

**Modern Europe
Major Field
Comprehensive Reading List
John Marsland
With Dr. Sasha Pack**

Revised: May, 2014

General

Robin Winks and Joan Neuberger, *Europe and the Making of Modernity, 1815-1914* (Oxford, 2005) **Read**

Yuri Slezkine, *The Jewish Century* (Princeton UP., 2006)

C. A. Bayly, *The Birth of the Modern World, 1780-1914* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2004) **Read**

Brendan Simms, *Europe: The Struggle for Supremacy, from 1453 to the Present* (Basic Books, 2013) **Read**

Revolution and Restoration in the Nineteenth Century

Paul W. Schroeder, *The Transformation of European Politics, 1763-1848* (OUP, 1994)

— “Did the Vienna Settlement Rest on a Balance of Power,” *The American Historical Review* 97: 3 (June, 1992), 683-706 **Read**

Charles Esdaile, *Napoleon’s Wars: An International History, 1803-1815* (New York: Allen Lane, 2007)

David Bell, *The First Total War* (Houghton Mifflin, 2007) **Read**

Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (any edition) **Read**

Alexis de Toqueville, *The Old Regime and the French Revolution* (any edition) **Read**

Suzanne Desan, Lynn Hunt, and William Max Nelson, *The French Revolution in Global Perspective* (Cornell, 2013) **Read**

William Sewell, “Connecting Capitalism to the French Revolution: The Parisian Promenade and the Origins of Civic Equality in Eighteenth Century France,” *Critical Historical Studies* 1: 1 (Spring 2014) **Read**

François Furet, *Revolutionary France, 1770-1880* (Blackwell, 1992) **Read**

David Blackbourn, *The Long Nineteenth Century: A History of Germany, 1780-1918* (2nd ed., Blackwell, 2003) **Read**

Jonathan Sperber, *The European Revolutions, 1848-1851* (Cambridge UP, 2005)

Roger Magraw, *France, 1815-1914: The Bourgeois Century* (OUP, 1986)

John K. Walton, *A Social History of Britain, 1750-1914* (Carnegie Publishing, 2014)

Jan Goldstein, *The Post-Revolutionary Self: Politics and Psyche in France, 1750-1850* (Harvard UP, 2008)

Cultural and Intellectual History

Ruth Harris, *Lourdes: Body and Spirit in the Secular Age* (New York: Penguin, 2000)

Suzanne Kaufmann, *Consuming Visions: Mass Culture and the Lourdes Shrine* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2005)

Suzanne Marchand, *German Orientalism in the Age of Empire: Religion, Race, and Scholarship* (Cambridge UP, 2005)

Lucy Riall, *Garibaldi: Invention of a Hero* (Yale, 2008)

Wolfgang Schivelbusch, *Railway Journey: The Industrialization of Time and Space in the Nineteenth Century* (Cal, 1987)

David Blackbourn, *Marpingen: Apparitions of the Virgin Mary in Nineteenth-Century Germany* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1994)

William A. Christian, *Visionaries: The Spanish Republic and the Reign of Christ* (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1999)

Michael Burleigh, *Earthly Powers* (HarperCollins, 2005)

Carl Schorske, *Fin-de-siècle Vienna* (Vintage, 1980)

Robert Wohl, *The Generation of 1914* (Harvard, 1978)

Stephen Kotkin, "Modern Times" in *Kritika*, 2001

Rudy Koshar, ed., *Histories of Leisure* (Berg, 2002)

Susan Barton, *Working Class Organizations and Popular Tourism, 1840-19790* (Manchester UP. 2nd ed., 2011)

Anne Goresuch, *All This Is Your World: Soviet Tourism at Home and Abroad After Stalin* (Oxford, 2011)

Vanessa Schwartz, *Spectacular Realities: Early Mass Culture in Fin-de-Siècle Paris* (Cal, 1999)

Walter Benjamin, "Paris – Capital of the Nineteenth Century," *Dissent* 17: 5 (1970), 439-447. **Read**

George Iggers, *The German Conception of History* (Wesleyan, 1968)

Roger Griffin, *Fascism and Modernism* (Palgrave, 2007)

Walter Adamson, *Embattled Avant-Gardes: Modernism's Resistance to Commodity Culture in Europe* (Cal, 2009) and others. **Read**

José Ortega y Gasset, *Revolt of the Masses* (any edition) **Read**

Sovereignty, Territoriality, and Nationalism

Anthony D. Smith, *Nationalism* (Polity, 2010) **Read**

Charles S. Maier, "Consigning the Twentieth Century to History: Alternative Narratives for the Modern Era," *The American Historical Review*, 105: 3 (Jun., 2000), pp. 807-831 **Read**

Mary D. Lewis, *Divided Rule: Sovereignty and Empire in French Tunisia, 1881-1938* (Cal, 2013)

James J. Sheehan, "The Problem of Sovereignty in European History," *American Historical Review*, 111: 1 (Feb., 2006), 1-15 **Read**

Lauren Benton, *A Search for Sovereignty: Law and Geography in European Empires, 1400-1900* (Cambridge, 2010)

Eugen Weber, *Peasants into Frenchmen* (Stanford, 1975)

Brian Porter, *When Nationalism Began To Hate: Imagining Modern Politics in Nineteenth-Century Poland* (OUP, 2000)

Mary D. Lewis, *The Boundaries of the Republic: Migrant Rights and the Limits of Universalism in France, 1918-1940* (Stanford, 2007)

Gérard Noiriel, *The French Melting Pot* (Minnesota, 1996) **Read**

Andreas Fahrmeir, *Citizenship: The Rise and Fall of a Modern Concept* (Yale, 2007)
Read

Rogers Brubaker, *Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1992) **Read**

Mark Choate, *Emigrant Nation: The Making of Italy Abroad* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2008)

The Era of the World Wars

Tyler Stovall, *Paris and the Spirit of 1919: Consumer Struggles, Transnationalism, and Revolution* (Cambridge UP, 2012)

Mary Louise Roberts, *Civilization Without Sexes* (Chicago, 1994)

Stanley G. Payne, *Civil War in Europe, 1905-1949* (Cambridge, 2011) **Read**

Volker Berghahn, *Europe in the Era of the World Wars* (OUP, 2005)

Robert O. Paxton, *The Anatomy of Fascism* (Vintage, 2004)

Isabel V. Hull, *Absolute Destruction: Military Culture and the Practice of War in Imperial Germany* (Cornell, 2006)

Jay Winter and Antoine Prost, *The Great War in History: Debates and Controversies, 1914-the present* (Cambridge, 2005) **Read**

François Furet, *The Passing of an Illusion: The Idea of Communism in the Twentieth Century* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005)

Christopher Clark, *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914* (Harper, 2013)

Emilio Gentile, *Struggle for Modernity: Nationalism, Futurism, and Fascism* (Praeger, 2003) and/or *The Sacrilization of Politics in Fascist Italy* (Harvard, 1996)

Robert Gerwarth and John Horne, eds., *War in Peace: Paramilitary Violence after the Great War* (Oxford University Press, 2013) **Read**

Norman Naimark, *Fires of Hatred: Ethnic Cleansing in Twentieth-Century Europe* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2001)

——— *Stalin's Genocides* (Princeton, 2010)

Donald Bloxham, *The Final Solution: A Genocide* (Oxford, 2009)

Sebastian Balfour, *Deadly Embrace: Morocco and the Road to the Spanish Civil War* (Oxford, 2002)

Sheila Fitzpatrick, *Everyday Stalinism* (Oxford, 1999) **Read**

Ian Kershaw, *The Hitler Myth* (Oxford, 1987)

Eric D. Weitz, *Weimar Germany: Promise and Tragedy* (Princeton, 2007) **Read**

Stephen Kotkin, *Magnetic Mountain: Stalinism as a Civilization* (Cal, 1995)

Orlando Figes, *A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution, 1891-1924* (Penguin, 1996)

James Joll, *The Origins of the First World War* (Longman, 1984)

P. M. H. Bell, *The Origins of the Second World War in Europe* (Longman, 1986)

Tom Buchanan, *Britain and the Spanish Civil War* (Cambridge, 1997)

Margaret Macmillan, *Paris, 1919* (Random House, 2003) **Read**

Vicki Caron, *Uneasy Asylum: France and the Jewish Refugee Crisis, 1933-1942* (Stanford, 1999)

Susan Pedersen, *Family, Dependence, and the Origins of the Welfare State: Britain and France, 1914-1945* (Cambridge, 1995) **Read**

Stathis Kalyvas, *The Logic of Violence in Civil War* (Cambridge, 2006)

Michael Seidman, *The Victorious Counterrevolution: The Nationalist Effort in the Spanish Civil War* (Wisconsin, 2011) **Read**

———*Republic of Egos* (Wisconsin, 2003)

———*Workers Against Work: Labor in Paris and Barcelona during the Popular Fronts* (Cal, 1990)

Timothy Snyder, *Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin* **Read**

Mark Mazower, *Hitler's Empire: How the Nazis Ruled Europe* (Penguin, 2008)

Empire and Decolonization

Dane Kennedy, ed., *Reinterpreting Exploration: The West in the World* (Oxford, 2014)

Bernard Lewis, *The Emergence of Modern Turkey* (Oxford, 1961)

Julia Clancy Smith and Frances Gouda, eds., *Domesticating the Empire: Race, Gender, and Family Life in French and Dutch Colonialism* (Univ. of Virginia, 1998)

Sean McMeekin, *The Berlin-Baghdad Express* (Harvard, 2010) **Read**

Geoffrey Jensen, "The Peculiarities of Spanish Morocco: Imperial Ideologies and Economic Development," *Mediterranean Historical Review* 20: 1 (2005), 81-102.

Francine Hirsch, *Empire of Nations: Ethnographic Knowledge and the Making of the Soviet Union* (Cornell University Press, 2006)

Robert Crews, *For Prophet and Tsar: Islam and Empire in Russia and Central Asia* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006)

Duncan Bell, "Empire and International Relations in Victorian Political Thought," *Historical Journal* 49: 1 (2006), 281-298

Catherine Hall, *Civilizing Subjects: Metropole and Colony in the English Imagination, 1830-1867* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002)

Alice Conklin, Sarah Fishman, and Robert Zaretsky, *France and its Empire since 1870* (Oxford, 2010)

Matthew Connelly, *A Diplomatic Revolution: Algeria's Fight for Independence and the Origins of the Post-Cold War Era* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002) **Read**

Victoria de Grazia, *Irresistible Empire* (Harvard, 2005)

Martin Gilbert, *Churchill and the Jews* (New York: Henry Holt, 2007)

Mark Mazower, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations* (Princeton, 2010)

Environment and Landscape

Frank M. Snowden, *The Conquest of Malaria: Italy, 1900-1962* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006)

Peter Baldwin, *Contagion and the State in Europe, 1830-1930* (Cambridge UP, 1999)

David Blackbourn, *The Conquest of Nature: Water, Landscape, and the Making of Modern Germany* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2006)

Loren Graham, *Ghost of the Executed Engineer: Technology and the Fall of the Soviet Union* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1996)

Alison Frank, *Oil Empire: Visions of Prosperity in Austrian Galicia* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2005)

Simon Schama, *Landscape and Memory* (New York: Knopf, 1995)

Carolyn Ford, "Nature's Fortunes: New Directions in the Writing of European Environmental History," *Journal of Modern History* 79: 1 (March, 2007), 112-133.

Douglas Mackaman, *Leisure Settings: Bourgeois Culture, Medicine, and the Spa in Modern France* (Chicago, 1998)

Scott Moranda, *The People's Own Landscape: Nature, Tourism, and Dictatorship in East Germany* (Michigan, 2014)

Alain Corbin, *The Lure of the Sea* (Cal, 1994)

Eric Jennings, *Curing the Colonizers: Hydrotherapy, Climatology, and French Colonial Spas* (Duke, 2006)

Europe Since 1945

William I. Hitchcock, *The Struggle for Europe* (Doubleday, 2003)

Richard Bessel and Dirk Schumann, eds., *Life After Death: Approaches to a Cultural and Social History During the 1940s and 1950s* (GHI/Cambridge, 2003)

Tony Judt, *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945* (Penguin, 2005) **Read. Read again.**

Antonio Cazorla-Sánchez, *Fear and Progress: Ordinary Lives in Franco's Spain* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2010)

Henry Rousso, *The Vichy Syndrome* (Harvard, 1991)

Stephen Kotkin, *Armageddon Averted: The Soviet Collapse, 1970-2000* (OUP, 2001)

Mary Fulbrook, *Anatomy of a Dictatorship: Inside the DDR, 1949-1989* (OUP, 1995)

Konrad Jarausch, *After Hitler: Recivilizing Germans, 1945-1995*

Dagmar Herzog, *Sex After Fascism* (Princeton, 2005)

Charles S. Maier, *Dissolution: The Crisis of Communism and the End of East Germany* (Princeton, 1997)

Michael Seidman, *The Imaginary Revolution: Parisian Students and Workers in 1968* (Berghahn, 2004) **Read**

Robert Gildea, *France Since 1945* (OUP, 1996)

Paul Ginsborg, *A History of Contemporary Italy: Society and Politics, 1943-1988* (Palgrave, 2003) and others.

Martin Conway, "Democracy in Postwar Europe: The Triumph of a Political Model," *European History Quarterly*, 32: 1 (2002), 59-84

Ute Frevert, "Europeanizing Germany's Twentieth Century," *History and Memory*, 17: 1-2 (2005), 87-116

Stephen Kotkin and Jan Gross, *Uncivil Society: 1989 and the Implosion of the Communist Establishment* (New York: Modern Library, 2009)

Wolfram Kaiser, *Christian Democracy and the Origins of the European Union* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007)

Questions:

1) *What were the lasting effects of the French Revolution in Europe after 1815? Consider the nature of culture, politics, social and economic relations, religion, nationalism, and the international system. To what extent did the Restoration of 1815 restore pre-1789 Europe?*

2) *To what extent can 1848 be considered a turning point in European history? Assess the various possible interpretations from the perspectives of culture, politics, social and economic relations, religion, nationalism, and the international system.*

3) *The French Revolution long has been assumed to mark the divide between the "early modern" and "modern" periods. Why has this been so? Does this periodization continue to be appropriate?*

4) *Some historians have looked to cultural and intellectual history to find explanations for modern revolutions and wars. Assess this approach. In what ways did intellectuals and culture condition modern politics?*

5) *Is religious practice a constituent aspect of modern European culture and politics, or a residual element of an earlier historical period?*

6) Discuss the connections between labor and leisure in Europe over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. How have changes in these two activities mutually conditioned one another?

7) Detlev Peukert's description of the Weimar Republic as the "crisis of classical modernity" can be said to apply more generally to Interwar Europe. Evaluate this characterization in all its dimensions.

8) Many observers have characterized the Interwar period as a twenty-year truce in a single thirty-years war. Is this accurate, or does it make more analytical sense to view the two world wars as separate, discrete conflicts?

9) Was Soviet regime the outcome of European political culture as it developed since the Enlightenment, or did it signify Russia closing the door on these developments?

10) Asked to define fascism, the liberal Italian philosopher Benedetto Croce famously answered, "a parenthesis". Was Croce correct to regard Europe's fascist era to be a historical "parenthesis" (or aberration) in a longer historical march of humanism and liberal democracy in modern Europe?

11) Discuss some of the changing patterns of human mobility and migration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. How have these changes conditioned the major historical narratives of the period?

12) Assess the history of the concept of national citizenship since 1789. Consider law, economics, military developments, race and ethnicity, gender, and class in your analysis.

13) Nationalism is typically associated with liberalism in the first part of the nineteenth century and with conservatism in the latter part. Explain this change.

14) How have historians theorized the significance of landscape and the natural environment in the formation of modern identities?

15) Evaluate the concept of Americanization. In what ways did American and Russian hegemony shape European history?

16) Nineteen forty-five quickly attained mythical status as the *Stunde Null*, or *Zero Hour*, of contemporary European history. To what extent does 1945 mark the start of a new era and what are the principal lines of continuity connecting the post-45 period with its past?

17) How does a World History approach change the interpretation of modern European history? Evaluate different ways in which events outside the Europe have influenced the course of European history in the following periods: 1770-1815; 1850-1890; 1914-1945; 1949-1991.

18) Modern maps have been said to “flatten space,” giving the impression that political and administrative power is exerted equally within territorially bounded spaces. One key element of classic modernity was the attempt by nation-states and empires to impose a uniformity of sovereign power over their territories. Discuss and periodize this process in the British, French, Russian/Soviet, and Ottoman empires. What were the consequences for the international system?