

# FU/BEST Program

**Name:** TBA

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**Course title:** History of European Diplomacy

**Course number:** FU-BEST 23

**Language of instruction:** English

**Contact hours:** 45

**ECTS-Credits:** 5      **U.S. semester credits:** 3

## Course description

This course surveys the history of European diplomacy since 1814. Napoleon's conquests created a French Empire that, at its height, stretched from Seville to Moscow. Following the defeat of Napoleon, diplomats and statesmen gathered in Vienna in 1814-15 to restore the old order. However, instead of returning to balance of power politics, they created a Concert of Europe, which was based on a set of informal norms that should henceforth govern relations between states.

The strength of this new regime was put to a test by liberal national movements that proved difficult to contain as well as various crises caused by the instability of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of a new form of European nation-states (i.e. Italy and Germany). In the end, the character of European diplomacy was profoundly altered, in particular by Bismarck's particular brand of foreign policy and a new wave of imperialism, but also by the idea of internationalism.

In 1914, a minor crisis in Sarajevo turned into a European and, eventually, global war. In response, the statesmen taking part in the Paris Peace Conference sought to institutionalize a system of collective security. However, with the advent of new aggressive and belligerent regimes, this endeavor failed miserably. It turned out that Western democracies could not appease Hitler.

After the Second World War, Great Britain and France both lost their Empire, though each of them in their own way. At the same time, Western Europe tried to further integration on a regional level and, at first, focused on economic integration. Only later on did European states increase integration on a political and diplomatic level as well. The violent break-up of Yugoslavia with its ensuing ethnic tensions and the embarrassing display of European disunity undoubtedly hastened this process.

## Student profile

Second-semester sophomore or above.

**Prerequisites:** None

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### Course Requirements:

Midterm exam 25%

Term-Paper 25%

Final exam 25%

Class participation/Response to Study Questions/Independent Project report 25%

**Literature:** Course reader

### Course schedule

Session 1	<p><b>Introduction. Napoleon</b></p> <p>In-Class Sources:  Stendhal, <i>The Charterhouse of Parma</i> (1925), 7-8.  Tulard, Jean, <i>Napoleon. The Myth of the Saviour</i>, Methuen &amp; Co. 1984, 274-275, 339-340.  Nipperdey, Thomas, <i>Germany from Napoleon to Bismarck, 1800-1866</i>, PUP 1996, 1-2.</p>
Session 2	<p><b>Congress of Vienna</b></p> <p>Schroeder, Paul W., <i>The Transformation of European Politics 1763- 1848</i>, Clarendon Press 1994, 548-559, 573-582, 586-593, 614-628.  Blanning, T. C. W., Paul W. Schroeder's Concert of Europe, <i>International History Review</i> 16:4 (1994), 701-714.  Gruner, Wolf D., Was There a Reformed Balance of Power System or Cooperative Great Power Hegemony?, <i>American Historical Review</i> 97:3 (1992) 725-732.  Kissinger, Henry, <i>A World Restored</i>, Houghton Mifflin 1957, 1-6, 312-324.</p>
Session 3	<p><b>Liberal National Movements</b></p> <p>Schroeder, Paul W. <i>The Transformation of European Politics 1763- 1848</i>, Clarendon Press, 1994, 666-691, 799-804.  Schulz, Matthias, A Balancing Act: Domestic Pressures and International Systemic Constraints in the Foreign Policies of the Great Powers, 1848-1851, in <i>German History</i> 21:3 (2003), 319-346.</p>
Session 4	<p><b>Bismarck's Alliance System</b></p> <p>Steinberg, Jonathan, <i>Bismarck. A Life</i>, OUP, 2011, 1-12.  Briggs, Asa and Clavin, Patricia, <i>Modern Europe 1789-Present</i>, Pearson Longman 2003, 118-123.  Bridge, Roy and Bullen, Roger, <i>The Great Powers and the European States System 1815-1914</i>, Longman 1980, 197-225.</p>
Session 5	<p><b>British and French Imperialism</b></p> <p>Porter, Andrew, Introduction: Britain and the Empire in</p>

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	<p>the Nineteenth Century, in <i>The Oxford History of the British Empire</i>, Vol. 3, OUP 2001, 1-28.</p> <p>Aldrich, Robert, <i>Greater France. A History of French Overseas Expansion</i>. Macmillan Press 1996, 24-36 and 89-114.</p>
Session 6	<b>Midterm Exam</b>
Session 7	<p><b>Internationalism &amp; Alliance Systems</b></p> <p>Herren, Madeleine, <i>Governmental Internationalism and the Beginning of a New World Order in the Late Nineteenth Century</i>, in Geyer and Paulmann, eds., <i>The Mechanics of Internationalism: Culture, Society, and Politics from the 1840s to the First World War</i>, OUP 2001, 121-144.</p> <p>Dülffer, Jost, <i>Chances and Limits of Armament Control 1898-1914</i>, in Afflerbach and Stevenson, eds., <i>An Improbable War? The Outbreak of World War I and European Political Culture before 1914</i>, Berghahn Books 2007, 95-112.</p> <p>Briggs, Asa and Clavin, Patricia, <i>Modern Europe 1789-Present</i>, Pearson Longman 2003, 123ff, 136-143.</p> <p>INDEPENDENT PROJECT REPORT DUE</p>
Session 8	<p><b>Sarajevo 1914 &amp; Versailles 1919</b></p> <p>Berghahn, Volker R., <i>Europe in the Era of two World Wars: From Militarism and Genocide to Civil Society 1900-1950</i>, Princeton Univ. Press, 2006, 33-38.</p> <p>Steiner, Zara S., <i>The Lights that Failed: European International History 1919-1933</i>, OUP 2005, 15-70.</p> <p>PROPOSAL FOR TERM-PAPER DUE</p>
Session 9	<p><b>Appeasing Hitler</b></p> <p>Hildebrand, Klaus, <i>The Foreign Policy of the Third Reich 1933-1945</i>, University of California Press 1973, 51-74.</p> <p>Adamthwaite, Anthony P., <i>The Making of the Second World War</i>, George Allen &amp; Unwin 1977, 61-95.</p> <p>Duroselle, Jean-Baptiste, <i>France and the Nazi Threat</i>, Enigma Books 2004, 291-293.</p>
Session 10	<p><b>British and French Decolonization</b></p> <p>Butler, Larry J., <i>British Decolonization</i> in: Martin et al, eds., <i>Crises of Empire</i>, Bloomsbury Academic 2015, 15-17, 19-31, 43-50, 76-81.</p> <p>Thomas, Martin, <i>French Decolonization</i>, in: Martin et al,</p>

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	<p>eds., Crises of Empire, Bloomsbury Academic 2015, 113-115, 126-135, 193-209.</p> <p>Smith, Tony, A Comparative Study of French and British Decolonization in Comparative Studies in Society and History, 20:1, 1978, 70-71, 100-102.</p>
Session 11	<p><b>European Political Integration during the Cold War</b></p> <p>Nuti, Leopold, A Continent Bristling with Arms: Continuity and Change in Western European Security Policies After the Second World War, in Dan Stone, ed, The Oxford Handbook of Postwar European History, OUP 2012, 339-355.</p> <p>Görtemaker, Manfred, The Failure of EDC and European Integration, in Ludger Kühnhardt, ed, Crisis in European Integration: Challenge and Response 1945-2005, Berghahn 2009, 33-45.</p> <p>Bossuat, Gérard, Origins and Development of the External Personality of the European Community, in W. Loth, ed., Experiencing Europe: 50 Years of European Construction 1957-2007, Nomos 2009, 217-251.</p> <p>TERM-PAPER DUE</p>
Session 12	<p><b>European Diplomacy</b></p> <p>Judt, Tony, Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945, Penguin Press 2005, 665-685.</p> <p>Jopp, Mathias and Udo Diedrichs, Learning from Failure: The Evolution of the EU's Foreign, Security and Defense Policy in the course of the Yugoslav Crisis, in Ludger Kühnhardt, ed., Crisis in European Integration: Challenge and Response 1945-2005, Berghahn 2009, 95-108.</p> <p>Peterson, J., A. Byrne, et al., International Interest: Common Foreign and Security Policy, Peterson and Shackleton, eds., The Institutions of the European Union, OUP 2012, 288-314.</p> <p>Guest Speaker: Christian Moos, Secretary-General of the Europa-Union Deutschland. Topic to be announced.</p>
Session 13	<p><b>Final Exam</b></p>