

Course: History 2402 – Europe in the 20th Century
Instructor: Dr. Roger N. Buckley
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Note: For information on my training, research and scholarly productivity and work, visit the Department’s website and my own personal site: www.rogerbuckley.com.

Required Readings: TBA

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course examines the history of Europe from the end of the 19th century to the present, including trends in culture, ideas, military, politics, economics, and society. Subjects include the intellectual legacy of the 19th century, World Wars One and Two, the Russian Revolution, the Paris Peace Conference, the League of Nations, Fascism, the question of national self-determination, the Cold War, Socialism, European Union and beyond the Nation State, the end of Communism (?), and the New Europe.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to some of the principal events of the 20th century.
2. To familiarize students with some of the basic literature in the field.
3. To develop critical reading, research, writing, and analytical skills.
4. To develop a sense of and appreciation for a historical perspective.

STUDENT REQUIREMENTS:

Completion of *ALL* evaluations. Failure to do so will result in either an incomplete or failing grade for the course.

EVALUATION S (based on 100 points):

A. Map Assignment	5 points
B. Four Critical Book Reviews (15 points each)	60 points
C. Class Participation	10 points
E. Final Comprehensive Exam	25 points
	100 POINTS

EXTENSION POLICY: NO EXTENSIONS WILL BE GIVEN. **LATE POLICY:** 20% WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM THE GRADE EACH DAY AN ASSIGNMENT IS OVERDUE. WEEKENDS INCLUDED. **PLAGIARISM POLICY:** A FAILING GRADE WILL BE ASSIGNED TO A PLAGIARISED ASSIGNMENT.

SUGGESTED TEXTS FOR THE COURSE

Paxton, Robert, *Europe in the 20th Century*
Boxham /Gerwarth, *Political Violence in 20th Century Europe*
Houghton Mifflin, *Sources of 20th Century Europe*
Vinen, Richard, *A History of Fragments: Europe in the 20th Century*
Naimark, Norman M., *Fires of Hatred: Ethnic Cleansing in 20th Century Europe*
Wasserstein, Bernard *Barbarism and Civilization: A History of Europe in Our Times*
Freud, Sigmund *Civilization and Its Discontent*

Topic: The Legacy of the 19th Century

Suggested Readings:

Ardrey, Robert,	<i>African Genesis; A Personal Investigation into the Animal Origins and Nature of Man</i>
Porter and Rogers,	<i>The Oxford History of the British Empire, Vol. III: The Nineteenth Century</i>
Blanning, T.C.W.,	<i>The Nineteenth Century</i>
Tuchman, Barbara,	<i>The Proud Tower</i>
Ten, C.L.,ed.,	<i>The Nineteenth Century</i>
Lorenz, Konrad,	<i>On Aggression</i>
Langer, William,	<i>European Alliances and Alignments</i>
Barnett, Lincoln,	<i>The Universe and Dr. Einstein</i>
Freud, Sigmund,	<i>Civilization and Its Discontents</i>
Hayes, Carlton,	<i>A Generation of Materialism, 1871-1900</i>
Darwin, Charles,	<i>The Origin of Species</i>
Arendt, Hannah,	<i>The Origins of Totalitarianism</i>
Graves, Sally,	<i>A History of Socialism</i>
Shaw, George Bernard,	<i>The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism, Capitalism, Sovietism, & Fascism</i>
Manchester, William,	<i>The Arms of Krupp, 1587-1968</i>

Questions:

1. Opposing views of the legacy of the 19th century: Spencer vs. Spender.
2. Achievements (progress) in the 19th century appeared to vindicate the philosophy of progress. What were these?
3. Henry Steele Commager talks about a “haze” being drawn over the Victorian era. What caused the “bright hopes” of the 19th century to be so “ruthlessly shattered”?
4. Some specific dimensions of the coming trauma:
 - a. militarism
 - b. economic imperialism
 - c. social Darwinism/racism
 - d. nationalism
 - e. new philosophical and scientific discoveries
 - f. war gaming
5. Comments/observations.

Topic: World War One

Suggested Readings:

Clark, Christopher,	<i>The Sleep Walkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914</i>
MacMillam, Margaret	<i>The War that Ended Peace: The Road to 1914</i>
Keegan, John,	<i>The First World War</i>
Barbusse, Henri	<i>Under Fire</i>
Hemingway, Ernest	<i>A Farewell to Arms</i>
Juenger, Ernst	<i>Storm of Steel</i>
Clark, Alan	<i>The Donkeys</i>
Joll, James,	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>
Graves, Robert,	<i>Good-Bye to All That</i>
Morpurgo, Michael	<i>War Horse</i>
Tuchman, Barbara,	<i>The Guns of August & the Zimmermann Telegram</i>
Edmonds, Charles,	<i>A Subaltern's War</i>
Winter, Jay, ed.	<i>The Cambridge History of the First World War, 2 vols.</i>
Fischer, Fritz,	<i>Germany's Arms in the First World War</i>
Liddell Hart, B. H.,	<i>The War in Outline, 1914-1918</i>
Wheeler-Bennett, J. W.,	<i>The Forgotten Peace</i>
Gilbert, Martin	<i>The First World War</i>

Questions:

1. Causes of the War:
 - system of alliances
 - militarism
 - jingoistic press
 - nationalism
 - cult of violence
 - German weltanschauung
2. The War:
 - attitudes toward the war
 - total war
 - war of attrition
 - o –Battles of the Somme and Verdun (1916)
 - “war of position”
 - American intervention
 - Russian Revolution
3. Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - Principle of national self determination
4. Peace Treaties/Treaty of Versailles
5. Germany and the Treaty:
 - a. European territorial losses
 - b. colonial settlement
 - c. disarmament
 - d. reparations
6. Cost of World War One:
7. Consequences. victory or peace?

Topic: The Russian Revolution

Suggested Readings:

Seton-Watson, H.,	<i>The Decline of Imperial Russia, 1855-1914</i>
Figes, Orlando,	<i>A Peoples Tragedy: The Russian Revolution 1891-1924</i>
Masaryk, T. G.,	<i>The Spirit of Russia (2 vols.)</i>
Pipes, Richard	<i>The Russian Revolution</i>
Carr, E. H.,	<i>Dostoevsky, 1821-1881</i>
Wolfe, B. D.,	<i>Three Who Made a Revolution</i>
Fischer, L. F.,	<i>The Life of Lenin</i>
Fitzpatrick, Sheila	<i>The Russian Revolution</i>
Deutscher, Isaac,	<i>Stalin: A Political Biography</i>
	<i>The Prophet Armed: Trotsky 1879-1921</i>
Trotsky, Leon,	<i>History of the Russian Revolution</i>
Kerensky, Alexander,	<i>The Catastrophe</i>
“REBELLION IS A SACRED FLAME. WITHOUT IT THE WORLD WOULD NOT EVOLVE” - A Norwegian poet	

Questions:

1. Background to the Russian Revolution
2. The Revolution of 1917:
 - a. March Revolution
 - b. November Revolution
 - c. description of the Revolution
 - d. civil war 1918-1922
3. Soviet State:
 - a. ideology
 - b. government
 - c. elitist party
4. The economics of the Soviet State: centrally planned economy
 - a. Lenin's NEP
 - b. Stalin's First Five Year Plan: 1928-1932
 - c. collectivization of agriculture
 - d. industry
5. Communism's Appeal
6. Impact of the Revolution
 - a. On the communist party
 - b. New era of ruthlessness
 - c. On socialist movements
 - d. On "Third World"/developing nations
 - e. On the social sciences and humanities
 - f. Cold War
 - g. Culture: Socialist Realism
7. Grossman's, ed., *The God that Failed*
8. Is there a future for communism?

Topics: The Paris Peace Conference: The Mandates and The Question of National Self-Determination

Suggested Readings:

Henig, Ruth,	<i>Versailles and After: 1919-1933</i>
Nicolson, Harold,	<i>Peacemaking 1919</i>
Temperley, Harold	<i>A History of the Peace Conference of Paris</i>
Mayer, Arno,	<i>Politics and Diplomacy of Peacemaking</i>
Hyamson, Albert M,	<i>Palestine under the Mandate, 1920-1948</i>
Logan, Rayford W.	<i>The African Mandates in World Politics</i>
Hall, H. Duncan,	<i>Mandates, Diplomacies and Trusteeship</i>
Seton-Williams	<i>Britain and the Arab States: A Survey of Anglo-Arab Relations, 1920-1948</i>
Macmillan, Margaret	<i>Paris 1919: Six Months that Changed the World</i>
Anderson, Scott	<i>Lawrence in Arabia: War, Deceit, Imperial Folly and the Making of the Middle East</i>

Questions:

1. Self-Determination:
 - a. What is it?
 - b. Its origins?
 - c. What problems attended the implementation of the principle?
 - d. Is the application of this principle always realizable?

2. The Mandate System:
 - a. the problems
 - b. complications
 1. McMahon-Hussein Correspondence 1915
 2. Secret Treaty of London 1915
 3. Sykes-Picot Agreement 1916
 4. Balfour Declaration: the full text
 5. Population of Palestine 1922
 6. Arab Nationalism
 7. Zionism
 8. Wilson's 14 points – Twelfth point
 9. Pro-American sentiments of the Arabs
 - c. solution: "A", "B", "C" Mandates
 - d. operations of the system
 - e. assessment: "The Big Loot"
 - f. consequences – war, etc.

3. T.E. Lawrence a. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, 1926
b. FILM: "A Dangerous Man (1992)"

Topic: Experiment in International Organization - The League of Nations

Suggested Readings

Henig, Ruth	<i>Versailles and After, 1919-1933</i>
Egerton, George	<i>Great Britain and the Creation of the League of Nations</i>
Walters, F. P., Kueh and Dunn	<i>A History of the League of Nations (2 vols.)</i> <i>Keeping the Covenant: American Internationalists and the League of Nations 1920-1939</i>
Miller, D. H., League of Nation's	<i>Handbook of the League of Nations</i> <i>Statistical Yearbook & Armaments Yearbook, etc.</i>
Carr, Edward	<i>Twenty Years Crisis 1919-1939</i>
Lodge, H. C., Shotwell, J. T. and M. S., Burkman, Thomas	<i>The Senate and the League of Nations</i> <i>Lessons on Security and Disarmament</i> <i>Japan and the League of Nations</i>

Questions:

1. What is your assessment of international organizations like the League of Nations and the United Nations? Why?
2. Should power be equally divided among all members in international organizations like the League of Nations and the United Nations?

If not, then on what basis?
3. Background (Structure of the League):
 - a. Why did the League come into existence?
 - b. What links did it have with the 19th century?
 - c. The League Covenant: what was it and what were some of its chief articles?
 - d. Structure? Describe the league in terms of:
 1. membership
 2. organization
 3. voting
4. The USSR and the US and the League: what policies did these states follow regarding the League? Why? Significance?
5. Analysis:
 - a. Upon what assumptions was the League founded?
 - b. Weakness:
 1. according to Hans Morgenthau
 2. Why did the sanctions fail?
 3. What were the conflicting British and French views of the League?
6. What were some of the other functions of the League (assessment)?

Topic:

The Search for Stability and Security in the 1920s

Suggested Readings:

Peukert, Detlev	<i>The Weimar Republic</i>
Bosworth, J.B.,	<i>Mussolini's Italy: Life Under the Fascist Dictatorship, 1915-45</i>
Carr, Edward,	<i>The Twenty Years' Crisis, 1919-1939</i>
Medlicott, W. N.,	<i>British Foreign Policy Since Versailles, 1919-1963</i>
Antonius, George,	<i>The Arab Awakening: The Story of the Arab National Movement</i>
Jordan, W. M.,	<i>Great Britain, France and the German Problem, 1918-1939</i>
Paxton,	<i>The Anatomy of Fascism</i>
Stresemann, Gustav,	<i>Gustav Stresemann: His Diaries, Letters and Papers (3 vols.)</i>
Craig, Gordon,	<i>The Politics of the German Army</i>
Seton-Watson, H.,	<i>Eastern Europe Between the Wars 1918-1941</i>
Steiner, Zara	<i>The Lights the Failed: European International History, 1919-1933</i>
Munro, Dana,	<i>The United States and the Caribbean Republics, 1921-1933</i>
Storry, Richard,	<i>A History of Modern Japan,</i>
Rurvey, Malcolm	<i>The Filming of Modern Life: European Avant-Garde Film in the 1920s</i>

Questions:

1. What were the main foreign policy objectives of each of the following:
 - a. England
 - b. France - cordon sanitaire, etc.
 - c. Germany - Gleichberechtigung
 - d. Italy
 - e. Russia
 - f. United States
 - g. Japan
2. The German Problem:
 - a. Germany's central position and Bismarck legacy
 - b. What were the British and French positions vis-à-vis Germany? Why? Significance?
 - c. What was the question surrounding reparations?
 - d. What was the Ruhr episode? Significance?
 - e. What were the Dares and Young Plans? Significance?
3. What is collective security? And what was the "era" or "spirit" of Locarno?
4. Disarmament:
 - a. What makes disarmament a problem?
 - b. Is disarmament possible?
 - c. What disarmament successes were registered during the 1920s?
 - d. What is the future of disarmament efforts?

Topic: Features of German Fascism

Suggested Readings:

Duelffer, Josh	<i>Nazi Germany, 1933-1945: Faith and Annihilation</i>
Brady, Robert	<i>Spirit and Structure in German Fascism</i>
Hitler, Adolf,	<i>Mein Kampf</i>
Meinecke, F.,	<i>The German Catastrophe</i>
Eyck, E.,	<i>A History of the Weimar Republic (2 vols.)</i>
Herzog, Dagmar	<i>Sexuality and German Fascism</i>
Bullock, Alan,	<i>Hitler: A Study in Tyranny</i>
Benz, Wolfgang	<i>A Concise History of the Third Reich</i>
Waite, R. G. L.,	<i>Vanguard of Nazism: The Free Corps of Movement in Postwar Germany, 1918-1923</i>
Wheeler-Bennett, J. W.,	<i>The Nemesis of Power: The German Army in Politics, 1918-1945</i>
Shirer, William L.,	<i>The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich</i>
Manchester, William,	<i>The Arms of Krupp, 1587-1968</i>
Speer, Albert,	<i>Inside the Third Reich</i>
Crew, David	<i>Hitler and the Nazis: A History in Documents</i>
Tetens, T. H.,	<i>The New Germany and the Old Nazis</i>

Questions:

1. Idea of Progress: Ancient Greeks – Primal Perfection
2. 20th Century as the century of extremism: evidence
3. Hitler: brief biography and key dates/events
4. Definition of fascism
5. Basic concepts of the Nazi state: “Volk” - “Partei” - Fuehrer
6. Ideological content of German fascism
 - a. Organicist or corporate concept of the state
 - b. Philosophical idealism
 - c. Idealization of “manly”
 - d. Hostility to corporate or monopoly capitalism
 - e. Resentment of mass democracy
 - f. Elitist conception of political and social leadership
 - g. Racism
 - h. Imperialism
 - i. militarism

Topic: World War Two: An Appraisal

Suggested Readings:

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|--------------------------|--|
| Karner and Mertens, eds. | <i>The Use and Abuse of Memory: Interpreting World War Two in Contemporary European Politics</i> |
| Zinn, Howard, | <i>World War Two: A Peoples' War</i> |
| Heartfield, James | <i>Unpatriotic History of the Second World War</i> |
| Hatfield, James | <i>World War as a Class War</i> |
| Taylor, A. J. P., | <i>The Origins of the Second World War</i> |
| Louis, William R., | <i>The Origins of the Second World War: A. J. P. Taylor and His Critics</i> |
| Rowse, A. L., | <i>Appeasement: A Study in Political Decline, 1933-39</i> |
| Thomas, Hugh, | <i>The Spanish Civil War</i> |
| Craig and Gilbert, | <i>The Diplomats, 1919-1939</i> (2 vols.) |
| Wheeler-Bennett, J. W., | <i>The Nemesis of Power: The German Army in Politics, 1918-1945</i> |
| Rowe, Vivian, | <i>The Great Wall of France</i> |

Questions: Niall Ferguson's Film "THE WAR OF THE WORLD: A NEW HISTORY OF THE 20TH CENTURY"

1. Niall Ferguson
2. Ex. The Hundred Years War – 1337-1453
 - Origin of the phrase
3. Ex. "World War One" and "World War Two" or the "German Wars"
 - See Michael Palmer's *German Wars: A Concise History, 1859-1945*
4. Questions on the film
 - a. What is Ferguson's central thesis?
 - b. What evidence does he base it on?
5. Why is historical interpretation important?

Topic: The Cold War - Aspects

Suggested Readings:

Calvocoressi and Wint,	<i>Total War</i>
LaFeber, Walter,	<i>America, Russia and the Cold War, 1945-1975</i>
Paterson, Thomas,	<i>The Origins of the Cold War</i>
Halle, Louis,	<i>The Cold War as History</i>
Fedder, E. H.,	<i>NATO</i>
Stoessinger, John,	<i>The United Nations and the Superpowers</i>
Allison, Graham,	<i>Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis</i>
Feis, Herbert,	<i>From Trust to Terror: The Onset of the Cold War, 1945-1950</i>
Kolko, G.,	<i>Politics of War</i>
Neumann, W. L.,	<i>Making the Peace, 1941-1945: The Diplomacy of the Wartime Conferences</i>
Shulman, Marshall,	<i>Beyond the Cold War</i>
Rummel, R. J.,	<i>Peace Endangered: Reality of Detente</i>

Film: *Cuban Missile Crisis*

Questions:

1. What is the consensus of opinion among historians concerning the impact of World War Two?
2. Meaning of the Cold War
3. Origin of the Phrase
4. Beginnings?
 - a. 19th Century?
 - b. 1917-1939?
 - c. 1939-1945?
 - d. 1945-1947?
5. Causes - views:
 - a. Arthur Schelsinger, Jr.
 - b. Melvin Croan
 - c. Williams A. Williams
 - d. Gaddis Smith
 - e. Gabriel and Joyce Kolko
 - f. Robert Tucker
6. Chronology of some important Cold War events
7. Foreign aid as a diplomatic weapon
 - a. def.
 - b. types
 - c. examples: the Russian loan request, Marshall Plan aid
8. Development of the Cold War
9. Beyond the Cold War - Detente?

Topic: Dynamic Europe at the End of the 20th Century

Suggested Readings:

Johnson, Ailish,	<i>European Welfare State and Supranational Governance of Social Policy</i>
Taylor-Gooby, Peter,	<i>Making a European Welfare State</i>
Kleinman, Mark,	<i>A European Welfare State?</i>
Duignan, Peter,	<i>NATO: Its Past, Present and Future</i>
Kaplan, Lawrence,	<i>NATO 1948: The Birth of the Transatlantic Alliance</i>
Hunter, Shireen T.,	<i>Islam, Europe's Second Religion</i>
Nielsen, Jorgen,	<i>Muslims in Western Europe</i>
Marples, David R.,	<i>The Collapse of the Soviet Union, 1985-1991</i>
Sassoon, Donald,	<i>One Hundred Years of Socialism</i>
Muller, Jerry,	The Clash of Peoples. <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , pp. 18-35. (March/April 2008.)

Questions:

Comment: The End of Europe?

Spengler, Oswald,	<i>The Decline of the West</i> (1918-1922)
Laquer, Walter,	<i>The Last Days of Europe?</i> (2007)

1. The European Welfare State
 - a. definition
 - b. politicalization of the debate in the US: “welfare” – “socialism”
 - c. genesis:
 - i. Bismarck’s Welfare State
 - ii. Roosevelt’s “New Deal”
 - d. Britain – Beveridge Report 1940 / Clement Attlee’s Labor Government
 - e. “flexicurity” in Denmark
 - f. criticism of the Welfare State
2. Common Market / European Union (EU)
 - a. Treaty of Rome 1952
 - b. the Euro
 - c. Maastricht Treaty 1992
3. Surging NATO
 - a. creation and mission
 - b. eastward expansion and ramifications

4. Immigration: to and within
 - a. waves, reasons for
 - b. poles in Britain and North Africans in Marseilles
 - c. consequences: “Eurabia,” “Londonistan,” “France for the French”

5. Revived Ethnic Nationalism
 8. Is partition an answer>

6. Retreat from Empire
 9. dissolution and consequences

European Artists:

1. Pablo Picasso
2. Cubism
3. *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* (painting)
4. Salvadore Dali
5. Igor Stravinsky
6. Boris Pasternak
7. Abram Khachaturian
8. Albert Camus
9. Sergei Prokofiev
10. Paul Klee
11. Wassily Kandinsky
12. Amedeo Modigliani
13. Ben Nicholson
14. Le Corbusier
15. The Bauhaus Movement / Buildings
16. Walter Gropius
17. Marcel Proust
18. Franz Kafka
19. E.M. Forster
20. James Joyce
21. Virginia Woolf
22. William Butler Yeats
23. Ignazio Silone
24. Jean-Paul Sartre
25. Simone de Beauvoir
26. Andre Gide
27. Thomas Mann
28. Guenter Grass
29. Ingmar Bergman
30. Vittorio de Sica
31. Federico Fellini
32. Michelangelo Antonioni
33. Henry Moore
34. Alberto Giacometti
35. Mies Van Der Rohe
36. Dmitri Shostakovich
37. Paul Hindemith
38. Alexander Solzhenitsyn
39. Ignacy Jan Paderewski
40. Jean Sibelius
41. Luciano Pavarotti
42. Jacha Heifetz
43. Sergei Rochmaninoff
44. Martin Heidegger

45. Heinrich Boell
46. Bertolt Brecht
47. Jean Anouilh
48. Eugene Ionesco
49. Samuel Beckett
50. Elio Vittorini
51. Italo Cal Vino
52. The Louvre, Paris
53. Andre Malraux