University of Cambridge, Historical Tripos, Part I

Paper 18
European History since 1890

Moscow Olympics, 1980

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Course Description

During the twentieth century, Europe changed more rapidly and profoundly than in any earlier period. The years from the fall of Bismarck to the fall of the Soviet Empire saw two cataclysmic world wars, the rise of new forms of charismatic leadership and totalitarian rule, mass destruction on a scale unparalleled in history, genocide and racial extermination of a systematic nature and degree previously unknown, economic depression and hyperinflation that still provide textbook examples of economic disaster, ideological conflict of a depth and bitterness seldom seen since the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the rise and fall of fascism and communism, movements more extreme than almost any previously encountered. The twentieth century also witnessed unprecedented progress and prosperity, astonishing technological inventiveness, the emancipation of women and the liberation of sexuality, the rise of the welfare state, the spread of democratic politics, the flowering of modernist culture, the rebellion of the young, the collapse of European empires and the growth of European unity. Moving away from national historiographies, the paper encourages students to think of developments transnationally and comparatively across the breadth of Europe. Taking Paper 18 offers a unique opportunity to look back at the past century of European history from an informed point of view and to try to make sense of it all.

Introductory reading:

Ian Kershaw, *To Hell and Back* (2015)
Dan Stone, *Goodbye to all That? The Story of Europe since 1945* (2014)
T. Blanning (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe* (1996), chs. 6-11

Please tell your lecturers or your supervisor any suggestions you want to make.
Films

Invented in 1895, cinema has deeply shaped the history of the 20th century. You are warmly encouraged to watch films produced across Europe in this period and to take them seriously as historical sources. Here are some suggestions:

Sergei Eisenstein, Battleship Potemkin (1925) [on the Russian Revolution]
Fritz Lang, Metropolis (1926) [on modernism/Weimar Republic]
Leni Riefenstahl, Triumph of the Will (1935) [on Nazism]
Jean Renoir, La règle du jeu (1939) [on interwar France]
Roberto Rossellini, Rome, Open City (1945) [on the Second World War in Italy, shot nearly simultaneously]
Vittorio de Sicca, The Bicycle Thieves (1948) [Postwar social conditions in Italy]
Luis García Berlanga, ¡Bienvenido, Mr Marshall! (1953) [on Americanization and fears in Spain]
Luchino Visconti, Rocco and His Brothers (1960) [on the post-war economic boom and its consequences]
Gillo Pontecorvo, Battle of Algiers (1966) [on decolonization]
Jean Luc Godard, La Chinoise (1967) [1960s New Left and Third Worldism]
Marcel Ophüls, The Sorrow and the Pity (1969) [on the Second World War and its memory in France]
Eldar Ryazanov, The Irony of Fate, or, Enjoy Your Bath! (1976) [on everyday life in the Soviet Union, very enjoyable]
Thomas Harlan, Torre Bela (1975) [Portuguese Revolution in the Countryside]
Margaret von Trotta, The Second Awakening of Christa Klages (1978) [Radical politics, gender and alternative lives in 1970s Germany]

Online resources

German History in Documents and Images: http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/
Lecture Programme

Michaelmas 2018
Core Lectures – Europe 1890-1939
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9am

4 October - An Introduction to 20th Century Europe (Dr Arthur Asseraf)
9 October - The Political economy of 20th century Europe [B] (Ms. Sabine Schneider)
11 October - Mass Politics [A] (Dr Arthur Asseraf)
16 October - War and Violence [A] (Professor Chris Clark)
18 October - Mass Culture [B] (Dr Arthur Asseraf)
23 October - Pre-1914 France and Germany [A] (Dr Arthur Asseraf)
25 October - Pre-1914 Russia and Habsburg Empire [A] (Dr Hubertus Jahn)
30 October - The Origins of the First World War [A] (Professor Chris Clark)
1 November - The First World War [A] (Professor Chris Clark)
6 November - Revolutionary Europe, 1917-21 [A] (Dr Hubertus Jahn)
8 November - Modernist culture [B] (Dr Hubertus Jahn)
13 November - The Peace settlement and its revisions [A] (Professor Chris Clark)
15 November - The crisis of liberal democracy and the rise of fascism [A] (Marcus Colla)
20 November - The Great Depression [B] (Ms. Sabine Schneider)
22 November - The Soviet and Nazi experiments [B] (Dr Hubertus Jahn/Mr Tim Schmalz)
27 November - Spain: A European Civil War [A] (Dr Natalia Mora-Sitja)

Lent 2019
Core Lectures – Europe since 1939
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 am

17 January – The Origins of the Second World War [A] (Dr Mark Smith)
22 January - The Course of the Second World War [A] (Dr Mark Smith)
24 January - Nazi racial imperialism and the European dimension of genocide [B] (Mr. Tim Schmalz)
29 January – European Societies and Total War [B] (Dr Mark Smith)
31 January - Origins of the Cold War [A] (Dr William Foster)
5 February - European reconstruction and the post-war economic boom [B] (Ms. Sabine Schneider)
7 February – Stalinism and De-Stalinization (Dr Mark Smith)
12 February – Varieties of Democracy in Western Europe (Dr Mark Smith)
14 February - Western European integration [A] (Ms Mary-Ann Middelkoop)
19 February - 1968: social and culture change [B] (Ms Mary-Ann Middelkoop)
21 February - Dictatorship and its demise in Southern Europe [A] (Dr Natalia Mora-Sitja)
26 February - Roots of the new Europe [B] (Ms. Sabine Schneider)
28 February – The End of the Cold War: the long view [A] (Dr William Foster)
5 March - Gender, sexuality and society [B] (Dr Natalia Mora-Sitja)
7 March - Decolonization and European society [B] (Dr Arthur Asseraf)
12 March - Ethnic cleansing [B] (Dr Arthur Asseraf)

Supplementary lecture series: Concepts in 20th Century European History (Weeks 5-8)
- Time (Dr Allegra Fryxell)
- Ideology (Mr Marius Strubenhoff)
- Memory (Ms. Chelsea Michta)

Easter Term 2019 - Revision class (Week 1, Thursday 9-11am)
An Introduction to 20th Century Europe (Dr Arthur Asseraf) - 4 October

The history of Europe’s twentieth century can now be written from the beginning to the end, but historians, naturally enough, disagree even about which chronological and geographical boundaries should define our explanations of Europe’s recent past. This lecture discusses the ways that historical writing about twentieth-century Europe has changed over time, and explores the particular challenges that historians have faced in studying the recent past. It draws together different national traditions of historical scholarship, and shows how major explanatory concepts -- high politics, class, modernization, gender and sexuality, culture, the transnational, emotions, memory -- have fallen in and out of fashion.

i. Overviews: how historians have imagined the century or half-century
Mary Fulbrook (ed.), *Europe since 1945*, Oxford, 2001
Rosemary Wakeman (ed.), *Themes in Modern European History since 1945*, London, 2003

ii. Themes and problems
Michael Bentley (ed.), *Companion to Historiography*, London, 1997
David Cannadine, *What is History Now?*, Basingstoke, 2002
David Reynolds, 'International History, the Cultural Turn, and the Diplomatic Twitch', *Cultural and Social History* 3:1 (2006): 75-91
Mark B. Smith, ‘Postwar European History’ review article, *Reviews in History*, review no. 1523, December 2013
Bernhard Struck, Kate Ferris and Jacques Revel, ‘Space and Scale in Transnational History’ in *International History Review* 33:4 (2011): 573-84

The political economy of 20th century Europe (Ms. Sabine Schneider) - 9 October
Political Economy refers to, broadly speaking, the study of the politics behind economic choices. All economic systems - liberal capitalism, socialism, 'mixed economy' - are shaped by ideas, power and politics. This topic, intended as an overview and introduction to this theme across the history of 20th Century Europe explores the major shifts in dominant ideas about economic policy in interaction with the performance of the economy over the period. Encompassing histories of economic thought, the politics of economic policy-making, and histories of consumption, it provides a broader perspective with which to think about more specific topics, ranging from the crisis of liberal democracy to the post-war economic boom.

i. Concepts & Background

  - The introduction 'Political Economy and History' provides an excellent introduction to the concept
J. Ravenhill (ed.), *Global Political Economy* (several editions, latest 2014)
  - an introductory textbook with a good historical perspective

ii. Political Economy of the Twentieth Century

* B. Eichengreen, *The European Economy since 1945: Coordinated Capitalism and Beyond* (2008)
  Esp. chapters by Eley (Corporatism); de Haan (Welfare); Crafts and Toniolo (Growth); Bideleux (Integration); Berend (post-1973 Economy).

iii. Economic Ideas & Reference


Mass Politics and the European State (Dr Arthur Asseraf) - 11 October
The 20th century saw state power expand to unprecedented levels, intervening in the life and death of everyday people. This new power relied on the increasing involvement of the ‘masses’ in political life. The first years of the 20th century saw the development of new forms of politics across Europe that still live with us today, a world of political parties, trade unions, elections, strikes and demonstrations. This lecture introduces students to the rise of mass politics and to its evolution throughout the century and its interaction with the dramatic expansion of state power and bureaucracy across the continent.

i. Political ideologies and ideas in the 20th Century
Griffin, Roger, A Fascist Century (2008)
Kolakowski, Leszek, Main Currents of Marxism (2005 [1976])
Mann, Michael, Fascists (2004)
*Müller, Jan-Werner, Contesting Democracy: political ideas in twentieth century Europe (2011)
Sassoon, Donald, One Hundred Years of Socialism: the West European Left in the Twentieth-Century (1997)

ii. The State and Society in 20th Century European History
Conway Martin and K.K. Patel (eds.) Europeanization in the Twentieth Century: Historical Approaches (2010)
Maier, Charles S. Leviathan 2.0: Inventing Modern Statehood (2014)
*Tomka, Béla A Social History of Twentieth Century Europe (2013)

iii. Parties, Politics and Movements
*Davies, Belinda: “What’s Left? Popular and Democratic Political Participation in Postwar Europe,” American Historical Review 113 (2), 2008, 363–90 – see also the other articles in the same special issue of the AHR for more detailed aspects of protest and dissent around the 1960s.

v. Sources:
Le Bon, Gustave, The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind (1895)
Ortega y Gasset, José, The Revolt of the Masses (1932)
War and Violence (Professor Chris Clark) - 16 October

The century saw a proliferation of violence, most apocalyptically in the two world wars, which caused mass death on a scale hitherto unknown, and in more routine acts of everyday political violence across a number of regimes. How did war shape those who lived through the 20th century? What role did political violence play in European states? Was there a period of peace after the Second World War that saw violence diminish, and how do we understand non-violence?

Bloxham, Donald and Robert Gerwarth (eds.) Political Violence in Twentieth Century Europe (2011)
Halperin, Sandra, War and Social Change in Modern Europe: the Great Transformation Revisited (2004)
Sheehan, James J. Where have all the Soldiers Gone? The Transformation of the European State (2008)

Mass Culture (Dr Arthur Asseraf) - 18 October

This lecture introduces students to the development of new forms of media, consumption and leisure, in the 20th century, and to the huge political and social impacts they provoked. Underlying new political regimes were new technologies and media that allowed people to connect to each other in unprecedented ways. The century saw the development of the cinema, the radio, and the television. To contemporaries, these evolutions were disturbing and provoked a great deal of debate: critics worried that mass culture makes it easy to manipulate people. Mass culture has often been associated with low artistic quality, mass production of cheap artefacts, junk in general, quantity rather than quality, entertainment and show rather than the noble pursuit of enlightenment, social criticism and moral improvement which allegedly dominates elite culture. As historians, we can re-evaluate its impact on the century in a more nuanced way.

Overviews and theory
D. Strinati, An Introduction to Theories of Popular Culture (2004)
D. Forgacs, S. Gundle, Mass Culture and Italian Society from Fascism to the Cold War (2007)
K. Führer, C. Ross, Mass Media, Culture and Society in Twentieth-Century Germany (2006)
Gorsuch, D. Koenker, Tourism: The Russian and East European Tourist under Capitalism and Socialism (2006)
E. Scarpellini, Material Nation: A Consumer’s History of Modern Italy (2011)

Contemporary views
Joseph Goebbels, 'The Radio as the Eighth Great Power' (1933) (http://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/goeb56.htm)
Walter Benjamin, The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction (1936)
Guy Debord, Society of the Spectacle (1967)

Early 20th century and the rise of mass media
J. Brooks, *When Russia learned to read. Literacy and popular literature, 1861-1917* (1985)

Mass culture and authoritarian regimes
L. Mally, *Culture of the future: The Proletkult movement in revolutionary Russia* (1990)

Music and Radio
L. Bayman, *The Operatic and the Everyday in Postwar Italian Film Melodrama* (2014)
M.H. Kater, *Different Drummers: Jazz in the Culture of Nazi Germany* (2003)

Movies and TV
Peter Goddard (ed.), *Popular television in authoritarian Europe* (2013)
France and Germany Before 1914 (Dr Arthur Asseraf) - 23 October

This lecture lays the ground for understanding the development of mass politics in the lead-up to the First World War in Western Europe. Both born out of the aftermath of the 1871 Franco-Prussian War, Third Republic France and Wilhelmine Germany were on the surface two very different regimes: one a democratic unitary republic, the other a semi-authoritarian federal monarchy. Indeed, the rivalry between them was a major tension in diplomatic politics at the time. Yet both France and Germany were expansionist states representative of broader trends in Europe - states that drew in increasingly wider crowds into national politics through mass education and conscription and that expanded aggressively through colonisation in Africa. As a result of these developments, the role of the army in contrast to the new political parties emerged as a central point of conflict in both societies.

Core reading

*Mary Fulbrook (ed.), *German History since 1800*

i. France
Jean-Marie Mayeur and Madeleine Rebérioux, *The Third Republic from its Origins to the Great War, 1871-1914* (Cambridge, 1984)

ii. Germany
G. A. Craig, *The Politics of the Prussian Army* (1964)
R. Blanke, *Prussian Poland in the German Empire, 1871-1900* (1981)
In 1900, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire were venerable and great powers, with booming economies, high levels of civilization, vibrant art and literature scenes and ethnically diverse populations spreading across much of Europe’s and Asia’s land mass. A mere two decades later, they had been expunged from the map. This lecture investigates the nature of the collapse of these two empires. It looks at structural causes of decline, such as social tensions, the nationalities questions and the peculiarities of fin de siècle culture, but also at short-term causes like political incompetence and the pressures of the First World War.

The Russian and Habsburg Empires before 1914 (Dr Hubertus Jahn) - 25 October

In 1900, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire were venerable and great powers, with booming economies, high levels of civilization, vibrant art and literature scenes and ethnically diverse populations spreading across much of Europe’s and Asia’s land mass. A mere two decades later, they had been expunged from the map. This lecture investigates the nature of the collapse of these two empires. It looks at structural causes of decline, such as social tensions, the nationalities questions and the peculiarities of fin de siècle culture, but also at short-term causes like political incompetence and the pressures of the First World War.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire

Overview and review articles

i. The Habsburg State and Nationalities Question before 1914
P.M. Judson and M.L. Rozenblit (eds.), *Constructing Nationalities in East Central Europe* (2005)
P.M. Judson, *Guardians of the Nation: Activists on the Language Frontiers of Imperial Austria* (2006)

ii. National Case Studies

iii. Fin de siècle culture
L. Cole, *Military Culture and Popular Patriotism in Late Imperial Austria* (2014)
Painter (ed.), *Mahler and his World* (2002)

iv. Collapse in the First World War
O. Jászi, *The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy* (1929)
M. Cornwall (ed.), *The Last Years of Austria-Hungary* (1990; revised and expanded ed. issued in 2002)

v. Literary works
R. Musil, *The Man Without Qualities*
J. Roth, *Radetzky March*
J. Roth, *The Emperor’s Tomb*
S. Zweig, *The World of Yesterday*

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**The Russian Empire**

**Overview and review articles**
A. Ascher, P.A. Stolypin (2001)
L. Engelstein *Slavophile Empire: Imperial Russia’s Illiberal Path* (2009)

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**i. The social question**
E. Clowes, S. Kassow, J. West (eds.), *Between Tsar and People: Educated Society and the Quest for Public Identity in Late Imperial Russia* (1991)
ii. The nationalities question
D. Brower, E. Lazzerini (eds.), Russia’s Orient: Imperial Borderlands and Peoples, 1700-1917 (1997)
R. Crews, For Prophet and Tsar: Islam and Empire in Russia and Central Asia (2006)
Yu. Slezkine, Arctic Mirrors: Russia and the Small Peoples of the North (1994)

iii. Fin de siècle culture
J. Brooks, When Russia learned to read. Literacy and popular literature, 1861-1917 (1985)
S. Frank, M. Steinberg (eds.), Cultures in Flux: Lower-Class Values, Practices, and Resistance in Late Imperial Russia (1994)
H. Jahn, Patriotic Culture in Russia during World War I (2nd ed., 1998)
L. McReynolds, Russia at Play: Leisure Activities at the End of the Tsarist Era (2003)
S. Morrissey, Suicide and the Body Politic in Imperial Russia (2012)
C. Read, Religion, Revolution, and the Russian Intelligentsia, 1900-1912: The Vekhi Debate and its Intellectual Background (1979)
M. Steinberg, Petersburg Fin de Siècle (2011)
D. Youngblood, Magic Mirror: Moviemaking in Russia, 1908-1918 (1999)

iv. First World War
N. Stone, The Eastern Front 1914-1917 (1975)
H. Jahn, Patriotic Culture in Russia during World War I (2nd ed., 1998)
P. Gatrell, A Whole Empire Walking: Refugees in Russia during World War I (1999)

v. Literary works
M. Artsybashev, Sanin
A. Bely, St. Petersburg
A. Chekhov, The Cherry Orchard
F. Dostoevsky, The Brothers Karamazov
M. Gorky, The Lower Depths
M. Gorky, Summerfolk
L. Tolstoy, The Kreutzer Sonata
A. Verbitskaya, The Keys to Happiness
The Origins of the First World War (Professor Chris Clark) - 30 October

What caused the conflict that many historians consider ‘the great seminal catastrophe of the twentieth century? Is it possible to attribute principle responsibility to any one country or (group of) decision-maker(s)? In view of the military alliance system and the accelerating armaments race before 1914, was the outbreak of war inevitable? Or did the July crisis in 1914 see an inadvertent escalation into war? There have been interminable historiographical disputes on these issues, relating to the war guilt question, the primacy of foreign vs domestic politics, and the role of individual agency vs structural factors. This lecture encourages you to explore a wealth of different approaches to a historical process that was once framed exclusively in terms of diplomatic history.

Overviews and review articles
H. Strachan (ed.), The Oxford Illustrated History of the First World War (1998), ch. 1
N. Ferguson, The Pity of War: Explaining World War I (1998), chs. 1-6

i. Origins and July Crisis
I. Geiss, July 1914 (1970)
F. Fischer, War of Illusions: German policies from 1911 to 1914 (1975)
D. Lieven, Russia and the Origins of the First World War (1983)
V.R. Berghahn, Germany and the Approach of War in 1914 (2nd ed., 1993)
S. Förster, ‘Dreams and nightmares : German military leadership and the images of future warfare, 1871-1914’, in M. Boemke, R. Chickering, S. Förster, Anticipating total war: The German and American experiences, 1871-1914 (1999), 343-76

ii. Primary Sources [all online at www.archive.org/details/texts]
J. B. Scott (ed.), Diplomatic documents relating to the outbreak of the European war (1916)
Legislative Assembly New South Wales (ed.), Collected Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the European War (1915)
The Course of the First World War
(Professor Chris Clark) - 1 November

No single event had a greater impact on the course of the twentieth century than the First World War. The experiences of mass mobilisation and industrialised violence brought by the conflict reshaped European societies, reordered international geopolitics and spawned new extremist ideologies. Drawing on a body of recent, innovative historiography incorporating a wide range of methodological approaches, this essay offers the opportunity to understand how governments and their peoples grappled with and were changed by the unprecedented demands and costs of fighting the world’s first ‘total war’.

Overviews and review articles
N. Ferguson, The Pity of War (1998)

i. Leadership and Strategy
F. Fischer, Germany’s Aims in the First World War (1967)
B. Hunt and A. Preston (eds.), War Aims and Strategic Policy in the Great War 1914-1918 (1977)
D. Stevenson, French War Aims against Germany, 1914-1919 (1982)
E. Greenhalgh, Victory through Coalition. Britain and France during the First World War (2005)

ii. The Home Fronts – Society and Economy
G. Hardach, The First World War 1914-1918 (1977)
L.T. Libb, Bread and Authority in Russia, 1914-1921 (1990)
H. Jahn, Patriotic Culture in Russia during World War I (1995)
R. Chickering, Imperial Germany and the Great War, 1914-1918 (1998)
S. Broadberry and M. Harrison (eds.), *The Economics of World War I* (2005)

**iii. The Military Course and Experience of the War**

N. Stone, *The Eastern Front 1914-1917* (1975)
B. Kiraly and N.F. Deisziger (eds.), *East Central European Society in World War I* (1985)
B. Ziemann, *War Experiences in Rural Germany, 1914-1923* (2007) [also relevant for the Home Front]

**iv. Legacy**

F. L. Carsten, *Revolution in Central Europe 1918-1918* (1972)
I. Kershaw, *To Hell and Back*, chaps 3-7

**v. Primary Sources**

H. Barbusse, *Under Fire* (1917)
E. Junger, *Storm of Steel. From the Diary of a German Storm-Troop Officer on the Western Front* (1929)
E.M. Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front* (1929)
Few events had a more profound impact on 20th century history than the Russian Revolution. Not only did it provide the legitimization for the USSR until its demise in 1991. It also served as an inspiration and a model for countless liberation movements and communist regimes all over the world. But why did it happen, and how? What were the underlying causes? Was it Russia’s peculiar socio-economic system? Its autocratic form of government? Its long radical traditions? The traumas of the First World War? Or all of these? Why did the Russian Revolution survive for so long, while other revolutions in the aftermath of the First World War, most notably in Germany and Hungary, were less successful? This lecture will attempt to answer at least some of these big questions.

Overviews
F. Venturi, Roots of Revolution (1961)
D. Koenker, Moscow Workers and the 1917 Revolution (1981)
D Mandel, The Petrograd Workers and the Fall of the Old Regime (1983)
A. Rabinowitch, The Bolsheviks Come to Power (1976)
E. Acton, Rethinking the Russian Revolution (1990)
E. Rogovin Frankel, J. Frankel, B. Kein-Paz (eds.), Revolution in Russia: Reassessments of 1917 (1992)
O. Figes, B. Kolonitskii, Interpreting the Russian Revolution: The language and symbols of 1917 (1999)
A. Gleason, P. Kenez, R. Stites (eds.), Bolshevism Culture (1985)
P. Kenez, The birth of the propaganda state (1985)
O. Figes, Peasant Russia, Civil War (1989)
D. Koenker et al. (eds.), Party, State and Society in the Russian Civil War (1989)
J. Weinstein, The End of Expressionism: Art and the November Revolution in Germany, 1918-19 (1990)
A. Ryder, The German Revolution of 1918: A Study of German Socialism in War and Revolt (1967)
T. Hajdu, The Hungarian Soviet Republic (1979)
Modernist culture (Dr Hubertus Jahn) - 8 November

Modernist culture is about the experience of modernity and the culture of modernism. What were its roots? How did it develop in different European countries? Why was it so pervasive particularly in Central and Eastern Europe? How did it manifest itself, and is it still relevant today? Architecture, urban planning, design, literature, dance, music, theatre, film and photography were all parts of modernist culture, as were massive social experiments. The lecture will look at some of these and put them in a wider context of 20th century European politics, society, and mass culture.

i. Modernism & avant-garde
M. Berman, All That Is Solid Melts into Air: The Experience of Modernity (1982)
M. Eksteins, Rites of Spring: The Great War and the Birth of the Modern Age (1989)
P. Paret, German encounters with modernism, 1840-1945 (2001)

ii. Weimar culture & beyond:
P. Gay, Weimar Culture: The Outsider as an Insider (1968)
P. Adam, Arts of the Third Reich (1992)
M. Droste, Bauhaus 1919-1933 (2006)
E. Weitz, Weimar Germany: Promise and Tragedy (2007), chps 5-7

iii. Soviet revolutionary culture:
J. Hellbeck, Revolution on my Mind: Writing a Diary under Stalin (2009)
L. Mally, Culture of the Future: The Proletkult Movement in Revolutionary Russia (1990)
C. Cooke, Russian avant-garde: Theories of art, architecture and the city (1995)

iv. Primary Sources, Photographs and Films
L. Bendavid-Val, Propaganda & Dreams: Photographing the 1930s in the USSR and the US (1999)
V. Kolocotroni et al. (eds.), Modernism: An Anthology of Sources and Documents (1998)
Walter Benjamin, 'The Art-work in the Age of its Mechanical Reproduction' (1936) [article online]
Iakov Protazanov (dir.), Aelita: Queen of Mars (1924)
Fritz Lang (dir.), Metropolis (1926)
Leni Riefenstahl (dir.), Triumph of the Will (1935)
Grigori Alexandrov (dir.), Circus (1936)

The Peace settlement and its revisions
(Professor Chris Clark) - 13 November

For almost nine decades now historians have tried to explain why the post-World War I order was so vulnerable and ephemeral and why lasting peaceful stability was not achieved. Was it because the peace constructed in 1919 was too harsh? Or too lenient? Was peace doomed from the beginning? Or did the 'economic consequences' of the peace undermine the achievements of the peacemakers? This essay brings together the history foreign and security policy with economic and financial history; it looks at the interplay of domestic and foreign politics; and analyses the impact of the two emerging superpowers – the United States of America and the Soviet Union- on the political and economic framework of the inter-war period.

Overviews and review articles
R. Henig, Versailles and after 1919-1933 (2nd ed. 1995)
M. Boemeke et al. (eds), The Treaty of Versailles. A Reassessment after 75 Years (1998)
(see also http://www.h-france.net/ivolreviews/blatt.html)
Brian McKercher, 'Reaching for the Brass Ring. The Recent Historiography of Interwar American Foreign Relations', in Michael J. Hogan, Paths to Power. The Historiography of American Foreign Relations to 1941 (2000), 176-223

i. Reparations and the ‘economic consequences of the peace’
J.M. Keynes, The Economic Consequences of the Peace (1919)
N. Ferguson, ‘The German inter-war economy: political choice versus economic determinism’, in Mary Fulbrook (ed.), German History since 1800 (1997), 258-278
S. Marks, ‘Smoke and Mirrors: In Smoke-filled Rooms and the Galeries des Glaces’, in Boemeke et al. (eds), The Treaty of Versailles. A Reassessment after 75 Years (1998), 337-70


ii. Security, post-war stabilisation & revisionism


A. Lentin, Lloyd George and the Lost Peace: From Versailles to Hitler, 1919-1940 (2001)


Richard J. Evans, The Third Reich in Power (2005), chpt 7 (The Road to War), 612-712.


ii. Primary Sources

G. Clemenceau, Grandeurs et misères d’une victoire (1930)


The Crisis of Liberal Democracy and the Rise of Fascism (Marcus Colla) - 15 November

What was fascism? Was there such a thing as ‘generic fascism’ and how can we define it? What did the minor fascisms have in common with Italian Fascism and German National Socialism, and the latter two with each other? This essay will focus on the intellectual and social origins, the genesis and the rise to power of the Italian Fascist movement: why did Mussolini come to power earlier than Hitler and what consequences did this have for the regime he subsequently established? What were the characteristics of the Italian Fascist regime? Was it ‘totalitarian’, and if not, why not? Alternatively, was Italian Fascism a ‘developmental dictatorship’, as A.J. Gregor claims? Did it have a coherent ideology? And why did Mussolini and Italian Fascism have so little military success during the Second World War?

Overviews and review articles


P. Cannistraro, *Historical Dictionary of Fascist Italy* (1982): useful as a starting point in defining some terms and getting sense of institutions and personalities of Italian Fascism
R. Griffin, ‘The primacy of culture: the current growth (or manufacture) of consensus within fascist studies’, *Journal of Contemporary History* 37 (2002), pp. 21-43.

i. Origins and Rise of Italian Fascism

F. Snowden, 'On the Social origins of Agrarian Fascism in Italy', in *Archives de Sociologie* 12 (1972): vital for any understanding of the nature of agrarian Fascism
B. Wanrooji, 'The rise and fall of Italian Fascism as generational revolt', in *Journal of Contemporary History*, 22(1987)

ii. Origins and the rise of fascism in Germany


iii. Fascism as Regime (Italy)

E. Gentile, 'The Sacralisation of Politics: Definitions, Interpretations and Reflections on the Question of Secular Religion and Totalitarianism', in *Totalitarian Movements and Political Religions 1, 1* (Summer 2000), 18-55: Gentile is the scholar most associated with the concept of ‘political religion’.

iv. Germany


v. Other European Fascisms

M. Blinkhorn(ed.), *Fascists and Conservatives* (1990)


A. Costa Pinto and A. Kallis (eds.) *Rethinking Fascism and Dictatorship in Europe* (2014)


vi. Primary and Other Sources


A. Lyttelton (ed.), *Italian Fascisms from Pareto to Gentile* (1973)


vii. DVDs and Video

*Fascism in Colour: Seizure of Power and Mussolini in Power*, eyedoubleyousee productions, 2006

*The Seventeenth Year*, Istituto Luce, Italy, 1939: Imperial War Museum

**The Great Depression (Ms. Sabine Schneider) - 20 November**

The Great Depression - a severe economic downturn affecting economies across the globe in the 1930s - is often seen as a hinge point in the twentieth century. It is connected to the changing global balance of power away from Europe, to the crisis of liberal democracies and, in some accounts, to the rise of fascism across the continent. Was the Great Depression the result of structural imbalances after WWI, or was it caused and exacerbated by government mistakes? This essay engages with the interwar economy, setting European developments into a global context, and clarifying the role played by politics. After working your way through the literature, you will have a much better understanding of more recent economic crises, too.

**Overviews and review articles**

*A. Tooze, The Wages of Destruction* (2008), 1-36 – a lucid account with an emphasis on the German experience. A good starting point


D. Aldcroft, Studies in the Interwar European Economy (1997), chs. 1-6

B. Eichengreen, Hall of Mirrors: The Great Depression, the Great Recession, and the Uses-and-Misuses of History (2015)
C. Feinstein, P. Temin, G. Toniolo, The European Economy Between the Wars (1997)

The German economy & the ‘room for manoeuvre’
N. Ferguson, ‘The German inter-war economy: political choice versus economic determinism’, in M. Fulbrook (ed.), German History since 1800 (1997), 258-278

The French economy
C. Fischer, A vision of Europe: Franco-German Relations during the Great Depression 1929-1932 (2016)
M. Perry, Prisoners of Want: The Experience and Protest of the Unemployed in France, 1921-45 (2007)

The Austrian economy

The Gold Standard

Older but useful, US-centric interpretations
P. Temin, *Did Monetary Forces Cause the Great Depression?* (1976)

**The Stalinist and Nazi Dictatorships in the 1930s (Dr Hubertus Jahn/Mr Tim Schmalz) - 22 November**

Both the Soviet and the Nazi regimes dramatically changed the politics and cultures of their respective countries. They tried to form new identities along class or racial lines, they carried out massive socio-economic experiments, they employed art, mass culture and propaganda to shape new societies and they used terror and violence to various degrees in order to achieve their ideological goals. This lecture will discuss some of these issues, but also question whether these two regimes can be compared or fit into concepts such as totalitarianism.

**Soviet**
Vera Dunham, *In Stalin's time: Middleclass values in Soviet fiction* (1976)
Hans Günther (ed.), *The culture of the Stalin period* (1990)
Catriona Kelly, David Shepherd (eds.), *Constructing Russian culture in the age of revolution: 1881-1940* (1998)
Lynn Mally, *Culture of the future: The Proletkult movement in revolutionary Russia* (1990)
Ronald Suny, Terry Martin (eds.), *A state of nations: Empire and nation-making in the age of Lenin and Stalin* (2002)

**Nazi**

Richard Evans, *The Third Reich in power* (2005)
Moritz Föllmer, *Individuality and modernity in Berlin: Self and society from Weimar to the Wall*, (2013)
Michael Geyer and Sheila Fitzpatrick (eds.), *Beyond Totalitarianism: Stalinism and Nazism compared* (2009)
Christopher Hutton, *Race and the Third Reich: Linguistics, racial anthropology and genetics in the dialectic of Volk* (2005)
Francis Nicosia and David Scrase (eds.), *Jewish life in Nazi Germany: Dilemmas and responses* (2010)
Martina Steber and Bernhard Gotto (eds.), *Visions of community in Nazi Germany: Social engineering and private lives* (2014)
Pamela Swett, Corey Ross, and Fabrice D’Almeida (eds.), *Pleasure and power in Nazi Germany* (2009)
Pamela Swett, *Selling under the Swastika: Advertising and commercial culture in Nazi Germany* (2013)
Spain: A European Civil War (Dr Natalia Mora-Sitja) - 27 November

What were the origins of the Spanish Civil War? Was the fight against the nationalists a battle for democracy or a struggle for revolution? Was the Spanish Civil War a national or an international conflict? This essay deals with the causes and development of the Spanish Civil War. The first two sections reveal the multiple cleavages (religious, political, nationalist) that polarised Spanish society, and the last section deals with the international dimensions of the war and the role of foreign intervention in determining its outcome.

Overviews and review articles

i. The Second Republic and the origins of the Civil War
P. Preston, The Coming of the Spanish Civil War: Reform, Reaction and Revolution in the Second Republic (1978)
S.G. Payne, Spain’s First Democracy (1993)

ii. International involvement
T. Buchanan, Britain and the Spanish Civil War (1997)
M. Alpert, A New International History of the Spanish Civil War (1997)
S. Balfour and P. Preston (eds), Spain and the Great Powers (1999)
G. Howson, Arms for Spain: The Untold Story of the Spanish Civil War (1999)

iii. Primary Sources
F. Borkenau, The Spanish Cockpit: An Eye-Witness Account of the Political and Social Conflicts of the Spanish Civil war (1937)
G. Orwell, Homage to Catalonia (1938)
The Origins of the Second World War (Dr Mark Smith) - 17 January

If the debate about the causes of the First World War is one of the most sophisticated in European historiography, debate on the origins of the Second World War scarcely compares. It seems clear that the war began because of the ambitions and actions of the Nazi dictatorship, and specifically the diplomatic and military vision of Hitler. Need historians say more? But the origins of the war remain central to public debate today -- 'Munich' and 'appeasement' are constant reference points in any international dispute -- and this adds an urgent need for clarity and accuracy. This lecture ranges across the motives of the Nazi leaders, the relationship between Nazi domestic and foreign policy, the diplomatic configuration of the late 1930s, and the problem of the Nazi-Soviet pact, in order to address the question of whether the origins of the Second World War really are as straightforward as they seem.

J. Noakes and G. Pridham, eds., Nazism 1919-1945 vol. 3 (1988), Ch. 25-28 (on pre-war foreign policy), Ch. 29-34 and vol. 4 (1998), Ch. 49 (all on the course & prosecution of the war) (Source Book)
R. Overy, Why the Allies Won (1995)
R.J. Evans, The Third Reich at War, 1939-1945 (2008)

i. Origins of the Second World War
T. Mason, ‘Some Origins of the War’, Past and Present 29 (1964)
W. Mommsen and L. Kettenacker, eds., The Fascist Challenge and the Policy of Appeasement (1983)
M. Knox, Common Destiny. Dictatorship, Foreign Policy and War in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany (2000)
The Second World War (1): the military, economic, political and diplomatic conflict (Dr Mark Smith) - 22 January

This is the first of two lectures that seeks to explain why Germany lost the Second World War and National Socialism failed. In 1942, much of Europe was ruled directly or indirectly from Berlin. Three years later, Germany had surrendered unconditionally, and Berlin was devastated. How and why did this transformation take place? Although conventional military history has lost traction as a set of explanatory tools, it does go some way to explaining this problem, because it seems highly unlikely that a German invasion of the USSR could ever have been successful. This lecture probes that hypothesis from military, economic, political and diplomatic angles, and places it in the wider context of the period 1939-45 and of the war across the whole of Europe.

The War in the West
P. Addison and A. Calder (eds.), Time to Kill. The Soldier’s Experience of War in the West, 1939-1945 (1997), Section 4

The War in the East
W. Deist, ed., The German Military in the Age of Total War (1985), esp. essays by Wegner, Kroener, Förster and the concluding essay co-authored by Deist, Messerschmidt, Volkmann and Wette
O. Bartov, Hitler’s Army. Soldiers, Nazis, and War in the Third Reich (1992)
A. Beevor, Stalingrad (1998)
S. Morcom, ‘The Second World War in Russia’, 42.3 (2007), 525-533 (Review Article)

Economic Mobilisation and Warfare
A.S. Milward, War, Economy and Society, 1939-1945 (1979)
M. Harrison, ‘Stalinist Industrialization and the Test of War’, History Workshop Journal 29 (1990), 65-84
D. Süß, ‘Memories of the Air War’, *Journal of Contemporary History*, 43.2 (2008), 333-42 (Review Article)

The War in the West
P. Addison and A. Calder (eds.), *Time to Kill. The Soldier’s Experience of War in the West, 1939-1945* (1997), Section 4
G. Watkins, ‘Recent work on France and the Second World War’, *Journal of Contemporary History* 37.3 (Oct 2002), 637-647 [JSTOR] (Review Article)
Phillips P. O’Brien, ‘East versus West in the Defeat of Nazi Germany’, *Journal of Strategic Studies* 23 (June 2000)

The War in the East
O. Bartov, *Hitler’s Army. Soldiers, Nazis, and War in the Third Reich* (1992)
S. Morcom, ‘The Second World War in Russia’, *Journal of Contemporary History* 42.3 (2007), 525-533 (Review Article)
Nazi Racial Imperialism and the European Dimension of Genocide (Mr Tim Schmalz) - 24 January

Was the Nazi extermination of European Jews unique, or was it one among many genocidal acts in history? Should it be understood on its own, or in the wider context of Nazi racial policy, and if the latter, how are the two related? When and how was the decision to kill Europe’s Jews taken, and by whom? Why was it taken? What did the German people know, and why did they not undertake any action against the mass murder of the Jews? Did they, indeed, support it? Why did the Catholic Church protest against the ‘euthanasia’ of the mentally ill and handicapped, but not against the extermination of the Jews? How did German public memory of the extermination of the Jews change over time, and why? How and why has the term ‘Holocaust’ come to be used, and why does it occupy such a prominent place in contemporary culture?

Overviews and Historiographical Guides
S. Friedländer, Nazi Germany and the Jews: The Years of Persecution/ The Years of Extermination (1997, 2007)
R. J. Evans, The Third Reich in Power (2005), ch. 6
R. J. Evans, The Third Reich at War (2008), ch. 3
D. Pendas, M. Roseman, R. Wetzell (eds.), Beyond the Racial State: Rethinking Nazi Germany (2017)

i. The Persecution and Extermination of the Jews
C. Browning, Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland (1992)
J. Gross, Neighbors: The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland (2001)
M. Roseman, The Villa, the Lake, the Meeting: Wannsee and the Final Solution (2002)

ii. The Context of Nazi Racial Policy
S. Baranowski, Nazi Empire: German Colonialism and Imperialism from Bismarck to Hitler (2010)
C. Epstein, Model Nazi: Arthur Greiser and the Occupation of Western Poland (2010)
R. Gellately and N. Stoltzfus (eds.), Social Outsiders in Nazi Germany (2001)
M. Mouton, From Nurturing the Nation to Purifying the Volk: Weimar and Nazi Family Policy, 1918-45 (2007)
T. Snyder, Bloodlands: Europe between Hitler and Stalin (2010)

iii. Knowledge and Memory
B. Niven (ed.), *Germans as Victims* (2006)
I. Kershaw, *Hitler, the Germans and the Final Solution* (2008)

iv. Primary Sources in Translation
V. Klemperer, *The Diaries of Victor Klemperer* (2 vols., 1998-9)
R. Höss, *Commandant of Auschwitz* (1959)
E. Klee, W. Dressen, V. Riess (eds.), *“The Good Old Days”: The Holocaust as seen by the Perpetrators and Bystanders* (1991)

The Second World War (2): total war, resistance and collaboration, home fronts, and 'zero hour' (Dr Mark Smith) - 29 January

This second lecture on the Second World War gives students additional material to consider the problem of why Germany lost the war. If the first lecture takes a broader and synoptic overview, this second lecture attempts to enter the diverse experiences of the war from the inside, exploring the terrible worlds of civilian populations caught up in fighting, bombing, and occupation. It asks how the experiences of civilians help to explain the wider problem of German defeat. And it goes on to explore some of the conceptual paradigms that have preoccupied historians -- 'total war', 'resistance and collaboration', 'home front', 'zero hour' -- showing how they help to explain the outcome of the war and also its chronological limits. After all, did the war in Europe really end in May 1945?

Origins of the Cold War (Dr William Foster) - 31 January

Who started the “Cold War” and why and did it start? What are the arguments and interpretations of the contrasting historiographical schools - orthodoxy, revisionism and post-revisionism? In what historical context of Cold War and Block confrontation was it possible for policies of détente to emerge? What were the reasons for the East-West détente? What role did West Germany’s Ostpolitik play for the European détente? What were the reasons for the demise of the détente and the coming of a new Cold War?

Overviews and review articles
J. L. Gaddis, *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History* (1997)
M. P. Leffler, *For the Soul of Mankind: The United States, the Soviet Union and the Cold War* (2007)

i. Origins of the cold war and the division of Europe

V. Mastny, *Russia’s Road to the Cold War: Diplomacy, Warfare & the Politics of Communism, 1941-1945* (1979)


Jonathan Haslam, *Russia’s Cold War: From the October Revolution to the Fall of the Wall*, New Haven, CT, 2012

ii. Ostpolitik, Détente and the New Cold War

A. Stent, *From Embargo to Ostpolitik* (1981 or 2002 ed.)


H. Adomeit, *Imperial Overstretch: Germany in Soviet Policy from Stalin to Gorbachev* (1998), 57-70, 100-119


M. E. Sarrotte, *Dealing with the Devil* (2001)


iii Cold War Culture


R. Wagnleitner, *Coca-Colonization and the Cold War* (1994)


iv. Primary Sources

Cold War International History Project —documents.

http://www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=topics.home

On Germany: German History in Documents and Images

http://germanhistorydocs.gi-dc.org/
European reconstruction and the post-war economic boom (Ms. Sabine Schneider) - 5 February

Europe recovered amazingly quickly from the devastation caused by the Second World War. The period after 1945 saw the greatest explosion in investment, production, trade, science and technique in the whole of human history. How do we account for the speed of the European recovery, and for the subsequent boom period, the so-called ‘golden years’? How influential was American aid in facilitating Europe’s economic resurgence? And what role did European institutions play? How do we account for the striking difference between the economic experiences of the interwar period and those of the postwar period? This topic (an excellent counterpart to the one on the Great Depression) analyses the various economic, political and social components of this period of unprecedented economic growth.

Overviews and review articles

*D. Stone (ed.), The Oxford Handbook of Postwar European History (2012) - Esp. chapters by Eley (Corporatism); de Haan (Welfare); Crafts and Toniolo (Growth); Bideleux (Integration)

I. Berend, An Economic History of Twentieth Century Europe: Economic Regimes from Laissez-Faire to Globalisation (2006)
B. Eichengreen (ed.), The European Economy since 1945: Coordinated Capitalism and Beyond (2006)
C. S. Maier, In Search of Stability: Explorations in Historical Political Economy (1987) - Chp. 4 ‘The Two Postwar Eras and the Conditions for Stability in twentieth-century Western Europe’ – available as an ebook through the UL catalogue

i. Marshall Plan and European reconstruction


i.i. Marshall Plan Case Studies

C. Esposito, America’s Feeble Weapon: Funding the Marshall Plan in France and Italy (1994)
ii. The post-war boom


N. Crafts and G. Toniolo (eds.), *Economic Growth in Europe since 1945* (1996), Chs. 1-4


B. Eichengreen, and A. Ritschl, ‘Understanding West German economic growth in the 1950s’, *Clomietrica*, 3 (2009), 191-219


ii.i Affluence and European Societies

E. Carter, *How German is She? Postwar West German Reconstruction and the Consuming Woman* (1997)


F. Trentmann, *Empire of Things* (2016), Chp. 7 ‘Inside Affluence’
Stalinism and de-Stalinization (Dr Mark Smith) - 7 February

How did ‘communism’ arrive in Central and Eastern Europe after the Second World War? What was Stalinism, and how much popular legitimacy did it enjoy? What were the consequences of the epoch-defining events of 1956: Khrushchev’s Secret Speech and the Hungarian Revolution? What was de-Stalinization and how effective was it? Was there a period of ‘late socialism’ in which the party-governments of the region enjoyed popular support? This lecture explores these problems, probes the similarities and differences between the different countries of the Eastern bloc, and positions the history of the Communist dictatorships within the wider history of post-1945 Europe.

General surveys
Mary Fulbrook, *The People’s State: East German Society From Hitler to Honecker*, New Haven, 2005
Mary Heimann, *Czechoslovakia: The State that Failed*, New Haven, CT, 2009
Vladimir Tismaneanu, *Stalinism for All Seasons: A Political History of Romanian Communism*, 2003

i. Stalinism
Czeslaw Milosz, *The Captive Mind* (various eds)
Vladimir Tismaneanu, (ed.), *Stalinism Revisited: The Establishment of Communist Regimes in East-Central Europe*, Budapest, 2009

ii. De-Stalinization and late socialism
Paulina Bren, *The Greengrocer and his TV: The Culture of Communism after the 1968 Prague Spring*, Ithaca NY, 2010
Paulina Bren and Mary Neuburger (eds), *Communism Unwrapped: Consumption in Cold War Eastern Europe*, New York, 2012
Varieties of Democracy in Western Europe (Dr Mark Smith) - 12 February

A conventional view of twentieth-century Europe depicts 1945 a cut-off point: violence lay on one side, stability on the other. In Western Europe, stability manifested itself politically in democratic terms. This lecture interrogates the 'Zero Hour' problem of European history, showing the pre-1945 origins of post-1945 democratic life, and exploring the variety and conceptual complexity of democracy in the different countries of the region.

Survey of the period
William Hitchcock, The Struggle for Europe: the Turbulent History of a Divided Continent, 1945 to the Present, New York, 2004

Country surveys
Robert Gildea, France Since 1945, Oxford, 1996
Paul Ginsborg, A History of Contemporary Italy 1943-1980
Rod Kedward, La Vie en Bleu: France and the French Since 1900, London, 2005
Patrick McCarthy (ed.), Italy Since 1945, Oxford 2000
Robert Moeller (ed.), West Germany under Construction: Politics, Society and Culture in the Adenauer Era, Ann Arbor, MI, 1997

Debates, concepts and problems
John Dunn, Setting the People Free: The Story of Democracy, London, 2005
Ralph Jessen and Hedwig Richter (eds), Voting for Hitler and Stalin: Elections under Twentieth-Century Dictatorships, Frankfurt, 2011
Western European integration (Ms Mary-Ann Middelkoop) - 14 February

Why did former enemies decide to join forces and cooperate, economically and politically? European integration – considered the greatest political experiment of modern times by some, the worst threat to national sovereignty by others – ushered in the longest period of peace in Europe. But what drove integration? Was it an attempt to ‘rescue the nation state’? What plans did decision-makers pursue – and how did they change over time? To what extent has European integration since 1945 been a response to the international environment? Was it primarily a Franco-German project – or an attempt by the French to prevent German domination? This lecture brings together the history of international relations, politics and economies.

Overviews and Historiography
D.W. Urwin, Western Europe Since 1945: A Political history (1999 edn), ch. 9, 20, 22
* P. Stirk, A History of European Integration since 1914 (London, 1996)

The European Coal and Steel Community
W.I. Hitchcock, France Restored: Cold War Diplomacy and the Quest for the Leadership of Europe, 1944-1954 (Chapel Hill, 1998)
J.W. Young, Britain, France and the Unity of Europe, 1945-1951 (Leicester, 1984)
1968: social and cultural change (Ms Mary-Ann Middelkoop) - 19 February

Nineteen sixty-eight was a year of seismic social and political change. Student protests swept the globe, the Vietnam War and the Tet Offensive accelerated, and developments in Czechoslovakia culminated in the Prague Spring. But what drove the student unrests in 1968, and which ideological developments underpinned the New Left and the women's liberation movement? What did the rebellions in France, Germany and Italy have in common - and how was Eastern Europe different? To a younger generation, the world seemed on the brink of a cultural and political Revolution in 1968, yet how consequential were the late 1960s for modern
European culture – and how much was due to American influence? This lecture explores ‘the Sixties’ and the mark 1968 left upon history.

G. Statera, *Death of a Utopia: The Development and Decline of Student Movements in Europe* (1975)
R. Gildea, *France since 1945* (1996), ch. 6
Quinn Slobodian, ‘Germany’s 1968 and its enemies’, *American Historical Review*, 2018

i. Popular Culture & ‘Americanization’

E. Balio (ed.), *The American Film Industry* (1976)

**Dictatorship and its demise in Southern Europe (Dr Natalia Mora-Sitja) - 21 February**

The mid-1970s witnessed the overthrow of military dictatorships in Southern Europe - the Carnation revolution in Portugal in April 1974, the fall of the Greek junta in July 1974, and the death of Franco in Spain in December 1975- and the subsequent transitions to democracy in those three countries. This lecture will explore this wave of democratisation in its national and European context. The democratic transitions in Southern Europe, although not quite interrelated, did present similar challenges, and offer comparable frameworks to the historian: why did political democracy take so long to establish itself in Southern Europe after the Second World War? Why were those authoritarian regimes tolerated and supported both by their national populations and the international community? Why, and how, did they lose domestic and international legitimacy? Who directed change, and how was democracy achieved and war averted? This lecture offers an opportunity to explore the nature of dictatorships in Southern Europe and the timing, circumstances, and causes of their downfall.

i. Overviews - what happened?
ii. Transitions compared

L. M. McClaren, Constructing Democracy in Southern Europe: A comparative analysis of Italy, Spain and Turkey (2008)

iii. Spain

R. Carr, J. P. Fusi, Spain: Dictatorship to Democracy (1991)
P. Preston, The Triumph of Democracy in Spain (1993 edn)
P. Preston, Franco (1995), ch. 21-28

iv. Portugal

N. G. Bermeo, The Revolution within the Revolution: Workers' Control in Rural Portugal (1986)

v. Greece

S. Vryonis (ed.) Greece on the road to democracy : from the junta to PASOK, 1974-1986(1991)
Decolonization and European society (Dr Arthur Asseraf) - 26 February

In a few years between 1947 and 1973, Europe was suddenly shrunk to size as the huge empires that Europeans had accumulated around the world since the 16th century collapsed abruptly. Decolonization was a transformative, violent process that remade European societies in ways that are just beginning to be appreciated. In France and Portugal, it directly precipitated the collapse of regimes. Elsewhere, the mass migration of refugees and economic migrants from former colonies reshaped had sweeping impacts on economic and welfare provision. But most of all, the success of national liberation movements in the Third World forced Europeans to rethink their position in the world, with lasting consequences across the political spectrum.

General
*Todd Shepard, The Invention of Decolonization (2006)
*N. MacQueen, The decolonization of Portuguese Africa: metropolitan revolution and the dissolution of empire (1997)
Andrew S. Thompson, The Empire Strikes Back? The Impact of Imperialism on Britain Since the Mid-Nineteenth Century, 2005.

European integration/Eurafrica
*Giuliano Garavini, After Empires: European Integration, Decolonization, and the Challenge from the Global South 1957-1986 (2012)

Repatriates
Claire Eldridge, From empire to exile: history and memory within the pied-noir and harki communities (2016)

Social history/intimate lives
*Jordanna Bailkin, Afterlife of Empire, 2014.

Radicalism and third-worldism
Todd Shepard, Sex, France and Arab Men 1962-1979 (2018)

Memory/commemoration
*Gert Oostindie, Postcolonial Netherlands. Sixty-five years of forgetting, commemorating, silencing, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press. (2011)
Roots of the new Europe (Ms. Sabine Schneider) - 28 February

Many historians see the mid-1970s as a turning point in the fortunes of European economies, and the arrival of a new economic model inspired by classical liberalism. At the same time the aims and mode of the European integration project also change significantly. By the early 1980s, the European Economic Community expanded to Southern Europe. Re-invented as the European Union, it would soon encompass many former Communist nations in the East. By the turn of the millenium, it created a new single currency, the Euro. How did this process unfold? Who drove it and why? What were its social, political and economic consequences? How were the practices and channels of sovereignty and democracy affected and implicated in these changes?

*Tony Judt, *Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945* (2005), especially Part 4


I. T. Berend, *The History of European Integration* (2016)


M. Brunnermeier, H. James and J.-P. Landau, *The Euro and the Battle of Ideas* (2016), Chs. 3-4

D. Dinan, *Ever Closer Union – An Introduction to European Integration* (2nd edn. 1999)


H. James, *Making the European Monetary Union* (2012)


W. Wallace (ed.)*The Dynamics of European Integration* (1990)
The End of the Cold War: the long view (Dr William Foster) - 5 March

Did a Western victory in the Cold War cause the collapse of the Eastern bloc? Or did the collapse result from long-term flaws in the system, failures of design? Or was the end of Communism caused by accidental political errors, especially in the Soviet Union? This lecture positions the history of the later Cold War in the context of the debate about the collapse of the Eastern bloc, focusing especially on ‘Ostpolitik’ and the ‘German problem’, but ranging much more widely.

i. From Ostpolitik to German reunification

Timothy Garton Ash, In Europe’s Name: Germany and the Divided Continent, London, 1993
Anthony Glees, Reinventing Germany: German Political Development since 1945, Oxford, 1996, ch. 7
Johannes Kuppe, ’West German Policy Towards East Germany: A Motor of Unification?’ in M. Donald Hancock and Helga Welsh (eds), German Unification: Processes and Outcomes, 1994, 35-54
A. Romano, From Détente in Europe to European Détente: How the West Shaped the Helsinki CSCE (Brussels, 2009).

ii. From détente to the end of the Cold War

John Lewis Gaddis, We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History, Oxford, 1997
Vladislav M. Zubok, A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union in the Cold War from Stalin to Gorbachev, Chapel Hill, NC, 2007

iii. The collapse of the Eastern bloc

Timothy Garton Ash, We the People: the Revolution of ’89 Witnessed in Warsaw, Budapest, Berlin and Prague, Cambridge, 1990
Vladimir Tismaneanu, ’The Revolutions of 1989: Causes, Meanings, Consequences’, Contemporary
In what ways did gender roles shift during the Twentieth Century? Is the notion of an increasingly progressive and emancipatory view of women’s (and men’s) social roles overly simplistic? How did the changing political, economic, and social position of women affect European society more widely? What can these sometimes unexpected developments reveal about the gender policies of the vast array of political regimes in power in Europe during this period? This essay encourages you to explore these issues, looking particularly at: politics and the public sphere, economics and the job market, and sexuality and reproduction.

Overviews and review articles
R. Bridenthal, Becoming Visible: Women in European History (1977)
U. Frevert, Women in Germany History. From Bourgeois Emancipation to Sexual Liberation (1989)
A. Taylor Allen, Feminism and Motherhood in Western Europe, 1890-1970 (2005)

i. Women and Work
A. Bingham, ‘An Era of Domesticity?’ Histories of Women and Gender in Interwar Britain, Cultural and Social History (2004) 225-33 [online @ http://web.ebscohost.com]

ii. Gender and Sexuality
C. Koonz, Mothers in the Fatherland: Women, the Family and Nazi Politics (1986)
D. Herzog, Sexuality in Europe: A twentieth-century history (2011)

iii. Gender and Authoritarianism
D. Renton, “ ‘Eyes Closed! Everyone Face the Door!’ Women in Nazi Germany”, Journal of Contemporary History (2005), 389-96 [JSTOR]

iv. Gender after WWII
C. Duchen et al. (eds.), When the War Was Over: Women, War and Peace in Europe, 1940-1956 (2000)
Ethnic cleansing (Dr Arthur Asseraf) - 12 March

The explosion of violence in the Balkans in the 1990s brought the phenomenon of ethnic cleansing to television screens across the world in unprecedented fashion. Yet ethnic cleansing is not new or unique to the Balkans. Indeed, it is one of the phenomena which most characterized the twentieth century in Europe. But what precisely is ethnic cleansing? Combining theoretical and empirical approaches, this lecture examines the causes and consequences of ethnic cleansing, the various forms it has taken and its essential characteristics.

Overviews and review articles

A. Bell-Fialkoff, Ethnic cleansing (1996)
M. Mazower, Dark Continent: Europe’s Twentieth Century (1998)

T Snyder, Bloodlands. Europe between Hitler and Stalin (2010)

i. The Balkans and Anatolia


Ryan Gingeras, Sorrowful Shores: Ethnicity, Violence and the End of the Ottoman Empire, 1912-1923 (2009)
Ronald Suny et al., A Question of Genocide: Armenians and Turks at the End of the Ottoman Empire (2011)

ii. The Second World War

iii. The Aftermath of the Second World War

S. Siebel-Achenbach, Lower Silesia from Nazi Germany to Communist Poland (1994)
J. Tampke, Czech-German Relations and the Politics of Central Europe: From Bohemia to the EU (2003)
Various articles in the Ther/Siljak and Várty/Tooley volumes [see General and Theoretical section above]

iv. Primary sources