

**Lecture 1:
The World of Eighteenth Century Europe**

I. Empires and Nation States

- a. National Primordialism and Ethnic Stereotypes*
- b. Multi-Ethnic Empires as the Pre-Modern Norm*

II. The Old World

- a. Big World*
- b. Rural Life*
- c. Family Life*
- d. Education*
- e. Literacy*
- f. Art*
- g. Cosmopolitanism*

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**Lecture 2:
The State, Absolutism, and the Revolution in Thinking**

I. State, Society, and the Individual in the Old World

- a. Rigid hierarchy of the Old World*
- b. The Place of the Individual in the Old World*

II. Absolutism and the State in the Old World

- a. Political Organization of Europe in Late 18th Century*
- b. Ideology of Royal Absolutism*
- c. Versailles and Peterhof*
- d. Cracks in the Absolutist World*
 - i. Religious Strife**
 - ii. Rising Social Differentiation**

III. The Enlightenment

- a. The Scientific Revolution*

- b. The Human Revolution*
- c. Enlightenment Ideas and Absolutism*

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Lecture 3: French Revolutions from the 1760s to 1799

- I. A Public Sphere? - Revolution in the Social Realm**
 - a. Coffee Shops*
 - b. Salons*
 - c. Clubs*
 - d. Secret societies*

- II. Juridical Revolution and the Estates General (1789)**

- III. Revolution and the People (1789)**
 - a. Urban revolution*
 - b. Peasant revolution*
 - c. The Great Revolution (1789-91)*
 - d. Legislative Assembly*
 - e. Revolution and War (April 1792)*

- IV. The Purification of the Revolution (1792-1794) - Republic of Virtue**
 - a. Radical Political Revolutionaries*
 - b. Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety (April 1793)*
 - c. Robespierre and the Virtue of Revolutionary Terror*
 - d. Resistance to the Republic*

- V. Thermidor, Directory, Consulate**
 - a. "Thermidorean" Reaction to the Terror*
 - b. Directory (1795-1799)*

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Lecture 4:

Napoleon Bonaparte

Executor or Executioner of the Revolution?

I. Executor?

- a. Civil Code
- b. End of Terror
- c. Science

II. Executioner?

- a. Coronation and Centralization
- b. Civil Code
- c. Religion
- d. New nobility
- e. Science

III. Napoleon's Significance for the Modern World

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Lecture 5: Europe Restored or Reimagined?

I. The Congress of Vienna as Process

- a. *The Liberal Subject*
- b. *Louis XVIII's Constitution*
- c. *The Congress (opens October 1, 1814)*
- d. *Congress Europe - the New Map*
- e. *Politicians as Shapers of Europe*

II. Conservatism: the Ideology of the Restoration

III. Restoration and the Major Powers

- a. *France*
- b. *England*
- c. *Spain*

- d. Austria*
- e. Germanic Confederation*
- f. Russia*

IV. The Successes of Vienna

V. The Failures of Vienna

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Lecture 6: Romanticism: Enlightenment's Companion (slide presentation)

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Lecture 7: The Industrial Revolution

I. What was the Industrial Revolution?

II. Causes and Preconditions: The English Precedent

- a. Stability*
 - i. Rule of law**
 - ii. Economic predictability**
- b. Agricultural Revolution*
 - i. Enclosure**
 - ii. Commodification of agriculture**
- c. The Engines of Revolution*
 - i. Water**
 - ii. Cotton**
 - iii. Coal**
 - iv. Why *Now* in England?**

III. Why not *yet* in the Rest of Europe?

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Lecture 8: Social and Political Effects of Industrialization

I. Urban Life

- a. Urbanization**
- b. Railways, Time and Space**
- c. Factory Culture**
 - i. Division of Labor**
 - ii. Factory Conditions**
 - a. Time**
 - b. Space**
 - c. Health**

II. Defining the Working Classes

- a. The Rise of Class Society**
- b. Class and Politics**
- c. Moments of Class Solidarity**
 - i. Luddite Movement**
 - ii. Peterloo Massacre**
 - iii. Chartist movement**
 - iv. The Working Classes as an Ideological Weapon**

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Lecture 9: The Liberal Moment

- I. The Rise of the Middle Classes**
- II. Ideology of Liberalism**
- III. Critiques of Liberalism and the Socialist Alternative**
- IV. The 1848 Revolutions**
- V. The 1848 Revolution in France**
 - a. The February Revolution**
 - b. The Second Republic**
 - c. Louis Napoleon and the Second Empire (1852-1871)**
- VI. The Failures and Successes of 1848**

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Lecture 10: The National Moment

- I. The National Moment in 1848**
 - a. Nationalism in the Austrian Empire**
 - b. Nationalism in Germany**
- II. The Routes to Nations in Europe**
 - a. The Economic Route**
 - b. Ethnic Route**
 - c. The Political/Ideological Route**
 - d. Religious/historical**
 - e. Cultural Route**
 - f. The Diplomatic/Military Route**
 - i. Italian Unification**
 - ii. German Unification**
- III. Unresolved Problems in Europe in 1871**

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Lecture 11: The Imperial Moment

- I. Changing Definition of Empire and Imperialism**

- II. Case Study of Imperialism: The Scramble for Africa**
 - a. Muslim Africa**
 - b. South Africa and the Boer Wars**
 - c. Central Africa**
 - d. Berlin Conference (1885)**

- III. Justifications of European Domination**
 - a. New Nationalism**
 - b. Economic Argument**
 - c. Political Argument**
 - d. Cultural**

- IV. Consequences of Colonization**
 - a. Conflicts**
 - b. Impact on colonies, native cultures**
 - c. Impact on the colonizing countries**

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Lecture 12: The *Belle Epoque*: The Triumphs and Trials of Bourgeois Society

- I. Optimism in Progress**

- a. *The Rise of the Bourgeoisie*
- b. *Education*
- c. *Science*
- d. *Charles Darwin*

II. The Price of Progress

- a. *Intellectual Critique*
- b. *Imperialism in Decline*
- c. *Social Division*
- d. *Women and Their Role in Society*
 - i. **Women and Industry**
 - ii. **Images of Women**
 - iii. **Women and Activism**

III. Conclusions

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Lecture 13: The Causes of the Great War

I. From Peace to War

II. Bismarck's System of Alliances

- a. **The Players**
- b. **Berlin Congress of 1878**
- c. **Alliances as Source of European Instability**
- d. **The Alliances**
 - i. *Franco-Russian Alliance (1894)*
 - ii. *Anglo-German Division*
 - iii. *Anglo-French Entente Cordiale (1904)*

- e. **The Balkans Flashpoint**
- f. **Descent into War**

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Lecture 14: The "War to End All Wars"

- I. **The Changing Nature of Warfare**
 - a. **The Army**
 - b. **The Destruction of Illusions**
 - c. **Schlieffen Plan**
 - d. **War of Attrition**
 - e. **Trench Warfare**

- II. **World War One and the 'Invention' of Irony**

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Lecture 15: The Soviet Century

- I. **The Consequences of the War**
 - a. **The Contradictory Nature of the Versailles Peace**
 - i. *Good in Theory*
 - ii. *Bad in Practice*

 - b. **The Lessons of World War I**
 - i. *Economic repercussions*
 - ii. *A World Turned Upside Down*
 - iii. *Total War*

- II. **Communist Revolution**

- a. **The Radicalizing Influence of the War**
- b. **The Bolshevik Experiment - "Engineers of the Human Soul"**
 - i. *Soviet Russia as the Model for Future Development*
 - ii. *Soviet Russia as the Model for Condemnation*

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Lecture 16: Fascism and Europe

- I. **Europe's 'Nature' - Authoritarian or Democratic?**

- II. **Origins of the Turn to Authoritarianism**
 - a. **World War I**
 - b. **Modernity or Anti-Modernity?**
 - c. **The Nature of Democracy**
 - d. **Cultural Instability**
 - e. **The Great Depression (1929-1933) and the Cult of Planning**
 - f. **Bolshevik Threat**

- III. **The Sociology of Fascism**
 - a. **The Brotherhood of the Trenches**
 - b. **Anti-Intellectualism**
 - c. **Fascism and the State**
 - d. **Fascism and Total Politics**

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Lecture 17: Fascism in Italy and Germany

- I. **The Rise of the Fascists in Italy**
 - a. **The Fasci di Combattimento**
 - b. **Mussolini's March on Rome**

II. The Fascist Aesthetic

III. The Rise of the Nazis in Germany

- a. **Humble (farical) beginnings**
- b. **Early ambiguous measures, 1933-1935**
- c. **Remilitarization of Rhineland unopposed, 1936**
- d. **Anschluss with Austria**
- e. **Czech Dismemberment at Munich, September 1938**
- f. **Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (August 23, 1939)**
- g. **German Invasion of Poland (September 1, 1939)**

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**Lecture 18:
World War II or the Great Patriotic War**

I. Causes - Ideas and Actions

II. European War (First Stage - Blitzkrieg - 1939-1941)

- a. **Invasion of Poland**
- b. **Invasion of Western Europe**
- c. **Dunkirk as Glorious Retreat and the Fall of France**
- d. **Britain Alone**

III. World War

- a. **Operation Barbarossa**
- b. **European War into World War (December 1941)**
- c. **Turning Points**
 - i. **Stalingrad, December 1942 (Russian Turns the Tide)**
 - ii. **The War in Africa**
 - iii. **Opening a Second Front in France**

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**Lecture 19:
The Holocaust**

I. Planning or Opportunism?

- a. Social Darwinism and Hitler's Racial Ideology**
- b. Anti-Semitism**
- c. Constructing the Racial State**
 - i. 'Legal' Measures**
 - ii. "Reichskristallnacht"**
 - iii. *Endlösung* (The Final Solution)**
 - a. *Mass killings in the East (1939/41)***
 - b. *Industrial genocide (1942ff)***

II. Consequences

- a. For Germany**
- b. For Jewry**

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Lecture 20: Deprivation, Decolonization, and Democracy in 'Postwar' Europe

I. Legacy of WWII

II. The Cold War and Its Embodiment in Europe

- a. The Peace and Germany Divided**
- b. The United Nations and the Impetus for Decolonization**
- c. The New Powerbrokers: USA and the USSR as Superpowers**

III. Europe without Empire

- a. Out of Africa**

- b. **Out of Asia**
- c. **The Legacies in Europe of Decolonization**
 - i. **Middle East**
 - ii. **Holland (Moluccans)**
 - iii. **Vietnam/Korea**
 - iv. **Great Britain**
 - v. **France**

IV. The Economic Miracle

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Lecture 21 Cold War Europe and the Eastern Bloc

I. Postwar Europe Divided

- a. **The Emergence of the Soviet Bloc**
- b. **The Emergence of the Western Bloc**
- c. **Hardening Blocs**

II. Eastern Europe and the USSR

- a. **East Germany 1953**
- b. **Poland 1956**
- c. **Romania**
- d. **Hungary 1956**
- e. **Czechoslovakia: Prague Spring 1968**

III. Consequences of these Uprisings and their Suppression

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Lecture 22: Europe Re(?)united: From Two Europes...

- A. Influences on Postwar Europe**
 - a. The Positive Effects of the Pursuit of Affluence**
 - b. The Negative Effects of the Pursuit of Affluence**

- B. The West**
 - I. Europe Re?united**
 - a. 1949 - Council of Europe**
 - b. 1957 - Common Market (EEC, EC, EU)**
 - c. 1968**

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Lecture 23: ...to One Europe?

- I. The East**
 - a. The Collapse of the USSR**
 - b. The Collapse of the Eastern Bloc (the Velvet Revolutions)**

- II. One Europe?**
 - a. 1993: Treaty on European Union - Europe Whole?**

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Lecture 24: Making Sense of the Past in Postwar Europe

- I. (Not?) Dealing with the Past**

- a. Great Britain (1940, Battle of Britain, Dunkirk, Blitz)**
- b. Germany**
- c. France, the Netherlands, Poland, Soviet Russia, Czech Republic, etc**