

Fall 2011  
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### *European Civilization since 1500*

**Why European Civilization?** The history of the European Civilization is an introduction to a civic virtue. It shows how the Europeans made their Civilization but it also gives the first insight into how a civilization changes and often against its makers' intentions. By exploring the European Civilization we locate ourselves in time and place and thus help judging our own position and possibilities. Moreover, the history of the European Civilization is an intellectual adventure in which we find our basic assumptions and values constantly challenged. What is state? What do we mean by race? What is European and what is Non-European? Can we compare Hitler to Stalin? Are the Americas a part of the European Civilization?

**Objectives.** We have three objectives. We will learn the main facts in European history between 1500-1990: What were the main eras? Who were the main figures? What were the main countries? What are the main political, social, religious, and intellectual institutions of Europe and how did they come about? We will also enter the world of historical thinking: What is the past? How is it different from the present? How do things change in time? How are they connected in and through time? What is the difference between primary and secondary sources? What is the relationship between text and context? Finally, we will probe the basics of historical research: How to analyze and interpret primary sources? How to read secondary sources? How to create a historical thesis and argument? How to create a historical story?

#### **Evaluation (600 points)**

Midterm Exam	(126)	21%
Final Exam	(138)	23%
Paper	(162)	27%
Quizzes (6)	(108)	18%
Analyses (5)	(30)	5 %
Group Work	(36)	6%

If not Reflection Paper	(-18) -3%
If not Intro, Bibliography	(-18) -3%
If not Draft	(-18) -3%
If not Comment on Draft	(-18) -3%
Each absence after second	(-36) -6%

**Tests.** There will be seven scheduled quizzes of which the six best count toward your grade, a midterm, and final exam. The quizzes will consist of five short questions. The midterm and final exams will consist of three sections. The first section tests your understanding of historical thinking and research. The second section will test your reading and understanding of the key concepts and historical names of the assignments by using short identification questions. The final section is an historical essay that tests your understanding of the content and your skills in creating an historical argument in the same manner you write your paper. For the midterm, I will give you eight questions to help your preparation. For the final exam, there will be a regular review. The midterm and final exams are cumulative.

**Research paper.** You will write a research paper of **at least** five (5) pages on one of the primary sources from the Internet Modern History Sourcebook or Other Internet Sources. The writing process extends over the whole course. It starts with the selection of the primary source (1), followed by a critical reflection paper of 350 words that explores an answer to why the primary source was written and suggesting a thesis to your paper (2), writing the introduction and finding a good book-length secondary source (3), writing the draft (4), writing a comment on another student's draft (5), and submitting the final version including all the previous versions and stages of your paper (6). More detailed directions for the paper are in the end of this syllabus and the handouts for each specific stage. All assignments related to the paper have to be submitted in person in class. No email submissions are allowed. **With all submissions you should submit all the previous stages and versions of your work and the comments you received.** To do this buy a folder where you collect all drafts related to your paper and always submit the complete folder to me.

I will grade your research papers with the following standards in mind:

- A Your paper makes a compelling narrative argument with an interesting historical thesis. You make elaborate, extensive, and proper use of the primary source. You also contextualize well your primary source by substantially drawing on the secondary sources. The structure of your paper is clear and compelling and your paragraphs well support your thesis. Your conclusions provide genuine findings from your research. The language and style of the paper are impeccable.
- B Your paper makes a narrative argument with a historical thesis. You make proper use of the primary source. You also contextualize well your primary source by drawing on the secondary source. The structure of your paper is clear and your paragraphs support your thesis. Your conclusions provide findings from your research. The language and style of the paper are good.
- C Your paper makes a narrative argument with a historical thesis. You make use of the primary source, though minimally. You also contextualize your primary source and make some use of your secondary sources. Your paper and your paragraphs have a structure and some of your paragraphs support your thesis. You have a conclusion. Your language and style is satisfactory but shows some deficits.

- D Your paper has a thesis. You make minimal use of the primary and secondary sources. The structure, paragraphs, and language of your paper, if they exist, have major problems.

**Comments on Draft.** Find another student with whom you can exchange paper drafts on the day the draft is due. Write a comment of 350 words on your partner's paper. You should pay special attention to the thesis. Is there a clear thesis? Can the person prove it with the primary source? Has the introduction all the necessary components? Does the body of the text make extensive use of primary and secondary sources? Can the author prove his/her thesis with his/her primary source? Has the author used primary sources? Has she used them properly as instructed in the syllabus and handouts? Has she used secondary sources properly? Pay also attention to grammar, style, structure, and vocabulary. Finally, give specific but succinct advice on how to improve. The comment is graded on pass/fail basis. To pass you have to cover all the components mentioned.

**Analysis.** Before each History Lab session you will write an analysis of 350 words by exploring

- Content: What is the basic idea of the text?
- Content: What are the key concepts (terms) of the text? Identify at least two key terms.
- Textual context: For each concept (term), provide a quote in which the concept has been used.
- Context (intentions): Why do you think these concepts were so important for the author of the text?
- Context (time): When was the text written?
- Context (place): Where was the text written?
- Context (social and political environment): To what kind of political situation or social (societal) problem could the text be seen as an answer ?

Bring your analysis to class and share it with your group to help group work. After each History Lab session I will collect the analyses with the group folder. All analyses have to be submitted in person in class and be typed. No late and email submissions are allowed. Each analysis contributes 1% to your final grade and is graded on pass/fail basis. To pass you have to cover all the components mentioned.

**History Lab.** In history lab sessions you will work in a group of five or six. You can choose your own group. By using the individual analyses of the group members, the primary sources, and the textbook, the group will work on the assigned primary sources, put them into historical context, and produce in class an analysis of the text. We will gradually deepen our analysis so that, in the last two sessions, you will write an outline of a small research paper on the given primary source.

**Attendance Policy.** You are allowed to be absent twice. After the second absence each individual absence will lower your overall grade by 1/4 of a letter grade unless you have a doctor's note or a written explanation from an athletics coach.

**Expected Workload.** The tests and class work have been designed with the expectation that you prepare for each session at least two hours. Additional work is needed for your research paper so that the total minimum weekly work load including classes for this course is 11 hours.

**Electronic Devices Policy.** You cannot use in class any electronic devices including, laptops, netbooks, cell phones or electronic games. In the beginning of the semester, we collectively decide the arrangements that allow us to concentrate on class discussion.

**Support Policy for Students with Disabilities.** Students who wish to request accommodations in this class for a disability should contact Mr. Joe Kempfer, Assistant Director of Learning Services for Disability Support, 1307 Main Street (extension 1510). Accommodations cannot be provided until authorization is received from the office of Learning Services.

**Texts**

- ! Hunt, Lynn et.al, *The Making of the West. Peoples and Cultures. Volume II: Since 1340.* Boston: Bedford/ St. Martin’s, 2010. ISBN-13: 978-0312554606
- ! Internet Modern History Sourcebook and Other Internet Sources
- ! Handouts

<b>SCHEDULE</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Theme</b>		
		Oct 18	History Lab (3): Immanuel Kant. “What is the Enlightenment?”
			<b>1800-1900: Industrialization and</b>
Aug 30	Introduction.		
		Oct 20	Industrialization/ Ch. 17. Quiz: Industrialization and
			<b>1340-1600: The Renaissance and the Reformation</b>
		Oct 25	New Ideologies/ Ch. 17. Due: Reflection Paper
Sept 1	Crisis/ Ch. 11 (Hunt’s Textbook).		
		Oct 27	Restoration and Revolutions/ Ch. 17.
Sept 6	The Renaissance/ Ch. 11. Quiz: Crisis and the Renaissance, Ch. 11.		
		Nov 1	History Lab (4): Karl Marx: <i>Manifesto of the Communist Party</i>
Sept 8	The Reformation/ Ch. 12. Quiz: The Reformation, Ch 12.		
		Nov 3	Making Nation-States and Second Industrial Revolution
Sept 13	History Lab (1): Martin Luther: “Concerning Christian Liberty.” Due: Analysis. (2 pages)		
		Nov 8	The Quest for Empire/ Ch 19. Due: Intro and bibliography
			<b>1600-1700: Modern State, Economy, and Science</b>
			<b>1900-2000: Wars and Ideology</b>
Sept 15	Scientific Revolution/ Chs 12. Quiz: Chs 12.		
		Nov 10	World War I and Restructuring of Europe/ Ch 20.
Sept 20	State Building/ Ch. 13. Quiz: State Building, Ch 13.		
		Nov 15	Spanish Civil War/ Ch 21. Due: Paper Draft
Sept 22	The Atlantic System/ Ch. 14. Quiz: The Atlantic System, Ch. 14. Due: Paper Topic.		
		Nov 17	Writing Workshop. Due: Comment.
Sept 27	History Lab (2): Thomas Hobbes: <i>Leviathan</i> , chs 13, 14, 17. Due: Analysis.		
		Nov 22	World War II/ Ch 21. Quiz: An Age of Catastrophes,
Sept 29	<b>Midterm Exam</b>		
		Nov 29	Cold War/ Ch 22. Due: Final version of paper.
			<b>1700-1800: Enlightenment and Revolution</b>
Oct 4	Enlightenment: The Ideas/ Ch.15.	Dec 1	History Lab (5): Simone de Beauvoir: <i>The Second Sex</i>
		Dec 6	Professor Hildebrandt: Fall of Berlin Wall/ Ch 23.
Oct 6	Enlightenment: The Ideas in Action/ Ch.15.		
		Dec 12	<b>Final Exam/ 1:30pm/ 305 Comenius Hall</b>
Oct 13	The French Revolution and Napoleon/ Ch. 16.		

## Guidelines for Research Paper

### 1. Sources

Historians take data from sources. Sources are divided as following:

#### I. Primary Sources

- a. Texts from the past
- b. Artifacts from the past

#### II. Secondary Sources

- a. Research Monographs
  - i. books
  - ii. articles
- b. Textbooks

The document from the Internet Modern History Sourcebook and Other Internet Sources you select for your paper is your primary source. It has been written by somebody who actually lived and experienced the events of the time period. For instance, Napoleon's diary is a primary source because Napoleon wrote it as an actor of his time. To grasp its ideas, you must put it into a historical context that you reconstruct by using secondary sources. Your textbook is a secondary source. It has been written by scholars who used primary sources to study the past. You will also need one additional book or article as a secondary source that gives you in depth information of the time period you are studying. This book must be a scholarly monograph, a book that includes a bibliography and footnotes (source references). You are **not allowed to use Internet secondary sources at all** unless they are in PDF-format.

### 2. Paper

The length of your paper is at least five (5) pages. A good paper has a structure as follows:

#### a. Introduction

The introduction is an important part of your paper. First, mention the thesis that you will explore in your paper. The thesis should be formulated in such a way that you can prove it with your primary source. Second, introduce the primary source from which you will gain the evidence that supports your thesis by mentioning your primary *i. A book written by an author or several*

source, who wrote it, where, and when. Finally, in two or three lines mention how you will proceed in your paper, how you will break down the thesis into smaller theses that you will discuss in your paragraphs. For a paper of this size three smaller theses is enough.

#### b. Body

The body is the bulk of your paper. Discuss systematically, in compact paragraphs, each of the smaller theses and also use contextual evidence from your secondary sources. A good way to use a primary source is to take a direct quotation from a primary source, then interpret it in such a way that its support to your smaller thesis becomes clear and evident. A good historical interpretation always makes use of the contextual information about the time and place of the pertinent event.

#### c. Conclusion

The conclusion mentions your findings, i.e., what was your thesis and how the data from the primary source supported it. It is also important that you mention the limitations of your findings. You haven't explained everything but only a fragment of a large problem confined to its time, place, and your narrow source base. You might use the opportunity to make specific suggestions for further research.

#### d. Bibliography

The bibliography should include three entries: your primary source that follows the format of the *Chicago Manual of Style* given in the example c. below; your textbook which should follow the format given in example a.; and another secondary source that follows the format a. if it is a book, format b, if it is an article, and format c. if it is a chapter in an edited collection of articles. Be meticulous in crafting your bibliography and remember that the author(s) should always be credited. Do not confuse between an author and an editor.

*authors (the title of a book is italicized):*

Machiavelli, Niccolo. *The Prince*. Cambridge: Penguin, 1981.  
Hunt, Lynn and Thomas R. Martin. *The Challenge of the West: Peoples and Cultures from the Stone Age to 1640*. Lexington: D.C. Heath Company, 1995.

ii. A chapter in an edited book written by an author or several authors:

Pearson, Karl. "National Life from the Standpoint of Science." In *Sources of the Western Tradition*. Vol 2., *From the Renaissance to the Present*. Edited by Marvin Perry, Joseph Peden, and Theodor von Laue. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1999, 230-32.

iii. A text from a Web site written by a known author:

Marx, Karl. *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1969; Marx/Engels Internet Archive, 2000.  
<http://marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/index.htm> (accessed January 13, 2010).

### 3. Style

Start with a clearly formulated and informative title. Use clear and grammatically correct academic language without hyperbole and emotional expressions. Scholarly language has been designed to convey observations and interpret these observations. Use the language of observation and be as innovative as possible in conveying the nuances and details of your primary source. For historical observations most important are time and place. Be specific with time and place. Use past tense. When you quote from a primary source, use quotation marks ( \_...\_ ) and indent the quotation if it is longer than five lines. With secondary sources you should avoid direct quotations and instead use your own words

in incorporating text from them. Whether you use text or information from a primary or secondary source, you should always use footnotes to refer to your source. At the end of your paper, provide a bibliography of the books and articles that you have used. We use a modified Chicago style.

### 4. Footnotes (Source References)

To guarantee that authors' rights are honored and that other scholars can control the originality, reliability, and truthfulness of your evidence historians use footnotes to refer to their sources. The first reference to any source gives the full bibliographic information of the source.<sup>1</sup> Any subsequent reference to the same source uses a shortened form like this.<sup>2</sup> See the examples at the bottom of this page.<sup>3</sup> A footnote can also include a short commentary on the text it refers to.<sup>4</sup> It is placed right after the sentence, "on the right side of a period and parenthesis as in this sentence."<sup>5</sup> Most often the footnote is at the end of a paragraph.

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<sup>1</sup> Lynn Hunt and Thomas R. Martin. *The Challenge of the West: Peoples and Cultures from the Stone Age to 1640*. Lexington: D.C. Heath Company, 1995, 471.

<sup>2</sup> Hunt. *Challenge*, 474.

<sup>3</sup> Machiavelli. *The Prince*, 120.

<sup>4</sup> For a different interpretation, see Stearns and Stearns. "Emotionology," 810.

<sup>5</sup> Karl Marx, *Manifesto of the Communist Party* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1969); Marx/Engels Internet Archive, 2000.  
<http://marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/index.htm> (accessed January 13, 2010).