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European History 1001 Lecture Outline

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EUROPEAN HISTORY 1001: LECTURE OUTLINE

- I. THE STUDY OF HISTORY
 - A. THE NATURE OF HISTORY
 - 1. Role of Ideas and **Presuppositions**
 - 2. Dual Purpose of History
 - a. Seeking Facts: Reliability and Selectivity
 - b. Interpreting Meaning
 - Reading I: Philosophies of History: A Secular View**
 - B. INESCAPABLE CONCEPTS
 - 1. **Sovereignty**: Ultimacy
 - 2. **Ends**: Goal, Purposes
 - 3. **Means**: Blueprints, Plan, Method
 - 4. **Truth**: Standard, Epistemology, Infallibility
 - 5. **Consequences**: Ethics, Liability
 - Reading II: Inescapable Concepts**
 - C. TWO EARLY VIEWS OF HISTORY
 - 1. **Cyclical**
 - a. Revolution
 - b. Sacred Calendar
 - c. Golden Age
 - d. Polytheism
 - e. **Eternal Recurrence**: Friedrich Nietzsche
 - f. Oswald Spengler and Arnold Toynbee
 - 2. **Linear**
 - a. **Teleology** (**telos** = goal)
 - b. History as a Story
 - c. God's Self-Revelation
 - d. Providence and Theophany (appearance of God)
 - e. "The Greatest Story Ever Told"
 - f. Salvation by Grace Through Faith
 - g. St. Augustine and Herbert Butterfield
 - D. MODERN PHILOSOPHIES OF HISTORY
 - 1. **Progressive**
 - a. **Reason** as the Standard of Truth
 - b. Rationalist Religion
 - c. Science
 - d. French Enlightenment
 - e. Borrowed Capital
 - f. Thomas Macaulay and John Acton
 - 2. **Historicism**
 - a. Pietists
 - b. **Cultural Relativism**
 - c. Existentialism
 - d. Nationalism

- e. Leopold von Ranke, Wilhelm Dilthey, Frederick Jackson Turner, and Charles Beard

3. **Hegelianism**

- a. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- b. **Dialectic**
- c. World Spirit
- d. Francis Fukuyama

4. **Marxism**

- a. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- b. Economic Determinism
- c. Atheism
- d. Materialism
- e. **Class Struggle**

5. Their Influence Today

Reading III: Our Revolutionary Age: A Conservative View

II. OPENING THE NEW WORLD

A. THE GREAT VOYAGES

- 1. The Search for Causes
- 2. **National Monarchies**
 - a. Rising Middle Class
 - b. Centralized Bureaucracies
- 3. Search for New Trade Routes
- 4. Innovations
 - a. Magnetic Compass
 - b. Astrolabe and Quadrant
 - c. Portolani
 - d. Caravel
- 5. Exploration Subsidized
 - a. Henry the Navigator
 - b. Vasco da Gama and Pedro Cabral
- 6. **Evangelization: The Great Commission**
 - a. Johann Gutenberg's Printing Press
- 7. International Politics
 - a. The Year 1492: **Annus Mirabilis**
 - b. **First Great Imperial Struggle**
 - c. Rise of Spain: **Ferdinand and Isabella**
 - d. Spanish Century
- 8. Protestant Reformation
 - a. **Martin Luther**
 - b. **John Calvin**
 - c. Religious Struggles

B. THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- 1. **Christopher Columbus**
 - a. Early Career

- b. The Four Voyages
- c. His Aims
- d. Place Names
- 2. Alexander VI
- 3. **Treaty of Tordesillas**
- 4. **The Columbian Exchange**
 - a. Disease
 - b. Dietary Revolution

III. THE SPANISH CENTURY

- A. THE EARLY POWER PLAYERS
 - 1. Spaniards and Turks
 - 2. France
 - 3. England
 - 4. The Year 1521
 - a. Leo X
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. **Charles V**: Comuneros
 - d. Habsburg-Valois Wars: **Francis I** and **Henry II**
 - e. Portugal
 - f. **Henry VIII**
 - g. Ivan III and Vasili III
 - h. Gustavus Vasa
 - 5. **Suleiman the Magnificent**
 - a. Selim's Vow
 - b. Francis I
 - c. Teutonic Knights
 - d. French Alliance
 - 6. Shifting Alliances and Conflicts
- B. THE SPANISH HABSBURGS
 - 1. Strategic Marriage Alliances
 - 2. **Charles V**
 - a. Holy League (Santa Junta)
 - b. War with France
 - 3. **Clement VII**
 - 4. France
 - a. Capture of France
 - b. Suleiman
 - c. Broken Promises
 - d. League of Cognac
 - 5. Charles in Charge
 - a. **Sack of Rome**
 - b. Subjugation of Florence
 - 6. Role of the Turks
 - a. Ferdinand I

- b. **Buccaneers: Barbarossa**
 - 7. **Reformation**
 - a. **Religious Peace of Augsburg**
 - 8. **Abdication by Charles**
 - a. **Division of the Habsburg Realm**
 - 9. **Philip II and Mary**
 - a. **Peace Treaty with France**
 - b. **Madrid and the Escorial Palace**
 - c. **Government and Finances**
 - d. **Dutch War for Independence**
 - 10. **Battle of Lepanto**
 - a. **Janissaries**
 - b. **Corruption**
 - c. **Holy League**
 - d. **Don John**
 - e. **Cyprus**
- C. **REFORMATION IN FRANCE**
 - 1. **France**
 - a. **English Ouster from Angevin Realm**
 - b. **Centralization of the Monarchy**
 - c. **Concordat of Bologna**
 - 2. **Reaction Against Simony**
 - a. **John Calvin**
 - b. **Middle Classes**
 - c. **Nobility**
 - d. **Huguenots**
 - 3. **The Bourbon Princes and Catherine de' Medici**
 - 4. **Political Divisions**
 - a. **Gaspard de Coligny and Charles IX**
 - b. **St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre**
 - 5. **Calvinist Political Theory**
 - a. **Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos (1579)**
 - b. **Lesser Magistrates**
- Reading IV: A Defense of Liberty Against Tyrants**
 - 6. **Henry (Bourbon) of Navarre**
 - 7. **Henry III**
 - 8. **War of the Three Henrys**
 - 9. **Edict of Nantes**

IV. TWO SEA POWERS

- A. **ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND**
 - 1. **Henry VIII**
 - a. **Catherine of Aragon**
 - b. **Charles V**
 - 2. **Henry's Marriages**

3. His Murders
 - a. **Thomas More**
 - b. Thomas Cromwell
 - c. William Tyndale
4. Edward VI and Mary
5. Scottish Reformation
 - a. **John Knox**
 - b. Solemn League and Covenant
6. Scottish Kirk
- B. RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC
 1. Low Countries
 - a. Antwerp
 - b. Margaret of Parma
 - c. Inquisition
 2. Dutch Reformation
 - a. Corruption
 - b. Iconoclasm: "Calvinist Fury"
 - c. Collective Death Sentence
 3. Revolt of the Netherlands
 - a. **Duke of Alva**
 - b. **William of Orange** and Duke of Parma
 - c. Murder of William
- C. ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND
 1. **Elizabeth I**
 - a. Virgin Queen
 2. **Mary Stuart**, Queen of Scots
 - a. Francis II
 - b. Lord Darnley
 - c. Earl of Bothwell
 - d. Her Confinement
 3. Elizabethan Settlement
 4. War with Spain
 - a. Reasons
 - b. Defeat of the "**Invincible Armada**"
 5. Stalemate
- V. THE EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY
 - A. FRANCE UNDER THE EARLY BOURBONS
 1. **Henry IV**
 2. Duke of Sully
 3. **Louis XIII**
 - a. Third Estate
 4. Religious Strife
 5. Cardinal **Richelieu**
 6. Ultramontane Party

- a. **Gallican Liberties**
- 7. La Rochelle
 - a. Edict of Grace
- 8. Internal Opposition
 - a. Destruction of All Fortresses
 - b. Dueling
- 9. Centralization and Economic Dislocation
 - a. Intendants
 - b. French Academy
- 10. Father Joseph, the "**Grey Eminence**"
 - a. Spain
- 11. Cardinal **Mazarin**
 - a. Louis XIV
- 12. **The Fronde**
- B. THE THIRTY YEARS WAR, 1618-1648
 - 1. Violations of the Peace of Augsburg
 - 2. Armed Camps
 - a. **Protestant Union**
 - b. **Catholic League**
 - 3. Ferdinand of Styria
 - 4. **Defenestration of Prague**
 - 5. **The Bohemian Phase, 1618-1625**
 - a. Battle of White Mountain: **Frederick V**
 - b. Ferdinand II
 - 6. **The Danish Phase, 1625-1629**
 - a. Christian IV
 - b. Albert of **Wallenstein**
 - c. Edict of Restitution
 - 7. **The Swedish Phase, 1630-1635**
 - a. **Gustavus Adolphus**
 - b. Cardinal Richelieu
 - c. Assassination of Wallenstein
 - 8. **The French Phase, 1635-1648**
 - a. Protracted Conflict
 - b. Ferdinand III
 - c. **Peace of Westphalia**

VI. THE ENGLISH REVOLUTIONS

- A. PURITANS AND THE STUART MONARCHY
 - 1. Calvinism in Britain
 - a. Thomas Cartwright
 - b. House of Commons
 - c. **John Knox**: Scottish Presbyterian
 - d. Robert Browne and the Separatists
 - e. Richard Hooker: Anglic

2. **James I**
 - a. Bishops: Episcopacy
 - b. Divine Right of Kings
3. Oligarchy of Barons and Merchants
 - a. Dissolution of the Monasteries: Henry VIII
 - b. **Enclosure** Movement
4. Opposition
 - a. Gunpowder Plot: **Guy Fawkes**
 - b. Edward Coke
5. Diplomacy
 - a. Duke of Buckingham
 - b. Frederick V
 - c. War with Spain
6. **Charles I**
7. Early Confrontations
 - a. Petition of Right
 - b. Murder of Buckingham
 - c. Thirty-Nine Articles
 - d. Parliament Dissolved
8. **William Laud**
 - a. Apostolic Succession
9. **The Great Migration** (or Puritan Exodus)
10. The American Colonies
 - a. Jamestown
 - b. Plymouth Plantation: Pilgrims
 - c. Massachusetts Bay: Puritans
 - d. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - e. Massachusetts Body of Liberties
11. Scottish Rebellion
12. Short Parliament
- B. THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
 1. Long Parliament
 - a. Exclusion of Bishops: **John Milton**
 - b. Oliver Cromwell
 - c. Parliamentary Reforms
 - d. **Westminster Assembly**
 2. Grand Remonstrance
 3. Breaking Point
 - a. Committee of Public Safety
 - b. **Roundheads**
 - c. **Cavaliers**
 4. New Model Army: **Oliver Cromwell**
 - a. Self-Denying Ordinance
 - b. Execution of William Laud
 5. Changing Political Climate

- a. Diggers and Levelers
 - b. Putney Debates
 - c. **Thomas Hobbes**
- 6. Presbyterian-Independent Split
- 7. Second Civil War
 - a. Pride's Purge
- 8. Rump Parliament
 - a. Instrument of Government
 - b. Execution of Charles I
- C. INTERREGNUM: THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PROTECTORATE
 - 1. Rebellion: Charles II
 - a. Drogheda and Wexford
 - b. Charles's Flight to France
 - 2. Migration of Young Aristocrats
 - 3. **Mercantilism**
 - a. First Navigation Act
 - b. First Dutch War
 - 4. Barebones Parliament
 - 5. Protectorate
 - a. Puritan Control
 - b. Biblical Law
 - 6. Richard Cromwell
 - 7. Convention Parliament

VII. THE AGE OF ABSOLUTISM

- A. RESTORATION AND FALL OF THE HOUSE OF STUART
 - 1. **Charles II**
 - a. His Character
 - b. Nell Gwynn
 - c. Agreement with Louis XIV
 - d. Indifference to Religion
 - e. Cabal
 - 2. Royalist Measures
 - a. Abolition of the Covenant
 - b. Clarendon Code
 - c. Revolts by Scottish Covenanters
 - d. Restoration of Games
 - 3. Catherine of Braganza
 - 4. Second and Third Dutch Wars
 - 5. **Habeas Corpus Act**
 - 6. **Tories and Whigs**
 - 7. Rye House Plot
 - 8. **James II**
 - a. Test Act
 - b. Dominion of New England

9. Downfall
 - a. Declarations of Liberty and Conscience
 - b. Birth of an Heir
 10. **Glorious Revolution**
 - a. **William of Orange**
 - b. **John Locke**
- B. LOUIS XIV, THE SUN KING
1. Personal Character
 - a. Glory
 2. Versailles
 - a. Royal Court Fixed into the Landscape
 - b. Nobility
 - c. Richilieu's System of Intendants
 - d. Architecture
 - e. French as the International language
 3. Treaty of the Pyrenees
 4. Expansion
 - a. Flanders and Lorraine
 - b. Upsetting the balance
 5. **Mercantilism**
 - a. Mercantile System: **Adam Smith**
 - b. Monopoly
 - c. Premises
 - 1) **Bullionism**
 - 2) **Favorable Balance of Trade**
 - 3) Promotion of Manufacturing
 - 4) Promotion of Shipping
 - 5) Planting of Colonies
 6. **Jean-Baptiste Colbert**
 - a. Tax Reform
 - b. Regulations
 - c. Merchant Marine
 7. Canada
 - a. Robert LaSalle
 8. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes
 - a. Huguenots
 - b. Francophobia
 - c. Languedoc
 9. League of Augsburg
- C. RISE OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA
1. Ivan IV
 2. Boris Godunov
 3. House of Romanov
 - a. Michael Romanov
 - b. Gentry vs. Boyars

- c. Alexis
 - 4. **Peter I**, the Great
 - 5. The Great Northern War
- D. TWO GERMANIES
 - 1. Charles V
 - 2. Three Separate Crowns
 - 3. Religious Persecution: **Leopold I**
 - 4. Siege of Vienna
 - a. Ottoman Turks
 - b. Charles of Lorraine and Jan Sobieski
 - 5. House of Hohenzollern
 - 6. Frederick William I
 - 7. Frederick William II

VIII. BALANCE OF POWER POLITICS

- A. DYNASTIC AND IMPERIAL WARS
 - 1. **Balance of Power Politics**
 - a. Great Britain
 - b. France
 - c. Austria and Spain
 - d. Russia
 - e. Prussia
 - 2. **War of the League of Augsburg** (1689-1697)
 - a. Issues
 - b. Austria, Bavaria, and Brandenburg-Prussia
 - c. Junkers
 - d. Sweden, Spain, and Holland
 - e. **William III**
 - f. Glorious Revolution
 - g. English Bill of Rights
 - h. French Strategy
 - i. Treaty of Ryswick
 - 3. **War of the Spanish Succession** (1702-1713)
 - a. Issues
 - b. Bourbon Dynasty
 - c. Grand Alliance: Britain, Holland, Austria
 - d. Duke of Marlborough
 - e. Famine
 - f. Battle of Malplaquet
 - g. Dismissal of Marlborough
 - h. Treaty of Utrecht
 - i. The Asiento
 - 4. Louis XV
 - 5. House of Hanover
 - a. George I

- b. South Sea and Mississippi Bubbles
 - 6. **Great Northern War** (1700-1721)
 - a. **Charles XII**
 - b. Battle of Poltava
 - 7. **Frederick II, the Great**
 - a. Enlightened Despotism
 - 8. **War of the Austrian Succession** (1740-1748)
 - a. **Pragmatic Sanction**
 - b. Maria Theresa
 - c. First Silesian War
 - d. War of Jenkin's Ear
 - e. Jacobite Rebellion: Bonnie Prince Charlie
 - f. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
- B. **THE SEVEN YEARS WAR** (1756-1763)
 - 1. The French and Indian War: **George Washington**
 - 2. **William Pitt** the Elder
 - 3. Secret Protocols
 - 4. Prince Kaunitz
 - 5. Third Silesian War
 - 6. War in Germany
 - a. Dismissal of Pitt
 - b. Frederick Falters
 - 7. British Empire
 - 8. Exhaustion: Perfidious Albion
 - 9. **Treaty of Paris**
 - a. Balance Sheet
 - b. Industrial Revolution
 - c. Pietism
 - d. Enlightenment Rationalism

IX. THE BRAVE NEW WORLD OF MODERNITY

- A. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE
 - 1. Faith and Science
 - a. Modern Scientific Method: **Peter Abelard**
 - b. Fall of Constantinople
 - c. Neoplatonism: Paracelsus, **Giordano Bruno**
 - 2. **Nicholas Copernicus**
 - a. Heliocentrism vs. Geocentrism
 - 3. **Johannes Kepler** and Tycho Brahe
 - 4. **Galileo Galilei** and **Francis Bacon**
 - 5. **Rationalism** and **Empiricism**
- B. MODERN RATIONALISM
 - 1. Intellectual Revolution
 - a. Reasons of State: **Thomas Hobbes**

Reading VIII: From Leviathan to Lilliput

2. Wars of Religion
3. Renaissance Reasonableness: Michel de Montaigne
4. Modern Rationalism
 - a. **Rene Descartes**
 - b. Myth of the Clean Slate
 - c. Perfectionism
5. Search for Method
 - a. Descartes and Galilei
6. Rise of Modernity: The Received Version
 - a. Power of the Laity
 - b. Sovereign Nation States
 - c. Demise of Divine Right
 - d. Mercantile Class
 - e. English Civil War
7. Critique
 - a. Militant and Intolerant Secularism
8. Retreat from the Renaissance
 - a. Emphasis on Logic and Universals
 - b. Clear and Distinct Ideas
9. Enlightenment Project
 - a. Rational Template
- C. THE VISION OF COSMOPOLIS
 1. Cosmopolis: Roman Stoics
 2. Utopias
 - a. Thomas More
 3. Thirty Years War
 - a. Hobbesian State of Nature
 4. Quest for Certainty
 5. Rene Descartes
 - a. Analytical Geometry
 - b. Cartesian Doubt: **Cogito, ergo sum**
 - c. Distrust of Experience
 - d. British Empiricists: John Locke, William Berkeley, David Hume, **Isaac Newton**
 6. **Thomas Hobbes**
 - a. Materialism
 - b. Leviathan
 7. **John Locke**
 - a. **Tabula Rasa**
 - b. Environment
 - c. Treatises on Civil Government
 - d. Laws of Nature
- D. THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND PIETISM
 1. **The Enlightenment**
 - a. Natural Laws

2. Philosophes
 - a. **Voltaire** and **Denis Diderot**
3. Deism
4. Baron D'Holbach
5. Clockwork Image: Voltaire and David Hume
6. Baron Turgot
6. **Baron Montequieu**
 - a. Historicism
8. Pietism and Methodism

X. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

A. INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL ROOTS

1. Enlightenment
2. Totalitarian Democracy
 - a. Golden Age
 - b. Fourth Eclogue
 - c. William Wordsworth
 - d. Religion of Revolution
3. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
 - a. Social Contract and General Will
 - b. Liberty
 - c. Property
4. Radicals
 - a. William Godwin
 - b. Morelly
 - c. Gracchus Babeuf
5. Freemasons
 - a. Lafayette, Mirabeau, Abbe Sieyes, Danton, Desmoulins, Duc d'Orleans
 - b. Occultism

B. POLITICAL BACKGROUND

1. **Louis XV**
 - a. Duke of Orleans: well-meaning, irresolute
 - b. Cardinal Fleury: peace and prosperity
 - c. Madame de Pompadour: court intrigues
 - d. Judicial Reforms
2. **Louis XVI**
 - a. Personal Character: simple, honest, lacking in initiative, easily influenced
 - b. Marie Antoinette: attractive, indiscreet
3. **Jacques Turgot**: heroic efforts at reform, restored credit, sacked when he tried to abolish privileged tax exemptions
4. Financial Disarray: lavish spending of borrowed money

5. Convocation of the Estates-General
- C. THE FIRST REVOLUTION
 1. The National Assembly
 2. Storming of the Bastille
 3. Declaration of the Rights of Man
 4. Paris Mob
 5. Constitution
 6. Death of Mirabeau
 7. Flight of the King
 8. Legislative Assembly
 9. War of the First Coalition
- D. THE SECOND REVOLUTION
 1. **Robespierre**
 2. War of the First Coalition
 3. The Terror
 4. Fall of **Danton** and **Desmoulins**
 5. Thermidorean Reaction
 6. Directory
- E. THE NAPOLEONIC ERA
 1. **Napoleon Bonaparte**
 2. Military Dictatorship
 - a. **Code Napoleon**
 3. Concordat of 1801
 4. Internal Security
 5. Murder of the Duke of Enghien
 6. The First Empire
 - a. Imperial Crown
 7. War of the Third Coalition
 - a. Battle of Trafalgar
 - b. Austerlitz
 8. Berlin Decree and the Continental System
 9. Installation of New Monarchs
 - a. Joseph
 - b. Count Bernadotte
 - c. Marriage to Marie Louise
 - d. Abdication and Flight of Louis
 10. Invasion of Russia
 - a. Bernadotte
 - b. Burning of Moscow
 11. Shifting Alliances
 12. Abdication and Exile to Elba
 13. Congress of Vienna
 - a. Louis XVIII
 - b. Austria
 - c. Prussia

- d. Netherlands
- e. German Confederation
- 14. The Hundred Days
 - a. Battle of Waterloo
- 15. The Holy Alliance
 - a. Prince Metternich

XI. THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

A. CONSEQUENCES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- 1. The Grand Empire
 - a. Jose Ortega y Gasset: the Idea of Europe
 - b. Continental System
- 2. Reforms: **Gemeinschaft** vs. **Gesellschaft**
 - a. Rule of Law
 - b. Liquidation of the Manorial System
 - c. Loss of Church Authority
 - d. Decline of Towns and Guilds
- 3. Rise of Nationalism
 - a. England
 - b. Poland
 - c. Italy
 - d. Germany

B. THE CONCERT OF EUROPE

- 1. Reconstitution of the System of States
 - a. Pax Britannica
 - b. **Edmund Burke**
 - c. **Klemens von Metternich**
- 2. **Congress of Vienna**
 - a. Czar **Alexander I**
 - b. Viscount **Castlereagh**
 - c. Charles Maurice de **Talleyrand**
 - d. Territorial Changes
 - e. Results
- 3. The Congress System (1815-1833)
 - a. Metternich
 - b. **Holy Alliance**
 - c. Quadruple Alliance
 - d. Congress of Verona
 - e. **Monroe Doctrine**
- 4. Greek War for Independence

C. POST-NAPOLEONIC FRANCE

- 1. **Louis XVIII**
- 2. **Ultras**: The White Terror
- 3. Duke of Berry
- 4. **Charles X**

- a. Indemnification Act of 1825
- D. THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1830
 - 1. Overthrow of Charles X
 - 2. **Louis Philippe**
 - 3. Belgium

XII. IDEOLOGICAL MOVEMENTS

- A. THE REVOLUTONARY FAITH
 - 1. Origins
 - a. Moral Imagination: **Edmund Burke**
 - b. Idyllic Imagination: **J.-J. Rousseau**
 - c. Diabolic Imagination: T. S. Eliot
 - 2. Professional Revolutionaries
 - a. Liberty vs. Fraternity and Equality
 - b. Nationalism and Communism
 - 3. Nationalism
 - a. Exiled Francophile Intellectuals
 - 4. Secular Religion
 - a. Prometheus
 - b. Fiery Images
 - c. Humanism: **Auguste Comte**
- B. ROMANTICISM
 - 1. Reaction to Rationalism
 - a. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - 2. Pietism
 - a. Gottfried Arnold
 - b. Intuition
 - 3. Historicism
 - a. Johann Gottfried von **Herder**
 - b. Otto von Bismarck: **Realpolitik**
 - 4. Philosophical Idealism: **Transcendentalism**
 - a. **Immanuel Kant**
 - b. **G. W. F. Hegel**
 - 5. Nature
 - a. Pantheism: Wordsworth and Emerson
 - 6. **Sturm und Drang**
 - 7. Ludwig van Beethoven
- C. SOCIALISM AND CMMUNISM
 - 1. Socialism: **Saint-Simon**
 - 2. Characteristics of Socialism
 - 3. Individualism: **Alexis de Tocqueville**
 - 4. Conservatism: Russell Kirk
 - 5. Early Forms of Socialism
 - 6. **Auguste Comte**
 - a. Personal Character

- b. Positive Philosophy
- 7. Ferdinand Lassalle
- 8. **Pierre Proudhon**
- 9. Communist Manifesto: **Karl Marx**
- D. MARXISM
 - 1. German Social Democratic Party
 - 2. **Karl Marx**
 - 3. Education
 - a. **Bruno Bauer**
 - b. **Moses Hess**
 - 4. Journalism
 - a. Rheinische Zeitung
 - 5. Years of Wandering
 - 6. Writings
 - 7. League of the Just
 - 8. Communist Manifesto
 - 9. Revolution of 1848 and Exile
 - 10. Das Kapital
 - 11. International Workingmen's Association
 - a. **Mikhail Bakunin**
 - 12. Decline and Death
 - 13. Second International

XIII. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

- A. COLONIALISM
 - 1. International Commerce
 - 2. British Empire
 - a. Sea Power
 - 3. Nationalist Impulse
 - a. Unification of Italy and Germany
 - b. American Civil War
 - c. Franco-Prussian War
 - d. Bismarck's **Kulturkampf**
 - 4. Industrial Revolution
 - a. Protective Trade Barriers
 - b. New Foreign Markets
 - c. Suez and Panama Canals
 - 5. Development of Underpopulated Lands
 - 6. India
 - 7. China
 - a. Manchu Dynasty
 - b. Opium Wars
 - c. Concessions
 - d. Open Door Policy
 - e. Boxer Rebellion

8. Japan
 - a. Matthew Perry
 - b. Shoguns
 - c. Meiji Restoration
 9. Egypt
 - a. Muhammad Ali
 - b. Ismail
 - c. Ahmed Arabi
 10. Seizure of Africa
 - a. Great Trek: Afrikaners
 - b. Ethiopia and Liberia
 - c. Henry Stanley
 - d. Berlin Conference
 - e. Battle of Omdurman
 - f. Boer War
 11. Asia
 - a. Indonesia
 - b. Indochina
 - c. Manchuria and Outer Mongolia
 - d. Philippines
 - e. Formosa (Taiwan) and Korea
 12. Collapse of Colonialism
- B. THE ROAD TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR
1. The Balkan Wars
 - a. Ottoman Empire
 - b. Congress of Berlin
 - c. Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - d. First Balkan War
 - e. Second Balkan War
 2. Assassination of Francis Ferdinand
 3. Mobilization for War
 4. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente
 - a. Otto von Bismarck
 - b. Wilhelm II
 - c. Pax Britannica
 - d. Boer War
 - e. Triple Entente
 - f. Triple Alliance
 5. German Invasion of France
 6. Breakdown of the System of States

XIV. THE FIRST WORLD WAR

A. BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN ROLE

1. Anti-German Feeling
2. Merchants of Death
 - a. United States Steel
 - b. Du Pont
 - c. American Exports
3. American Commerce
 - a. Industrial Sabotage
 - b. Continuous Voyage Doctrine
 - c. Starvation
4. U-Boats
5. Sinking of the **Lusitania**
 - a. Resignation of William Jennings Bryan
6. National Defense Act
7. Sinking of the Sussex
8. U-Boat Declaration
9. **The Zimmermann Note**
 - a. Filibuster
 - b. Arming of Merchant Ships
10. War Resolution

B. AMERICAN MOBILIZATION

1. Intervention
 - a. Hidden Costs
2. Total Mobilization
3. Committee on Public Information
- C. **THE FOURTEEN POINTS**
 1. Secret Agreements
 2. National Self-Determination
 3. Twenty-Three Pronouncements
 4. Unintended Effects
- D. THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE
 1. **October Appeal**
 2. Personal Diplomacy
 - a. Wilson's Entourage
 - b. "Colonel" House
 - c. Wilson's Obsessive Personality
 3. The Big Four: Wilson, **David Lloyd-George**, **Georges Clemenceau**, **Vittorio Orlando**
 4. **Treaty of Versailles**
 - a. Robert Lansing and William Bullitt
- E. COLLAPSE OF THE OLD ORDER IN EUROPE
 1. Bolshevik Revolution
 - a. Cheka
 - b. Genocide
 2. **Russian Civil War**
 - a. Independent Governments
 - b. White Russian Forces
 - c. **Winston Churchill**
 - d. Western Attitudes
 - e. Bolshevik Tactics
 - f. Aid from Germany
 3. Post-War Instability
 - a. **Rosa Luxemburg**
 - b. Bela Kun
 - c. Nationalist Socialist Regimes:
Kemal Ataturk and **Benito Mussolini**
- F. BREAKDOWN OF THE PEACE SETTLEMENT
 1. Reparations Commission
 - a. Hyperinflation
 2. Security Treaty
 3. Post-Mortem
 - a. Shift in the Power Center
 - b. Decline of Colonial Empires
 - c. Winston Churchill's Assessment

XV. THE SECOND WORLD WAR

- A. THE SEEDS OF CONFLICT
 - 1. Versailles Treaty
 - 2. Japan
 - a. Hawley-Smoot Tariff
 - b. Manchukuo
 - c. Military Coup
 - d. Withdrawal from League
 - 3. **Adolf Hitler**
 - 4. Totalitarianism
 - 5. Formation of the Axis
 - a. Ethiopia
 - b. Rhineland
 - c. Anti-Comintern Act
 - d. China
 - 6. Neutrality Acts
 - a. Quarantine Speech: **Franklin Roosevelt**
 - b. Embargo on Japan
 - 7. Spanish Civil War
 - a. **Francisco Franco**
 - 8. German Expansion
 - a. Anschluss
 - b. Sudetenland
 - c. Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Albania
 - 9. Policy of Appeasement
 - 10. Outbreak of Second World War
 - a. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact
 - b. Invasion of Poland
 - c. The Phony War
 - d. Abolition of Neutral Rights
 - e. The Blitzkrieg
 - f. Battle of Britain
- B. THE MILITARY THEATER
 - 1. Pacific
 - 2. Europe and the Mediterranean
 - a. **D-Day**
 - b. Battle of the Bulge
 - 3. Fire-Bomb Raids: **Dresden**, Hamburg, Tokyo
 - 4. German Surrender
 - 5. Island Hopping
 - 6. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - 7. Japanese Surrender
- C. THE DIPLOMATIC THEATER
 - 1. Executive Agreements
 - 2. Summitry
 - 3. **Casablanca**

4. Cairo
 5. **Teheran**
 6. **Yalta**
 7. **Potsdam**
- D. THE YALTA CONTROVERSY
1. Territorial Settlements
 - a. Roosevelt Apologists
 - b. Concessions to Stalin
 - c. Poland
 - d. Germany
 - e. United Nations
 2. "The Final Betrayal"
 - a. **Morgenthau Plan**
 - b. Blackmail of Churchill
 - c. Potsdam Agreement
 3. Ruthlessness of Stalin
- E. INTERNATIONAL POWER SHIFT
1. Displaced Persons
 - a. Soviet Union
 - b. **Operation Keelhaul**
 - c. "Gulag Archipelago"
 - d. Anglo-American Political Elite
 2. Occupation of Germany and Austria
 - a. Federal Republic of Germany
 3. General **Douglas MacArthur**
 4. Iron Curtain
 5. Truman Doctrine