



Core Knowledge
World History II (1750 to present)
Syllabus

This course is the second half of a two-part sequence. Successful completion of World History I (up to 1750) should be a prerequisite for enrollment in this course

The course is arranged for three hours of lecture/discussion a week, and allowing for two in-class hour examinations in the term, plus a two-hour final exam during examination week. For each week, pages in two new textbooks are suggested for background reading. [The Heritage of World Civilization](#) is a comprehensive world history text. Its general narratives of all major civilizations are ample and balanced, the work of highly-regarded area specialists. [The West in the World](#) views the past from the West and offers students more sophisticated understanding of critical Western institutions in their global context. History teachers and students, regardless of their backgrounds and interests, would do well to select judiciously from both books.

Teachers are also encouraged to give one or two writing assignments. A full-length research paper is not necessary for a survey course such as this one. Two shorter papers (5-8 pp.) might be more appropriate.

This syllabus was created by Paul Gagnon, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Massachusetts, as part of [What Elementary Teachers Need to Know](#), a teacher education initiative developed by the Core Knowledge Foundation. Although the syllabus is copyrighted by the foundation, and may not be marketed by third parties, anyone who wishes to use, reproduce, or adapt it for educational purposes is welcome to do so. However, we do ask individuals using this syllabus to notify us so we can assess the distribution and spread of the syllabi and serve as a repository of information about how they may be improved and more effectively used. Please contact Matthew Davis, Core Knowledge Foundation, 801 East High Street, Charlottesville, VA 22902. Phone: 434-977-7550, x. 224. E-mail: mdavis@coreknowledge.org

*WEEK ONE:***Topic 1: Introduction: "Contemporary History" Defined**

- 1) Reminders: the uses of history; the varieties of history; the spheres of human activity and history; the need and criteria for selection; the history American citizens need.
- 2) The evolving ideas, expectations, technologies, and politics by which the 250 years of "contemporary history" have been defined.
- 3) The 18th century centers of power across the globe: economic, scientific, technological, military; Western societies in transition: England, France, Prussia, America

Topic 2: The Scientific Revolution

- 1) Prior advances in theory: Copernicus, Bacon, Galileo, Descartes; technological advances: microscope, telescope.
- 2) Isaac Newton; the universe seen as balanced, harmonious, predictable.
- 3) Spread of scientific knowledge; open borders, royal academies in England and France; increasing ease of publishing, exchange of information.

Topic 3: The Enlightenment

- 1) Effects of the Scientific Revolution outside the realms of science and scientists; popular notions of the scientific method and "laws of nature;" confidence in reason over custom, tradition, and revelation.
- 2) Varieties of political and social theory, views of human nature and human possibility: Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Condorcet, Adam Smith, Malthus.
- 3) Neoclassicism in the arts and architecture; the legacy of Greco-Roman models of form, balance, restraint, reasoned contemplation.
- 4) The Enlightenment popularized: human nature as perfectible, the future as harmonious, peaceful, and progressive.

Readings: Craig, Volume II, pp. 658-683. Sherman, Volume II, 467-496.

*WEEK TWO:***Topic 4: Origins and Stages of the French Revolution**

- 1) Forces at work: ideas, traditional and "enlightened;" models, British and American; monarchy's weaknesses; economic conditions, social divisions; chance and personalities.
- 2) Failure of moderate constitutional monarchy; obstacles to trust and compromise; the Civil Constitution of the Clergy divides the center; escalating radicalism; the execution of Louis XVI; the coming of European war; the Jacobin republic; the Terror, civil war.
- 3) Reaction, oligarchy, dictatorship, and final compromise: Thermidor; the Directory, the Napoleonic Empire, the return of Bourbon constitutional monarchy in 1815.

Topic 5: The Advent of Contemporary Politics

- 1) Historians' arguments; American and French revolutions compared; their launch of the modern global revolutions for nationalism, popular sovereignty, civil rights, social justice.
- 2) Transformation of political language and tactics; Napoleon I, first modern dictator.
- 3) Latin American wars for independence; dominance of the military and landholders; abiding civic, economic, social, and racial inequalities.
- 4) Unfinished revolutions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries across the world.

Topic 6: The Industrial Revolution

- 1) Preconditions; reasons for England's early lead; technological advances in production and

transportation; factory and mine machinery; machine tools; canals, roads, railroads.

- 2) Changes in the pace of work and life; factory towns; conditions worsen for many, improve for some.
- 3) Changes in class structures: new upper middle class of industrialists, bankers, and merchants; new masses of industrial laborers.
- 4) Resistance to industrialism's effects: craftsmen, landed gentry, Luddites, Romantics.

Readings: Craig II, pp. 623-635; 684-739; 828-851. Sherman II, pp. 499-580.

WEEK THREE:

Topic 7: Classes and Ideologies of the Nineteenth Century West

- 1) Enlightenment expectations complicated by the effects of industrial revolution.
- 2) The "isms" still with us: Liberalism and Conservatism (in their 19th century forms), radical republicanism, social democracy, socialism, Marxism, trade unionism; their basic view of human nature and human possibilities.
- 3) Revolutions of 1848: classes and ideologies in conflict; contrasting outcomes: England, France, Germany; their "lessons" and consequences.

Topic 8: Democratic and Social Reform in Europe

- 1) General conditions promoting and obstructing change in the major countries.
- 2) Universal manhood suffrage common by 1900; elected assemblies and limited executive power; growth of free public schools; rising demands for women's rights; the Suffragettes.
- 3) Limits on child labor, hours of work; legalization of labor unions and strikes in England and western Europe; social insurance for workers in Germany, England, and Scandinavia, ahead of France, Russia, and the United States.
- 4) Emancipation of Russian serfs, with access to land; compared and contrasted with emancipation of American slaves.

Topic 9: Nationalism and Imperialism

- 1) Unification of Italy and Germany; Bismarck's policy of "blood and iron" and its effects; nationalist agitation in Eastern Europe and the Balkans; nationalism's link to reformism.
- 2) Forces behind the new European imperialism: national pride, military rivalries, search for markets, labor, raw materials, Social Darwinism, religious and political evangelism.
- 3) Intensifying rivalries of the European powers in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East; imperialism's consequences for both the colonized and the colonizers.

Readings: Craig, pp. 739-775; 920-925. Sherman, pp. 580-656.

WEEK FOUR:

Topic 10: Chinese Resistance and Revolution

- 1) Humiliation in the Opium War; the Taiping Rebellion: egalitarian, anti-foreign; the West's "Open Door" imperialism continues to fuel rising resentment.
- 2) Imperial Manchu army routed in the Sino-Japanese of 1894-95 over Korea; the Boxer Rebellion crushed by Western military power.
- 3) San Yat-sen; campaign for democracy, economic and social reform; 1911 Nationalist revolution ends the Manchu dynasty; republican government unable to unite China.

Topic 11: Japan's Rise to World Power

- 1) Shock of Perry's expedition helps Japanese patriots seeking modernization.

- 2) The Meiji "Restoration;" new constitution on model of Bismarck's Germany; army and navy on European models; universal military service; the Emperor as unifying figure.
- 3) Government-business corporatism; drive to modern industry, increasing urbanization of the Japanese population.
- 4) The Russo-Japanese War of 1905; the first Asian victory over a European power in modern times; humiliation of the Czarist regime, which then faces revolution at home.

Topic 12: Nationalism and Resistance in India and Africa

- 1) Backgrounds; British law, schools, civil service, and railroads partly unify India; the Sepoy Mutiny; British reforms combined with rising effort to Westernize India.
- 2) British-educated Indian leaders push for autonomy through Indian National Congresses.
- 3) European effects on Africa less cultural and political than economic; internal wars much reduced but Berbers rebel against the French, Ashanti and Zulu against the British.
- 4) African resistance local, foiled by long-time traditional enemy neighbors; European military power dominates, except for Ethiopian defeat of Italian invaders in 1896.

Readings: Craig, pp. 853-915. Sherman, pp. 659-687.

WEEK FIVE:

Class Session: First Hour Examination

Topic 13: The Century's Turn

- 1) Western optimism for the 20th century; advances in science, medicine, technology, and living standards: anesthetics, antiseptics, diet, clothing, public schools, autos, aircraft, and radio; expectations of new social and economic reform; peace efforts; the Hague tribunal.
- 2) The dual faith of most Europeans and Americans: Enlightenment confidence in reason and progress, combined with widespread religious belief and practice.
- 3) Counter-currents: abiding destitution, class and labor strife, disease, terrorism, arms races, national rivalries, rising costs of imperialism; dark visions of society and the future from certain philosophers and artists later to be seen as prophets.

Topic 14: Origins and Outbreak of the Great War

- 1) Historical debates on cause, long range and immediate, and "inevitability" of war.
- 2) Backgrounds: ethnic nationalism, pride, memories and resentments, alliances, naval races, military technology and plans, economic and imperial competitions, mounting problems of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires.
- 3) Assassination of Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo; the failure of civilian leaders and diplomats to withstand multiple pressures, old and new, constricting their efforts to find solutions to the European crisis of July 1914.

Readings: Craig, pp. 776-827; 916-932. Sherman, pp. 689-725.

WEEK SIX:

Topic 15: The War of 1914-1918 Shapes the Century

- 1) War plans and their failures; stalemate and slaughter; the effects of geography and new weapons, military orthodoxies, and rising desperation.
- 2) Total war: assault on civilians; trauma on home fronts; disease, deprivation, vast loss of life; hatreds and disillusion; the writers: Owen, Graves, Rolland, Brittain, Remarque.
- 3) Consequences of the war to American life, as well as European, in the 20th century; the roots

and conditions behind Communism, Depression, Nazism, World War II, and the Cold War; alterations of Western political, economic, and social structures and ideas.

Topic 16: The Russian Revolutions

- 1) Backgrounds: Revolution of 1905, parties and the Duma; hopes for democratic change are frustrated; the rise of extremist factions: the Soviets; Czarist reaction.
- 2) Russian defeats in the Great War; military and civilian deaths and suffering; Czarist military and administrative failures; discredit of the Romanovs.
- 3) Spring revolution of 1917; reforms and plans of centrists and social democrats of the Provisional Government; between extremes of Left and Right, the Center does not hold.
- 4) The Bolshevik revolution of October: Russian Marxism, Lenin; tactics and propaganda; January 1918: freely elected assembly dispersed by force; the Communist dictatorship and system of terror established.

Topic 17: The Paris Peace Conference and Versailles Treaty

- 1) Wartime attempts at peace; Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points; the Armistice and conflicting assumptions in European capitals; the idea of a League of Nations.
- 2) 1919 Europe: massive destruction in West Europe; in Eastern Europe, political chaos, social upheaval, bloody Right/Left clashes between proto-Fascists and Communists.
- 3) The Allied powers in Paris: divided interests and aims; French seek security and Anglo-American guarantees; British seek German recovery; the question of reparations; the Versailles Treaty; Germans defeated and bitter; the U. S. Senate rejects the League of Nations and the treaty of guarantee to France.

Readings: Craig, pp. 759-761; 795-797; 932-945; Sherman, pp. 725-749.

WEEK SEVEN:

Topic 18: Sources and Consequences of the Great Depression

- 1) The war's economic and financial effects; economists debate other causes in the 1920s: postwar farm depression; limited purchasing power; industrial over-expansion; tariffs, monetary policies; speculation; Wall Street crash exposes and deepens capitalist crisis.
- 2) Industries shut; mass unemployment without relief or insurance; loss of homes, farms, and businesses; individual and family breakdowns; vagrancy; disillusion; despair, anger.
- 3) Varied responses of the democracies in the face of rising extremist factions: American New Deal; French Popular Front, British retrenchment; Scandinavian "third way."

Topic 19: International Communism between the Wars

- 1) Based in Leninist/Stalinist one-party police state; middle class plundered; labor unions crushed; industry seized; landowning peasant class exterminated in forced collectivization of agriculture; systematic terror; opponents executed or sent to prison labor camps.
- 2) Campaigns of the Communist International and local Communist parties or cells divide and weaken labor unions, working class movements, and democratic socialist parties in Europe, North and South America.
- 3) Communist factions emerge in Africa, South and Southeast Asia; the struggle for China begins between Nationalist Kuomintang and Communists led by Mao Tse-tung.

Topic 20: International Fascism

- 1) Depression, nationalism, anti-Communism, hostility to labor, and weak moderate regimes open way to Fascism in Italy, Spain, and Eastern Europe.
- 2) German inflation and depression assault both the middle and working classes, undermine the

Weimar Republic, its unions, and moderate parties.

3) Hitler rises to power promising a "new Germany" and revenge for Versailles and against Jews and liberals blamed for German defeat; with supporters in the military, the police, the courts, industry and nationalist parties, Nazi street gangs terrorize opponents.

4) Nazi totalitarianism compared and contrasted with Stalinism in ideas and practice; militarism; master race and "leader" theory; terror, purges, anti-Semitic persecution, concentration camps evolve into the "final solution" of the Holocaust.

Readings: Craig, pp. 946-969. Sherman, 751-772.

WEEK EIGHT:

Topic 21: The Challenges to Liberal Democracy

1) The democracies pacifist and distracted; faith in democracy shaken as British and French centrist governments of the 1930s appear less able to end the Depression than Russian and German dictatorships.

2) British and French, only European bulwarks against Nazism, drift apart, blaming each other for failure of the Versailles Treaty; both see the United States as isolating itself; much of their press and public blame armaments and alliances for the war of 1914.

3) Across Europe, many middle and working class people, journalists, writers, and public figures tend to divide along Right/Left lines; rising numbers fear that either Communism or Fascism will rule the future, and resign themselves to the "lesser evil."

Topic 22: Aggression and Appeasement

1) The British and French fail to use the League of Nations; Japan seizes Manchuria; Italy conquers Ethiopia, the Spanish republic is unsupported against fascist insurrection and Italo-German military intervention.

2) Hitler's treaty violations and advances unimpeded: German rearmament, the Rhineland coup; Anschluss

in Austria, invasion of Czechoslovakia; the Hitler-Stalin pact.

3) The multiple interests, memories, and prevailing orthodoxies behind Anglo-French appeasement, slow rearmament, and American isolationism; the final turn to war: Germans invade Poland; Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

Class Session: Second Hour Examination

Readings: Craig, pp. 970-977. Sherman, pp. 772-789.

WEEK NINE:

Topic 23: World War II: Stages and Turning Points

1) The phase of Axis victories from Poland to the Philippines; Germans control continental Europe and North Africa; Japanese control East and Southeast Asia.

2) Critical moments: battles of Britain and the Atlantic; El Alamein; Stalingrad; Leningrad; Midway; resistance in Nazi-occupied Europe.

3) Allied victory: reconquest of North Africa, Italy; Normandy invasion breaks German defenses; Russians advance in East Europe and Germany; the Pacific island campaigns; Burma, China, the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; Japanese submission.

Topic 24: World War II: Science, Human Choices, Human Costs

1) Advantages and disadvantages of each side; geography, technology, resources; leaders'

decisions on their use: convoys, submarines, radar, rocketry, the atom; individual actors.
 2) Anglo-American war aims; the Churchill-Roosevelt partnership; the Atlantic Charter; the Four Freedoms; the United Nations; and disagreements over colonial questions.
 3) Total war: vast physical destruction; unprecedented civilian and military deaths; lasting distortion of domestic economies and social life; crime beyond war: the Holocaust.

Topic 25: The Cold War: Origins and Early Stages

1) Soviet war aims; Yalta and Potsdam conferences reflect Russian/Allied zones of military occupation; Soviet backs Communist parties and seizures of power in its areas.
 2) Communist threats to Greece and Turkey; the Truman Doctrine; the "Iron Curtain;" Soviet-installed regimes in Eastern and Central Europe; the Czech coup; mass Communist parties in Italy and France appear close to power.
 3) Fascism's defeat leaves Communism as the global alternative to liberal democracy; East and West compete everywhere, openly and clandestinely; duels of espionage.

Readings: Craig, pp. 977-1004. Sherman, pp. 791-797.

WEEK TEN:

Topic 26: Reconstruction and Reform in Europe and Asia

1) American post-World War I policies reversed under threat of Communism: Marshall Plan, NATO alliance, military preparedness, sponsorship of the United Nations.
 2) Economic recovery and political stability in Western Europe; social legislation: union rights, health, unemployment, and retirement insurance, child support; universal secondary education; women's suffrage; steps toward a European union.
 3) Reconstruction in Japan; a democratic constitution installed under American occupation and tutelage; economic recovery in Japan; struggles for working democracy in Korea, the Philippines, and the Indian subcontinent.

Topic 27: The United Nations

1) The League of Nations revived and revised; American leadership; the Charter; the Cold War divides the great powers in the Security Council.
 2) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; echoes of the English, American, and French Revolutions and beyond: ideals and principles of national sovereignty, political freedom, social justice, education, and cultural advancement.
 3) International agencies old and new for labor, trade, health; promises and limitations; economic and humanitarian achievements; peacekeeping efforts won, lost, and continuing.

Topic 28: New Nations Emerge in the "Third World"

1) Axis invasions and occupations of Anglo-European colonies in Africa and Asia undermine the stature and authority of returning colonial officials.
 2) Leaders and conditions in newly-independent nations: India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Indo-China; many former European colonies in Africa win an independence complicated by artificial colonial boundaries crossing traditional groups and societies historically at odds.
 3) The Chinese Communist Revolution overturns Chinese Nationalists; Maoist Marxism installed; effects on Korea, Indo-China, and Taiwan.
 4) New and restored states in the Middle East; Arab-Israeli conflicts multiply.

Readings: Craig, pp. 998-1010; 1033-1041; 1058-1088. Sherman, pp. 797-812.

*WEEK ELEVEN:***Topic 29: Cold War in Europe and Latin America**

- 1) The Cuban Revolution and Central American struggles between Left and Right; American involvement in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua;
- 2) The Berlin blockade and airlift; Polish and Hungarian uprisings crushed by Soviet armies; the nuclear "balance of terror."
- 3) Soviet and American military and undercover operations, and consequences; U. S. intervention in Chile; the Cuban missile crisis: a test of American and Russian diplomacy and leadership lifts the threat of war.

Topic 30: Open War in Asia

- 1) The Korean War; ambiguous United Nations role; American advance to the Yalu River is halted by Communist Chinese intervention; stalemate and truce along the 38th parallel.
- 2) The Vietnam War; defeat of the French; division between North and South Vietnam; peacekeeping efforts fail; U. S. intervention and massive military effort.
- 3) The United States divided at home and defeated in Vietnam; the costs of war to both sides; consequent effects on American foreign and military policies.

Topic 31: The Collapse of the Soviet Union

- 1) External and internal pressures on the Soviet empire: arms race; modern media; economic failures; demands for national, ethnic, and human rights.
- 2) Resistance, mass movements, and new leaders in East Europe: Walesa, church, and unions in Poland; Havel, intellectuals, the young in Czechoslovakia.
- 3) Gorbachev loosens control in the Soviet Union and over the European satellite states; reunification of Germany; old-line Communist putsch defeated in Moscow.

Readings: Craig, pp. 1002-1021; 1042-1057. Sherman, 797-807; 824-839.

*WEEK TWELVE:***Topic 32: The "New" World Order**

- 1) Persistence, and in some areas intensification, of nationalism, militarism, civil wars; old and revived religious and ethnic enmities manipulated by demagogues.
- 2) Repeated failures of United Nations peacekeeping efforts, as the major powers reject preventive measures, limit their support for collective intervention, delay effective action.
- 3) Abiding poverty, disease, short life expectancy in the Southern hemisphere.
- 4) Continued development of weapons for mass destruction; nuclear, biological, and chemical; continued debates and uncertainty over arms limits and missile defenses.

Topic 33: The Middle East: Ongoing Crises

- 1) Arab-Israeli wars and territorial disputes; religious conflict: Jerusalem's holy places; the issue of Palestinian refugees; peace efforts blunted by political rivalries within both camps.
- 2) Iranian revolution; overthrow of the American-supported Shah by Islamic fundamentalists; the hostage crisis of 1980; recent electoral gains by secular factions.
- 3) Oil politics and the Gulf War; Kuwait invaded by Iraq's Saddam Hussein, previously supported by U. S. against Iran; abrupt end to American military action abandons Iraqi opposition, leaves Saddam in power.

Topic 34: War in the Balkans and Africa

- 1) Dissolution of Yugoslavia; Serbian siege of Sarajevo and "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia; United Nations efforts at peacekeeping inadequate as major powers fail to support; rising massacres

eventually force U. S.-European action and Dayton accords.

- 2) Serbian attacks, destruction, and mass expulsions from Kosovo; refugees flood neighbor countries; U. S.-NATO air war on Serbia; refugees resettled; fall of Milosevic.
- 3) Rise of extremist Muslim factions in North Africa undermines political stability from Egypt to Morocco; civil war, terror, and reprisals in Algeria.
- 4) Civil, tribal war and large-scale genocide in Rwanda; United Nations and private efforts at peace and relief for refugees fall short, unsupported by the major world powers.

Readings: Craig, pp. 1021-1024; 1061-1074. Sherman, pp. 839-854.

WEEK THIRTEEN:

Topic 35: Democratic Gains and Continuing Struggles

- 1) The end of apartheid in South Africa; the actions of de Klerk and Nelson Mandela; the first national election with universal suffrage; efforts at legal, economic, and educational reform to reduce inherited racial tensions.
- 2) Advances in democratic politics in Central and South America, frequently shadowed by governmental and police corruption, poverty, local rebellion; scourge of the drug trade.
- 3) Penury, ethnic and religious divisions, and power of the military threaten the stability and obstruct the workings of representative institutions across South Asia and Indonesia.
- 4) Russia's abrupt shift to unregulated capitalism negatively affects economic life, health, the birth rate, education, and life expectancy; worsening inequality and corruption raise obstacles to democratic politics.

Topic 36: Globalization

- 1) New technology in communications and transportation; rapid, ceaseless flow of information and business exchanges create new patterns in world commerce and finance.
- 2) Global corporate power and competition for labor, raw materials, and markets pose challenges to the internal economic and social policies of nation-states, large and small; the European backlash against "Americanization."
- 3) Continuing debate over international institutions, actual and proposed, to regulate world trade, monetary policies, labor, agriculture, health, communications, environment.

Topic 37: Conclusions and Review

Readings: Craig, pp. 1026-1031; 1058-1088. Sherman, pp. 812-827.

Suggested Bibliography

The following list is not intended to be taken exhaustive. These are "favorite" books of members of the National Council for History Education, all of them teachers of history in schools and universities. In most cases, the dates cited below are those of the latest edition or re-publication.

GENERAL SURVEYS AND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIES

- William H. McNeill, *The Rise of the West*, 1991
 John Keegan, *The History of Warfare*, 1993
 Bernard Lewis, *The Middle East: A Brief History of the Last 2000 Years*, 1995
 Albert Hourani, *History of the Arab Peoples*, 1991
 John Bright, *A History of Israel*, 1972
 A. L. Basham, *The Wonder That Was India*, 1963
 Stanley Wolpert, *A New History of India*, 1991
 J. D. Fage, *A History of Africa*, 1978
 Philip D. Curtin et al., *African History*, 1995
 Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, *A History of Russia*, 1984
 John King Fairbank, Edwin O. Reischauer, and Albert Craig, *East Asia: Tradition and Transformation*, 1989
 Crane Brinton, *Ideas and Men: The Story of Western Thought*, 1963

WORKS RELEVANT TO WORLD HISTORY II (1750 TO THE PRESENT)

- Norman Hampson, *The Enlightenment*, 1982
 Robert R. Palmer, *The Age of the Democratic Revolution*, 1964
 J. L. Talmon, *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy*, 1985
 Crane Brinton, *A Decade of Revolution, 1789-1799*, 1963
 John Lynch, *The Spanish American Revolutions*, 1973
 Gordon A. Craig, *Germany, 1866-1945*, 1978
 Oron J. Hale, *The Great Illusion, 1900-1914*, 1971
 L. C. F. Turner, *Origins of the First World War*, 1970
 Barbara Tuchman, *The Guns of August*, 1982
 Bernadotte E. Schmitt and Harold C. Vedeler, *The World in the Crucible, 1914-1919*, 1984
 Paul Fussell, *The Great War and Modern Memory*, 1975
 Raymond J. Sontag, *A Broken World, 1919-1939*, 1971
 Orlando Figes, *A People's Tragedy: The Russian Revolution, 1891-1924*, 1996
 Alan Bullock, *Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives*, 1992
 Stanley Payne, *A History of Fascism, 1914-1945*, 1995
 Laurence Lafore, *The End of Glory: An Interpretation of the Origins of World War II*, 1970
 Gerhard L. Weinberg, *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*, 1994
 Michael Marrus, *The Holocaust in History*, 1987
 Jonathan D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, 1990
 V. S. Naipaul, *India: A Wounded Civilization*, 1978
 William Stueck, *The Korean War: An International History*, 1995

Stanley Karnow, *Vietnam: A History*, 1984

John Lewis Gaddis, *We Know Now: Rethinking Cold War History*, 1997

David Landes, *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich
and Some So Poor*, 1998

Roland N. Stromberg, *After Everything: Western Intellectual History since 1945*, 1975

