

Politics and Society in Modern Europe

Handout summary of the course (2020-2021, First Semester)

Class 1/October 5, 2020

Introduction

The character of the course; the early modern and modern periods of history delineated chronologically; the phenomenon of globalization disclosed as a most salient feature of modernity; the ascendancy of the West staying at the core of the globalization process; the intriguing character of the rise of the West; the seeming backwardness of western Europe at the beginning of the early modern period, by comparison with other societies of the world; the need to understand the medieval origins of western exceptionalism

Western Christendom of the Middle Ages among other agrarian civilizations; the notion of a complex, state-endowed agrarian civilization, by reference to the two greatest thresholds in global historical development: the Neolithic Revolution and the Industrial Revolution; the emergence of agriculture and its subsequent spread; the emergence of the state; social stratification; status and class as competing criteria of stratification; the disentanglement of the warrior and the clerical groups from the social body constituting the origin of status differentiation; the salience of the warrior (aristocratic) and clerical status categories throughout the evolution of complex agrarian societies

Class 2/ October 12, 2020

The medieval background (I)

The emergence of the primeval states in the Orient; the close connection between the Near Eastern region and the Mediterranean basin throughout history; the specific geo-climatic features of the great Oriental river valleys which constituted the context of emergence for the primeval states; seasonal flooding stimulating the enhanced social organization for the sake of accomplishing and managing large scale irrigation works; the character of the states erected on this basis and prevailing in such conditions; hydraulic societies and Oriental despotism; large empires and city-states in the Near East and in the eastern Mediterranean region; the prevalence of the empires sustained by universalistic ideological visions in the Orient; the prevalence of the city-states in the neighboring Greek world

The synthesis of the Greek and Oriental civilizations in the frame of Hellenism, following the conquests of Alexander the Great; the translation of the universalist imperial vision from the Orient into the nascent European world by virtue of this synthesis; the emergence and spread of the Stoic philosophic vision in the Greek world, to the detriment of Aristotelianism, constituting the cultural background for this political development

Hellenistic imperialism gradually adopted by the Roman Empire; the evolution of the latter, from the Principate of Augustus (preserving republican credentials) to the Dominate of Diocletian (anticipating the Byzantine political regime of the Middle Ages); the division of the Roman Empire, accomplished in successive stages and consummated upon the death of the emperor

Theodosius; the fall of the Western Roman Empire; the world of barbarian kingdoms; the Roman-Germanic synthesis as a baseline for the future western European civilization

Christianity as the third basic component of the latter; the evolution of Christianity; the elaboration of Christian orthodoxy by confrontation with the heresies; the series of ecumenical councils as a framework for the shaping of orthodoxy; the shifting relations between the early Christian church and the Roman state; Christianity adopted as the official religion of the Roman state following successive persecutions; the Constantinian frame of the relations between church and state, that was to be maintained in Byzantium but not in the West

Class 3/ October 19, 2020

The medieval background (II)

The Middle Ages as a period of history; its scholarly patterning by reference to western European developments and its global significance

The tripartite division of the western European medieval period into the sub-periods of the Early, the High (Classical, or Central) and the Late Middle Ages; the further division of the former into the Merovingian and the Carolingian phases; the need to delineate the chronological limits and the basic features of these divisions

The dualism between church and state emerging in the Merovingian period as a result of the quasi-dissolution of secular structures, together with the survival, extension and consolidation of the ecclesiastic structures; the Catholic church establishing itself as the real institutional inheritor of the Western Roman Empire (with a reference to its characterization as such by Thomas Hobbes in the XVIIth century); the patrimonial conception of the state prevailing within the barbarian Germanic kingdoms; their customary partition by kings among their inheritors, in the fashion of patrimonial assets; this pattern contributing significantly to the fluidity and superficiality of secular political structures

The reconstitution of the Western Roman Empire in the format of the Carolingian Empire; the partial resurrection of secular political structures, however confronted with the existing ecclesiastic ones, developed and endowed with a high degree of autonomy over the previous age; the ensuing dualism between church and state staying as a cornerstone of western political pluralism over the long run (with no counterpart in other agrarian civilizations); the later fragmentation of the Carolingian Empire; deeper fragmentation on the feudal pattern in Carolingian Europe, taking place under the pressures of the last waves of migrations; the reshaping of political power on the basis of relations with a private character established between the members of the feudal structure (seigneurs and vassals); the delegation of state powers and responsibilities throughout the feudal society (later to be recovered by the centralizing monarchies under the heading of regalian rights); feudal fragmentation itself acting over the long run as a factor contributing to the overall elaboration of western political pluralism; the contractualist dimension

of feudalism underscored as an integral part of this development of pluralism; the feudal power relations at the higher levels of society laying over the characteristic arrangements of the relations between the aristocratic landowners and their peasant tenants, at the bottom of the social body; economic decline, commercial atrophy and urban atrophy of Carolingian Europe

The Central Middle Ages as a period of economic, commercial and urban development, having as a manifestation the attempt at outward expansion of the western Christendom through the crusades; the recovery of regalian rights by the centralizing monarchs, together with the elaboration of the institutions of medieval mixed government; the prevailing conflict between the secular and the ecclesiastic powers, centered upon the conflict between the Empire and the Papacy; the elaboration of characteristic cultural patterns, exhibiting an unstable balance between their aristocratic and clerical branches; the emergence of universities as institutions of learning with no counterpart in the ancient Greek-Roman civilization or in other agrarian civilizations

The Late Middle Ages as a period of crisis; the unbalance between economic resources and the upward demographic trend contributing to this; the Malthusian resolution of the problem by virtue of the Black Death in the mid XIVth century; the omnipresence of wars, a syndrome centered upon the Hundred Years War; the schism within the Catholic church contributing to political instability; the crisis of the medieval worldview preparing the ground for the Renaissance

The latter part of the class devoted to following the relations between state and church during the medieval period, with a focus on the particular vagaries of the relations between the resurrected Roman Empire and the Papacy

The theoretical bases of the church-state relations elaborated by St Augustine; *auctoritas* and *potestas*; the interference of the church in temporal affairs; the kings endowed with sacral attributes; the practice of anointing kings; the ensuing interference of the state in spiritual affairs; pope Leo I and the supremacy of Rome over the other Christian patriarchates; pope Gelasius and the doctrine of the two swords; the Christianization of the Germanic peoples in the Arian rite; the Frankish exception, with king Clovis adopting Christianity in the Catholic rite; this stayed at the basis of the privileged relation between the Papacy and the Frankish monarchy

The beginning of monasticism in the West, with the Benedictine order; the third Synod of Maçon and the establishment of the ecclesiastic tithe; pope Gregory I and the First Gregorian Reform of the church

The deepening of the privileged relation between the Frankish monarchy and the Papacy; the Pepinian Donation and the creation of the Papal State; its legitimation by virtue of the False Decretals of Pseudo-Isidore; the usurper Carolingian dynasty itself legitimated by the Papacy; Charles the Great (Charlemagne) and the resurrection of the Western Roman Empire; his coronation by pope Leo III

The partition of the Carolingian Empire by virtue of the Treaty of Verdun; the western and the eastern Frankish kingdoms resulting from this partition

constituting the bases of the future French and, respectively, German states; the Oaths of Strasbourg; the Carolingian dynasty extinguished in the eastern Frankish kingdom; its replacement by the Saxon dynasty (also called Ottonian); coronation of Otto I as Roman emperor by pope John XII; the creation of the Roman-German Empire, a successor of the Carolingian one; the imperial worldview of Otto III

The decay of the church; the practices of Simony and Nicolaitism; the problem of investitures; pope Gregory VII and the Second Gregorian Reform; the rule of celibacy and the corresponding disentanglement of the ecclesiastic world from the web of aristocratic social relations; the Salian dynasty; king Henry IV and his conflict with the pope; the humiliation of Canossa; the subsequent coronation of the king as a Roman emperor by pope Clement III

The further evolution of the conflict; the Concordat of Worms; the conflict resumed under the emperors of the Hohenstaufen dynasty; the Guelph and Ghibelline alliances; the Lombard League and the battle of Legnano

Emperor Frederick II and his imperial worldview; his political experiences in Sicily as an anticipation of the monarchic absolutist arrangements; his death issuing into the Great Interregnum; the failure of the process of centralization within the Empire; the establishment of the elective principle for the succession to the imperial throne; the college of electors; the imperial position adjudicated by the Habsburg dynasty (for a time in rivalry with the Luxembourg one)

Class 4 / October 26, 2020

The medieval background (III)

The medieval development of the French and English kingdoms can only be understood with a focus on their deep intertwining up to the XVth century

The medieval past of the two great westernmost countries of Europe has to be underscored as highly significant with the hindsight of their very prominent roles in the shaping of the modern Europe and the world

The western Frankish kingdom after the Treaty of Verdun; the alternation of Carolingian and Capetian monarchs; Hugh Capet and the entrenchment of the latter dynasty (whose direct and collateral descendants were to rule up into the XIXth century); the febleness of the monarchy in relation to the other feudal magnates of the realm; the small territory of the royal domain; the succession to the throne on the basis of the elective principle; the gradual imposition of the hereditary principle of succession (a precondition for the latter centralization)

The shaping of the English kingdom up to the Norman conquest; the end of Roman Britain; the Anglo-Saxon invasions and settlements; the Celtic margin of Europe; a multitude of kingdoms (the Heptarchy); the Scandinavian invasions and settlements; the rise of Wessex and the first unification of England around it; England part of the northern empire of the Danish king Canute; the restoration of the dynasty of Wessex and the crisis of succession upon the death of Edward the Confessor

The duchy of Normandy within the French feudal system; its dynastic entanglements with England; the battle of Hastings and the Norman conquest;

the beginning of the intertwining between the French and English medieval societies; the new crisis of succession and the advent of the Anjou (Plantagenet) dynasty in England; the bounds between the two kingdoms deepened by virtue of this dynastic change; Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine; the Angevin empire and the seeming engulfment of France by the English crown

The beginning of state centralization in France under Philip II August; the royal domain extended to the detriment of the Angevin domains; the recovery of regalian rights by the crown; the battle of Bouvines enhances the prestige of the crown in France; centralization continued under Louis IX the Saint, the crusading king

The problem of the confrontation between state and church in the two kingdoms, covered by reference to the evolutions of the sort previously considered with a focus on the Roman-German Empire; the unfolding of this confrontation in correlation with the rise of representative assemblies and of the system of mixed government

The two evolutions mentioned taking place in England under Henry II and his immediate successors; the assassination of the archbishop Thomas Becket and the ascendancy of the state over the church; the rebellion of the aristocracy against king John, having in the background his defeats in France; Magna Carta and the beginning of English medieval parliamentarianism; its further development under Henry III; Simon of Montfort and the patterning of the Parliament by the representation of the towns alongside the clergy and the aristocracy

The same evolutions taking place in France under Philip IV the Handsome; his confrontation with pope Boniface VIII; the incident of Anagni; Clement V raised on the Holy See with the support of the French king; the shift of the Papacy to Avignon, under French control; the beginning of the Babylonian captivity of the Catholic church; an excursus over the further development of the question, with the Great Schism within the Catholic church opened in the circumstances created by the French crisis during the Hundred Years War; the demolition of the Order of the Templars by the king; the curse of the Templars and its impact upon the public mind; the ascendancy of the state over the church, in a manner similar to the English outcome; the greater success of the English and French kings in solving the theological-political problem to their favor, by comparison to the Roman-German emperors

The development of the representative assembly in France under Philip IV, in correlation with the latter's victory over the church; the Estates General as a counterpart of the English Parliament; the multitude of parliaments in France as institutions with judicial responsibilities; the parliament of Paris and its ascendancy over the provincial bodies of the kind; the English and the French varieties of medieval mixed government with counterparts in other regions of Europe (the German world, the Iberian peninsula, Italy)

The succession of Philip IV by his sons, reigning in turn without descendants; the crisis of succession involving the rival claims of the English king Edward III and of the count of Valois; the problem solved in favor of the latter (acceded to the throne as Philip VI), with a general rule established, regarding the

impossibility of having the French royal succession transmitted through women; the ensuing Hundred Years War, coming from the continuation of English claims

The evolution of the war, from a dynastic struggle towards a confrontation between two states sustained by proto-national solidarities; the Burgundian factor in the war; the three phases of the war; the involvement of the popular hero Joan of Arc as a turning-point; the final victory of the French crown and the expel of the English from France

Diverging evolutions taking place in the two kingdoms after the end of the war; aristocratic anarchy in England, with the War of the Roses; the victory of the Tudor dynasty marking the end of the Middle Ages in England; a new stage of state centralization in France under Louis XI, marking the end of the Middle Ages in the context; the settlement of the Burgundian question to the favor of France; the transfer of a part of the Burgundian territorial inheritance to the House of Habsburg

Class 5/ November 2, 2020

The medieval background (IV)

The class devoted to a survey of historical developments over the Middle Ages in the regions of Eastern, East Central and South Eastern Europe; the relevant connections with Asian historical trends underscored all throughout

The shaping of Byzantium as a separate civilization; the prevalence of the Roman legacy and of the Roman-Latin self-image of the state and society in the Eastern Roman Empire up to the beginning of the VIIth century; the reign of Justinian I in the VIth century as the apogee of this era; the partial re-conquest of the western Mediterranean basin by Justinian; the codification of the Roman legal tradition in the form of the Corpus Juris Civilis (later to serve as a basis for the recovery of the same tradition in the West)

The shift towards a Hellenic (and Christian Orthodox) definition of the Byzantine state and society during the Heraclian dynasty, in the VIIth century; this evolution responding to the need of strengthening the bonds between the imperial regime and the social body in a period of crisis (with a reference to the scholarly debate about the transformations of Byzantine patriotism and the forging of a proto-nationalist solidarity); the Slavic invasions and settlements in the Balkans; the Muslim takeover of the Asian territories of the empire (except the Anatolian peninsula), following the Byzantine victory against Sassanid Persia; the gulf between Byzantium and the West deepened by virtue of the Hellenic re-definition of the former

The crisis of Iconoclasm; the Isaurian and the Amorian dynasties; the Macedonian dynasty and the Byzantine recovery; the re-conquest of the Balkans and the consolidation of the Danube frontier; the Byzantine cultural expansion and the creation of the Byzantine Commonwealth; the missionary activities of Cyril, Methodius and their followers; their failure in the region of Bohemia-Moravia and their subsequent turn towards the South Eastern and Eastern regions of Europe

The Komnenos and Angelos dynasties; the partial feudalization of the empire; the differences between Byzantine and western feudalism; the fall of Constantinople and a part of the Byzantine territory to the western armies of the fourth crusade; the Latin Empire of Constantinople and the surviving Byzantine strongholds; the Empire of Nicene and the Palaiologos dynasty; the restoration of the unitary Byzantine empire by the latter; the decaying survival of the empire, facing the Ottoman pressures and the western subversion; the search for the re-unification of Christianity and its failure; the final demise of Byzantium under the Ottomans

The birth and evolution of Islam (underscoring its connections with Byzantium); the Arab Caliphate and its subsequent fragmentation; Arabic, Persian and Turkish/Mongol populations intertwining within the Muslim space; political rule in Islam shifted to the Ottoman Empire

Russia and the Byzantine Commonwealth; the formation of Kievan Russia and its control over the North-South trade routes in the region; its subsequent fragmentation; the characteristics of Mongol political development; the Mongol invasion of Europe and the entrenchment of Mongol rule in Russia; the rise of the Muscovite state and its subsequent emancipation from under the Mongol rule; the patrimonial characteristics of the Muscovite state and its dual (Byzantine and Mongol) heritage

Political development of the Slavic peoples in the Balkans; the First Bulgarian Empire; various routes to Christianization among the Slavic peoples (Bulgarians, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenes); Serbian political structures; the inauguration of the relation of vassalage between Croatia and the kingdom of Hungary (its historical resilience underscored); the Second Bulgarian Empire; the Ottoman conquest of the Balkans; the attempts at the organization of a common anti-Ottoman crusade

The invasions of the Magyars (Hungarians) and their settlement in the Pannonian Basin after the defeat in the battle of Augsburg-Lechfeld; the creation of the Hungarian kingdom, its Christianization and its apostolic definition; the extension of the kingdom to the borders of the Carpathian Basin; the Arpad dynasty; its Anjou and Luxembourg successors; the Hunyadi dynasty; the leading role of Hungary in the anti-Ottoman crusading enterprises; the battle of Mohacs and the subsequent partition of medieval Hungary; the Habsburg claims to the entire territory formerly belonging to the Crown of St Stephen

Class 6/ November 9, 2020

The early modern period (I)

The first part of the class still has to address several medieval developments

The emergence of the Polish state; the Piast dynasty; Christianization in the Catholic rite; the transfer of the capital from Poznan to Cracow; political fragmentation, then reconsolidation; Cazimir III and the end of the Piast dynasty; personal union with Hungary under Louis of Anjou; the personal union with the duchy of Lithuania; queen Jadwiga and duke Jogalia; the latter Christianized and acceded to the throne as king Wladyslaw II (with the

Christianization of the Lithuanians, the last pagan people in Europe); the Jagiello dynasty; the gradual forging of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth; the confrontation with the state of the Teutonic Order; the battle of Grunwald and the Treaty of Thorn; an excursus over the future evolution of the Polish-Lithuanian state, gradually adopting a political regime close to an aristocratic republic; the transfer of the capital to Warsaw

Czech political development in the Middle Ages; the first Czech state structured as Great Moravia, adopting Byzantine Christianity; its destruction by the Hungarians; the subsequent emergence of the Catholic Bohemian kingdom; its integration into the Roman-German Empire; the Premyslid dynasty; its Luxembourg and Habsburg successors; Jan Hus and the Hussite movement; the defeat of the latter and its legacy for both the European Reformation and the Czech national consciousness

The Iberian peninsula in the Middle Ages; Visigothic rule; the Islamic conquest; the surviving Christian strongholds; the Reconquista; the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa as a turning point; the emergence of Portugal; the consolidation of Castile and of Aragon; their personal union under Ferdinand and Isabella, staying as the pillar for the shaping of Spain; the fall of Granada and the end of the Reconquista; the consolidation of the Spanish state around policies of exclusion towards the Jews and the Muslims; the Inquisition in Spain (with a reference to its earlier inauguration in the context of the crusade against the Cathars in France and an excursus over its lasting connection with Spanish state building); Ferdinand and Isabella as Catholic Monarchs; Columbus and the discovery of America, having in the background the Portuguese circumnavigation of Africa; the Treaty of Tordesillas and the Iberian pioneering role in the western transoceanic expansion; the ensuing Iberian prominence at the beginning of the early modern period

The Italian peninsula in the Middle Ages; Ostrogothic rule; the Byzantine interlude; the Lombard invasion and settlements; the prevalence of political fragmentation; the northern part of the peninsula in the orbit of the Carolingian Empire, then of Roman-German Empire; the rise of a multitude of political structures in the North; their economic and cultural accomplishments, setting the region in the forefront of European developments in this respects over the last part of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the early modern period; the different evolution of the South; Normand rule; Hohenstaufen rule; Angevin rule, shattered by the Sicilian Vespers (then surviving in the southern part of the peninsula but replaced by Aragonese/Spanish rule in Sicily)

The XVIth century as the first century of European early modern history, but also as the last period in the history of Europe whose unfolding was centered upon the Mediterranean basin (largely dominated by Spain in matters of politics and by the Italian peninsula with respect to economic and cultural developments); it is for this reason that the survey of the medieval background was drawn to an end, appropriately, with a focus on the Iberian and the Italian peninsulas

The creation of the balance of power system in international relations; its definition; its historical preconditions: state centralization having in the background the relative decline of the universalist political entities (the Empire and the church); the invention of the modern instruments of diplomacy (permanent embassies)

The balance of power system first experimented at the level of Italian politics; the Peace of Lodi; the extension of the same pattern at the level of European politics in the context of the Italian Wars initiated by the French monarchy; Charles VIII and his claims for the Neapolitan crown; the Medici question in the peninsula; the initial Italian reaction to the French intervention; the subsequent creation of an anti-French alliance; the League of Venice (with France emerging as a threat to the balance of power system); Louis XII and his claims for Milan; his negotiations with Aragon over southern Italy; the subsequent establishment of Aragonese rule over the whole of southern Italy; pope Julius XII and the Holy League; pope Leo X and the transfer of the war on French territory; Francis I and the consolidation of French control over Milan; the first stage of the Italian Wars ended with a French victory

The revolution in international politics issuing from the augmentation of Habsburg power; Charles Quint and his dynastic ancestry (Habsburg, Burgundian and Spanish); his accessions in Spain and in the Empire, conjoined with the rule over the Low Countries (formerly Burgundian); Habsburg power emerges as the new threat to the balance of power system

The Lutheran Reformation within the Empire as a hinder to the design of Habsburg domination over Europe; the French kingdom as the pillar of anti-Habsburg alliances; the emergence of the pattern of international politics shaped around the French-Habsburg rivalry and surviving up to the mid XVIIIth century; the battle of Pavia and the Treaty of Madrid; the League of Cognac; the Sack of Rome and the anti-Habsburg feeling; the Treaty of Cambrai and the Habsburg hegemony in Europe

Charles Quint facing renewed Protestant opposition; the League of Schmalkalden; the Ottoman question along the eastern borders of the Empire; the inauguration of the French pattern of the reason of state politics, involving alliances with the Protestants of the Empire and with the Ottoman state against Habsburg power; renewed military confrontations between Francis I and Charles Quint against this background; the peace treaties of Nice and Crépy, with undecided results

The beginning of the Counter-Reformation; the Council of Trent; the close connection between the Papacy and the Habsburgs; the battle of Mühlberg between the emperor and the League of Schmalkalden; the armistice of Augsburg; Henry II in France; the Treaty of Chambord and the Peace of Vaucelles

Class 7/ November 16, 2020

The early modern period (II)

The religious Peace of Augsburg in the Roman-German Empire; the principle of *cuius regio, eius religio*, with the exclusion of Calvinism (to be treated below); its

influence over Europe as a whole; the double abdication of Charles Quint, with Philip II of Spain inheriting as well the former Burgundian possessions of the House of Habsburg, together with the Italian and the American possessions formerly acquired by the crowns of Aragon and Castile; Ferdinand I inheriting the Austrian possessions, together with the imperial crown and the royal crowns of Bohemia and Hungary; the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis marking the end of the era of Italian Wars; the peace treaty consecrating the end of the Habsburg attempt at the unification of Europe, while also consolidating the Spanish ascendancy over the continent

The age of the religious wars in Europe; a look back at the beginning of the Reformation in the German world; the branch of Huldrych Zwingli; the radical branches of Thomas Müntzer and of Anabaptism; the German Peasant War; the defeat of the peasant rebellion following the battle of Frankenhausen; the top-down Lutheran Reformation in Sweden and in Denmark; the Calvinist reformation; its highly international profile

The Reformation in the English context, as the most significant of all the branches of the phenomenon proceeding on the top-down pattern; the general background; dynastic change, with the advent of the Tudors at the end of the XVth century; the social transformations accompanying it, with the rise of the gentry to the detriment of the magnate nobility; the economic transformations, with the movement of the enclosures and the commercialization of agriculture; an excursus over the emergence of the world capitalist system around the capitalist reshaping of English agriculture

Henry VIII and the Act of Supremacy; the creation of the Anglican Church; the dissolution of the monasteries; the correlation between the course of the Reformation and the general evolution of the political system under the Tudors; the whole process also connected with the marital history of Henry VIII; Edward VI and the brief consolidation of the political and social arrangements revolving around the regulation of the religious question; Mary I and the Catholic reaction; her marriage with the Spanish king Philip II; Elisabeth I and the return to the fold of Protestantism; her confrontation with the Calvinist-Puritan challenge, alongside the Catholic one; the persecution of the Puritans; Anglicanism as a middle ground path, followed consistently by the queen; the Elisabethan era

Reformation in the Scottish context; John Knox and Presbyterianism, the local version of Calvinism; Catholicism defended by the crown; regent Mary of Guise and her French connections; queen Mary Stuart building upon the same connections; the defeat of the crown in the religious conflict; the abdication of Mary Stuart and the accession of her son James VI; the English exile of the former queen; Scottish Reformation emerging as an important entanglement of English politics

Calvinist Reformation in the French context; the Huguenots; the beginning of the religious wars in France; the family of Guise and the Catholic religious-political faction; the family of Bourbon and the Huguenot faction

Calvinist Reformation in the context of the Netherlands; the general background, with the gradual shift of the center of economic dynamism in

Europe from northern Italy to the Netherlands; the connection between the province and the early capitalist transformations taking place in England; the Antwerp stock-exchange; the Spanish crown trying to use the province as a headquarter of the Catholic reaction over the continent; the spread of Calvinism and the Spanish repression; William of Orange, the revolt against the Spanish crown and the ensuing war, lasting up to the Peace of Westphalia; the pacification of Ghent; the split between the Union of Arras and the Union of Utrecht; the former surviving as the Spanish Low Countries; the latter proclaiming its complete separation from the Spanish crown; the State of the Estates General; its republican organization; the office of the Stadtholder

The consolidation of the Spanish power, alongside the spread of the Reformation in various contexts; the creation of the Jesuit Order, in connection with the Council of Trent and with the overall development of the Counter-Reformation; the battle of Lepanto; the battle of Alcântara and the personal union between Spain and Portugal, with the Portuguese overseas empire harnessed to the policies of Philip II; the fall of Antwerp to the Spanish crown and the subsequent ascendancy of Amsterdam; the execution of Mary Stuart in England; the ensuing campaign of the Invincibila Armada against England and the Spanish defeat

The unfolding of the religious wars in France; the successors of Henry II and the role of Catherine of Medici; Charles IX and the night of St Bartholomew; the creation of the Holy League and its occupation over Paris; the Catholic Paris Commune; the emergence of the faction of *les politiques*; Jean Bodin and the pleading for religious toleration conjoined with strong royal power; king Henry III and his closer connection with Henry of Bourbon; the assassination of the former and the accession of the latter, as Henry IV; the Bourbon dynasty; the conversion of Henry IV to Catholicism and his coronation; his regulation of religious toleration by the Edict of Nantes; the Spanish intervention in France, the anti-Spanish alliance and the recognition of the Dutch republic by France and by England; the armistice between the Dutch republic and the Spanish crown; Hugo Grotius and the theory of international Law

The last stage in the evolution of the European religious wars centered upon the Roman-German Empire; the Thirty Years War; its outbreak as a consequence of an imperial attempt at the imposition of Catholic conformity in Bohemia; the second Defenestration of Prague; the refusal of the Czechs to give recognition to the newly elected emperor, Ferdinand II; the battle of the White Mountain and the subsequent demolition of the Czech aristocracy, with the deeper absorption of the Czech lands into the German world; the extension of the conflict into a new round of the struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism within and beyond the borders of the Empire; the French involvement in the war, at first by supporting the Danish and Swedish military efforts against the Habsburg crown; the principle of reason of state politics applied consistently and laid down in clear terms by cardinal Richelieu; the Spanish intervention on the side of the Austrian Habsburgs; general Albrecht von Wallenstein and his confrontations with the Protestant armies, led successively by Christian IV of Denmark and by Gustav II Adolph of Sweden;

the assassination of the general; the end of the war, with extremely high human losses in the Empire

The Peace of Westphalia, with the treaties of Münster and Osnabrück; the theories of the balance of power politics and of state sovereignty presiding over the peace treaties; the religious arrangements of the Peace of Augsburg restated within the Empire, with the inclusion of Calvinism and with provisions of religious toleration for minority denominations; the final recognition of the Dutch republic by Spain; the subsequent Peace of the Pyrenees between France and Spain; the end of the Spanish ascendancy in Europe; the era of French hegemony

Class 8/ November 23, 2020

The early modern period (III)

General features of European historical development in the second half of the XVII century; French domination over the continent; the spectacular career of the Dutch republic as a major power, based on its economic, commercial and naval prominence; the partial eclipse of England as a major power, due to revolutionary transformations within; the emergence of monarchic absolutism as the main political model of the age and of English constitutionalism as its alternative; the substantial reshaping of the political map in Central and Eastern Europe

The entrenchment of the absolutist regime in France preceded by the period of the great ministers, cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin; the minority of Louis XIV and the *Fronde*; the suppression of the latter by Mazarin and by the regent Anne of Austria; the personal rule of Louis XIV, having as a precondition the eclipse of the Estates General, after their last pre-revolutionary convocation by the regent Mary of Medici during the minority of Louis XIII; the reshaping of the relation between the crown and the aristocracy, with the latter prevented from promoting centrifugal tendencies and transformed into a privileged recruiting-ground for the state bureaucracy; an excursus over the evolution of the relation between the aristocracy and the ascending bourgeois class up to the end of the Old Regime; the growing disparity between the system of privileges and the actual distribution of power within society; the selling of aristocratic titles and the nobility of the pen; the royal residence of Versailles at the core of the Old Regime power relationships; the military prominence of France among the other powers of Europe accompanied by the international standing of French culture

The wars and conquests of Louis XIV over the first part of his reign; the War of Devolution, the Triple Alliance of The Hague and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; the Dutch War and the Peace of Nijmegen; the end of a series of wars between England and the Dutch state; William III of Orange acceded to the position of Stadtholder; the French territorial annexations along the border with the Roman-German Empire; the occupation of Strasbourg; the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV; the consequences of this policy; renewed international efforts to maintain the balance of power system against France; the creation of the League of Augsburg

The revolutionary development of England in the XVII century; the Stuart dynasty and the personal union between England and Scotland; James I and the Anglican establishment; Charles I and his conflict with the Parliament; the Catholic leanings of the king; archbishop William Laud and the trend of Episcopalianism within the Anglican church; the persecution of the Puritans and their abhorrence of the turn towards popery taken by the Church of England; the Book of Common Prayer and its imposition in Scotland; the Scottish revolt and the convocation of the English parliament; the Short Parliament; the Long Parliament; the Irish revolt and the English Civil War; the battles of Marston Moor and of Naseby; the capitulation of the king; the process of religious-political radicalization within the revolutionary party; the Presbyterian and the Independent (Congregationalist) factions, with the cleavage between the Parliament and the New Model Army; further radicalization: the Levellers, the Diggers and the Quakers; Oliver Cromwell and his allegiance to the Independents; the persecution of the most radical factions and the purging of the Presbyterians from the Parliament; the Rump Parliament, the execution of the king and the abolition of the monarchy; the policies towards the Catholics and the Anglicans; the conflict between Cromwell and the Parliament and the abolition of the latter; Cromwell as Lord Protector; the death of Cromwell; the reinstallation of the Parliament; the Anglican majority in the Parliament and the Stuart Restoration

Charles II and his Catholic leanings; the renewed conflict with the Parliament; the royal Declaration of Indulgence in favor of the Catholics and the Puritans; the Parliament reacting with the Test Act, obliging state officials to profess allegiance to Anglicanism; the Act of Exclusion, denying the right to the throne to the Catholics; the formation of the Tory and the Whig parties; James II and his Catholic leanings; his protestant daughter Mary, the incumbent successor, married with the Dutch Stadtholder William of Orange; the Catholic baptism of his newly born child, James, and the fears regarding the entrenchment of a Catholic dynasty; the ensuing Glorious Revolution and the flight of James II; William III and Mary II crowned as associate monarchs; the Bill of Rights and the constitutional monarchy

A comparison between the two English revolutions; the traditional view presenting the violent Puritan Revolution as a deviation from the ingrained gradualism of English political development and the Glorious Revolution as the fulfillment of the latter; later views underscoring the break with the social structures of the past operated by the first revolution as a precondition for the success of the second one; the English emerging from this perspective as the most revolutionary people, in so far as they accomplished their revolutionary break with the past earlier than the others, thus endowing themselves with the preconditions for further gradual change; an excursus over the following unfolding of the revolutionary process throughout the world, underscoring the connection between the delay of revolutionary breaks with old regime structures in various contexts and their greater magnitudes; the pattern of revolutionary change exhibited by the Puritan Revolution, stretching from the moderate beginnings, through radicalization, to military dictatorship; the same

pattern encountered in various latter contexts; the political theory of liberalism emerging in the frame of English XVIIth century revolutionary change; Thomas Hobbes and John Locke; the transformation in England of the medieval system of mixed government into modern liberal constitutionalism, without the intermediate stage of monarchic absolutism

The connection between England and the Dutch republic in international politics; the two states joining the League of Augsburg; the War of the League of Augsburg; the battle of La Hogue and the Peace of Ryswick

The economic European and world space of the late XVII and the early XVIIIth century; the preceding general crisis of the XVIIth century; the debates about its causes; the decline of gold and silver imports from the Americas and the Little Ice Age; the subsequent economic growth and the creation of the Atlantic Triangle; slave trade staying at the core of the latter; the diversification of the patterns of colonization in the Americas, with the English, the Dutch and the French joining the Spaniards and the Portuguese; an excursus over the long-term evolution of slave trade between Africa and the American plantation economies; the temporary leading role of Dutch trade in this constellation

Class 9/ November 30, 2020

The early modern period (IV)

The War of Spanish Succession; its origins; the Spanish branch of the Habsburg dynasty extinguished; the political testament of Charles II indicating Philip of Anjou as a successor and the prospect of a dynastic union between the French and the Spanish kingdoms; the Great Alliance of The Hague designed to maintain the balance of power on the continent; the peace treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt, enshrining the principles of the balance of power politics in clear terms; England (Great Britain) consecrated as the main promoter and protector of this system; the consequences of the peace arrangements; the Bourbon dynasty in Spain and the prevention of the dynastic union with France; the Spanish possessions in the Low Countries and in Italy transferred to the Austrian Habsburgs; the further decline of Spain and the end of the international career of the Dutch republic as a great power; colonial aggrandizement of England at the expense of France in North America; the entire developments involved staying as part of a new Hundred Years War between England and France; an excursus over the eventual resolution of this long-term confrontation by virtue of the English victory in the early XIXth century

Survey of the restructuring of Central and Eastern European politics at the turn of the XVIIth and the XVIIIth century

The regional balance of power system at the beginning of the period, featuring the Ottoman Empire and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as the main powers, alongside the state of the Habsburg crown still largely defined by reference to German and western concerns; the Muscovite state still not a significant factor in European affairs

The Ottoman irretrievable decline after the second siege of Vienna; the inauguration of the Eastern Question; the Habsburg engulfment of the

territories formerly belonging to the medieval Hungarian kingdom, in continuation to the older dynastic claim upon them and at the expense of the Ottoman state; the Treaty of Karlowitz; the Habsburg state redefined as a Danubian and East European empire, comprising extensive non-German populations kept together by the dynastic principle; the relapse of Poland-Lithuania into aristocratic anarchy, having in the background the political system of the elective monarchy; its transformation into a power vacuum and a second eastern question; a brief excursus over the eventual resolution of this predicament by the Polish partitions at the end of the XVIIIth century

The redefinition of Russia as a European power; its historical background; Ivan IV the Terrible, Muscovy as a Tsardom and the fashioning of autocracy in the patrimonial guise; the end of the Rurik dynasty, the Time of Troubles and the accession of the Romanov dynasty; the reforms of patriarch Nikon and the schism within the Russian church; the Old Believers; the gulf between Russia and the West epitomized by the successive lags in coping with the western adjustments of the calendar (from the Julian to the Gregorian one); Peter I the Great and the westernization of Russia; the turn from the Muscovite to the Imperial period in the evolution of Russian society; the turn from the patrimonial system of rule to the western conception of the state and an excursus over the unfinished journey of this project in Imperial Russia; the survival of authoritarianism within the new legal framework of western inspiration; the transformation of the boyardom into a hereditary aristocracy patterned on the western model, together with the metamorphosis suffered by it as a service class deeply subjected to the crown; the Table of Ranks; the Holy Synod and the corresponding metamorphosis suffered by the church as an institution deeply subservient to the state; westernization as a dramatic social process driven by state levers; the foundation of St Petersburg as a new capital and a cradle of westernization; the corresponding transformation of Moscow into a center of traditionalism; the turn of Russia towards European affairs

The emergence of Prussia as a new center of power in the German world, in rivalry with the Habsburg crown; the accessions of Protestant branches of the Hohenzollern dynasty in the Principality of Brandenburg and in Duchy of Prussia, following the emergence of the latter through the secularization of the state created by the Teutonic Order; the personal union between the two states; the Great Elector Frederick William and the emancipation of the Duchy of Prussia from the relation of vassalage towards the Polish crown; Frederick III and the transformation of the union into the kingdom of Prussia; his coronation as Frederick I; his successor Frederick William I and the patterning of the Prussian kingdom on the basis of entrenched militarism

The brief career of Sweden as a great power in the region of Central and Eastern Europe; Swedish ascendancy largely determined by the alliance with France against the Habsburgs; the profile of king Charles XII and his expansionist ambitions; the anti-Swedish alliance and the Great Northern War, staying as the eastern counterpart of the War of Spanish Succession; the battle of Poltava and the Peace of Nystad; the Swedish defeat and the consecration of

Russian ascendancy in the region at the expense of Sweden; the territorial provisions of the peace treaty to the favor of Russia

The background of these transformations in the sphere of international politics represented by the rise of the eastern version of monarchic absolutism in the Habsburg state, Russia, Prussia and Sweden; the Polish-Lithuanian exception; the common social-economic background of both the regional absolutist pattern and the exception of aristocratic anarchy represented in its turn by the phenomenon of the Second Serfdom; an excursus over its long-term evolution; the different patterns of the alliance between the aristocracy and the absolutist monarchy prevailing in the West and in the East, respectively; the East European version of absolutism serving as an instrument for the strengthening of serfdom and for the deepening of feudal economic patterns; the legacy of this syndrome up into the early XXth century

The War of Polish Succession; the dynasty of Saxony on the Polish throne and the crisis of succession upon the death of king Augustus II; his son pretending the throne as Augustus III and the support for the latter coming from the part of the Habsburg crown and of Russia; the pretender Stanislaw Leszczyński and his support from the part of France; the victory of Augustus III

The War of Austrian Succession; its background; emperors Leopold I and Joseph I; the Hungarian uprising under Francis II Rákóczi; the Peace of Szatmár, with the confirmation of both Habsburg rule in Hungary and the political privileges of the Hungarian aristocracy; the different patterns of Habsburg rule in Bohemia and in Hungary respectively; emperor Charles VI and the Pragmatic Sanction, preparing succession in the Habsburg hereditary domains to the favor of his daughter Maria Theresa; the death of the emperor and the accession of Maria Theresa as archduchess of Austria and queen of Hungary (subsequently also as queen of Bohemia); her contestation and the pattern of European alliances ensuing from this; the development of the war largely dependent on the vacillating attitude of the Prussian king Frederick II; the support of the Hungarian estates for Maria Theresa; the Prussian annexation of Silesia and the overall victory of Maria Theresa in the war; her rule in association with her husband, crowned as Roman-German emperor under the name of Francis I; her latter association to the system of rule in the Empire and within the Habsburg hereditary possessions with her son Joseph II; the Habsburg-Lorraine branch of the dynasty

The Reversal of the Alliances in the mid-XVIIIth century, with the end of the long-term rivalry between France and the House of Habsburg, inaugurated in the early XVIth century; the two powers allied and opposed to the rival alliance between Britain and Prussia; the further extension of each of the two alliances; the ensuing Seven Years War, centered in Europe on the Austrian-Prussian rivalry and overseas on the French-British rivalry; the victory of the British-Prussian alliance; the peace treaties of Hubertusburg and of Paris; Prussia consecrated as a great power of Europe; Britain consecrated as the dominant maritime power, aggrandized at the expense of France in North America and in India

Class 10/ December 7, 2020

The modern period (I)

The successive partitions of Poland-Lithuania between Russia, the Habsburg state and Prussia; a new Polish crisis emerging upon the death of the king Augustus III; Stanislaw Poniatowski taking the throne on the basis of support from the Russian empress Catherine II; Russian influence in Poland correlated with the Russian pressures against the Ottoman Empire; the French support for the latter; Russian victory against the Ottomans, with the Peace of Kuchuk-Kainarji and the inauguration of the Russian Protectorate in the Balkans; the first Polish partition taking place upon the initiative of the Prussian king Frederick II such as to prevent Russia from taking exclusive advantage of the situation; the Polish reformist movement emerging in response to the national disaster and blaming the tradition of aristocratic republicanism as responsible for the crisis; the later stages of the process developing in the conditions created by the European impact of the French Revolution (to be treated later); the May Constitution aimed at combining the virtues of centralism and of aristocratic freedom and taking inspiration from various strands of the western Enlightenment culture; its pioneering status in European history (succeeding to the American constitution but shortly in advance of the first French revolutionary act of the sort); its failure; the second partition meant to prevent Poland from acting as a corridor for revolutionary culture; the uprising led by Tadeusz Kościuszko and the third partition

The War of American Independence as part of the development of revolutionary culture in the North-Atlantic world and as a stage in the series of confrontations between Britain and France for European and world domination; the American Revolution as both a crisis of the British political system developed in the footsteps of the Glorious Revolution and as an event of global significance; the French intervention partly redressing the previous French defeat at the hands of Britain in the Seven Years War; an excursus over the following development of British imperialism, able to contain the consequences of the crisis and to continue its course on the basis of rejuvenated dynamism

The development of the French and British political systems over the period predating the French Revolution

Louis XV in France and the attempt at narrowing the absolutist regime by the suppression of the parliaments; the experiment of the sort promoted by the minister René de Maupeou; the accession of Louis XVI and the reinstatement of the parliaments

The reign of William III in England after the death of his wife and associate monarch Mary II; the Act of Succession renewing the interdict for the Catholic pretenders to accede to the English throne; the reign of queen Ann and the end of the Stuart dynasty; the gradual shift of her preferences from the Tory to the Whig party; the fusion between England and Scotland and the creation of Great Britain (with an excursus over the future incorporation of Ireland into the later); the Union Jack flag and the symbolism of the political regime thus created; the accession of George I and the inauguration of the Hanoverian

dynasty; George II and George III; the successive Jacobite uprisings meant at recovering the throne for the exiled successors of the deposed king James II; their repeated failures; the Whig oligarchy, surviving up to the American crisis; the entrenched venality of the electoral system; the rotten boroughs; an excursus over the deficiencies of the sort thus exhibited by early British liberal constitutionalism bound to re-emerge in later contexts of incipient parliamentarianism all across the world, up to the present, as also over the eventual elimination of the same phenomena in Britain during the XIXth century; the invention of the cabinet system by way of customary practice, with the team of ministers headed by a prime minister and responsible as a unit in front of the Parliament and the monarch; Robert Walpole as the first prime minister; the inauguration of the Industrial Revolution in Britain; Britain as the only industrial country up to the early XIXth century

The French Revolution; a general characterization of the revolutionary process, whose dynamics was marked by two crisscrossing cleavages: the one between the absolutist state and the privileged orders, and respectively the one between the later ones and the underprivileged Third Estate; the inauguration of the process in the framework of the first variety of conflict and in a fashion reminiscent of the older aristocratic reactions against the crown; the further evolution of the process towards the prevalence of the second variety of conflict; the gradual radicalization of the revolutionary process; the dynamics of radicalization set in correlation with the interplay between the moderate and the radical strands of Enlightenment culture, best encapsulated in the political theories of Montesquieu and of Rousseau, respectively

The immediate background of the revolution represented by a fiscal crisis of the monarchic state, itself largely due to the overpressures upon the budget issuing from successive military engagements; the royal government forced to appeal to the privileged orders in order to refashion state finances; the attempt at obtaining such a support from the part of an Assembly of Notables; its failure; the subsequent appeal to the parliaments, their refusal to consent and the renewed attempt at their suppression; the popular reaction in favor of the parliaments and the subsequent decision of convoking the Estates General after a very long interruption; the debate over the system appropriate for the election of the representatives to the Estates General, with the customary rules for the equal representation of the clergy, respectively the aristocracy and the Third Estate contested and a corresponding demand for the proportional representation of the population in the assembly, to be obtained through elections by head count; the adoption of the middle solution, with elections held on the basis of customary procedures adjusted by the doubling of the Third Estate; Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès and his vindication of the Third Estate as giving representation by itself alone to the nation as a whole

The opening of the Estates General assembly at Versailles; the split within the clergy, with lower members of this order supporting the Third Estate; the proclamation of the Third Estate as a National Assembly; the Tennis Court Oath and the further proclamation of the Third Estate assembly as a National

Constituent Assembly; the attempt of the king to stop the process and its failure; the subsequent recognition of the process underway by the king, with the deputies of the privileged orders joining the Constituent Assembly; the storming of the Bastille; the king harboring the tricolor emblem of the revolution in Paris

The spread of distorted understandings of the revolutionary proceedings from Paris across the territory of the realm and into the French countryside; the disarticulated peasant movements of rebellion and their inchoate demands targeted against the seigniorial arrangements surviving from the old feudal social-economic patterns; the Great Fear regarding a possible generalized peasant uprising; the prevention of such an outcome by the August Decrees abolishing all the constituent parts of the feudal system; the abolition of the privileges; the adoption of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen enshrining the principles of popular sovereignty and equality before the law alongside the inviolability of property

The shaping of a political-ideological spectrum, exhibiting a royalist faction alongside a constitutional one; the popular assault upon the palace of Versailles, with the king, together with his family and closed entourage obliged to move to Paris and to take a new residence at the Tuileries Palace

The first revolutionary settlement of the ecclesiastic question, with the property of the Catholic church placed at the disposal of the nation and the nation professing to support the church; the accompanying enfranchisement of the Protestants; the decree preventing the deputies of the Assembly from becoming ministers; its consequences regarding governmental instability; the reshaping of the political-ideological spectrum, featuring the faction led by general La Fayette and the more radical one of the count of Mirabeau

The Civil Constitution of the Clergy and the Clerical Oath; the ensuing split between the revolution and the clergy; the administrative reorganization of the country, meant at erasing traditional solidarities, abolishing regional privileges and furthering the creation of a homogenous, nationwide citizenry; the Departments of France and the Sections of Paris; the Federation Day on the Field of Mars at Paris, marking one year from the storming of the Bastille; the division between active and passive citizens, envisioning an electoral system based on limited suffrage and property qualifications; the foundation of the Jacobin party, originally the Society of the Friends of the Constitution

The death of Mirabeau; the decree preventing the deputies of the National Constituent Assembly from being re-elected in the following legislative body; the attempt of the king and his family to flee the country and join the emigration hostile to the revolution; the turn towards republicanism of the various political clubs following the Flight to Varennes; the massacre on the Field of Mars, with the National Guard led by La Fayette suppressing a Paris uprising; the decline of La Fayette after the event; the Declaration of Pillnitz, issued against the French Revolution by the Roman-German emperor Leopold II and the Prussian king Frederick William II; its immediate background consisting of the nationalization of domains within France belonging to foreign

people and to the Papacy; all these developments contributing to the radicalization of the revolutionary process

The adoption of the first revolutionary constitution, providing for a regime of constitutional monarchy; its promulgation by king Louis XVI; the Constituent Assembly dissolved; its replacement with the Legislative Assembly elected on the basis of census suffrage; the Girondin party and the clear crystallization of the Left-Right opposition within the Assembly

The declaration of war issued by the Assembly against the Habsburg state, with the war subsequently extended; the military operations on the territory of the Austrian Low Countries; the initial French defeats, issuing into the state of emergency; further radicalization, the actual suspension of the constitution and the call for the election of a National Convention through universal male suffrage; the Revolutionary Tribunal and the beginning of the Terror; the emigration of La Fayette; the Montagnard party within the Assembly and the Jacobin club, superseding the Gironde in terms of radicalization; the turning point in the war, with the French victory in the battle of Valmy, coinciding with the first session of the National Convention

The abolition of the monarchy; the proclamation of the republic; the trial and execution of the king; the extension of the revolutionary war abroad (to be treated later); the anti-revolutionary movements within France; the Committee of Public Safety, the Jacobin dictatorship and the central position of Maximilien Robespierre; the purging of the Girondin leaders from the Convention, followed by their trial and execution; the assassination of Jean-Paul Marat, a figure holding a peculiar position within the Montagnard party; the Jacobin Constitution, the second of the French revolutionary acts of the sort; its significance as a document of political theory; its anticipatory vision of a package of social rights staying in continuation to the civil and political rights; the deepening of the revolutionary symbolism, with the corresponding attempt at disentangling French society from the symbolism of the Old Regime; the revolutionary calendar and the struggle against Christian symbolism, seen as closely correlated with the royal and the aristocratic one; the closure of the Paris churches and the civil cult of Reason; the execution of the former queen Marie-Antoinette as a peculiar manifestation of the culture of Terror; the expansion of the anti-revolutionary trends within France in response to the Terror

Class 11/December 14, 2020

The modern period (II)

The apex of the Jacobin dictatorship; the dynamics of denunciations and purges targeting factions of the inner core of Jacobin power; the purging of Jacques Hébert and his followers (the faction of the “exaggerators”); the purging of Georges Jacques Danton and his followers (the faction of the “moderates”); the dwindling support for Jacobin power and for the faction of Robespierre; the secret organization of a movement of opposition against Robespierre; the loss of support for Robespierre within the Convention; the trial and execution of Robespierre; the symbolism of Thermidor 9, Year II

The Thermidorian Convention and the retreat of the revolutionary movement from the fold of radicalism; the closure of the Jacobin Club; the end of the process of de-Christianization; the decree for the separation between church and state creating a new revolutionary framework for the administration of the ecclesiastic question

The political regime of the Directory; its patterning through the constitution of Fructidor 5, Year III, staying as the third revolutionary act of the sort; the bicameral legislature; the college of directors prefiguring a presidential institution; the prevalence of the executive branch of government over the legislative, against the tendencies manifested throughout the previous stages of the revolutionary process; the electoral system based on limited franchise; the National Convention dissolved

The general profile of the Directory period; a new social stratification, with the consolidation of the bourgeois class to the detriment of aristocratic landholding fortunes; the oligarchic and plutocratic features of the political class; the prevalent corruption and the growing unpopularity of the regime; the limited contestation from the Left and the socialist Conspiracy of the Equals led by Gracchus Babeuf; the failure of this enterprise

The growing popularity of the army, in conjunction with the continuation and extension of military efforts abroad (to be treated later); general Napoleon Bonaparte as a peculiar embodiment of the phenomenon; Bonaparte dispatched to Egypt, in a regional context marked by centrifugal tendencies and separatist movements within the Ottoman Empire; his connections with political circles at home; his return to France after capitalizing on new military successes; the coup d'état of Brumaire 18, Year VIII; the fourth revolutionary constitution and the political regime of the Consulate; the tricameral legislative body, comprising both appointed and elected members and favoring the further consolidation of the executive around the First Consul; the plebiscitary consultation of the population regarding the format of the regime; the political pattern of Bonapartism, resting on a combination of authoritarianism and populism; its lasting legacy in Europe and the whole world

International relations over the period of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, in connection with the further transformations of the French political system

A look back at their beginning, mentioned beforehand in relation to the development of the revolutionary process; the series of six coalition wars, up to the defeat of Napoleonic France; the initial French defeats in the first coalition war; again the turning point marked by the battle of Valmy; the introduction of general conscription; a comparison between the French national army and the coalition mercenary armies; the French annexation of Belgium; the creation of the French sphere of influence in Europe and its consolidation by the foundation of the cluster of sister republics; the Batavian Republic in the Netherlands inaugurating this system of domination; the Peace of Basel between France and Prussia; the peace agreement between France and Spain and their subsequent alliance against Britain established by the Treaty of St Ildefonso; the Spanish defeat in the battle of Cape St Vincent; general

Bonaparte on the Italian front, in the confrontation with Austria; his victories and his personal politics in the region; the creation of the Cisalpine Republic in the region of Milan and the inauguration of the system of sister republics in Italy; the Peace of Campo Formio between France and Austria marking the end of the first coalition war; the treaty consecrating French rule in Belgium and Austrian rule over Venice; the extension of the system of sister republics in Italy and in Switzerland (the Helvetic Republic)

Again on the French campaign in Egypt; the battle of Abukir between the French navy and the British fleet led by admiral Horatio Nelson, alongside the French military successes on land; the victory of Nelson establishing British control over the Mediterranean; the second coalition war started in these circumstances; the initial French defeats and the fall of the system of sister republics in Italy; again on the return of Bonaparte in France, in the international context thus described; Bonaparte back on the Italian front after the coup and the establishment of his personal regime; the French victory in the battle of Marengo; the Peace of Luneville between France and Austria, restating the provisions of Campo Formio; the Concordat between the French republic and the Papacy; the Peace of Amiens between France and Britain, with the establishment of temporary British control over Egypt and with the British recognition of French rule over Belgium; the reorganization of French control over the Italian peninsula; the Italian Republic replacing the Cisalpine Republic; the restoration of the Papal State in the framework of the Concordat

The establishment of the Napoleonic Empire; the character of the new political structure, claiming continuity with the revolution while at the same time targeting a better harmonization with the other political regimes of Europe; the Napoleonic Civil Code incorporating the founding political principles of the revolution; the Penal Code adopted in its footsteps; the extension of Napoleonic legislation in the areas under French control, marking the beginning of a long process of European and global development staying in continuity with the same legislative innovations

The global contest between Bonapartist-Napoleonic France and the British state; the overall British victory in this confrontation; the North American and the Caribbean contexts of the struggle; the province of Louisiana sold by France to the United States; the slave revolution on the island of Saint Domingue; its leaders, François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines; the abolition of slavery by the French republic and the subsequent revocation of this act by Bonaparte; the victory of the revolution and the creation of the Haitian Republic

The third coalition war, provoked by the continuation of the French-British rivalry and by the French policies in the German area, against the provisions of the Peace of Basel; the decisive victory of the British fleet under admiral Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar; the entrenchment of overwhelming British naval supremacy, with an excursus over its survival up into the XXth century; the Napoleonic victory in the battle of Austerlitz; the Peace of Pressburg between France and Austria; its harsh provisions with regard to Austria, which loses advantages previously obtained at Campo Formio and Luneville; the

annexation of the Illyrian Provinces by France; the reorganization of Napoleonic Europe; the sister republics replaced by satellite monarchic states ruled by relatives of the emperor Napoleon and by generals of his army; the Napoleonic reorganization of the German world; the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine; the end of the Roman-German Empire under Napoleonic pressures, with emperor Francis II renouncing the traditional title with universalistic overtones and adopting instead the title of the emperor of Austria; an excursus over the contribution of such Napoleonic political innovations to the process of German unification over the long run

The fourth coalition war, centered on the confrontation between France and Prussia; the disastrous Prussian defeat in the battle of Jena; the Napoleonic occupation of Berlin and the entrenchment of French control over Prussia; the Decrees of Berlin instituting the Continental System against Britain, meant to suffocate the economy of the latter in the course of being transformed by the industrial revolution, by preventing the continuation of commercial exchanges between Britain and the countries of the continent; the confrontation between France and Russia; the battles of Eylau and Friedland; the Peace of Tilsit establishing a political order on the continent resting on the collaboration between the Napoleonic empire and the Russian empire; the creation of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw as a satellite of France and at the expense of the Prussian partition of Poland; Russia joining the Continental System

The effectiveness of the System dependent on the French control over the Iberian peninsula; the French campaign in the peninsula; the initial establishment of the French control over Portugal; the inability of the French army to establish its control over Spain; the war at the grassroots in Spain supported by Britain; a British army dispatched in the peninsula; general Arthur Wellington

The fifth coalition war, provoked by the Austrian revolt against the Napoleonic system; the battles of Aspern and Wagram; the Peace of Schönbrunn and its harsh provisions for Austria; adjustments of the Napoleonic system in Europe; the annexation of the Papal State; the annexation of the Netherlands

Class 12/January 4, 2021

The modern period (III)

The new efforts of the emperor Napoleon to entrench his political regime into the fabric of European politics; the design of a dynastic marriage into one of the reigning houses of the continent as part of this effort; the failure of the attempt to establish such a link with the Russian Romanov dynasty; the subsequent marriage into the Habsburg family; the offspring of the marriage between Napoleon and Marie-Louise of Habsburg and his Catholic baptism with the title of the King of Rome; the enthusiastic support of the French population for this event, running against the memory of the revolution; the event marking the apogee of the Napoleonic empire

The defection of Russia from the Continental System and the subsequent Napoleonic campaign in Russia; the unprecedentedly great size of the French army on the Russian front; the battles of Smolensk and Borodino; the

occupation of Moscow; the failure of the French army to obtain regular supply in the conditions of the Russian Winter; the failure to exploit the Russian countryside to this extent; the disastrous Napoleonic retreat from Russia

The general European revolt against the Napoleonic system following the defeat in Russia; the forging of stronger links between the European old regimes and their populations, in the framework of modern nationalism; the sixth coalition war and the French defeat in the battle of Leipzig, or the Battle of the Nations; the allied occupation of Paris; the Russian emperor Alexander I as the hero of the victory over Napoleon; the abdication of Fountainebleau and the exile of the former emperor on the island of Elba; the Peace of Paris and its provisions regarding the restoration of the French borders prevailing before the beginning of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars; the inauguration of the Congress of Vienna; the comeback of Napoleon and the regime of the Hundred Days; the final defeat of Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo; the second Peace of Paris and the exile of the newly dethroned emperor on the island of Saint Helena

The Congress of Vienna; the restoration of the balance of power system based on the collaboration between the five great powers; the gulf stretching through the college of the great powers and separating the western countries of Britain and France from the central and East European ones of Austria, Prussia and Russia; the latter organized as a hard core of the system in the form of the Holy Alliance, fully dedicated to upholding the principles of the Old Regime, themselves relying on the notion of the alliance between the Throne and the Altar, against the danger of a revolutionary comeback; the Holy Alliance containing an element of self-subversion, in so far as its multi-confessional structure, bringing together a Catholic, a Protestant and an Orthodox power, was itself reminiscent of Enlightenment wisdom associated with the revolutionary temptation; Britain and France naturally estranged from the philosophy of the Holy Alliance by virtue of their accomplishments along the various layers of modernizing change; their connection as the countries of the dual revolution, following the end of the last Hundred Years War between them; an excursus over the further strengthening of this connection, prefiguring the *Entente* presiding over the common involvement of the two countries in the world wars of the XXth century; the individual political figures presiding over the Congress and its outcomes; Klemens von Metternich as the defining European political figure of the decades following the Congress; Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand as the main architect of the French integration into the system

The development of the Congress of Vienna system; the Congress of Aachen and the retreat of the armies of occupation from France, together with the adjustment of French reparation debts; the Congress of Troppau, together with its Laybach sequel, and the principle of intervention, meant to allow the great powers to prevent the spread of revolutionary movements within the borders of the smaller states; the liberal revolts in Naples, Portugal and Spain; the Congress of Verona and the French intervention in Spain; the anti-Ottoman uprisings in the Balkans as sources of tensions within the Holy Alliance and the Vienna system; the two Serbian uprisings; the Greek and Romanian

uprisings and the Greek war of independence; the vacillating Russian attitude towards these events, deriving from the conflict between the dedication to the principle of anti-revolutionary intervention and the responsibilities accruing from the arrangements of the Protectorate; the Austrian opposition against the same processes; the clash between Russia and Austria over the Balkan affairs; the support of public opinion in Britain and France for the anti-Ottoman revolts and the strong British support of the kind for the Greek enterprise; the gradual dissolution of the Holy Alliance and of the Vienna system largely due to the disagreements between the powers over the Balkans

The general characterization of the XIXth century as a period of history stretching from the Congress of Vienna to the outbreak of the First World War; the longest era of peace and stability in European history up to the present, with no generalized war and featuring only brief and localized military confrontations; these features of the era emerging clearly by contrast to the two periods of generalized war preceding and, respectively, succeeding it: that of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars and that of the XXth century world wars; the hundred years peace as a period of cumulative change and gradual improvement; the historical dilemma regarding the abrupt end of this period by the outbreak of the First World War, in its turn conducive to activating the radical politics of the Left and the Right in the XXth century, itself leading to the Second World War and ultimately to the configuration of the Cold War; the historical debates regarding the question

The sub-periods of the XIXth century thus defined (with a reference to the related notion of a long XIXth century stretching from the outbreak of the French Revolution to the outbreak of the First World War); the need to delineate the general characteristics of these sub-periods

The period stretching from the Congress of Vienna to the European 1848 revolution; the prevalence of conservative and legitimist political views promoted by the establishments; the gradual return of revolutionary culture; the four strands of the revolutionary culture: liberalism, democracy, socialism and nationalism; the functioning of nationalism as a doctrine of the revolutionary Left; the program of redrawing the political borders of the continent according to the principle of the national state perceived as deeply subversive by the mainstream political forces; Russia staying as the dominant power on the continent; Britain staying as the dominant power on a world scale, a position maintained up to the early XXth century; again on the overwhelming British naval superiority; British preeminence in the field of industrial development; the beginning of the spread of industrialization from Britain eastwards on the continent of Europe; the emergence of privileged spots of industrial growth; the close connection between industrial growth and demographic growth; the ascendancy and dissemination of the Manchesterian branch of liberalism, supported by Britain and relying on the notion of free trade unhindered by protectionist policies; the transition from the first industrial cycle, centered upon the textile industry, to the second industrial cycle, centered upon metallurgy, railroad construction and the building of steam engine ships; the restructuring of social stratification, with the urban

bourgeoisie on advance to the detriment of the landholding categories of aristocratic origins and with the emergence of the industrial proletariat alongside the peasantry; the prevalence of the Marx-Dickens variety of capitalism, characterized by the absence of the policies of social protection, the absence of legislative devices for state mediation between capital and labor and the lack of syndical organizations; the prevalence of the Romantic cultural patterns; the gradual turn of the Romantic culture from the close association with the anti-revolutionary and legitimist political attitudes to the support for revolutionary views; the dissolution of the Spanish and Portuguese colonial empires in Latin America, the oldest European structures of the kind; the growing global interconnections favoring the repeated occurrence of pandemics; the cholera pandemics of Asian origins

The period stretching from the end of the 1848 Revolution to the creation of the new German Empire; France re-emerging as the dominant power on the continent, in conjunction with the continuation of British global domination; the establishment of liberal constitutionalism as a norm in Europe, outside Russia and the Ottoman Empire, with the corresponding entrenchment of the regime of civil equality; the steady advance of democratization, with increasing demands for the introduction of universal male suffrage; the evolution of socialism towards its Marxist form and the deepening of the Left-Right ideological polarization; the migration of nationalism from the Left to the center of the political-ideological spectrum and its adjudication by the establishments, in close correlation with the process of national unification in the Italian peninsula and in the German world; a comparison between the attitudes displayed with regard to the nationalist ideas by Metternich over the previous period and, respectively, by Otto von Bismarck over the period under discussion; the advance of industrialization to the confines of Russia and the Balkans; the bourgeoisie emerging as the dominant social class in the western countries and staying as a powerful challenge to the landholding aristocracies in the central and East European ones; the abolition of the social-economic arrangements of a feudal character in their remaining strongholds of the East; the growth of the industrial proletariat and the corresponding numerical reduction of the peasantry, related processes otherwise exhibiting great national variations; the apex of Manchesterian free trade liberalism; the turn from the Romantic cultural patterns to those of Positivism and Scientism

The period stretching from the German unification to the outbreak of the First World War; the revolutionizing of the balance of power system due to the emergence of the new German Empire; Germany the dominant power on the continent, in conjunction with British supremacy worldwide; the entrenchment of liberal constitutional regimes set on the course of democratization in the whole of Europe outside Russia and the Ottoman Empire; the gradual turn towards electoral regimes based on universal male suffrage; the emergence of isolated experiments with women suffrage; the full structuring of ideological polarization, exhibiting a socialist Left and a nationalist Right, around the liberal center; the organization of socialism at the national and the international level on the basis of the Marxist theory and against the

background of its victory over the anarchist views; the further migration of nationalism along the political-ideological spectrum and the emergence of a new Right claiming to incorporate a deeper understanding of its demands than the establishments; France as the main laboratory of these ideological transformations; an excursus over the links between the pre-war ideological polarization of the kind and the radical politics unleashed by the First World War; the bourgeoisie emerging as the dominant social class at the level of Europe as a whole; the prevalence of a sizable industrial proletariat, staying as the dominant segment of the working force in various countries and regions of the continent; the great variations in terms of social structure from West to East, featuring the near disappearance of peasantry in Britain and its still overwhelming share of the labor force in Russia and the Balkans; the survival of a sizable peasantry, numerically on a par with the industrial proletariat, in France and in Italy; the penetration of the industrial economy into Russia and the Balkans; the turn from the second industrial cycle to the third one, centered upon the chemical and petroleum industries; the relative decline of British industrial dynamism by comparison with Germany, the United States and Japan, the latter ones able to benefit from the advantages of relative backwardness by confrontation with the challenges of such transformations of the industrial economy

Class 13/January 11, 2021

The modern period (IV)

Several additions regarding the general characteristics of the third sub-period of XIXth century history

A new stage in the development of colonial imperialism, marked by the penetration of colonial powers into the mainland areas of territories where imperialist control had hitherto been mainly confined to the coastal regions; the race for Africa at the center of the phenomenon; a peculiar connection between politics and economic life staying behind the surge for the expansion of empires; the emergence of monopolist capitalism resting on the cartelization of industrial branches around banking institutions, having in the background the drive away from Manchesterianism towards policies of protection and interventionism; the intermingling between political and economic groups of interest issuing from this; the crisis of overproduction encountered by the developed capitalist societies, with a corresponding search for markets and outlets of capital investment in the colonies; Britain able to keep the lead in the race for colonies; the balance of power system on the continent of Europe reshaped by the formation of two great rival alliances; the steady evolution of this constellation towards the outbreak of the First World War

The dynamics of international relations over the whole period stretching from the dissolution of the Vienna system to the outbreak of the First World War

Revolutionary developments of the period predating the moment 1848 with an impact on the development of the international system; the secession of Belgium from the Kingdom of the Low Countries, the latter created by the Congress of Vienna in continuation to the Napoleonic policies which had put

an end to the Dutch republican tradition; Belgian independence; its consecration by the Treaty of London establishing the perpetual neutrality of the new country as a matter of international concern; the first Polish uprising against Russian rule; its suppression and the end of the Kingdom of Poland established by the Congress of Vienna and enjoying autonomy within the Russian empire; the Polish lands fully integrated into the Russian state by the means of the Organic Statute; the figure of Adam Czartoryski; an excursus over the repeated failures of the sort encountered by the Polish national movement over the XIXth century; the Polish gentry emigration staying as an important component of the general European revolutionary movement; the cluster of associative structures developed within the framework of this movement; the German organizations of the kind and the Young Germany association, with an ideological program shaped by opposition to conservative Romanticism; the Italian organizations of the kind and the *Carbonari* tradition developed on this basis spreading in other parts of the continent; the figure of Giuseppe Mazzini, the foremost European advocate for the cause of national self-determination as a core article of the revolutionary creed of the age

The German area after the Congress of Vienna as a major source of international tensions and discontent; the German Confederation organized in continuation of the Napoleonic Confederation of the Rhine; Austria and Prussia constituting a particular category of Confederation member states, by virtue of their size and power as also by virtue of covering territories located both within and outside the borders of the confederative structure; Britain, Denmark and the Kingdom of the Low Countries constituting the second particular category of member states, participating to the Confederation as a result of holding provinces within the German world; the German Customs Union created upon the Prussian initiative and leaving Austria outside; its role in the process of German unification

The 1848 European revolution and the dynamics of international relations; the different revolutionary patterns prevailing in France and in the western part of the continent, and respectively in the central and eastern part of the continent; the clash between the liberal-democratic program and the socialist demands characterizing the revolutionary process of the first kind; the clash between the liberal-democratic program and the nationalist demands staying at the center of the second variety of revolutionary developments

The Italian peninsula, the German area and the whole of the Austrian empire, with its composite national complexion, falling within the second pattern of revolutionary change described; in Italy the revolution unfolding both as a grass roots movement and as an enterprise driven by patriotic political establishments; king Charles Albert of Piedmont emerging as the leader of the war against Austrian domination in the North of the peninsula; the ensuing war of independence drawn to an abrupt end with the Italian defeat at the hands of Austria; the popular movement at the grass roots surviving this defeat on the battlefield and leading to the occupation of Rome by the revolutionary forces; the exile of pope Pius IX and the proclamation of the Roman Republic; the defeat of the latter by virtue of foreign intervention led by the new

Bonapartist France (whose emergence from within the French revolution of 1848 will be treated latter); the French connection of the restored Papal State entrenched as an integral part of the international system

The revolution in the German world dominated by the search for the appropriate format of the envisioned unified German state, itself intended to serve as a venue of liberal-democratic development; the intermingling between German and non-German populations as a revolutionary predicament, alongside the non-German entanglements of Austria and Prussia; the creation of the all-German parliament at Frankfurt; the preliminary parliamentary assembly; the National Assembly and its constitutional objectives; the confrontation between the Little German solution and the Greater German solution to the dilemma of unification

The revolution in the Austrian empire staying in the background of the overall German search for the elaboration of a unified national path for further political development; the outbreak of the revolution in Vienna; the fall from power of Metternich marking the end of an era; the later abdication of the emperor Ferdinand I and the accession of the emperor Franz Joseph; the Hungarian revolution issuing into the proclamation of a national Hungarian state within the borders of historic Hungary, identified with the crown of St Stephen; the figure of Lajos Kossuth; the political program of the Hungarian revolutionary government; the abolition of old regime privileges and of feudal economic arrangements, with a view to integrating all the populations of the area into the constitutional framework based on equal civil rights; the revolt of the non-Hungarian populations against the design of a Hungarian national state with such a territorial format; the Romanian revolution in Transylvania, with a program resting on the demand of national autonomy; the eventual collaboration between the Romanian revolutionary forces and the imperial forces against the Hungarian revolution, having in the background the imperial abolition of feudal economic arrangements; the final defeat of the Hungarian revolution as a result of Russian military intervention

The failure of the Frankfurt Parliament to elaborate a constitutional basis for German unification; the disbandment of the parliamentary assembly; the short-lived attempt at a German unification around Prussia taken in the footsteps of the revolutionary proceedings and in the form of the Erfurt Union; the failure of the latter; the Agreement of Olmütz and the refurbishment of the German Confederation on the basis of Austrian leadership and counter-revolutionary neo-absolutist politics

The successful processes of national unification taking place in the Italian peninsula and in the German world over the decades following the failure of the 1848 revolution; their common pattern, resting on policies propelled top-down, by departure from revolutionary practices, moreover unfolding around core political units of the respective contexts and under the firm leadership of dominant political figures

The Italian unification around the kingdom of Piedmont and under the leadership of Camillo di Cavour; the establishment of Cavour as prime minister of Piedmont and his policies meant to transform the latter into the pillar of

Italian unification; his departure from the revolutionary Mazzinian tradition; his foreign policy meant to entrench Piedmont as a significant power on the European scene; his success in enlisting Piedmont alongside Britain and France in the coalition fighting against Russia in the Crimean War, itself taking place as a new stage in the unfolding of the Eastern Question; the victory of the coalition in the war; the Congress of Paris, the end of the Russian Protectorate in the Balkans and its replacement with a system of regional security sponsored by the western powers; the gains for Piedmont in terms of international prestige accruing from these developments

The anti-Austrian Plombières Agreement between Piedmont and France and the personal relations between Cavour and the French ruler Napoleon III (to be treated later); the ensuing war with Austria; the victories of the French-Piedmontese coalition in the battles of Magenta and Solferino; the French occupation of Lombardy, held by Austria since the Congress of Vienna; the same province then ceded by France to Piedmont in exchange for the territories of Nice and Savoy, by virtue of the Treaty of Turin; the first stage of Italian national unification thus completed

The enterprise targeted at the continuation of the process of national unification and taken in the revolutionary vein by Giuseppe Garibaldi in the southern part of the peninsula; the landing of Garibaldian forces in Sicily; the rapid establishment of their control over the island, taking advantage of the apathetic reaction displayed by the local authorities of the Bourbon-led Neapolitan kingdom; the extension of the Garibaldian expedition into the continental territory of the kingdom; the threat to the Papal State and consequently to the alliance between Piedmont and France issuing from the advance of the popular movement of national unification in the South; the intervention of Cavour and of Piedmontese forces, involving parallel confrontations with the Bourbon forces, with the Papal forces and with the Garibaldian forces; the Bourbon capitulation of Gaeta, following the siege of the city; the organization of plebiscitary consultations of the population and the subsequent decision of Garibaldi to join the Piedmontese course of action; the annexation to Piedmont of the Neapolitan Kingdom and of the provinces of Umbria, Romagna, Parma, Modena and Toscana, formerly placed under Papal or Austrian domination; the coronation of the Piedmontese king as a king of unified Italy, under the name of Victor Emmanuel II; the subsequent death of Cavour; the Papal State and Venice remaining outside the Italian state; an excursus over the eventual Italian annexations of these two provinces; Venice annexed in the context of the Austrian defeat at the hands of Prussia (to be treated later); the papal State annexed in the context of the French defeat at the hands of Prussia (to be treated later); South Tirol and the Dalmatian peninsula of Istria remaining as the Italian *Irredenta* up to the First World War and the subsequent peace arrangements

The German unification around Prussia and under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck; the accession of Bismarck as chancellor of Prussia; his dedication to the design of German unification around Prussia; his collaboration with Russia in the suppression of a new Polish uprising, meant to consolidate the Prussian

system of alliances; the Austrian convocation of the Congress of German Princes at Frankfurt, meant to rejuvenate Austrian domination over the Confederation in continuation to the Agreement of Olmütz; the Congress sabotaged by the Prussian king Wilhelm I, in line with the policies of Bismarck; the common German military venture against Denmark, meant at the liberation of the Danish-held and largely German inhabited provinces of Schleswig and Holstein; the military enterprise as an occasion for a display of Prussian military effectiveness; the Gastein Convention taken in the footsteps of the German victory in the war and its provisions regarding the temporary arrangements for the administration of the two provinces, with Schleswig placed under Prussian mandate and Holstein devolved in the same fashion to Austria; the Austrian-Prussian war instigated by Prussia, first by the means of proposals regarding the reform of the Confederation and then by the invasion of Holstein, following the Austrian refusal to comply; the Prussian victory, the disbandment of the German Confederation and the Creation of the new North German Confederation around Prussia, following a series of territorial annexations by the latter; the adoption of the North German Confederation constitutional act, devolving the function of the president to the Prussian king Wilhelm I, together with the patterning of the Federal Council and of the confederate parliamentary assembly called *Reichstag*

The Prussian instigation of a military conflict with France, in the context created by the candidature of Leopold of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, itself occasioned by a political crisis in the latter country; the ensuing French-German war, with the Prussian military effort supported by southern German states, staying outside the Prussian-led Confederation; the German victory and the proclamation of the German Empire in the palace of Versailles; the Prussian king as German emperor under the name of Wilhelm I; the new state patterned on the institutions of the North German Confederation

The evolutions taking place in the Balkans and within the Austrian empire at the time of the Italian and German unifications participating to the general process of nation building in Europe; a focus upon the developments in the Habsburg realm

The neo-absolutist regime in Austria following the 1848 revolution; the end of this period by virtue of the Austrian defeat at the hands of the French-Piedmontese coalition, treated previously; the subsequent period of constitutional experimentations, involving experimentations with federalist designs taking into account both the historic identities of the various provinces and their ethno-national configurations; the Transylvanian experimentations taking place over this era, targeted at the multi-national organization of the province and centered upon the Diet of Sibiu, with a Romanian predominance; the end of this period of experimentation as a result of the new military defeat suffered by the Austrian state, at the hands of Prussia, treated previously; the subsequent design for the re-organization of the state on the basis of a compromise between the imperial government and the Hungarian political class; the arrangements of the dualist monarchy of Austria-Hungary issuing from this compromise, with the patterning of Hungary as a separate polity

benefiting from a large autonomy, connected with Austria by the common monarch and in matters of foreign policy and national defense; the Hungarian national program thus partly accomplished in a manner closely replicating the top-down evolutions leading to the Italian and the German unifications

International realignments in Europe and the world following the transformation of the balance of power system by virtue of German unification; the path to the First World War

The first system of European security structured around unified Germany, consisting in the League of the Three Emperors, itself bringing together Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia and closely resembling the Holy Alliance of the Congress of Vienna period; the failure of this arrangement as a result of the rivalry between Russia and Austria-Hungary over the Eastern Question and the Balkan affairs, once again in a manner resembling the dissolution of the previous alliance; the Balkan crisis inaugurated in the Ottoman province of Bosnia-Hertzevovina, extended to the Bulgarian province and expanded by the involvement of the Serbian principality; its evolution in a European context marked by renewed French-German tensions, with the entire constellation threatening to evolve towards a generalized war; the avoidance of such an outcome and the subsequent Russian-Ottoman war, issuing into the creation of the Bulgarian autonomous state under close Russian protection; the Treaty of San Stefano, with the patterning of a large Bulgarian state staying as the support for a strong Russian involvement in the Balkans; the Austro-Hungarian dissatisfaction with this arrangement, the German intervention and the Congress of Berlin; the territorial truncation of the Bulgarian state and the diminution of the Russian presence in the region; the estrangement between Germany and Russia issuing from this and the dissolution of the League of the Three Emperors

The close partnership between Germany and Austria-Hungary, strengthened after a failed attempt at renewing the League of the Emperors; the creation of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, upon the initiative of the Italian statesman Francesco Crispi; the extension of the Triple Alliance by virtue of a treaty with Romania; the advent of the new German emperor Wilhelm II and the more aggressive course taken by German foreign policy; the resignation of Bismarck upon the pressures exerted by the emperor
The French-Russian alliance concluded by opposition to the Triple Alliance;
British foreign policy faced with two possible courses of action

Class 14/ January 18, 2021

The modern period (V)

Several additions regarding the international realignments over the period predating the First World War

The Splendid Isolation of Britain following the Crimean War, with British foreign policy largely disentangling itself from European involvements and focusing upon overseas affairs; the end of the Splendid Isolation as a result of the Fashoda Incident in Sudan, which threatened with the outbreak of a war between Britain and France over matters of colonial expansion; Britain faced

with competition from the part of France, primarily in Africa; also faced with competition from the part of Russia over Asian affairs, in the contexts of Persia and China; Britain evaluating the German expansionist policies as posing a greater threat upon its interests over the long run than the rivalries with France and Russia; the conclusion of the *Entente Cordiale* between Britain and France; the British-Russian convention and the creation of the Triple Entente facing the Triple Alliance dominated by Germany; the Balkan Wars as the last stage in the development of the Eastern Question before the First World War; the truncation of the remaining Ottoman territory in Europe at the hands of the Balkan states; the subsequent truncation of Bulgaria at the hands of its Balkan neighbors; the tensions accumulated in the region and the eventual outbreak of the First World War in connection with Balkan affairs; the historical debates regarding the comparative responsibilities of the great powers for the outbreak of the war and the particular debate regarding the special responsibilities of Germany

The political development of the two vanguard societies of Britain and France over the XIXth century, exhibiting general features of the overall European path of historical evolution

Britain at the time of the American crisis and during the period of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars; the end of the Whig oligarchy and the beginning of the actual rotation in power of the Whig and the Tory parties; the temporary Tory predominance; the conservative reaction against the French Revolution, centered upon the objective of protecting the British political system against contamination with political radicalism; the local defenses of the democratic drive issuing from France; the theoretical debate, featuring the figures of Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine; the figure of William Pitt the Younger as the main early representative of the conservative reaction in the sphere of practical politics; his Tory allegiance and the degree of continuity maintained by him with his Whig predecessor; his Whig rival Charles Fox; Pitt as the main artisan of the British victory over Napoleon; the conservative reaction continuing under the premiership of Robert Jenkins, Lord Liverpool; the package of Corn Laws meant to offer protection to the local gentry agriculturalists in the context created by the intensification of commercial exchanges between the industrializing British economy and the continental agrarian economies; their negative effects upon the population, coming from the high prices of agrarian products thus maintained; the popular protest taking place on St Peter's Field, Manchester and its suppression by the authorities; the event enshrined in the public consciousness as the Peterloo Massacre; the package of Six Acts against all forms of association and protest targeted at the improvement of labor relations, understood as seditious meetings; the Berkshire Bread Act and the Speenhamland System of poor relief, intended to tailor the Old Poor Law of Elisabethan origins to the challenges of the Industrial Revolution; its inhibiting effects upon the labor market; an excursus over the elimination of such deficiencies by the eventual adoption of the Poor Law Amendment and the inauguration of the New Poor Law system adapted to the new economic circumstances

The end of the period of social and political reaction by the means of initiatives coming from both the Tory and the Whig camps; the figure of George Canning from the Tory party; the figure of Charles Grey from the Whig party; the legal recognition of trade unions and the first laws targeted at the state mediation between capital and labor; the enfranchisement of the Catholics; the Slavery Abolition Act, adopted in continuation of the older Slave Trade Act; the British involvement in the general eradication of slave trade across the Atlantic and worldwide; the Reform Bill regarding the electoral system; the broadening of the franchise, with a new focus upon mobile property as against land property; the tailoring of the electoral system to the new social stratification created by the Industrial Revolution, with the accession of the urban bourgeoisie to the political sphere, against the previous overwhelming predominance of the landed gentry; the People's Charter and the Chartist Movement; its connections with the trade union activities and its political demands regarding the introduction of universal male suffrage and of the secret ballot; the failure of the movement; the ambivalence of the British defense of free trade policies at the global level; the Opium Wars fought in China exemplifying this statement Queen Victoria and the Victorian age; the mid XIXth century restructuring of the Whig and the Tory parties as modern political machineries, based on consistent regulations regarding membership, hierarchical structures and periodical consultations at the national and the provincial levels, and functioning under Liberal and, respectively Conservative labels; the leading figures of Benjamin Disraeli from the Conservative camp, and respectively William Gladstone from the Liberal camp, dominating this period of transition; the abrogation of the Corn Laws and the subsequent Cobden-Chevalier treaty of free trade between Britain and France; the Liberal Party as a champion of capitalist development; the Conservative Party as a champion of imperialist expansion; the indebtedness of the Liberals to the tenets of Manchesterianism and their corresponding temporary reluctance to approach consistently the social question; the temporary preeminence of the Conservatives in the area of social policies promoted with a paternalistic slant; the second and the third Reform Bills regarding the electoral system; the extension of the franchise such as to include the bulk of the male working class; the Ballot Act regarding the introduction of the secret ballot and taken in conjunction with these reforms of the electoral system

The Trade Union Congress and the Labor Representation League; the Social Democratic Federation of Marxist orientation and its limited appeal; the Fabian Society and the orientation of labor and socialist politics along the path of a sustained collaboration with trade unionism; the Independent Labor Party and the figure of Keir Hardie; the Labor Party and the figure of Ramsay MacDonald The Irish question and the series of Home Bills targeted at the elaboration of a statute of autonomy for Ireland; the Liberal Party championing Irish autonomy; the Unionist wing of the Liberal Party and the Conservative-Unionist coalition government of Arthur Balfour at the beginning of the XXth century; the significant Liberal electoral victory under the leadership of Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the introduction of a substantial package of labor legislation

over the years predating the First World War; the figure of David Lloyd George within the Liberal Party

France after Napoleon; French political life over the XIXth century characterized by a succession of political regimes staying in staunch discontinuity with each other

The First and the Second Restorations, separated by the Hundred Days regime; king Louis XVIII; the Constitutional Charter granted paternalistically by the king and supported by the Vienna Congress; its characteristics; its qualified retention of the principles spelled out by the Revolution; its superimposition on the Napoleonic legal codes; the two-chambers legislative assembly, with the members of the Chambers of Peers nominated by the king; the reshaping of the political-ideological spectrum; the faction of the Ultra-royalists, having as a leader the Count of Artois; the faction of the Independents, around the family of Orleans; the faction of the Doctrinaires or the Constitutionals, of liberal-conservative orientation, featuring Pierre-Paul Royer-Collard and François Guizot

The Second Restoration inaugurated by the political episode of the Unobtainable Chamber, issuing from the predominance of the uncompromising Ultras in the Chamber of Deputies; the subsequent predominance of the Doctrinaires and the liberal period of the regime; its closure as a result of the assassination of Charles-Ferdinand du Berry, the son of the Count of Artois; the politics of reaction deepened under the aegis of the French intervention in Spain and of the accession to the throne of the Count of Artois, as king Charles X; the Law of the Double Vote and the Anti-Sacrilege Act; the cabinet of Jules de Polignac and the repressive Four Ordinances; the ensuing July Revolution and the fall of the Restoration regime

The regime of the July Monarchy; king Louis-Philippe of the Orleans family; the revision of the Constitutional Charter, with the principle of popular sovereignty clearly spelled out and the return to the tricolor flag; the non-martial appearance of the regime, styled as a Bourgeois Monarchy; the oligarchic and plutocratic features of the regime and its growing unpopularity; the recovery of the remains of Napoleon and their Paris reburial with a great popular impact; the reshaping of the political-ideological spectrum, featuring legitimist, Bonapartist and republican factions

The 1848 revolution in France, the fall of the July Monarchy and the political regime of the Second Republic; the provisional government featuring Alexandre Ledru-Rollin and Alphonse de Lamartine; the establishment of the Constitutional Assembly; the radical-democratic orientation of the regime; its challenge from the Left; the socialist contestation, featuring Louis-Auguste Blanqui and Louis Blanc; the violent repression of the labor and socialist contestation during the June Days and under the leadership of the minister of War Louis-Eugène Cavaignac; the prevailing search for order after the repression; the adoption of the constitution, establishing the function of the President elected by universal male suffrage and the single-chamber legislative assembly elected in the same fashion; the election of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte as president; the subsequent coup dealt by the latter and the inauguration of

the Bonapartist style of ruling, consolidated by the adoption of a new constitution; the two-chambers assembly, with the predominance of the Senate; the proclamation of Bonaparte as emperor Napoleon III, always in a manner recalling his predecessor

The political regime of the Second Empire; the very slight revision of the constitution such as to match the needs of regime change; the predominance of the executive over the legislative; the gradual consolidation of the legislative resulting from greater responsibilities devolved to it through imperial decrees; the consolidation of the opposition in the form of the Liberal Union, bringing together republicans and monarchists of the legitimist stripe; the French-German war; the battle of Sedan and the French defeat; the abdication of Napoleon III

The transitional period following the end of the Second Empire; the attempt of the radical-democrat Leon Gambetta to organize the continuation of fighting with the Germans and its failure; the socialist Paris Commune in the city still under German siege; its suppression by general Patrice de Mac-Mahon, under the provisional presidency of Adolphe Thiers; the following presidency of Mac-Mahon; the Orleanist orientation of Thiers; the legitimist orientation of Mac-Mahon, renown as a guardian of the monarchy in the presidential office; the reshaping of the political-ideological spectrum, featuring republican, monarchist, Orleanist and Bonapartist factions; the monarchist group under the leadership of the Count of Chambord; the ineffectiveness of the latter and the victory of the republicans; the adoption of a new constitution

The political regime of the Third Republic; the two-chambers National Assembly and the President elected by the Assembly; the Chamber of Deputies elected on the basis of universal male suffrage; the subsequent split of the republicans; the Opportunist branch, Gambetta and Jules Grévy; the Radical branch and Georges Clemenceau; the entrenchment of republican values and of the revolutionary heritage into the French society by the means of educational policies; the entrenchment of national values spelled out in the language of republicanism proceeding together with this; the figure of Jules Ferry; the contestation of the regime in the name of nationalist values and in the languages of Bonapartism and monarchism; the failed coup of the general Georges Boulanger; the deepening of ideological polarization in the context of the Dreyfus Affair, originally staged as a confrontation between the principle of the primacy of individual rights and that of the primacy of national interests; the Dreyfusard alliance of the Left, bringing together republicans and socialists, led by Clemenceau and respectively Jean Jaurès; the anti-Dreyfusard alliance of the Right staying as a matrix for the emergence of the proto-fascist party *Action Française*, led by Léon Daudet and Charles Maurras; the significance of this ideological polarization underscored from the standpoint of the dislocations brought about by the First World War, themselves evolving in conjunction with the European lags of development

FIȘA DISCIPLINEI

COURSE SYLLABUS

1. DATE DESPRE PROGRAM

PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

1.1 Instituția de învățământ superior Higher education institution	UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCUREȘTI UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST
1.2 Facultatea Faculty	FACULTATEA DE ȘTIINȚE POLITICE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
1.3 Departamentul Department	DEPARTAMENTUL DE ȘTIINȚE POLITICE, RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE ȘI STUDII DE SECURITATE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY STUDIES
1.4 Domeniul de studii Field of studies	ȘTIINȚE POLITICE POLITICAL SCIENCE
1.5 Ciclul de studii Cycle of studies (degree)	LICENȚĂ BACHELOR OF ARTS
1.6 Programul de studii / calificarea Degree program / qualification	ȘTIINȚE POLITICE ÎN LIMBA ENGLEZĂ / ȘTIINȚE POLITICE POLITICAL SCIENCE IN ENGLISH / POLITICAL SCIENCE

2. DATE DESPRE DISCIPLINĂ

COURSE IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

2.0 Codul disciplinei Course code	SP1203						
2.1 Denumirea disciplinei Course title	POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN MODERN EUROPE POLITICĂ ȘI SOCIETATE ÎN EUROPA MODERNĂ						
2.2 Titularul activităților de curs Instructor	Conf.univ. Dr. Victor RIZESCU						
2.3 Titularul activităților de seminar Teaching assistant	-						
2.4 Anul de studii Year 2017-2018	I	2.5 Semestrul Semester	I	2.6 Tipul de evaluare Evaluation type	E	2.7 Regimul disciplinei Course type	OBL

3. TIMPUL TOTAL ESTIMAT (ORE PE SEMESTRU) AL ACTIVITĂȚILOR DIDACTICE

ESTIMATED WORKLOAD (HOURS/SEMESTER)

3.1 Număr de ore pe săptămână Number of teaching hours/week	3	din care of which	3.2 Curs Course	3	3.3 Seminar Seminar	-
3.4 Total ore din planul de învățământ Total number of teaching hours within the program	42	din care of which	3.5 Curs Course	42	3.6 Seminar Seminar	-
3.7 Total ore studiu individual Student workload for individual study	58	3.8 Total ore pe semestru Total student workload / semester	100	3.9 Număr de credite ECTS	4	
DISTRIBUȚIA FONDULUI DE TIMP DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL STUDY WORKLOAD	Studiu după manual, suport de curs, bibliografie și notițe Individual study of textbooks, handbooks/reader, bibliography and notes					34
	Documentare suplimentară în bibliotecă, pe platformele electronice de specialitate și pe teren Additional research (library, electronic resources, potential fieldwork)					10
	Pregătire seminarii, teme, referate, portofolii și eseuri Homework (preparing seminar presentations, portfolios, critical essays, research papers etc.)					10
	Tutoriat (opțional) Individual consultations (optional)					1
	Examinări Evaluations / exams					3
	Alte activități Other activities					-

4. PRECONDIȚII

PRECONDITIONS

4.1 De curriculum Curriculum-related	-
4.2 De competențe Skills-related	-

5. CONDIȚII

CONDITIONS

5.1 De desfășurare a cursului For running the course	În condițiile pandemiei COVID-19 (2020-2021): Cursul se va desfășura online, în intervalul stabilit prin orar, cu ajutorul aplicației Google Meet.
5.2 De desfășurare a seminarului For running the seminar	

6 .COMPETENȚE SPECIFICE ACUMULATE

ACQUIRED SKILLS

6.1 Competențe profesionale Professional skills	Mastery of key concepts in Modern European history. Basic knowledge of local politics in several European countries. Expertise in assessing the domestic politics of a nation-state, as well as international relations.
6.2 Competențe transversale Cross-cutting skills	Proficiency in using library and Internet resources, reading critically various sources, presenting logically an argument. Capacity to expose clearly ideas to an audience, to assess critically the ideas expressed by others and to defend a position.

7. OBIECTIVELE DISCIPLINEI

GOAL & OBJECTIVES

7.1 Obiectivul general al disciplinei Goal	The main objective of the course is that of forging the ability of the students to relate contemporary society to the basic record of its historical genesis.
7.2 Obiective specifice Objectives	The course also targets the objective of enabling the students to place Romanian social and political realities in a broad comparative perspective.

8. CONȚINUTURI

CONTENT

Curs Course	Metode de predare Teaching methods	Observații Observations
1. Introduction	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
2. Medieval background (I) Readings: Patricia Crone, <i>Pre-industrial Societies</i> , Oxford, Blackwell, 1994 [1989], chpt. 1: "Introduction: What is a Complex Society?"; chpt. 2: "Socio-economic Organization"; chpt. 3: "The State"; chpt. 4: "Politics"; chpt. 8: "The Oddity of Europe", pp. 1-80, 147-175.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
3. Medieval background (I) Readings: Clifford A. Backman, <i>The Worlds of Medieval Europe</i> , New York, Oxford University Press, 2003, chpt. 1: "The Roman World at Its Height"; chpt. 2: "The Rise of Christianity"; chpt. 3: "Early Germanic Society"; chpt. 5: "The Emergence of the Medieval Worlds"; chpt. 6: "The Carolingian Era", pp. 7-67, 86-133.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
4. Medieval background (III) Readings: Gianfraco Poggi, <i>The Development of the Modern State. A Sociological Introduction</i> , Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1978, chpt. 2: "The Feudal System of Rule"; chpt. 3: "The Ständestaat"; chpt. 4: "The Absolutist System of Rule", pp. 16-85.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
5. Medieval background (IV) Readings: Backman, <i>The Worlds of Medieval Europe</i> , chpt. 9: "A New Europe Emerges: North and South"; chpt. 13: "Politics in the Thirteenth Century"; chpt. 17: "The Crises of the Fourteenth Century"; chpt. 20: "The Renaissance in Medieval Context", pp. 175-205, 283-302, 369-394, 427-436.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
6. The Early Modern Period (I) Readings: Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks, <i>Early Modern Europe, 1450-1789</i> , sec. ed.,	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h

Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2013, chpt. 3: "Politics and Power, 1450-1600"; chpt. 5: "Religious Reform and Consolidation, 1450-1600", pp. 86-125, 162-199.		
7. The Early Modern Period (II) Readings: Charles Tilly, <i>Coercion, Capital and European States, AD 990-1990</i> , Oxford, Blackwell, 1990, chpt. 2: "European Cities and States"; chpt. 6: "The European State-system", pp. 38-66, 161-191.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
8. The Early Modern Period (III) Readings: Hagen Schulze, <i>States, Nations and Nationalism. From the Middle Ages to the Present</i> , transl. by William E. Yuill, Oxford, Blackwell, 1996, chpt. 3: "Leviathan"; chpt. 4: "The Constitutional State and the Rule of Law", pp. 48-91 (also in Romanian translation).	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
9. The Early Modern Period (IV) Readings: Wiesner-Hanks, <i>Early Modern Europe, 1450-1789</i> , chpt. 9: "Politics and Power, 1600-1789"; chpt. 10: "Cultural and Intellectual Life, 1600-1789", pp. 314-407.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
10. The Modern Period (I) Readings: William Doyle, <i>The French Revolution. A Very Short Introduction</i> , New York, Oxford University Press, 2001, chpt. 2: "Why It Happened"; chpt. 3: "How It Happened"; chpt. 4: "What It Ended"; chpt. 5: "What It Started", pp. 19-97.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
11. The Modern Period (II) Readings: Eric J. Hobsbawm, <i>The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848</i> , New York, Vintage Books, 1996 [1962], chpt. 3: "The French Revolution"; chpt. 4: "War"; chpt. 5: "Peace", pp. 53-108 (also in Romanian translation).	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
12. The Modern Period (III) Readings: . C. W. Blanning, ed., <i>The Oxford History of Modern Europe</i> , New York, Oxford University Press, 2000 [1996], chpt. 1: "Revolution from Above and from Below: European Politics from the French Revolution to the First World War" (John Roberts); chpt. 2: "The Industrialization of Modern Europe, 1750-1914" (Clive Trebilcock); chpt. 4: "From Orders to Classes: European Society in the Nineteenth Century" (Pamela Pilbeam), pp. 15-75, 101-125.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
13. The Modern Period (IV) Readings: Schulze, <i>States, Nations and Nationalism</i> , chpt. 10: "The Revolutionary Nation State, 1815-1871", pp. 197-230.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
14. The Modern Period (V) Readings: James Joll, <i>Europe since 1870. An International History</i> , London, Penguin Books, 1982 [1973], chpt. 3: "The Socialist Challenge"; chpt. 4: "Imperialism", pp. 49-112.	Lecturing and dialogical interaction	3 h
Bibliografie Bibliography Aguilera-Barchet, Bruno, with M. I. Fajardo, <i>A History of Western Public Law. Between Nation and State</i> , [New York], Springer International Publishing, 2015 Backman, Clifford A. <i>The Worlds of Medieval Europe</i> , New York, Oxford University Press, 2003 Bayly, C. A., <i>The Birth of the Modern World. Global Connections and Comparisons, 1780-1914</i> , Oxford, Blackwell, 2004 Blanning, C. W., ed., <i>The Oxford History of Modern Europe</i> , New York, Oxford University Press, 2000 [1996], Doyle, William, <i>The Oxford History of the French Revolution</i> , sec. ed., New York, Oxford University Press, 2002 Goldstone, Jack, <i>Why Europe? The Rise of the West in World History, 1500-1850</i> , New York, McGraw-Hill, 2009 Hall, John A., <i>Powers and Liberties. The Causes and Consequences of the Rise of the West</i> , Oxford, Blackwell, 1985 Lindemann, Albert S., <i>A History of Modern Europe. From 1815 to the Present</i> , Oxford, Blackwell, 2013 Merriman, John, <i>A History of Modern Europe. From the Renaissance to the Present</i> , third. ed., New York, Norton, 2010 Osterhammel, Jürgen, <i>The Transformation of the World. A Global History of the Nineteenth Century</i> , transl. by Patrick Camiller, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2014 Roberts, J. M., <i>The New History of the World</i> , fourth ed., Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013 Wiesner-Hanks, Merry E., <i>Early Modern Europe, 1450-1789</i> , sec. ed., Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2013		

9. SCURTĂ DESCRIERE*

BRIEF DESCRIPTION*

* COROBORAREA CONȚINUTURILOR DISCIPLINEI CU AȘTEPTĂRILE REPREZENTANȚILOR COMUNITĂȚII EPISTEMICE, ASOCIAȚIILOR PROFESIONALE ȘI ANGAJATORI REPREZENTATIVI DIN DOMENIUL AFERENT PROGRAMULUI / CORRELATION BETWEEN THE CONTENT OF THE COURSE AND THE NEEDS/EXPECTATIONS OF THE EPISTEMIC COMMUNITY, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND/OR SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYERS RELEVANT FOR THE PROGRAM

The course treats the political development of Europe over the early modern period and during the XIXth century, in connection to the underlying social and economic transformations. It is introduced by a condensed survey of the medieval background, thus

disclosing the origins of European historical peculiarities by comparison to the other agrarian civilizations, in order to better circumscribe their world-wide impact and global significance. Special emphasis is placed on the characteristics of the modern state and state-system, in relation with the advent and unfolding of the process of industrialization. The geographical focus is on the western part of the continent, whose historical evolution is nevertheless related to developments in the eastern region. Aiming all throughout at tracing main trends and patterns of change, while at the same time underscoring the most significant facts and historical agents, the course is also targeted at disclosing the overlapping concerns of historical inquiry and of the social sciences.

10. EVALUARE

EVALUATION

Tip activitate Activity	10.1 Criterii de evaluare Evaluation criteria	10.2 Metode de evaluare Evaluation methods	10.3 Pondere din nota finală Per cent of final grade
10.4 Curs Course	Coverage of the assigned bibliography and of the additional information taught	Oral exam.	60%
10.5 Seminar Seminar	Coverage of the assigned bibliography.	Essay on the basis of the assigned and supplementary bibliography.	40%
10.6 Standard minim de performanță Threshold for the acquisition of the ECTS credits		Final grade 5 (five)	
<i>Students should be aware of the Department's policy of academic integrity: cheating, falsification, forgery, multiple submission, plagiarism, complicity and computer misuse will automatically trigger a failing grade for the respective course. According to the provisions of the Charter of the University of Bucharest, students found guilty of plagiarism can be expelled from the University without the right to appeal.</i>			