

History UG

Semester: 5				
Programme : History				
Course : History of Modern Europe- (c. 1780-1871)				
Paper code: C3HS230531T			Credits: 4	
Hours/week : 4				
Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Core (Major)				
Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory				
No of Modules : 2				
<p>Course Overview: This course provides a comprehensive analysis of the forces that birthed modern Europe, beginning with the ideological and political upheaval of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic era. Students will track the tension between conservative Restoration efforts and the revolutionary surges of 1830 and 1848 that redefined sovereignty. The curriculum delves into the complex processes of Italian and German unification, illustrating the triumph of the nation-state model. Parallel to political changes, the course examines the Industrial Revolution's socio-economic impact, focusing on the plight of workers and the rise of the influential middle class. Finally, it explores the cultural shift toward Romanticism and the period's significant advancements in science, education, and secular thought. This study offers a vital lens into the origins of contemporary European society and global political structures</p>				
Course Outcome: By the end of this course, students will be able to:				
1. Remember (Knowledge): Identify key historical milestones, including the phases of the French Revolution, the dates of the 1830/1848 revolutions, and the major figures of Italian and German unification				
2. Understand (Comprehension): Explain the ideological conflict between the Restoration order and the rising tide of nationalism and liberalism in post-Napoleonic Europe.				
3. Apply (Application): Relate the principles of the Enlightenment to the specific legislative changes and social shifts seen during the transition from the Estates General to the Napoleonic Code.				
4. Analyze (Analysis): Examine the causal links between the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of a distinct middle class and early working-class movements				
5. Evaluate (Evaluation): Critique the impact of Romanticism on European culture and its role as a reaction against the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the rigors of industrialization.				
6. Create (Synthesis): Formulate a comprehensive argument regarding how the Franco-Prussian War acted as a catalyst for shifting the balance of power and redefining national identities in Eastern and Western Europe				
Prerequisites: <i>Basic knowledge about any prior course</i>				
SYLLABUS				
UNIT/Module	CONTENT	HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES	CO Mapping	COGNITIVE LEVEL
I.	Unit 1 a. The French Revolution – background, the significance of the Enlightenment, from the	18	CO1 CO2 CO3	K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6

	Estates General to the Reign of Terror b. The Rise and Fall of Napoleon, his relationship with the Revolution		CO4 CO5 CO6	
	Unit 2 a. Post-Napoleonic Europe – the Restoration order, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848; counter-revolution and the rise of Napoleon III b. National movements – the unification of Italy, the unification of Germany and the Franco-Prussian war. Other national movements in Eastern Europe.			
II.	Unit 3 a. The Industrial Revolution – causes for its development, varied experiences across Europe, impact. b. Condition of the workers: early working-class movements, reactions to the Revolution	18	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6
	Unit 4 a. The transformation of European society – the emergence of the middle class. b. New trends in the European culture – romanticism. Developments in education, science and religion			

Text Books

- John M. Merriman. A History of Modern Europe: From the Renaissance to the Present. United Kingdom: W.W. Norton, 2010.
- Stefan Berger, A Companion to Nineteenth Century Europe, Blackwell, 2006.
- Georges Lefebvre The French Revolution From Its Origins to 1793 Routledge, 1962, 2001.
- Georges Lefebvre The French Revolution From 1793 to 1799, Routledge, 1962
- William Doyle, The Oxford History of the French Revolution, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2018.
- William Doyle, Origins of the French Revolution, Oxford University Press, Oxford 1999.
- Jonathan Sperber, Revolutionary Europe, 1780-1850, Routledge, London, 2017
- Peter McPhee, The French Revolution, 1789-1799, OUP, 2001.

• Jonathan Sperber, *The European Revolutions, 1848-1851*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2005

Suggested readings

- Carlo M Cipolla, *The Fontana Economic History of Europe Volume 3: The Industrial Revolution*, Fontana, 1973.
- Stephen Broadberry ed. *The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe, Volume 1*, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- David Blackbourn, *The Long Nineteenth Century: A History of Germany 1780-1918*, OUP 1998
- John A Davis, ed. *Italy in the Nineteenth Century 1796- 1900*, OUP

Web Resources

1.

2.

3.

4.

Evaluation : Theory

CIA: 5 + Mid Sem:20 + Attendance:5 =30

Semester Exam: 70

Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam:

Total Marks: 70

Two modules of 35 marks each.

(3 questions of 5 marks from 5 options: 3X5=15

2 questions of 10 marks from 3 options: 2X10=20

Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	Remember (Knowledge): Identify key historical milestones, including the phases of the French Revolution, the dates of the 1830/1848 revolutions, and the major figures of Italian and German unification	K1
CO2	Understand (Comprehension): Explain the ideological conflict between the Restoration order and the rising tide of nationalism and liberalism in post-Napoleonic Europe.	K2
CO3	Apply (Application): Relate the principles of the Enlightenment to the specific legislative changes and social shifts seen during the transition from the Estates General to the Napoleonic Code.	K3
CO4	Analyze (Analysis): Examine the causal links between the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of a	K4

	distinct middle class and early working-class movements	
CO5	Evaluate (Evaluation): Critique the impact of Romanticism on European culture and its role as a reaction against the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the rigors of industrialization.	K5
CO6	Create (Synthesis): Formulate a comprehensive argument regarding how the Franco-Prussian War acted as a catalyst for shifting the balance of power and redefining national identities in Eastern and Western Europe	K6