**I. Syllabus**

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| **1. General information on the course** |
| Full course name  | History of Modern World |
| Full official name of a higher education institution | Sumy State University |
| Full name of a structural unit |  Department of Constitutional Law, Theory and History of State and Law (Section of History) |
| Author | PhD (History) V. M. Korol |
| Cycle/higher education level | For all levels |
| Semester | No restrictions |
| Credit value | 5,0 credits; 150 hours, of which 32 hours are contact work with the teacher (16 hours of lectures, 16 hours of seminars), 118 hours are independent student work |
| Language(s) | English |
| **2. Place in the study programme** |
| Relation to curriculum | Optional course of general training |
| Prerequisites | No prerequisites |
| Additional requirements | No additional requirements |
| Restrictions | No restrictions  |
| **3. Aims of the course** |
| The purpose of the course is to acquire a system of knowledge about a holistic global historical process, to aware the patterns of social, economic and political development of mankind in the Modern era. |
| **4. Contents**  |
| **Topic 1. Introduction. Early Modern era: World during late XV – in XVIІ cent.**Preconditions of the Great geographical discoveries. The beginning of Portuguese expeditions. Christopher Columbus's Journey. The division of the World between Spain and Portugal. A wave of further European geographical discoveries. Consequences of the Great geographical discoveries. Conquistadors. Colonization. Price revolution. Humanism, Reformation, Counter-Reformation. Formation of capitalist relations. Initial accumulation of capital. The bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The Dutch bourgeois revolution. “Geuzen” (the Beggars). Thirty Years' War. English bourgeois revolution. Gentry, Presbyterians, Independents, Levelers, Diggers. "Pride's Purge". Whigs and Tories.**Topic 2. World in XVIII cent.** Enlightenment. Voltaire. S. Montesquieu. J. Rousseau. Manufacturing. The Industrial Revolution. Luddism. Anti-colonial struggle. The War for Independence of the United States. The great French bourgeois revolution. The beginning of the revolution. The Third Estate. Fellans, Girondins, Montagnards, Jacobins. Constitutional monarchy in France (1789-1792). Deepening the Revolution. Gironde Republic (1792-1793). Jacobin dictatorship (1793-1794). The Directory (1794-1799). Napoleon Bonaparte's coming to power.**Topic 3. Napoleonic Wars.**The beginning of Napoleon's career. Egyptian Campaign. Anti-French coalitions. War of Second Coalition. War of Third Coalition. War of Fourth Coalition. Continental blockade. Iberian War. Guerillas. War of the Fifth Coalition. Russian campaign of 1812. War of the Sixth Coalition. "One Hundred Days of Napoleon." War of the Seventh Coalition. Congress of Vienna. Battle of Waterloo. Results of the Congress of Vienna. Vienna system of international relations.**Topic 4. Anti-colonial and national liberation movements of the 19th cent.**Colonial system, full colonies, semi colonies, compradors. Latin America under the rule of the colonialists. Peninsulares. Creoles. Mestizos. Mulattos. Sambo. The struggle for independence of Latin American countries. The Haitian Revolution. The struggle for the liberation of South America. National Liberation Revolution in Mexico. Gaining independence in Brazil. Javanese uprising of 1825-1830. Indian national liberation uprising of 1857-1860. Colonial expansion to China. Boxing Rebellion. **Topic 5. World War I and Interbellum**.Exacerbation of contradictions and creation of military-political blocs. Balkan wars. Strategic plans of the parties before the war. The Triple Alliance, Brilliant isolation, the Entente, pacifism, the Schliffen plan. The declaration of war. Miracle on the Marne, the Battle of Tannenberg, the Galician Battle, the Horlitz Breakthrough, the Verdun Battle, the Somme Battle, the Brusilov Breakthrough, the Jutland Battle. The February Revolution, Kerensky's offensive. Operation Nivelle, the Battle of Pasandal. The Armistice. Paris Peace Conference. Council of Ten, League of Nations, Treaty of Versailles, Saint-Germain Agreement, Treaty of Trianon, Treaty of Neuilly, Treaty of Sevres. Washington Conference. Four-States Treaty, Five-States Treaty, Nine-States Treaty. Versailles-Washington system of international relations. Genoa Conference, Rapallo Treaty, Dawes Plan, Locarno Conference, Geneva Conference, Brian-Kellogg Pact. The essence of totalitarianism. Soviet Communism. Italian fascism. German National Socialism.**Topic 6. World War IІ.**The beginning of the formation of two foci of war. The creation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis. “Aggressor appeasement” policy. Anschluss. Munich Agreement. Negotiations and arrangements ahead of the war. The Arita-Craig Pact. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The beginning of the war. The aggressive actions of Germany and the USSR in Eastern Europe. The Weiss Plan. Fourth division of Poland. "Strange war". German aggression in Western Europe. Plan "Gelb". Operation "Zeel". Plan "Marita". German attack on the USSR. Plan "Barbarossa". War on the Eastern Front in 1941-1942. War on the Pacific Ocean in 1941-1942. Land-lease. The Atlantic Charter. Formation of anti-Hitler coalition. "New order" in the occupied territories. Plan "Ost". The Holocaust. The beginning of a turning point in the war. The victories of the anti-Hitler coalition in 1943. Operation “Citadel”. Tehran Conference. Military events of 1944. The end of the war in Europe. The end of the war in the Pacific. Yass-Chisinau Operation, Operation Overlord, Hitler's Attack, Ardennes Operation, Yalta Conference, Vistula-Oder Operation, Battle of Berlin, Prague Operation. The results of World War II.**Topic 7. World in 1945-1991.**Potsdam Conference. Yalta-Potsdam system of international relations. Creation of the United Nations. The UN system. International war crimes trials. Nuremberg Process. Tokyo process. Bretton Woods System, Marshall Plan. Economic Assistance Council. The beginning of the confrontation between the USSR and the US. The deployment of the Cold War. NATO, Warsaw Pact Organization, ANZUS, SEATO, SENTO. Korean War. German question. Caribbean crisis. Vietnam War. Partial discharge of tension. From discharge to a new round of confrontation. Jackson-Vanik Amendment. The Afghan War. SOI. The end of the Cold War. The first wave of scientific and technological revolution. The economic crisis of 1973-1975. The second wave of the STR. OPEC, computer, microprocessor, hydroponics, www. Decolonization of Asia and Africa. Development of Third World countries. International cooperation and integration of Third World countries. Dominion, the year of Africa, neo-colonialism. Non-accession movement. ASEAN. Increase of crisis in the social camp countries. The collapse of the socialist bloc. The collapse of the USSR. Velvet Revolution. Perestroika. Sovereignty parade. August putsch in Moscow.**Topic 8. World at the turn of the XX-XXI cent.**Globalization. The essence of globalization processes. Anti-globalism. International Relations of the late XX - early XXI centuries. Unipolar (multipolar) system. Transnational corporations. Operation Desert Storm. The Stability Pact in Europe. International terrorism. The September 11 terrorist act. The Axis of Evil. Roadmap plan. The world economy at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Economic development of post-socialist countries. "Shock therapy". Internationalization of the economy. EU. ECU. Euro. The Maastricht Treaty. NAFTA. APEC, WTO. Post-industrial society. Development of information and communication technologies. Scientific achievements at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Information Society, Windows, Internet, social networks, cloning, GMOs. |
| **5. Intended learning outcomes of the course** |
| After successful study of the course, the student will be able to: |
| LO1. |  to evaluate socio-political phenomena and events in the World history; |
| LO2. | to analyze historical sources through various scientific methods, based on the principles of historicism, objectivity, the connection of theory with practice; |
| LO3. | to apply the historical experience of the advanced states and the state-building in practical activity for the creation of a democratic rule of law in Ukraine. |
| **6. Role of the course in the achievement of programme learning outcomes** |
| **Programme learning outcomes achieved by the course:** |
| PLO1 | Be able to draw conclusions about the performance of individuals, communities, and structures in specific historical eras; |
| PLO2 | Be able to find out the relationship between historical events, phenomena, processes, and demonstrate meaningful thoughts, substantiated positions, and conclusions about them; |
| PLO3 | Be able to explain the importance of democratic values produced in the process of historical development. |
| **7. Teaching and learning activities**  |
| **7.1 Types of training**  |
| Lectures (L) and seminars (S) are the types of training in the discipline:**Topic 1. Introduction. Early Modern era: World during late XV – in XVIІ cent.****L 1.** The Great geographical discoveries. Changes in the worldview of Europeans in the Early Modern era. Formation of capitalist relations. The Dutch bourgeois revolution. Thirty Years' War. English bourgeois revolution.**S 1.** Christopher Columbus's Journey. Conquistadors. Colonization. Price revolution. Humanism, Reformation, Counter-Reformation. Initial accumulation of capital. The bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The Dutch bourgeois revolution. “*Geuzen*” (the Beggars). Thirty Years' War. English bourgeois revolution. The Glorious Revolution.**Topic 2. World in XVIII cent.** **L 2.** Enlightenment. Scientific discoveries and achievements. The Industrial Revolution. Luddism. Anti-colonial struggle. The War for Independence of the United States. The Great French bourgeois revolution. Jacobin dictatorship. The Directory.**S 2.** Voltaire. S. Montesquieu. J. Rousseau. Manufacturing. The War for Independence of the United States. The Great French bourgeois revolution. The Third Estate. Fellans. Girondins. Montagnards. Jacobins. Deepening the Revolution. Stabilization. **Topic 3. Napoleonic Wars.****L 3.** Napoleon Bonaparte as a historical figure. Egyptian Campaign. Anti-French coalitions. Continental blockade. Iberian War. Russian campaign of 1812. Defeat of Napoleon in 1814. Congress of Vienna. Napoleon's "One Hundred Days." Battle of Waterloo. Vienna system of international relations.**S 3.** The beginning of Napoleon's career. War of Second Coalition. War of Third Coalition. War of Fourth Coalition. Guerrillas’ wars. War of the Fifth Coalition. War of Sixth Coalition. "One Hundred Days of Napoleon." War of VII Coalition. Results of the Congress of Vienna. **Topic 4. Anti-colonial and national liberation movements of the 19th cent.****L 4.** Colonial system. The struggle for independence of Latin American countries. Javanese uprising of 1825-1830. Indian national liberation uprising of 1857-1860. Colonial expansion to China. Boxing Rebellion.**S 4.** Full colonies, semi colonies. Compradors. Latin America under the rule of the colonialists. Peninsulars. Creoles. Mestizos. Mulattos. Sambo. The Haitian Revolution. The struggle for the liberation of South America. National Liberation Revolution in Mexico. Gaining independence in Brazil. Anti-colonial uprisings of the peoples of Asia.**Topic 5. World War I and Interbellum**.**L 5.** Creation of military-political blocs. Balkan wars. Strategic plans of the parties before the war. The declaration of war. The fighting on the Western Front. The fighting on the Eastern Front. The fighting on the seas. The Armistice. Paris Peace Conference. League of Nations. Washington Conference. Versailles-Washington system of international relations. The essence of totalitarianism.**S 5.** The Triple Alliance. The Entente. The Schliffen plan. Miracle on the Marne, the Battle of Tannenberg, the Galician Battle, the Horlitze Breakthrough, the Verdun Battle, the Somme Battle, the Brusilov Breakthrough, the Jutland Battle. The February Revolution, Kerensky's offensive. Operation Nivelle, the Battle of Pasandal. Paris Peace Conference. League of Nations. Treaty of Versailles. Washington Conference. Four-States Treaty, Five-States Treaty, Nine-States Treaty. Versailles-Washington system. Brian-Kellogg Pact. Soviet Communism. Italian fascism. German National Socialism.**Topic 6. World War IІ.****L 6.** The beginning of the formation of two foci of war. Negotiations and arrangements ahead of the war. The beginning of the war. The aggressive actions of Germany and the USSR in Eastern Europe. The Weiss Plan. German aggression in Western Europe. Plan "Marita". Plan "Barbarossa". War on the Eastern Front in 1941-1942. Land-lease. Formation of anti-Hitler coalition. Plan "Ost". The beginning of a turning point in the war. Tehran Conference. The end of the war in Europe. The end of the war in the Pacific. The results of World War II.**S 6.** The creation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis. “Aggressor appeasement” policy. Anschluss. Munich Agreement. The Arita-Craig Pact. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. Fourth division of Poland. "Strange war". Plan "Gelb". Plan "Sea Lion". German attack on the USSR. War on the Pacific Ocean in 1941-1942. The Atlantic Charter. "New order" in the occupied territories. The Holocaust. The victories of the anti-Hitler coalition in 1943. Operation “Citadel”. Military events of 1944. Yass-Chisinau Operation, Operation “Overlord”, Hitler's Attack, Ardennes Operation, Yalta Conference, Vistula-Oder Operation, Battle of Berlin, Prague Operation. **Topic 7. World in 1945-1991.****L 7.** Yalta-Potsdam system of international relations. Creation of the United Nations. The UN structure. International war crimes trials. Marshall Plan. The beginning of the confrontation between the USSR and the USA. The deployment of the Cold War. Caribbean crisis. Partial discharge. Jackson-Vanik Amendment. The Afghan War. SOI. The end of the Cold War. Scientific and technological revolution. The economic crisis of 1973-1975. Decolonization of Asia and Africa. Neo-colonialism. Non-accession movement. ASEAN. Increase of crisis in the social camp countries. The collapse of the socialist bloc. The collapse of the USSR.**S 7.** Potsdam Conference. Nuremberg Process. Tokyo process. Bretton Woods System. , Marshall Plan. Economic Assistance Council. NATO. Warsaw Pact Organization. ANZUS. SEATO. SENTO. Korean War. German question. Caribbean crisis. Vietnam War. From discharge to a new round of confrontation. The Afghan War. SOI. The end of the Cold War. The first wave of scientific and technological revolution. The economic crisis of 1973-1975. The second wave of the STR. OPEC. Computer. Microprocessor. Hydroponics. Development of Third World countries. Velvet Revolution. Perestroika. Sovereignty parade. August putsch in Moscow.**Topic 8. World at the turn of the XX-XXI cent.****L 8.** Globalization. Anti-globalism. International Relations of the late XX - early XXI centuries. Operation Desert Storm. International terrorism. Roadmap Plan. The world economy at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Transnational corporations. Post-industrial society. Development of information and communication technologies.**S 8.** The essence of globalization processes. Unipolar (multipolar) system. The Stability Pact in Europe. The September 11 terrorist act. The Axis of Evil. Internationalization of the economy. EU. ECU. Euro. The Maastricht Treaty. NAFTA. APEC, WTO. Scientific achievements at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Information Society. Windows. Internet. Social networks. Cloning. GMOs. |
| **7.2 Learning activities** |
| LA 1. Preparation for the survey on topics of 1-8 seminar classes;LA 2. Preparation for the tests on topics 1-4 and 5-8 of the discipline content;LA 3. Preparation a multimedia presentation on a topic of choice within topics 2-8 of the discipline content. |
| **8. Teaching methods**  |
| Discipline involves learning through:MH1. Problem lecture or lecture - visualization;MH2. Seminars;MH3. Demonstration of multimedia presentations.The lectures provide students with a theoretical basis for knowledge about the socio-political, economic and cultural development of the Modern Age world, which expands the educational component of highly specialized training of specialists (LO 1). The lectures are supplemented by seminars that provide students with the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge to practical examples (LO 2, LO 3). Demonstration of presentations implies students' identification of events, phenomena, processes, cultural monuments, outstanding persons of Modern history (LO 1, LO 2, LO 3). Independent learning will be facilitated by preparation for lectures, seminars, as well as presentation work and case discussion in the group. Students will develop communication skills, critical and analytical thinking, synthesis of educational theory, and practical actions during presentation preparation. |
| **9. Methods and criteria for assessment** |
| **9.1. Assessment criteria** |
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| ECTSassessment scale | Definition | Score on a national scale | Rating point rating scale |
| A | excellent | 5  | 90-100  |
| B | Good | 4  | 82-89  |
| C | 74-81  |
| D | Satisfactory | 3 | 64-73  |
| E | 60-63  |
| FX | Unsatisfactory | 2  | 35-59  |
| F | 0-34 |

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| **9.2 Formative assessment** |
| The discipline provides the following methods of continuous formative assessment: interviewing a student at a seminar, instructing in the process of preparation for the completion of test tasks, assessing the current testing, discussing and evaluating students completed presentations. |
| **9.3 Summative assessment** |
| Assessment during the semester is in the form of oral and written surveys and individual presentations. All work must be done independently. Individual tasks similar to each other will be rejected.Assessment methods: oral examination M 1, testing M 2, evaluation of individual presentation M 3, report-conspectus of theoretical material M 4.The student's grade is formed as follows:M 1 examination 40 points;M 2 testing 40 points.M 3 individual presentation 10 points.M 4 report-conspectus of theoretical material 10 points.Work during the semester can be done remotely in special situations1. Situational task (decision, written justification) 20 points,2. Essay (60% uniqueness) 30 points,3. Individual research assignment 50 points.The form of final control is a differentiated credit. |
| **10. Learning resources** |
| **10.1 Material and technical**  **support** | The learning process requires multimedia equipment (projector, screen) (MTS 1). |
| **10.2 Information and methodical support** | **Basic** **literature**1. 21st-Century Narratives of World History / edit. Weller. Singapore: Springer International Publishing, 2017.
2. World History patterns of interaction / Beck R., Black L., Krieger L., Naylor P. [et al.]. Evanston–Boston: Mc. D. Littell, 1999.
3. History of the world. The modern era. Houghton : Miffin Company, 1994.
4. CulpinC. Making history: World history from 1914 to the present day. London: Collins educational, 1994.
5. Oxford Guide to British and American Culture / Editor J. Crowther. Oxford: University Press, 2001.

**Additional literature**1. Palgrave Handbook of Research in Historical Culture and Education: Monograph / edit. Carretero. Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2017.
2. The History of Social Movements in Global Perspective: Monograph / edit. Berger. Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2017.
3. The United States and Its History. Orlando: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1991.
4. World history: Traditions and new directions. New York : Addison-Wesley, 1991.
5. Economic History of Cities and Housing: Monograph / edit. S. Baba. Singapore: Springer, 2017.
6. Outline of U. S. History. Bureau of International Information Programs U.S. Department of State, 2005.
7. Bragdon, H. W. History of a free nation: Student Edition / H. W. Bragdon, S. P. McCutchen, D. A. Ritchie. New York : Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 1994.
8. Kawashima American History, Race and the Struggle for Equality: Monograph. Springer Singapore, 2017.
9. Zajda J. Globalisation and National Identity in History Textbooks: Monograph. Springer Netherlands, 2017.
10. Sonkoly G. Historical Urban Landscape: Monograph / Sonkoly. – Springer International Publishing, 2017.
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