

WET 2002

+SYLLABUS
HI323 Early Modern Europe
Interim Term - December 14-January 5 - 5:30-9:40 p.m.

Lecturer: Donald Wilson
Address: 1400 Pensacola St. #204, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Home Phone: 531-6147

Text: R.R. Palmer and Joel Colton, *A History of the Modern World to 1815*, Eight Edition.

Course Description: The surveys Europe during the period when it emerged from the Middle Ages to establish the bases for, what has come to be termed "Modern Civilization". In particular it examines the process of secularization that resulted in the development of scientific inquiry, and subsequently led to, in addition to industrialization, the political, economic, and social concepts that still influence the contemporary world.

Objectives: To provide the student with an appreciation of the historical events that led to changes in political, social, economic, and philosophical concepts that created modern European civilization. Also, as a corollary, by observing the outcome of the answers our predecessors utilized to solve their problems. to provide a background by which to judge the solutions offered by today's leaders.

Reading/Writing Assignments: The lecture schedule lists the required readings from the text. Students are also responsible for two three page essay answers to the questions listed under the heading "Essay Topics".

Class Format: A combination of lectures and discussions. Handouts, and visual aids will be utilized where applicable. Students are encouraged to raise questions, or make comments at any time.

Grading: Grading will be based on a point system, as follows:

Mid-term Exam.....	45 points	Letter Grade: 200-180=A
Essays.....	60 "	179-160=B
2 Quizzes 15pts/ea...	30 "	159-140=C
Final Exam.....	65 "	139-120=D
Total	200 "	119- 0=F

CLASS SCHEDULE and READING ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Dec 14	Introduction. Background, European Heritage: Classical and Middle Ages.
15	Renaissance/Reformation. <u>Essay:</u> The Reformation is considered one of the most significant events in Western History. What were its causes, why is it so significant, who were its major figures, and what were the basic doctrines? Text: 46-83
17	The Age of Exploration. The Spanish Empire. Spain's Crusade, Religious Wars. <u>Essay:</u> In the 15th and 16th centuries Europe began its outward expansion. The process was led by Spain and Portugal. What were the motivations for the voyages, what were the events, and results? <u>In Europe the 16th and 17th centuries were characterized by long violent wars: The Revolt of the Netherlands, The French Civil Wars, and The 30 Years War. What were the motivations for these wars, what was distinctive about each, who were the major personages involved, and what changes did they cause?</u> Text: 106-149
19	Establishing "modern Europe's foundations (the West). Absolutism/Constitutionalism. Utrecht. <u>Essay:</u> In the 17th century absolutism became the dominant form of government in Europe, and Louis XIV, its classic example. What was the appeal of this type of government, what were its basic features, and how did Louis reflect them? <u>Essay:</u> During the 17th century government in England evolved a different structure from the absolutism of the continent. Describe the process by which this occurred, and its basic features. Text: 160-199

QUIZ #1

- 21 Modern Europe (the East). Prussia, Austria, Russia. The Polish partitions.

Essay: Peter the Great is credited with the modernization of Russia. Discuss Peter's program and what changes he brought about. What remained that differentiated Russia from the Western European tradition?

Text: 210-249

MID-TERM EXAMINATION

- 22 From Utrecht to the Peace of Paris. The new world order, England & France.

Essay: In what way did the "great war of the mid-eighteenth century" reflect the struggle between France and Great Britain for economic, colonial, and naval supremacy? What issues on the European continent blended with the rivalry, and how did the Peace of Paris resolve the issues?

Text: 250-285

PAPER #1 DUE

- 27 The Scientific Revolution. The Enlightenment. The Enlightened Despots. Reform in England.

Essay: What type of "revolution" was the Scientific Revolution. Who and what were its persons and concepts? How did it evolve?

Essay: The Enlightenment has been termed the "age of reason", and seems to have involved the application of the new science to human society. What were the key beliefs of the Enlightenment, and how did they relate to science? Who were the *philosophes*, and how did they represent the age?

Text: 286-351

29 The Revolutions in America and France.

Essay: When Louis XVI came to the throne, France was considered the most stable nation in Europe. Then a violent revolution arose that deposed and executed the king, and completely overturned the political and social structure of the society. Discuss the causes and course of this revolution, its objectives, and final result.

Text: 351-392

QUIZ #2

Jan 3 Napoleon and the Nation State.

Essay: Discuss the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, both military and domestic, what were its highlights, and what brought it to a close? In what way did his regime represent the new political concepts and ideas of the French Revolution? What was his effect on developing a modern Europe?

Text: 392-402, 417-441

PAPER #2 DUE

5 FINAL EXAMINATION