

## History UG

<b>Semester: 6</b>				
<b>Programme : History</b>				
<b>Course : History of Modern Europe- (c. 1871- 1945)</b>				
<b>Paper code: C3HS230631T</b>			<b>Credits: 4</b>	
<b>Hours/week : 4</b>				
<b>Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Core (Major)</b>				
<b>Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory</b>				
<b>No of Modules : 2</b>				
<p><b>Course Overview: This course examines the volatile transformation of Europe from the unification of Germany in 1871 to the outbreak of the Second World War. You will analyze the internal dynamics of the Third Republic in France, industrializing Russia, and the aggressive expansion of European imperialism that led to the First World War. The curriculum explores the fragile peace of the inter-war years, marked by the deficiencies of the Versailles Settlement and the rise of the Bolshevik state. Special emphasis is placed on the socio-economic shocks of the Great Depression and the subsequent ascent of Fascism and Nazism. Finally, the course evaluates the collapse of collective security and the systemic failures of appeasement. By the end, students will understand the cultural and political shifts that redefined the modern global order.</b></p>				
<b>Course Outcome:</b>				
1. Identify the key political alliances of the late 19th century, the major terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and the timeline of the Russian Revolution.				
2. Explain the underlying causes of European imperialism and how the "scramble for colonies" contributed to the division of Europe into armed camps.				
3. Illustrate the impact of modern science and the changing role of women on European social structures during the inter-war period.				
4. Compare and contrast the ideological foundations and methods of consolidation used by Stalin's Soviet Union, Mussolini's Italy, and Hitler's Germany.				
5. Critique the effectiveness of the League of Nations and the policy of appeasement in maintaining international peace during the 1930s.				
6. Formulate a historical argument regarding how the economic instability of the Weimar Republic and the Great Depression paved the way for totalitarianism.				
<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.	Unit 1 Europe in 1871 The German Empire (1871 to 1918) France – the Third Republic – consolidation of the	18	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6

	<p>Republic; the Dreyfus affair and crisis of the Republic.</p> <p>Russia – industrializing Russia, the revolutionary movements and the Revolution of 1905.</p>			
	<p>• Unit 2</p> <p>European imperialism – theories of imperialism, the scramble for colonies, the impact of imperialism.</p> <p>The road to the First World War – the division of Europe into armed camps, recurrent crises and the First World War.</p>			
	<p>Unit 3</p> <p>The Versailles settlement and its deficiencies;</p> <p>The Locarno system, the League of nations and the elusive peace</p> <p>The short unhappy life of the Weimar Republic.</p> <p>The Russian Revolution and the establishment of the Bolshevik state, the Russian Civil War and the NEP.</p>			
<b>II.</b>	<p>Unit 4</p> <p>The Great Depression and its impact across Europe</p> <p>Social and economic transformations – labour and workin</p> <p>class movements, the changing role of women, the development of modern science and its impact.</p> <p>The various dimensions of European culture from the late 19th century to the inter-war years</p>	<b>18</b>	<p><b>CO1</b></p> <p><b>CO2</b></p> <p><b>CO3</b></p> <p><b>CO4</b></p> <p><b>CO5</b></p> <p><b>CO6</b></p>	<p><b>K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6</b></p>
	<p>Unit 5</p> <p>The rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany</p> <p>Stalin and the Soviet Union – the consolidation of power and its results.</p>			

	<p>The escalation of international tensions – the recurring crises, the pitfalls of appeasement and the coming of the Second World War.</p>			
<b>Text Books</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John Merriman, A History of Modern Europe</li> <li>• Eric Hobsbawm, Age of Capital, Age of Empire, Age of Extremes</li> <li>• Shiela Fitzpatrick, The Russian Revolution</li> <li>• Albert S Lindemann, A History of Modern Europe</li> <li>• Richard Evans, The Pursuit of Power – Europe 1815-1914</li> <li>• Richard Evans, The Third Reich in Power</li> <li>• Richard Evans, The Coming of the Third Reich</li> <li>• David Blackbourn, The long Nineteenth Century – A history of Germany</li> <li>• Stefan Berger, A Companion to Europe in the Nineteenth Century</li> <li>• Gordon Martel, A Companion to Europe 1900-1945</li> <li>• TCW Blanning, Oxford History of Modern Europe</li> <li>• Zara Steiner, The Lights That Failed – European International History 1919-1933</li> <li>• Zara Steiner, The Triumph of the Dark – European International History 1933-1939</li> <li>• William Fortesque, The Third Republic in France</li> </ul>				
<b>Suggested readings</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jeremy Popkin, A History of Modern France</li> <li>• Margaret Macmillan, Peacemakers</li> <li>• Margaret Macmillan, The War That Ended Peace</li> <li>• EA Rees, The Nature of Stalin’s Dictatorship</li> <li>• Ronald Grigor Suny, The Cambridge History of Russia, Volume 3</li> <li>• P J Cain and AG Hopkins, British Imperialism</li> <li>• John Darwin, The Empire Project</li> <li>• Jonathan Sperber,</li> <li>• Andrew J Crozier, The Causes of the Second World War.</li> <li>• Andrew Porter, European Imperialism 1860 to 1914.</li> <li>• Walter Mulligan, Origins of the First World War (CUP 2010)</li> </ul>				
<b>Web Resources</b>				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
<p><b>Evaluation : Theory</b>  <b>CIA: 5 + Mid Sem: 20 +Attendance: 5 =30</b>  <b>Semester Exam: 70</b></p>				

**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**

<b>COs</b>	<b>CO Description</b>	<b>Cognitive levels</b>
<b>CO1</b>	<b>Identify the key political alliances of the late 19th century, the major terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and the timeline of the Russian Revolution.</b>	<b>K1</b>
<b>CO2</b>	<b>Explain the underlying causes of European imperialism and how the "scramble for colonies" contributed to the division of Europe into armed camps.</b>	<b>K2</b>
<b>CO3</b>	<b>Illustrate the impact of modern science and the changing role of women on European social structures during the inter-war period.</b>	<b>K3</b>
<b>CO4</b>	<b>Compare and contrast the ideological foundations and methods of consolidation used by Stalin's Soviet Union, Mussolini's Italy, and Hitler's Germany.</b>	<b>K4</b>
<b>CO5</b>	<b>Critique the effectiveness of the League of Nations and the policy of appeasement in maintaining international peace during the 1930s.</b>	<b>K5</b>
<b>CO6</b>	<b>Formulate a historical argument regarding how the economic instability of the Weimar Republic and the Great Depression paved the way for totalitarianism.</b>	<b>K6</b>