I. Introduction: Change and Continuity in International History
   A. Importance of a historical perspective
   B. Focusing on change and continuity

II. The Rise of the Modern State System
   A. Characteristics of modern state system
      1. Small number
      2. Large (in territory and population)
      3. Sovereign/independent
   B. Compared to feudal order
      1. Large number
      2. Small (territory and population)
      3. Complicated patterns of authority and obligations
   C. Sources of transformation from feudal to modern order
      1. Commercial revolution provides economic impetus for larger political units
      2. Gunpowder revolution provides military impetus for larger political units
      3. Protestant reformation destroys Catholic unity of Europe
   D. Thirty Years War (1618–1648)
      1. Cause of war—Protestant opposition to Catholic domination
      2. Conduct of war—brutal and extremely destructive
      3. Peace of Westphalia (1648) solves the problem of religion by establishing the principle of sovereignty

III. The Age of Absolutism (1648–1789)
   A. Political and social order of absolutist monarchism
      1. Political, economic and social stratification
      2. Monarchs claim divine sources of legitimacy
      3. People are “subjects” of the monarch, not “citizens” of states
   B. International order of absolutist monarchism
      1. Dynastic rivalries, not national conflicts
      2. Limited wars
      3. Balance of power

IV. The Age of Revolutions (1789–1914)
   A. French and American Revolutions mark the advent of modern nationalism
   B. Modern nationalism defined
      1. Sense of group/ethnic identity
      2. Popular sovereignty challenges doctrine of divine right of kings
      3. National/ethnic self-determination
   C. Geopolitical consequences of nationalism
      1. Weakens multinational/ethnic states (e.g., Austria-Hungary)
      2. Helps to unify multi-state nations (e.g., Germany)
      3. Unified Germany (1871) upsets balance of power in Europe
   D. The Industrial Revolution
      1. New classes (e.g., entrepreneurs, urban workers) demand greater political voice, further eroding the monarchical system
      2. Mass production applied to all areas, including military hardware and munitions
      3. New military power, weapons and wealth help Europe establish global dominance through empire building
E. The coming of World War I
   1. German unification leads to arms races and creation of rival alliances
   2. In Balkans there is combustible mix of great power interests and nationalist sentiment
   3. Assassination of Austrian Archduke in July 1914 sets chain of events for war in motion. Europe at war by first week August.

V. Age of Total War (1914–1945)
   A. World War I: expectation and reality
      1. Expected to be a short war, it drags on for four years
      2. Horrific levels of slaughter (Use examples of WW I battles to illustrate.); war becomes stalemated war of attrition.
      3. Russian (now Soviet) exit and United States entry in 1917 marked turning point—war over by November 1918 with German surrender
   B. World War I: total war
      1. Nationalism allows mobilization of human resources on unprecedented scale
      2. Industrialism allows the production of weapons in unprecedented quantities
      3. Virtually no segment of society not mobilized for warfare
      4. Total War = nationalism + industrialism
   C. From World War I to World War II
      1. Uneven terms of the Treaty of Versailles breed German resentment and revisionism
      2. Experience and slaughter of total war leads to western war weariness and desire to avoid future war at all costs
      3. Western desire to avoid war and German revisionism lead to “appeasement” in the mid-1930s
   D. World War II
      1. Quick overview of course of war: Japanese aggression, German nonaggression pact with USSR, German conquest east then west, German attack on USSR, Japanese attack on USA
      2. Discuss (in setting foundation for segue to Cold War) U.S.-Soviet alliance, sources of tension and disagreement, and differing experiences in the war
      3. War ending: Europe a divided continent, use of atomic weapons against Japan before Soviet entry into Pacific war

VI. The Cold War
   A. Post-World War II uncertainty over future of U.S.-Soviet relations
      1. George Kennan on “Sources of Soviet Conduct”
      2. Soviet action in Eastern Europe
      3. Enunciation of the Truman Doctrine
      4. Logic of containment
   B. Cold War militarizes and expands
      2. Effect of developments is to expand scope of containment with an emphasis on military means
      3. Vietnam as the outcome of this expanded and militarized version of containment
   C. Easing the Cold War: Détente
      1. Nixon/Kissinger view of common and conflicting superpower interests
      2. The logic of “linkage”
      3. Conservative criticisms of Détente
      4. Invasion of Afghanistan and election of Reagan end Détente
D. Resurgence and end of the Cold War
   1. Reagan’s more confrontational approach to USSR
   2. Changes in Soviet leadership lead to rise of Gorbachev
   3. Policies of perestroika and glasnost
   4. Greater freedom in Eastern Europe eventually leads to challenges of communist
governments, particularly in Poland and East Germany
   5. Events in East Germany lead to tearing down of Berlin Wall and Gorbachev does
nothing to prevent it: the beginning of the end of the Cold War

E. Explanations for the peace of the Cold “War”
   1. Balance of power
   2. Bipolarity
   3. Nuclear weapons
   4. Imbalance of power
   5. Potential destructiveness of even conventional war

VII. The Post-Cold War World: What Has Changed? What Has Not Changed?
A. Major change: a bipolar military world becomes a unipolar world, unified Germany and
no longer divided Europe
B. Major continuities: Cold War institutions (e.g., NATO), Liberal Economic Order,
multipolar economic structure (U.S., Europe, Japan)
Fill-In the Blanks: (write in the word or words that complete the sentence)

01. The ___________________________ was the religious development that contributed to the emergence of the modern state system.

02. The ___________________________ and ___________________________ Revolutions marked the beginning of the rise of modern nationalism.

03. The unification of ___________________________ in the second half of the nineteenth century had a profound impact on the distribution of power in Europe.

04. The level of destruction in World War I was the result of the combined impact of ___________________________ and ___________________________.

05. The ___________________________, which granted Hitler's demand to control part of Czechoslovakia in 1938, represented the most infamous example of appeasement.

06. ___________________________ was the form of government based on the doctrine of the divine right of kings.

07. In the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, the ___________________________ attempted to restore order to European politics.

08. In creating new classes that wanted a greater political voice, the ___________________________ contributed to the erosion of monarchism.

09. The ___________________________ set out the peace terms at the end of World War I.

10. ___________________________’s reforms in the Soviet Union in the latter half of the 1980s were designed to invigorate its stagnant economic and political system.

Bonus Question:

11. The Peace of Westphalia introduced the modern principle of ___________________________