

History UG

Semester: 7				
Programme : History				
Course : International Relations in the Modern World				
Paper code: C4HS230731T			Credits: 6	
Hours/week : 4				
Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Core (Major)				
Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory				
No of Modules : 2				
<p>Course Overview: This syllabus outlines the complex geopolitical shifts of the 20th and early 21st centuries, tracing the world's journey from the ashes of World War II to the complexities of a globalized era. You'll explore the ideological and nuclear friction of the Cold War, the rise of the Third World, and the subsequent collapse of Soviet socialism. The course also examines regional flashpoints like the Arab-Israeli conflict and the evolving roles of international organizations. Finally, it addresses modern systemic challenges, including global terrorism, the North-South economic divide, and the existential threat of the climate crisis</p>				
Course Outcome:				
1. Recall key diplomatic milestones, such as the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, and identify the core functions of post-war institutions like the UN, IMF, and World Bank.				
2. Explain the ideological foundations of the Cold War, including the concepts of MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction), Détente, and the mechanisms of Soviet policies like Glasnost and Perestroika.				
3. Relate the historical emergence of Third World countries and the "North-South divide" to contemporary economic challenges and development contestations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.				
4. Examine the causal links between Cold War power struggles and regional conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and the Middle East to determine their impact on global stability.				
5. Assess the effectiveness of international organizations (such as the EU, ASEAN, and SAARC) in acting as torchbearers of peace versus catalysts for regional conflict.				
6. Formulate evidence-based arguments regarding the future of international relations by synthesizing historical data on global terrorism, environmental protocols, and the rise of China.				
Prerequisites: <i>Basic knowledge about any prior course</i>				
SYLLABUS				
UNIT/Module	CONTENT	HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES	CO Mapping	COGNITIVE LEVEL
I.	Unit I: Prelude to Cold War • Diplomacy during the Second World War - Cairo, Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam	18	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4	K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of New World Order- Geneva Convention, Atlantic Charter, United Nations • New Global Economy - Bretton Woods Conference, International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) 		<p>CO5 CO6</p>	
	<p>Unit II: Post War Europe and the Coming of the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Berlin Crisis to NATO, America and Western Europe, USSR and the Eastern Europe - Molotov Plan; COMINFORM and COMECON, Warsaw Pact; de-Stalinization, Peaceful Transition to Socialism • The Ideological Conflict or Power Struggle between the two Super Powers – debate • The Cold war across the world – Korea, Vietnam and Cuba 			
	<p>Unit III: International Relations during the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nuclear arms race – the concept of MAD and deterrence, Détente and disarmament • Stagnation in the Soviet Union, Glasnost and Perestroika, to the collapse of Socialism in the USSR and East Europe, Termination of Bipolarity and unification of Germany • Government Organizations as torchbearers of Peace or Triggered Conflict—EU, ASEAN, SAARC, SAFTA, OAS, NAFTA, etc 			
II.	Unit IV: The Third World			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence of the Third World Countries and their Economic Problems—Africa, Latin America, People’s Republic of China and Taiwan, India and other South Asian countries Development and its contestations 			
	<p>Unit V: The Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of Israel – background, circumstances and immediate impact The Arab- Israeli conflict from the Suez Crisis to the War of 1973 The question of Palestine in International Relations 	18	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6
	<p>Unit VI: International Relations after the Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalization and its dilemmas – the North-South divide in the Global Economy, the emergence of China The Challenge of Global Terrorism – origins, crises and conflicts The Environmental Crisis – climate change and its challenges, international agreements and protocols, present and future concerns. Global escalation of violence and conflict 			

Text Books

- Avi Shlaim, The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World, Penguin Books Ltd., 2014.
- Brown, Archie, The Rise and Fall of Communism, London: Vintage, 2010.
- Calvocoressi, Peter, World Politics Since 1945-2000, London and New York: Routledge, 2004.
- Carr, E. H., International Relations between the Two World Wars, London: Palgrave-Macmillan, 1985.
- Fukuyama, Francis, The End of History and the Last Man, Harlow, England: Penguin Books, 2012.
- Goscha, Christopher E., Vietnam: A New History, New York: Basic Books, 2016
- Hobsbawm, Eric, The Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, London: Abacus, 1995.
- Huntington, Samuel, The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Orders, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996.

- Judt Tony, Post War: A History of Europe Since 1945, Great Britain: William Hienemann, 2005.
- Kailor, R. William, Twentieth Century World: An International History, New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- Khalidi, Rashid. The Hundred Years War on Palestine: A History of Settler Colonialism and Resistance, 1917-2017, Metropolitan Books, 2020.
- Lowe, Norman, Mastering Modern World History, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.
- Leffler, Melvyn P. Odd Arne Westad, The Cambridge History of the Cold War, Vol. I: Origins, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Leffler, Melvyn P. Odd Arne Westad, The Cambridge History of the Cold War, Vol. II: Crises and Détente, Cambridge University Press, 2012.
- Leffler, Melvyn P. Odd Arne Westad, The Cambridge History of the Cold War, Vol. III: Endings, Cambridge University Press, 2012
- MacMahon, Robert J. The Cold War in the Third World, OUP, 2013
- Macwilliam, C. Wayne and Harry Piotrowsky, The World Since 1945: A History of International Relations, London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2016.

Suggested readings

- Mansfield, Peter, A History of the Middle East, Penguin, 1991.
- Morgenthau, J. Hans, Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948.
- Smith, Joseph, The Cold War: 1945-1965, Cambridge: Blackwell Publishing House, 1989.
- Stearns, Peter N. Globalization in World History, Routledge 2010
- Stueck, Willam, Rethinking the Korean War: A New Diplomatic and Strategic History, Princeton University Press, 2002.

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
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CO1	Recall key diplomatic milestones, such as the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, and identify the core functions of post-war institutions like the UN, IMF, and World Bank.	K1
CO2	Explain the ideological foundations of the Cold War, including the concepts of MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction), Détente, and the mechanisms of Soviet policies like Glasnost and Perestroika.	K2
CO3	Relate the historical emergence of Third World countries and the "North-South divide" to contemporary economic challenges and development contestations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.	K3
CO4	Examine the causal links between Cold War power struggles and regional conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and the Middle East to determine their impact on global stability.	K4
CO5	Assess the effectiveness of international organizations (such as the EU, ASEAN, and SAARC) in acting as torchbearers of peace versus catalysts for regional conflict.	K5
CO6	Formulate evidence-based arguments regarding the future of international relations by synthesizing historical data on global terrorism, environmental protocols, and the rise of China.	K6