

## **HIS 2705E: A Global History of International Relations**

### **Course Description:**

This course examines international relations since the Treaty of Westphalia and the birth of the “sovereign state” in 1648. With the Treaty of Westphalia, religious tolerance was introduced (though not always followed) in many parts of Europe and wars were no longer waged on the basis of religion alone. This is not to suggest that the Treaty of Westphalia eliminated warfare and religious strife, but rather, that it marked the beginning of the modern state system which recognized that Europe could not be dominated by one sovereign or one religion. Instead, a “balance of powers” was sought.

As this course moves into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, we will witness the emergence of the ideas of nationalism and the nation-state which profoundly affected international relations. In addition, the increasing influence of powers outside Europe, such as the United States, Asia, and the Middle East, will be explored. We shall strive to move beyond the “Great Powers” of Europe to examine the role played in international relations by smaller states and non-state actors. Topics include but are not limited to: the American and French Revolutions, the Congress of Vienna, Colonialism and Imperialism, the First and Second World Wars, the Cold War, the collapse of Communism, and Terrorism.

### **Required Books:**

#### **Main Textbooks:**

- Derek McKay and H. M. Scott, *The Rise of the Great Powers, 1648-1815*. (Longman, 1983).
- F. R. Bridge and Roger Bullen, *The Great Powers and the European State System, 1814-1914*. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Longman, 2004).
- William R. Keylor, *The Twentieth Century World and Beyond*. (5<sup>th</sup> ed., Oxford, 2005)

#### **Required Supplemental:**

- Gordon Martel, *The Origins of the First World War*. (3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Longman, 2004)\*  
\*The Martel book is for the second-term essay.
- Course Package

### **Optional Book:**

- Mary Lynn Rampolla, *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History*. (6<sup>th</sup> ed., Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010)

### **Evaluation:**

Participation:	20%
Mid-term exam:	20%
Document study:	20% (2 @ 10% each)
Essay:	20% (On the Origins of the First World War)
Final exam:	20%

**Course Objectives:**

- To understand the broad themes of international history and the broad shifts in international relations occurring in the past four centuries.
- To understand international history in a global, rather than European, context.
- To engage with primary and secondary sources.
- To develop skills of oral expression.

*Please contact the course instructor if you require material in an alternate format or if you require any other arrangements to make this course more accessible to you. You may also wish to contact Services for Students with Disabilities (SSD) at 661-2111 x 82147 for any specific question regarding an accommodation.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

PLAGIARISM

Students must write their essays and assignments in their own words. Whenever students take an idea, or a passage from another author, they must acknowledge their debt both by using quotation marks where appropriate and by proper referencing such as footnotes or citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offense (see Scholastic Offence Policy in the Western Academic Calendar).

All required papers may be subject to submission for textual similarity review to the commercial plagiarism detection software under license to the University for the detection of plagiarism. All papers submitted will be included as source documents in the reference database for the purpose of detecting plagiarism of papers subsequently submitted to the system. Use of the service is subject to the licensing agreement, currently between The University of Western Ontario and Turnitin.com (<http://www.turnitin.com>).

The following rules pertain to the acknowledgements necessary in academic papers.

A. In using another writer's words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of Publication and page number. Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves

your text uncluttered with parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

B. In adopting other writer's ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers' trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in 'A' above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source; these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in 'A' above.

Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction, your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student's receiving an 'F' in a course or, in extreme cases, in their suspension from the University.

### MEDICAL ACCOMMODATION

The University recognizes that a student's ability to meet his/her academic responsibilities may, on occasion, be impaired by medical illness. Please go to [https://studentservices.uwo.ca/secure/medical\\_accommodations\\_link\\_for\\_OOR.pdf](https://studentservices.uwo.ca/secure/medical_accommodations_link_for_OOR.pdf) to read about the University's policy on medical accommodation. Please go to <http://www.uwo.ca/univsec/handbook/appeals/medicalform.pdf> to download the necessary form. In the event of illness, you should contact Academic Counselling as soon as possible. The Academic Counsellors will determine, in consultation with the student, whether or not accommodation is warranted. They will subsequently contact the instructors in the relevant courses about the accommodation. Once a decision has been made about accommodation, the student should contact his/her instructors to determine a new due date for term tests, assignments, and exams.

If you have any further questions or concerns please contact, Rebecca Dashford, Undergraduate Program Advisor, Department of History, 519-661-2111 x84962 or [rdashfo@uwo.ca](mailto:rdashfo@uwo.ca)