# Modern European History courses, fall 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B226</td>
<td>Mafia and other Italian mysteries</td>
<td>Carl Ipsen</td>
<td>T, Th 2:30-3:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>B323</td>
<td>The Holocaust</td>
<td>Mark Roseman</td>
<td>M, W 1:25-2:15; plus discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>B357</td>
<td>Modern France</td>
<td>Rebecca Spang</td>
<td>M, W 12:20-1:10; discussion Fridays</td>
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<tr>
<td>B377</td>
<td>Germany, 1648-1871</td>
<td>Julia Roos</td>
<td>T, Th 2:30-3:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>D100</td>
<td>The Fall of Communism</td>
<td>Padraic Kenney</td>
<td>T, Th 9:30-10:45</td>
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<tr>
<td>D101</td>
<td>Russia through the Ages</td>
<td>David Ransel</td>
<td>MWF 11:15-12:05</td>
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<tr>
<td>D200</td>
<td>Russian history through film</td>
<td>Hiro Kuromiya</td>
<td>Tuesdays, 6:30-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>D320</td>
<td>Modern Ukraine</td>
<td>Hiro Kuromiya</td>
<td>Weds, 6:30-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>J300</td>
<td>Russia in the Age of Napoleon (writing intensive)</td>
<td>Ben Eklof</td>
<td>Thurs., 10:10-12:25</td>
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<tr>
<td>J300</td>
<td>Perpetrators of the Holocaust (writing intensive; history majors only)</td>
<td>Mark Roseman</td>
<td>Tues., 4-6:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>J400</td>
<td>Social Movements in Western Europe, 1850-2000 (majors only)</td>
<td>Julia Roos</td>
<td>Tues, 10:10-12:05</td>
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## European Political Spectrum, 1815-1968?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Right</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>republicanism</td>
<td>constitutional monarchy</td>
<td>autocratic monarchy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>socialism</td>
<td>republicanism</td>
<td>liberalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>communism</td>
<td>socialism</td>
<td>republicanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Does fascism or the “National Socialists” (Nazis) fit on this grid? What about Soviet “Communism”?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>socialism</td>
<td>social democracy</td>
<td>republicanism</td>
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### Background and Review: Changing Political Configurations
Lecture Structure

For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, European political and intellectual life constituted a left-right spectrum [an inheritance of the French Revolution, partly transformed by the Russian Revolution]. To what extent was that still true in the 1970s and 1980s?

Supranational institutions
New and old nationalisms
New social movements
Example of the United Kingdom

ETA [Basque separatist] graffiti in San Sebastian (Donastia), Spain.
European Coal and Steel Community (Treaty of Paris, April 1951)

CONSIDERING that world peace may be safeguarded only by creative efforts equal to the dangers which menace it;
CONVINCED that the contribution which an organized and vital Europe can bring to civilization is indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations;
CONSCIOUS that Europe can be built only by concrete actions which create a real solidarity and by the establishment of common bases for economic development;
DESIROUS of assisting through the expansion of their basic production in raising the standard of living and in furthering the works of peace;
RESOLVED to substitute for historic rivalries a fusion of their essential interests…

[The governments of the German Federal Republic (West Germany), Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands] HAVE DECIDED to create a European Coal and Steel Community…

ECSC, 1952-2002

Supranational Institutions
Institutions of European Union

European Commission (originally the ECSC “High Authority”): one commissioner for each member state; commission president is named by the Council and approved by the Parliament  *[executive functions—proposes legislation]*

Council of the European Union (began as ECSC “Special Council of Ministers): one government minister from each member state—leadership rotates every six months  *[legislative functions]*

European Parliament (began as “Common Assembly” of ECSC): since 1979, 785 directly elected members  *[legislative functions]*; 23 official languages
1957 Treaty of Rome creates European Economic Community 
   (France, W. Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg)

1973 Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom join EEC

1980s Greece, Spain, Portugal join

1992 Maastricht Treaty on European Union 
   created “European” citizenship 
   groundwork for monetary union

2002 *euro* (common European currency) enters circulation 
   (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, 
   Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain)
Supranational Institutions
Basque Separatism

Basque Country Autonomous Community
--created by Spanish 1978 constitution

Basque Parliament—first meeting in Guernica

ETA (Euskadi Ta Askatasuna)
Jean Marie Le Pen
1956 elected deputy (Poujadiste)
1957-1959 military service in Algeria
1960 co-founder National Front for French Algeria
1963 found guilty of being an “apologist for war crimes”
1976 cement millionaire leaves him a chateau and 30 million francs
1983 Front National allies with “traditional right” to win town government of Dreux
1988 Le Pen wins 11% in presidential election
2002 Le Pen finishes second in “first round” of presidential elections, winning more votes than the socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin

“The gas chambers in World War Two are only a historical detail”
Le Pen on national French radio, 1987
New Social Movements: Feminism and Environmentalism

“There is someone even more unknown than the unknown soldier: his wife.”

One man out of every two is a woman.

German Green Party (Die Grünen)

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Greenham Common encampment, 1981-2000