

## History UG

<b>Semester: 4</b>				
<b>Programme : History</b>				
<b>Course : The Making of Modern Europe: 1780-1939</b>				
<b>Paper code: B2HS230411T</b>			<b>Credits: 4</b>	
<b>Hours/week : 4</b>				
<b>Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Minor</b>				
<b>Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory</b>				
<b>No of Modules : 2</b>				
<p><b>Course Overview: This course examines the pivotal forces that shaped modern Europe, beginning with the Enlightenment and the revolutionary upheaval of 1789. It traces the rise and fall of Napoleon, the subsequent struggle between conservative restoration and liberal-nationalist movements, and the unifications of Italy and Germany. Students will analyze the divergent paths of industrialization across the continent and the aggressive expansion of the Era of Imperialism. The curriculum further explores the ideological shifts leading to the Russian Revolution, the rise of Fascist and Nazi totalitarianism, and the economic devastation of the Great Depression. By investigating the origins of both World Wars, the course provides a critical understanding of the international anarchy and systemic failures that defined the European experience up to 1945.</b></p>				
<b>Course Outcome:</b>				
1. Recall the chronology of the French Revolution, the key actors in the unifications of Italy and Germany, and the major alliances of the First World War.				
2. Summarize the core principles of the Enlightenment and explain how the Conflict between conservatism and liberalism shaped the post-1815 Restoration era.				
3. Relate the social and economic theories of the Industrial Revolution to the development of labor movements and the rise of Socialism across Britain, France, and Germany.				
4. Compare the origins and structures of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany to identify the common characteristics of 20th-century totalitarian regimes.				
5. Critique the historical debates surrounding the origins of the World Wars and assess the long-term impact of the Treaty of Versailles on European stability.				
6. Formulate a historical argument explaining how the convergence of Imperialism, nationalism, and international anarchy led to the collapse of the "elusive peace" of the 1920s.				
<b>Prerequisites: Basic knowledge about any prior course</b>				
<b>SYLLABUS</b>				
<b>UNIT/Module</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES</b>	<b>CO Mapping</b>	<b>COGNITIVE LEVEL</b>
I.	1. The Old Regime in Europe: an overview. The Enlightenment in National Contexts	24	CO1	KI,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6
	2. The Era of the French Revolution, 1789-1815		CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	

	<p>a) Origin, development and impact on France and Europe (1789-1799)</p> <p>b) The Eighteenth Brumaire and the rise of Napoleon from Consul to Emperor. The impact of Napoleonic rule in France and Europe. ( 1799-1815)</p>			
	3. Restoration and Revolution (1815-1848); Conflict between forces of conservatism and liberalism, democracy, nationalism and socialism; mid-century upheavals in Europe.			
	4. Industrialisation in Europe: Britain, France, Germany and Russia			
	5. Rural Society and Economy- Revenue- System, Zamindars, Peasants, Trade&Sea-Commerce-4 Lectures			
<b>II.</b>	Europe, 1871-1914. The Era of Imperialism. European expansion, the System of Alliances and the International anarchy. The First World War- historical debates about its origin.	<b>24</b>	<b>CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6</b>	<b>K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6</b>
	End of Tsarist Russia and the Bolshevik Revolution			
	8 Post War Peace Settlement. The elusive peace- the 1920s			
	Europe and the Great Depression; immediate and long term effects			
	Rise of Totalitarianism: Fascism in Italy; Nazism in Germany.			

	The Slide to War in the 1930s			
	The Second World War: historical debates about its origin			
<b>Text Books</b>				
1. David Thomson, Europe Since Napoleon 2. E J Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848 3. E J Hobsbawm, The Age of Capital, 1848-1871 4. E J Hobsbawm, The Age of Empire ,1871- 1914 5. Jonathan Sperber, Revolutionary Europe, 1780-1950.				
<b>Suggested readings</b>				
1. Harold James, Europe Reborn: a History, 1914 - 2000 2. George Rude, Revolutionary Europe, 1789-1815 3. William Doyle, The Oxford History of the French Revolution				
<b>Web Resources</b>				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
<b>Evaluation : Theory</b> CIA: 5 + Mid Sem: 20+ Attendance: 5= 30 Semester Exam: 70				
<b>Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam Module :</b> End Semester Exam: 70 Two modules of 35 marks each. (5 questions of 2 marks from 7 options: 2X5=10 3 questions of 5 marks from 5 options: 5X3=15 1 question of 10 marks from 2 options: 10x1=10)				

#### Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	Recall the chronology of the French Revolution, the key actors in the unifications of Italy and Germany, and the major alliances of the First World War.	K1

<b>CO2</b>	<b>Summarize the core principles of the Enlightenment and explain how the Conflict between conservatism and liberalism shaped the post-1815 Restoration era.</b>	<b>K2</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Relate the social and economic theories of the Industrial Revolution to the development of labor movements and the rise of Socialism across Britain, France, and Germany.</b>	<b>K3</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Compare the origins and structures of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany to identify the common characteristics of 20th-century totalitarian regimes.</b>	<b>K4</b>
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Critique the historical debates surrounding the origins of the World Wars and assess the long-term impact of the Treaty of Versailles on European stability.</b>	<b>K5</b>
<b>CO6</b>	<b>Formulate a historical argument explaining how the convergence of Imperialism, nationalism, and international anarchy led to the collapse of the "elusive peace" of the 1920s.</b>	<b>K6</b>