

History 107
World History since 1500
Course Outline

I. Rationale:

This course is a survey of world history from approximately 1500 to the present and should serve as a broad foundation for further historical inquiry. It will examine significant developments on the six inhabited continents. Our study will proceed chronologically but will focus on specific themes to ease organization. It is comparative in nature, however, and designed to provide students with a broad understanding of global developments. Consequently, themes will be examined from a number of specific places and times and analyzed for similarities and differences.

II. Course Learning Outcomes:

- A. Recognize that history is interpretive and that published narratives, scholarly websites, primary written documents, oral history, film, art, music, and archaeology all have their place in creating workable historical narratives about the modern world.
- B. Demonstrate a sense of Historical Mindedness by recognizing that the discipline of history requires investigators to examine ideas and actions from the social and intellectual lenses of the past rather than through the lens of the present.
- C. Compare divergent cultures from around the world. Identify connections and examine differences.
- D. Identify and analyze how international economic, cultural, and political developments have created a global society since 1500.
- E. Identify and define the concepts of modernity and tradition. Analyze how the interplay of these ideas has influenced a number of world societies since 1500.

III. Unit 1: Intellectual and Economic Globalization

A. This unit examines the world from sixteenth century through the nineteenth century and concentrates on forces that created the first global market place. It is culturally sensitive, but focused on economic history.

B. Topics

1. Yuan China and Europe
2. Rise of Islamic Central Asia and Global Trade Restraint
3. Age of Discovery and the Columbian Exchange
4. Global Slave Trade
5. Western Intellectual Development
 - a. Renaissance
 - b. Reformation
 - c. Enlightenment
 - d. Mercantilism
 - e. Capitalism, Marxism, Socialism

6. Rise of the Nation State
7. Stagnation of Continental Empires and the birth of World Empires
8. Indigenous Peoples

IV. Unit 2: European Colonization and World Resistance and Accommodation

A. This Unit examines the World from roughly 1750 to 1914. It discusses the European and American missions of empire, and it analyzes cultural and political global responses to these incursions.

B. Topics

1. Tsarist Russia: An Expansionist States
2. Revolutions in Latin America
3. India: Colonization and Accommodation
4. India: Accommodation and Resistance
5. China: Foreign Domination
6. Japan: An Independent Course
7. Middle East: Commonwealth and Independence
8. Africa: Colonization and Struggle
9. Indigenous Cultures

V. Unit 3: Decolonization and the Modern Global Economy

A. This Unit examines the World from 1853 to the present. It analyzes dramatic political changes among colonizing nations and freedom movement among the colonized. It discusses political competitions after the decline of the western empires. It evaluates economic interdependencies that have developed since World War II.

B. Topics

1. World War I
2. Fascism
3. Communist States
4. Extreme Nationalism
5. World War II
6. Disintegration of European Empires
7. Freedom Movements
 - a. India – from Gandhi to Nehru
 - b. Africa – Kenyatta; the Algerian Experience
 - c. China – Sun, Chiang, and Mao
 - d. Vietnam – Ho Chi Minh
8. Cold War Competition
9. The Emerging Global Market Place
10. BRIC – Brazil, Russia, India, and China in the Twenty-first Century
11. Indigenous Peoples