Resistance to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic)
- **15.4.2:** The Renaissance of Poland-Lithuania (note the **15** is NOT a typo—go back to Ch. 15 and read this section)
- 16.4.1-16.4.3 (events in England)—don't worry about dates and names; this account here is *far* too detailed—just get the general story: when, how, and why did the Stuart kings attempt to establish absolutist govt? why did they fail?
- 16.4.4. The Dutch Republic

- 16 Conclusion

Examine: Map 16.3.

Be ready to answer:

- How did an absolutist monarchy differ from a non-absolutist monarchy?*
- What did warfare have to do with the emergence of absolutism?
- What were the "exceptions to absolutism"? What sort of political alternatives did these exceptions offer?*

9/2 Labor Day: no class

9/4 *External Encounters: Overseas Empires and the Expansion of the West*

Before class, read:

- Ch. 18 Intro
- 18.1: European Empires in the Americas and Asia (just the introductory section—3 paragraphs; stop at 18.1.1: The Rise of the British Empire)
- 18.3: The Atlantic World, thru 18.3.3 (including "Encounters and Transformations;" you may omit the "Different Voices" feature)
- 18.4 Intro (just the single paragraph under Encounters between Europeans and Asians)
- 18.4.2. Changing Europeans Attitudes toward Asian Cultures
- 18 Conclusion

Examine: Map 18.1, Map 18.4.

Be ready to answer:

- What are the definitions of "metropolis," "state," and "empire"?
- What was the "Atlantic World"? Why was slavery so crucial to it?
- How did the growth of overseas empires change the definition of the West and the global balance of power?*
- When, how, and why did European attitudes toward Asian cultures change?

LAST DAY TO DROP WITHOUT A 'W'

9/6 *Living in the Material World*

Before class read:

- 17 Intro thru 17.1.2 (up to Chemistry—i.e. you don't have to read the sections on Chemistry and Biology)
- 17.2 thru 17.2.4 (the entire section under The Search for Scientific Knowledge)
- 17 Conclusion

Be ready to answer:

- When and what was "the Scientific Revolution" and why was it crucial in defining Western culture?*
- What is the difference between inductive (or empirical) and deductive reasoning? How did both shape the Scientific Revolution?

FINAL DAY FOR ADDING COURSES

LAST CHANCE TO TAKE THE SYLLABUS QUIZ (ON MOODLE)

9/9 *Living in the Material World (2)*

Before class, read:

- 19.2.2 and 19.2.3: The Social Position of the Bourgeoisie and the Bourgeois Critique of the Aristocracy
- 19.3 thru 19.3.1—up to (stop before reading) Voltaire and the Spirit of the Enlightenment (you may omit the "Different Voices" feature)
- 19: Encounters and Transformations: The Enlightenment, Pacific Islanders, and the Noble Savage (you'll find this section between 19.3.3 and 19.3.4)
- 19 Conclusion

Examine: Map 18.1.

Be ready to answer:

- Who were the bourgeoisie? What were the major points of "the bourgeois critique of the aristocracy"?
- When and what was the Enlightenment?
- What were the connections between the Enlightenment debate over progress, the idea of the "noble savage," and the changing definition of the West?*

CBT Quiz 1: Testing window: 9/9-9/10: See the handout "Reading and Map (CBT) Quizzes"—it tells you EXACTLY what you need to know for this quiz (and those to come).

Part II: The West Enters "Modernity"

9/11 *One of the West's Most Important Ideological Encounters: The French Revolution(s)*

Read:

- 18.5.2 ("The Haitian Revolution")
- 20 Intro through 20.2.3 (you may skip the "Different Voices" and the "Justice in History" features)

Be ready to answer:

- What caused the outbreak of the French Revolution?
- What were the achievements of the "first French Revolution"?
- What brought about the shift from the 1st to the 2nd revolution?
- How did the 2nd French Revolution differ from the first? How was it a continuation?*

9/13 *The French Revolution Ends and Continues*

Must complete first *Making an Argument* assignment by this class session (11 am).

Read:

- 20.2.4: The Directory
- 20.4. thru 20.4.5 (the entire section under "The Napoleonic Era"—you may skip the Encounters and Transformations feature)
- 20 Conclusion

Examine: Map 20.2, Map 20.3

Be ready to answer:

- What was the Directory? Why was it so unstable?
- Did Napoleon end or save the French Revolution? (Was he its heir or its undertaker?)*
- How does Map 20.2 help explain Napoleon's popularity in France?
- What difference did the French Revolution make? Why is it worth an entire Western Civ textbook chapter?*

9/16 *The More-Than-Industrial Revolution*

Read:

- Ch. 21 Intro thru 21.1.4: Do not worry about memorizing names of inventors or dates of inventions!!
- 21.2 thru 21.24 (the entire section under "Conditions Favoring Industrial Growth")
- 21.4 thru 21.4.5, including the Justice in History feature (you may omit the Different Voices feature)
- 21 Conclusion

Examine: Map 21.1.

Be ready to answer:

- What were the four major developments of the Industrial Revolution?
- What was the link between the Consumer and the Industrial Revolutions?
- What difference did the Industrial Revolution make? Why is it worth an entire

Western Civ textbook chapter?

9/18 *Industry and Empire or, The West OVER the Rest?*

Read:

- Ch. 21.5 thru 21.5.2
- 21 Conclusion

Answer: What was the connection between British industrialization and British imperialism?

CBT Quiz 2: 9/18-9/19

9/20 Exam #1—Bring blue or black ink pen. You will not be permitted to write your exam in pencil!

Part III: Making Sense of Modernity

9/23 *Ideological Encounters: The Liberal Response*

Read:

- 22.Intro (skip first 3 paragraphs, start with "The short life of the Paris Commune...")
- 22.1.1 and 22.1.2 (Liberalism and Conservatism)

Be ready to answer:

- What did "liberal" mean in the 19th century?
- What did "conservative" mean in the 19th century?
- Think of the subtitle of today's lecture: To what developments was the emergence of liberal and conservative political ideologies a *response*? How so?*

9/25 *Liberalism and the Construction of the Doll House*

Read: 19.3.4: Women and the Enlightenment

Be ready to answer: What is the idea of "separate spheres" and the ideology of female domesticity?

9/27 *All Kinds of Encounters: The Promise and the Threat of Nationalism*

Review 22.1.4

Read:

- 22.1.4: Nationalism
- 22.1.5: Culture and Ideology
- 22.2: Ideological Encounters in Europe, thru 22.2.2 (stop at Liberal Reforms in Britain)

Examine: Map 20.3, Map 22.3, Map 22.4, Map 23.3.

Be ready to answer:

- What is the definition of "romanticism"? How does it contrast with "scientific rationalism"?*
- The subtitle of section 22.1.4 is "The Unity of the People." What people?
- What is the difference between a nation and a state?
- Nationalism was born in the French Revolution. How so?
- Who saw nationalism as a promise? Who saw it as a threat?*

9/30 *1848!*

Read:

- 22.2.4: read the first paragraph, then skip past "The French Revolution of 1848" to "The Revolutions of 1848 in Germany, Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary"—read thru "The Failure of the Revolutions of 1848"
- 22.3.4: Nationalism in Eastern Europe: Preserving Multinational Empires

Examine: Map 22.1.

Be ready to answer:

- What role did nationalism play in the Revolutions of 1848 in eastern, central, and southern Europe?
- Who ultimately won in the Revolutions of 1848?*

10/2 *The Transformation of Nationalism*

Review 22.1.4 (Nationalism), particularly the last two paragraphs.

Read 22.3.2: German Unification

Examine: Map 22.3.

Be ready to answer:

- What does the title of today's class session have to do with German unification under Bismarck?*
- How did Bismarck achieve German unification?
- What sort of state was the new Germany?

CBT Quiz 3: 10/2-10/3

10/4 *Nationalism and Nation-Making*

Read from 23.Intro through 23.2.1 (up to but not including Nation-Making: The Examples of France, Russia, and Ireland)

Examine: Map 23.1.

Be ready to answer:

- Who was Sofia Pereskaya and how does her death provide us with a potent image of this period?
- What developments transformed Western economies and social life between 1870 and 1914?
- What factors made mass politics possible?
- How did elites respond to the threat of mass politics?*
- What does the author here mean by "nation-making"? Who was "making nations" and why?

10/7 *Internal Encounters: Race and Nation*

Read:

- 23.2.2: Nation-Making: The Examples of France and the Russian Empire (you may skip the sub-section on the Irish Identity Conflict)
- 23.3.2: The Politics of Race and Nation (stop at 23.4 The Women's Revolt)
- 23 Justice in History: The Dreyfus Affair

Examine: Map 23.1.

Be ready to answer:

- How successful were French and Russian elites at nation-making?
- What was the Dreyfus Affair? What does it reveal about nation-making in France?*
- In the context of later 19th-century Europe, to whom did racist mass politics appeal? Why?
- How do historians explain the emergence of modern antisemitism?

10/9 *Internal Encounters: Masses and Classes*

Reread: **21.4.4**: Class and Class Consciousness

Read:

- **22.1.3**: Socialism (note that the **22** here is not a typo; go back to Ch. 22 and read this section; you may omit the Different Voices feature)
- 23.3 thru 23.3.1: The New Mass Politics—The Politics of the Working Class

Be ready to answer:

- How did the Industrial Revolution produce a new social structure? What was new

- about a “class society”?
- Socialism, like liberalism and conservatism, is a political response (and ideology) to the new world brought into being by the French and Industrial Revolutions. How so?
- What did Marxist socialism have to offer the new working class?
- How did socialist successes in the 19th and early 20th centuries actually work to reduce the chances of socialist revolution?*

10/11 *Internal Encounters: Women and Men*

Read:

- 23.4 through 23 Conclusion (the entire section on The Women’s Revolt, including Different Voices: The Debate over Women’s Suffrage)
- 24. 2 thru 24. Justice in History: The Trial of Oscar Wilde

Be ready to answer:

- Why was the women’s movement largely middle-class?
- What areas of reform did the women’s movement focus on?
- Why were many people, including women, opposed to women’s suffrage?* (Be sure to include the Different Voices feature, as well as the rest of today’s reading, in your response.)
- How successful was the women’s movement before 1914?*

10/14 *Fin-de-Siècle: The West Encounters the Dark Side*

Read:

- Read 24 Intro up to 24.3 (Intro, Scientific Transformations, Cultural Crisis—including Justice in History: The Trial of Oscar Wilde)

Be ready to answer:

- What were the major scientific developments between 1870 and 1914, and how did they produce excitement on the one hand and anxiety on the other?*
- What is the connection between changes in gender roles and *fin-de-siècle* anxiety?
- What is the significance of the Oscar Wilde trial?*
- What is Social Darwinism and how did it shape the *fin-de-siècle*?
- What is modernism and how did it shape the *fin-de-siècle*?

10/16 *External Encounters: The New Imperialism*

Second Making an Argument assignment must be completed by this class session.

Read:

- 24.3 through 24.3.2 (up to 24.3.3. Asian Encounters; you may skip the Different Voices feature)
- 24 Conclusion

Examine: Map 24.1, Map 24.2, Map 24.3.

Be ready to answer:

- What was new about the “new imperialism”?
- What are the connections between the new imperialism and the cultural crisis discussed in the preceding two main sections of this chapter?*

CBT Quiz 4: 10/16, 10/21

10/18 Fall holiday: no class

Part IV: Modernism and Mass Destruction— Total War and Totalitarianism

10/21 *The West Encounters Total War*

Read: 25 Intro through 25.1.4

Examine: Map 25.1.

Be ready to answer:

- What four factors help explain the origins of World War I? Which was the most important and why?
- German policymakers made two crucial gambles in the months leading up to the start of WWI. What were they?
- What does the author mean by "the will to war"? How does "the will to war" help explain the origins of this conflict?

10/23 Exam #2

10/25 *The Western Front*

Read: 25.2 thru 25.3.3, including Different Voices: The Cultural Impact of the Western Front

Examine: Map 25.2.

Be ready to answer:

- How does the history of the Western Front help you make sense of the poems in "Different Voices"?*
- How did the Eastern Front differ from the Western Front?
- What is total war? What strategies did governments use to produce a "total war mentality"?
- In what ways did the war produce "the world turned upside down"?*

10/28 *The Eastern Front and the Revolutionary Aftermath*

Review: 25.2.2: The War in Eastern Europe

Read:

- 25.4: War and Revolution through 25.4.1: The Russian Revolutions
- Justice in History: Revolutionary Justice (this feature is placed before 25.4.1, but read it after, or it won't make sense!)

Examine: Map 25.3, Map 25.5.

Be ready to answer:

- In the battle between Germany and Russia on the Eastern Front, who won? How?
- Who "made" the February Revolution" and why?
- Why was there a second Russian revolution in October?
- Where, when, and why did the revolution come to a halt?
- How did the execution of the tsar and his family reveal key features of Bolshevik ideas about law and justice?*

10/30 *The Making of the Modern Middle East*

Review: 25.2.3: The World at War

Read:

- 25.4.3 (Making of Modern Middle East) through 25 Conclusion
- 25.6 Intro (just the single paragraph under "The West and the World: Imperialism in the Interwar Era")
- 26.6.2. (Changing Power Dynamics)
- 26.6.3 (Postwar Nationalism, Westernization, and the Islamic Challenge)

Examine: Map 25.6.

Be ready to answer:

- Did WWI change Western imperialism and the global balance of power?*
- How was the Middle East "remade"? What were the results?
- How does Map 25.6 help explain the failures of this "remaking"?
- How and why did the end of WWI usher in a new era in Islamic history? What were the implications for Western identity and for the Middle East?

11/1 *A Turning Point?*

Read:

- **25.4.2:** The Failure of Wilson's Revolution
- 26 Intro through 26.2.1.
- 26.5 through 26.5.2: up to "Women and the Radical Right"

Examine: Map 25.5, Map 26.1.

Be ready to answer:

- In what ways was the war a major turning point?
- In what ways was the war "a turning point that failed to turn"?*

11/4 *Interwar Ideological Encounters: The Radical Right*

Read:

- 26.2.2 through 26.3.3, including Justice in History—The Trial of Adolf Hitler
- 26.5.2: "Women and the Radical Right"

Be ready to answer:

- Who was Mussolini and what was fascism?
- How did WWI play an essential role in shaping Nazism?
- How was Nazism a variant of fascism?
- What did Hitler's trial reveal about democratic stability in post-WWI Germany?*

11/6 *Stalin's Revolution*

Read:

- 26.4 through 26.4.2 (including the Different Voices feature—comes at the end of 26.4.1)
- 26.5.2: "Women in the Soviet Union"
- 26 Conclusion

Be ready to answer:

- What were the key events and principal features of Stalin's revolution?
- Stalinism and Nazism were ideological enemies: Stalinism on the Far Left and Nazism on the Far Right; yet, they shared startling commonalities. What and why? (Be sure you use the Different Voices feature as well as the rest of today's reading.)*

CBT Quiz 5: 11/6-11/7

11/8 *World War II: The Axis Victorious*

Third Making an Argument assignment must be completed by this class session.

Read: 27 Intro through 27.2.2, including "Different Voices: Appeasement and the Munich Agreement"

Examine: Map 27.1, Map 27.2

Be ready to answer:

- What were the motivations behind appeasement? Why did it fail?*
- Look at Map 27.2--how do historians explain the Nazis' astounding success between Sept. 1939 and the end of 1941?

FINAL DAY TO DROP COURSES

FINAL DAY TO REQUEST RESCHEDULING FINAL EXAM WHEN THREE EXAMS ARE SCHEDULED IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD

11/11 *World War II: The Crucial Conflict*

Read 27.3 through 27.3.4.

Examine: Map 27.4.

Be ready to answer:

- What was "the crucial conflict" in the European war? Why?
- Why do historians consider 1942 the turning point in WW2?
- Why did Germany lose this war?

11/13 *The Legacy: Mass Death and the Meaning of Western Civilization*

Read: 27.4 through Conclusion (including Justice in History: The Trial of Adolf Eichmann)

Be ready to answer:

- What were the “wars within the war”?
- How did the Holocaust evolve?
- Why did so few Europeans resist Nazism?
- Why did (and does) the Eichmann trial arouse great controversy?
- How was World War II “the women’s war”?
- What is social democracy and why did Europeans embrace it after the war?

Part V: Division, Democracy, Diversity

11/15 *The West Redefined (1): How Big Chunks of the West Became Not West*

Read:

- 28 Intro
- 28.1 thru 28.1.2 (all of the section under A Dubious Peace, 1945-1949)
- 28 Justice in History—Show Time: The Trial of Rudolf Slansky (after 28.1.2)
- 28.2 thru 28.2.2 (up to, but not including, The End of European Empires)

Examine: Map 28.1, Map 28.5.

Be ready to answer:

- What factors determined the outbreak of the Cold War?
- What did the Cold War mean for the peoples of central and eastern Europe?
- How did Allied states such as Poland end up on the “other” side of the Cold War?
- How does the Slansky trial illustrate Stalin’s paranoia about losing control over central and eastern Europe?

11/18 *The West Redefined (2) The End of Empire?*

Fake History assignment due

Read:

- 28.2.3 (The End of the European Empire) and 28.2.4 (Cold War Empires)
- 28 Different Voices: Torture and Terrorism in the French-Algerian War (at the bottom of 28.2.3)

Examine: Map 28.2, Map 28.4

Think about:

- When and why did western European states decolonize?
- Why is there a question mark at the end of today’s lecture title?
- In what ways were Cuba, Vietnam, and the Middle East “Cold War arenas”?
- What issues did the French-Algerian War and the use of torture raise for French national identity?

11/20 *The West Redefined (3): Social Democracy and Affluence*

Read

- 28.4 thru 28.4.4 (the entire section under The West: Consensus, Consumption, Culture)
- 28 Conclusion.

Be ready to answer:

- What is social democracy and where and why was it built?
- The phrase “age of affluence” refers to more than economic developments. How so?
- What is “coca-colonization”?

11/22 *Stagflation, Solidarity, and Civil Society*

Read:

- 28.3 through 28.3.3 (the entire section under The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the 1950s and 1960s)
- 29 Intro through 29.2.1
- Encounters and Transformations: Rock and the Velvet Revolution (at the bottom of 29.2.1)

Examine Map 28.5.

Be ready to answer:

- What were the key developments in the communist bloc after Stalin's death?
- How did stagflation in the West affect political and social developments in Eastern Europe?
- Why was Solidarity "the beginning of the end" of communist regimes in eastern and central Europe?
- What is "civil society" and why does it matter?
- How do the story of the Plastic People of the Universe, on the one hand, and environmental protest on the other, illustrate the importance of "civil society"?

CBT Quiz 6. Testing window: 11/22, 11/25

11/25 *1989!*

Read: 29.2.2 (Gorbachev and Radical Reform) thru 29.2.4 (The Disintegration of the Soviet Union)

Be ready to answer:

- Who was Gorbachev? What was he trying to do? Did he succeed?
- What happened in 1989?
- How do we explain the momentous events in central and eastern Europe that unfolded between 1989 and 1992?

11/27 Thanksgiving holiday: no class

11/29 Thanksgiving holiday: no class

12/2 *After the Revolutions*

Read: 29.3 through 29.3.3 (all of the section under In the Wake of the Revolution)

Examine Map 29.1, 29.2

Be ready to answer:

- Who were the winners and losers in eastern and central Europe after 1989? Why?
- What sort of society is Putin's Russia?
- What happened in the former Yugoslavia in the first half of the 1990s?

12/4 *The Postmodern West*

Review: 28.4.2: "Economic Integration"

Read 29.4 through 29.4.2 (up to, but not including, Islam and the West; you may omit the Different Voices feature)

Examine Map 29.3.

Be ready to answer:

- What is "postmodernism" and what does it tell us about Western identity at the end of the 20th century?
- How did the EEC become the EC and then the EU? What was the significance of these changes in letters?
- How did developments within the EC/EU alter the West's geographic boundaries? Did these developments alter the West's cultural definition?

12/6 *Islam and the West*

Review:

- 28.4.4: "Immigration and Ethnic Diversity"
- 29.1.1: "Economic Crisis," "Consequences," "Turn to Terrorism"

Read:

- 29.4.3 through 29 Conclusion.
- 29 Justice in History: The Sentencing of Salmon Rushdie

Examine Map 28.3.

Be ready to answer:

- What factors explain large-scale immigration of non-Western peoples into western Europe?
- What was the significance of the Rushdie case?
- What is Euro-Islam?
- What is Islamism and how does it differ from Islam?

CBT Quiz 7. Testing window: 12/6, 12/9

Final Exam: Tuesday, Dec. 10, 12:30 pm in 9 Lockett.