

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

### **History of Western Civilization 2**

#### **Course Description**

HS 122. History of Western Civilization 2. 3 credit hours. This course will enable the student to analyze and synthesize facts and concepts from the rise of early modern nation states to the present. The student will learn about the past and be able to apply this knowledge to the present and future through use of terminology and application of facts and concepts.

#### **Required Materials**

For complete textbook information, refer to <https://bookstore.butlercc.edu>

#### **Butler-Assessed Outcomes**

The intention is for the student to be able to do the following:

1. Analyze and synthesize basic historical facts and concepts from the rise of early modern nation states to the present using primary and secondary sources.
2. Apply past ideas to current issues.
3. Recognize the relationships and connections between civilizations of the western world and the impact that exchange has played on the modern world.

#### **Learning PACT Skills that will be developed and documented in this course**

Through involvement in this course, the student will develop ability in the following PACT skill area(s):

##### **Analytical Thinking Skills**

- Critical thinking - Through written essays and class discussion, the student will analyze the connections and relationships between various civilizations and cultures of the western world and the impact that exchange has had on the modern world.

##### **Communication Skills**

- Creation and delivery of messages - Through written essays, the student will develop effective communication skills.

##### **Technology Skills**

- General computer use - Through electronic-facilitated research and preparation of computer-generated assignments, the student will develop basic computer skills.

#### **Major Summative Assessment Task(s)**

These Butler-assessed Outcome(s) and Learning PACT Skills will be demonstrated by the following:

1. Completing a computer-generated (T skill) critical analysis (A skill) written essay of minimum 3 pages in length (C skill) using and analyzing primary and/or secondary

sources on a topic relevant to the course at the discretion of the instructor and explain how this topic has impacted Western civilization.

## **Learning Units**

- I. Attempts at nation-state building
  - A. Aspects of monarchies' attempts to consolidate power
  - B. Requirements to consolidate power
  - C. Examples
    1. Steps in the rise and consolidation of monarchical/centralized power in France
    2. Steps in the rise and consolidation of centralized power in Russia
    3. Steps toward the consolidation of power and the development of a constitutional monarchy in England
- II. People/accomplishments of the Scientific Revolution
  - A. Characteristics/contributions of Galileo
  - B. Characteristics/contributions of Isaac Newton
  - C. Characteristics/arguments of Francis Bacon
  - D. Characteristics/arguments of Rene Descartes
  - E. General results of the Scientific Revolution
- III. People/characteristics/thoughts of the Enlightenment
  - A. Deists and their works/beliefs
  - B. Enlightenment attacks on Christianity/religion
  - C. Characteristics/achievements/beliefs of Voltaire
  - D. Characteristics/achievements/beliefs of Adam Smith
  - E. Characteristics/achievements/beliefs of John Lock.
  - F. Characteristics/achievements/beliefs of Rousseau
  - G. Characteristics/representatives/results of enlightened despotism
  - H. Enlightenment impacts on the American colonies
- IV. Aspects of the French Revolution
  - A. Causes of the French Revolution
  - B. Results of the French Revolution
- V. The Napoleonic era
  - A. Events/steps in Napoleon's rise to/fall from power
  - B. Characteristics
  - C. Results
- VI. Industrialization
  - A. Origins/causes
  - B. Results
- VII. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century philosophical/political thought
  - A. Characteristics/beliefs of early 19<sup>th</sup> century conservatism

- B. The Kantian imperative
  - C. Hegelian dialectic
  - D. Characteristics/beliefs of early 19th century liberalism
  - E. Characteristics/beliefs of early 19th century nationalism
  - F. Characteristics/beliefs of Romanticism
  - G. Characteristics/beliefs of early 19th century socialism
- VIII. Events leading up to and including of the Year of Revolution (c. 1848)
- A. Representatives/characteristics/results of the Congress of Vienna
  - B. Causes, course, and outcomes of the Year of Revolution
- IX. Major ideas and proponents of the leading intellectual movements in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century
- A. Characteristics/beliefs of Realism
  - B. Characteristics/beliefs of Naturalism
  - C. Characteristics/beliefs of Positivism
  - D. Characteristics/beliefs of Darwinism
  - E. Characteristics/beliefs of Marxism
  - F. Characteristics/beliefs of Liberalism
- X. Major achievements and problems of nationalism and modernization in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
- A. Causes, forces, and people behind the unification of Italy and Germany
  - B. Causes behind racial Nationalism
  - C. Western European response to industrialization, urbanization, and labor unrest
  - D. Great Britain's dealings with the questions of Labor unrest, unrest in Ireland, and the issue of women's rights
  - E. France's dealings with the threats to the democratic Republic
  - F. Political and social characteristics of Napoleon III Empire
  - G. Political and social characteristics of Bismarck and the Kaisers' Germany
  - H. Characteristics that led the United States to become a democratic and industrial giant
- XI. Causes, characteristics, and outcomes of Western imperialism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
- A. Causes
  - B. Characteristics of British rule in India
  - C. Causes behind the "the Scramble for Africa"
  - D. Characteristics of British rule in Africa.
  - E. Outcomes of imperialism on China and Japan
  - F. Reasons behind imperialism in Latin America and elsewhere by the United States
  - G. Outcomes of Western Imperialism on the rest of the world
- XII. Major ideas and proponents of the leading intellectual movements of the early and mid-twentieth century
- A. Major ideas and proponents of Irrationalism

- B. Major ideas of Freud's psychoanalysis
  - C. Major ideas of Durkheim, Pareto, Le Bon, and Weber
  - D. Major ideas and proponents of the Modernist movement
  - E. Major discoveries and proponents of modern physics
  - F. The disarray of the Enlightenment tradition of reality
  - G. Major ideas and proponents of Existentialism
- XIII. Causes, course, and results of World War I
- A. Causes
  - B. Characteristics of the Western Front that led to stalemate and great loss of human life
  - C. Outcomes of other theaters of the war
  - D. Collapse of the Central Powers
  - E. Leading ideas of Wilson's Fourteen Points
  - F. Outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles
  - G. Russia
    - 1. Causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917
    - 2. Ideas of Lenin Bolshevism
    - 3. Characteristics of government under Lenin
- XIV. Causes, nature, and characteristics of totalitarian dictatorships during the early to mid-twentieth century
- A. Characteristics of totalitarianism
  - B. Characteristics of Communist rule under Stalin
  - C. Characteristics of Fascism
  - D. Mussolini's rise to power in Italy
  - E. Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic in Germany
  - F. Germany
    - 1. Characteristics of Nazism
    - 2. Hitler's rise to power in Germany
    - 3. Methods Hitler used to control Germany
- XV. Causes, courses, and outcomes of World War II
- A. Causes of World War II.
  - B. Course of the Nazi Blitzkrieg in the early stages of the war
  - C. Battles that were the turning point of World War II in 1942
  - D. Course of the war in Europe after 1942
  - E. Importance of D-Day in regards to allied victory.
  - F. Course of the war in the Pacific after 1942
  - G. Reasons for allied victory in Europe and in the Pacific
  - H. Reasons behind the implementation of the "final solution."
  - I. Atrocities and the number killed in the Nazi Holocaust
  - J. Legacies of World War II
- XVI. Characteristics of the contemporary world after 1945
- A. The Cold War
    - 1. Causes

2. United States and the Soviet Union
  3. Causes and outcomes of the Korean and Vietnam Wars
  4. Terminology (Détente, Perestroika, and Glasnost)
  5. Causes that led to the demise of Communism
- B. Post-Cold War Age
1. Characteristics of the life in Russia and the former Soviet Republics
  2. Tensions and concerns in our Global Age

### **Learning Activities**

Learning activities will be assigned to assist the student to achieve the intended learning outcomes through lecture, discussion, homework, group projects, an individual project, quizzes, exams, class writings, and other activities at the discretion of the instructor. These activities may either be face-to-face or online.

### **Grade Determination**

The student will be graded on learning activities and assessment tasks. Grade determinants may include the following: research papers, tests, daily work, class participation, out-of-class assignments, and other methods of evaluation at the discretion of the instructor.