HIBBING COMMUNITY COLLEGE
COURSE OUTLINE

COURSE NUMBER & TITLE: HIST 1060 - European History, 1789-Present
CREDITS: 3 (3 Lec/0 Lab)
PREREQUISITES: College-level reading ability is required.

CATALOG DESCRIPTION:
European History, 1789-Present is a survey of European history from the French Revolution (1789) to the present. The events of this era are examined from political, economic, military, and social perspectives. MNTC Goal Areas: (5)History/Social Behavioral Sciences and (8)Global Perspective.

OUTLINE OF MAJOR CONTENT AREAS:
I. The French Revolution and Napoleon
   A. The four stages of the French Revolution
   B. Napoleon's rise
   C. Napoleon's foreign and domestic triumphs
   D. Napoleon's defeat
   E. Europe in 1815
II. Europe in flux
    A. The rise of liberalism
    B. The rise of socialism
    C. The rise of Marxism
    D. The age of revolutions, 1830-1848
III. The Industrial Revolution, 1770-1850
    A. The origins of the Industrial Revolution
    B. Industrialism's legacy: the benefits and costs for Britain
    C. Daily life in industrial Britain
    D. The spread of industrialization
IV. Rise of the nation-state
    A. Britain acquires an empire
    B. Germany becomes a nation
    C. Italian unification
    D. France as a world power
    E. Austria-Hungary
    F. Russia
V. Daily life in the Belle Epoche, 1850-1914
    A. Urban life in Europe
    B. European culture: art, literature, and music
    C. Education
D. Health and diet

VI. The war to end all wars: World War I, 1914-1918
   A. The causes of war
   B. The war on the western front
   C. The war on the eastern front
   D. The war’s cost at home
   E. Revolutions in Germany and Russia
   F. The peace at Versailles

VII. Europe between the wars
   A. The Great Depression in Europe
   B. The rise of fascism in Italy
   C. Hitler, the Nazis, and Germany
   C. Lenin, Stalin, and the Soviet Union
   E. Francisco Franco and the Spanish Civil War

VIII. World War II, 1939-1945
   A. The war’s beginnings, 1939-1941
   B. Germany invades the Soviet Union, 1941
   C. Life in occupied Europe
   D. The Holocaust and European Jewry, 1933-1945
   E. The war’s end, 1944-1945

IX. Europe in the postwar world, 1945-present
   A. The Cold War and European reconstruction
   B. The culture of modern Europe
   C. The end of empire: Britain and France, 1945-1970
   D. The Soviets and their satellites, 1945-1970
   E. From detente to glasnost: the end of communism and European unity, 1970-present

COURSE GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OUTCOMES:
Students will
1. describe and compare the four stages of the French Revolution.
2. explain Napoleon’s rise to power.
3. describe Napoleon’s military and political successes and failures.
4. explain why Napoleon eventually was defeated and how the victorious powers acted at the Congress of Vienna (1815).
5. explain the differences between liberalism, socialism, and Marxism and describe their impact on Europe in the 1800s.
6. describe the causes of the revolutions that swept Europe from 1830 to 1848.
7. describe the causes of the Industrial Revolution in Britain and its costs and benefits.
8. describe daily life in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
9. explain how the nation-state was created in Britain, Germany, and Italy.
10. explain why reforms and modernization failed in France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.
11. describe European daily life from 1850 to 1914, especially life in urban areas, advances in art, literature, and music, and improvements in education and health.

12. enumerate the causes of World War I.

13. describe the differences between war on the western and eastern fronts.

14. describe the war's impact on the European home front.

15. explain why revolutions broke out in Germany and Russia in 1917-1918 and how the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia in 1917.

16. explain why the Peace of Versailles was considered unfair by many Europeans and describe the problems the peace treaty left unsolved.

17. explain the Depression's economic and political impact in Europe.

18. explain why fascism, Naziism, Soviet Communism, and Franco's nationalism appealed to so many Europeans during the 1920s and 1930s.

19. describe how daily life changed under Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, and Franco.

20. describe Germany's record of successful conquest in 1939 and 1940.

21. explain why Germany invaded the USSR in 1941 and why Germany enjoyed initial successes in their military campaign.

22. describe what life was like under Nazi occupation and differences in how people were treated in western and eastern Europe.

23. explain why the Holocaust occurred and describe the fate of Europe's Jews during the war.

24. explain how Germany was finally defeated in 1944 and 1945.

25. explain the challenges that faced Europe in 1945 as it struggled to rebuild.

26. describe the European culture born after World War II.

27. explain why Britain and France had to give up their colonies and the impact of this loss on the two countries.

28. describe the Soviet Union's economic, political, and social development during the 1945-1970 period and explain how she maintained control over Eastern Europe.


30. describe how Western Europe has gradually moved toward political and economic unity since 1945.

31. enumerate the major challenges facing the new states created out of the former Soviet Union.

**MNTC GOALS AND COMPETENCIES MET:**
History and the Social and Behavioral Sciences
Global Perspective

**HCC COMPETENCIES MET:**
Communicating Clearly & Effectively
Social/Civic Responsibility
STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS:
Students are expected to attend class on a regular basis and be prepared to contribute to and participate in class discussions.

STUDENT ASSESSMENT SHALL TAKE PLACE USING INSTRUMENTS SELECTED/DEVELOPED BY THE COURSE INSTRUCTOR.

SPECIAL INFORMATION: (SPECIAL FEES, DIRECTIVES ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, ETC.):
NONE

AASC APPROVAL DATE: January 18, 2012
REVIEW DATE: January 2017