

The Cold War

- I. Territorial Changes in Europe:
 - Poland: the Curzon line
 - German: the Oder-Neisse line
 - USSR: Moldavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia
- II. The Legacy of the War:
 - The Second Front, Yalta, and Potsdam
 - Soviet Control in Poland and East Europe
 - The Occupation of Germany
- III. Ideological Shifts
 - Ideology versus National Interests
 - Kennan: The Long Telegram, AX@ Article
 - Zhdanov: The Two-Camp theory
- IV. The Turning Point of 1947
 - The Truman Doctrine
 - Expulsion of Communists: France, Italy, Belgium
 - The Marshall Plan
 - The Cominform
- V. 1948-49: The Cold War Matures
 - The Czech Coup, The Berlin Crisis
 - The Brussels Pact, The Founding of NATO
 - The Warsaw Pact, The Soviet Bomb
 - Communism in Beijing
- VI. The Cold War Turns Hot
 - Korea
 - The Reconstruction of Western Europe
- I. European Economic and Productivity Growth Rates, 1947-1960

France	4.5%	4.3%	Netherlands	4.8	3.6
W. Germany	7.4	5.7	UK	2.4	1.8
Italy	5.9	4.8	US	3.3	2.0
- II. The Role of the Marshall Plan
 - Anti-communism and the division of Europe
 - Milward: Was it Necessary?
 - Maier: The Gospel of Productivity
 - Hogan: Export of U.S. Corporate Capitalism
 - Eichengreen: The push to integration
- III. European Integration

Jean Monnet, The Monnet Plan
Robert Schuman, The Schuman Plan
The European Payments Union
The Common Market

The Treaty of Rome, 1957

The Failures:

The OEEC (Organization of European Economic Cooperation),

Today the OECD

The European Defense Community

IV. The Failure of Tripartism and the Cold War

Christian Democracy:

Schuman, De Gasperi, Adenauer

Socialism: Blum, Schumacher, Nenni

Communism: Thorez and Togliatti

THE EUROPEAN WELFARE STATE

1. Nationalization
2. Employment
3. Social Security
4. Housing
5. Education

The Soviet Bloc

I. Different Roads to Socialism?

The Direct Route: Poland, Romania, E. Germany

The Delayed Route: Hungary, Bulgaria,
Czechoslovakia

The Independent Route: Yugoslavia and Albania

II. Tito Versus Stalin

Trieste and Greece

Early imitation

The Claim to Equality

Wartime Resentments

A Balkan Federation

The Cominform and the Expulsion of Tito

Self-Management, the Yugoslav road

Non-Alignment and the Cold War

III. The Purges

The Titoists: Gomulka (Poland), Rajk (Hungary),
Kostov (Bulgaria)

The Zionists: Slansky (Czechoslovakia),
Pauker (Romania)

The Resisters: Marty (France)

Suez and Hungary

I. Decolonization

Great Britain: India, Palestine, Egypt

France: Indochina, North Africa (Morocco, Tunisia,
Algeria); The Algerian War, 1954-1962

II. The Middle East Crisis

David Ben Gurion

Gamal Abdul Nasser

The Aswan Dam

III. Suez

Anthony Eden; Harold Macmillan
Guy Mollet
General Challe
The Israeli Attack; British-French intervention
Eisenhower and Dulles respond
The Swan-song of colonialism

IV. Hungary

Nikita Khrushchev; The Secret Speech and Destalinization
Poland: Poznan, Gomulka
Hungary: Imre Nagy
The Soviet Intervention
János Kádár and Goulash Communism
Palmiro Tagliotti and Polycentrism
Berlin and Cuba

I. De Gaulle=s Challenge

The September Memorandum
Withdrawal of the Fleet (1959)
West German Partnership
Withdrawal from NATO=s Integrated Command
The policy of Δ Indépendance@
The hidden agenda: Algeria

II. The Berlin Crisis

Khrushchev=s Challenge, November 1958
Eisenhower=s Nuclear Policy of Δ Sharing@
East Germany hemorrhages
March 1959: Khrushchev backs down
May 5, 1960: The U2 Incident
May 16, Khrushchev Torpedoes the Summit
The Sino-Soviet Split
June 1961, Vienna: The Ultimatum to Kennedy
July 25, Kennedy=s Firm Response
August 13, 1961: The Wall

III. Cuba

Castro=s Challenge
April 1961: The Bay of Pigs

Oct.1962: Soviet Missiles and Kennedy=s Quarantine
Khrushchev =links@, The Missile Exchange
Detente

Great Britain

- I. Labor and the Welfare State, 1945-1951
Clement Atlee, Ernest Bevin
Nationalization, Full Employment, Family Allowances,
National Health Service, Housing, Education
NATO, Decolonization (India and Palestine)
- II. Tory Rule, 1951-1964
Churchill and Consensus: =Butskellism@
Anthony Eden: The Mau Mau, Suez
Harold Macmillan, 1957-63, the Stop-Go Economy
The Dawning of the Sixties: The Beatles
- II. Labor Returns
Harold Wilson, The Political Chameleon
The Universities, Capital Punishment, Planning
Miniskirt, Discos, Rock, Drugs, Sex, Racism
- IV. Edward Heath, 1970-74, The last real Tory
Britain Enters Europe, Labor=s Stranglehold
The Irish Problem, =Bloody Sunday@
Britain Enters Europe
22. Labor Returns Again, 1974-1979
Wilson and Callaghan
Strikes and Inflation, Egalitarian Britain
- VI. The Revolution of Margaret Thatcher, 1979-1990
Middle Class Toryism, Supply-side Economics
The Falklands War, Privatization
Dismantling the Welfare State, Growth and Inequality

France

- I. The Fourth Republic, 1947-1958

Constitution, Class, Clericalism, Colonialism
Pierre Mendès France, Indochina
Guy Mollet, 1956-57, Algeria
May 1958: The Republic Collapses

II. The Fifth Republic

The New Constitution
The Strong Presidency
The Two-Ballot System

III. De Gaulle=s Presidency

AIndependence@
The AForce de Frappe@
The Common Market (The Veto of Great Britain)
NATO Withdrawal
Economic Prosperity
De Gaulle as Visionary: The Analysis of Communism
De Gaulle as Reactionary: May 1968
New versus Old Left
Daniel Cohn-Bendit (Danny the Red)
Students and A Failed Revolution?
Elections and the Referendum: Participation?
De Gaulle Resigns

IV. France Under Pompidou and Giscard d=Estaing

Pompidou=s New Society
1973: Stagflation
The Common Program of the Left
The Socialist-Communist Break of 1978

V. The France of François Mitterrand, 1981-1995

Political Liberalization
Nationalization of Major Industries
Decentralization
A New Charter for Labor
The Decline of Communism
The Unification of Europe

Germany

I. Occupation

Denazification, Demilitarization, Decartelization,
The Currency Reform (June 1948)
The Convention (Sept. 1948) and The Basic Law
Adenauer and the CDU (Christian Democrats)
Schumacher and the SPD (Social Democrats)
The Free Democratic Party (Liberal)
The Social Market Economy
Co-Management (Mitbestimmung)

Democratization

II. The Adenauer Regime

Chancellor Democracy
The Hallstein Doctrine
ECSC, EDC, NATO, EEC
The Franco-German Treaty (1962)
The SPD and Bad Godesberg
The Wall (1961)
The Fall of Adenauer

III. Social Democratic Germany

Erhard and Kiesinger
The Grand Coalition
Willy Brandt and Ostpolitik, Helmut Schmidt
Helmut Kohl and the return of the CDU
The Dissolution of East Germany, Unification

Italy

I. The Parties

Christian Democrats (DC), de Gasperi
Communists (PCI), Togliatti
Socialists, Pietro Nenni
Moderate Socialists, Republicans, Liberals, Fascists
The System: Clientelism
The 1948 Elections

II. The Politics

The 1950s: Amintore Fanfani
The 1960s: Aldo Moro, The Opening to the Left
The 1970s: Giulio Andreotti
The Economic Slowdown
Eurocommunism, The Historic Compromise

Enrico Berlinguer
Terrorism, The Red Brigades
The Kidnaping and Murder of Aldo Moro
The Failure of the Historic Compromise
The 1980s: Business as Usual, Bettino Craxi

III. The Second Italian Republic?

Defeating the Mafia
The Collapse of Communism and Transformation of the PCI into the PDS
The Collapse of the DC (Christian Democrats)
The New Right: Forza Italia, Silvio Berlusconi
The Northern League, the Neo-Fascists
Voting by District
The Elections of 1992, 1994, 1996

The New Left

I. The Failure of the Old Left

Social Democracy
Communism

II. The New Left

The Revival of Marxist Theory: The Young Marx
Alternative AOld@ Lefts: Trotskyism, Maoism, Anarchism
Fanon and Third Worldism
Marcuse and Freud-Marxism
Jean-Paul Sartre and Existential Marxism
East European Humanist Marxism

III. The Student Movement

Vietnam and Civil Rights
Berkeley and Free Speech
The International Student Movement
May 1968 in Paris: Students and Workers Together
The Prague Spring: ASocialism With a Human Face@

IV. Terrorism

The Palestinians, The IRA, The NLF (Algeria)
The Baader-Meinhof gang, The Weathermen
The Red Brigades

V. Eurocommunism

The Solzhenitsyn Affair: The Gulag Archipelago
Democracy in Spain: The PCE and Santiago Carillo
The PCF and the Common Program in France
Enrico Berlinguer and the Historic Compromise in Italy
The Aldo Moro Affair
The End of Eurocommunism

Intellectual History

I. Existentialism

Jean-Paul Sartre
Albert Camus
Simone de Beauvoir

The Collapse of Communism

I. The Stages

1948: Tito
1953: East Berlin Strikes
1956: Hungarian Uprising
1968: Prague Spring
1980: Solidarity in Poland

II. The Reasons for the Collapse

The Economic Crunch of 1973
Planning and Consumer Goods
Stagnation and the Lag Behind the West
Petrodollars, loans, and corruption
Popular Support versus Oppression
The Helsinki Agreements: Charter 77
The Gorbachev Phenomenon
The Repeal of the Brezhnev Doctrine, July 1989

III. The Revolutions of 1989

10 Years in Poland: *Solidarnosc*, Lech Walesa,
Wojciech Jaruzelski, Pope Jean-Paul II

10 Months in Hungary: Janos Kadar, Imre Pozsgay,
Democratic Forum

10 Weeks in East Germany: Erich Honecker, The End of the Berlin Wall, Nov.
9, 1989

10 Days in Czechoslovakia: Vacek Havel
The Fall of Causescu

IV. Postscript: The Collapse of the USSR, 1991

The European Union

The European Coal and Steel Community (1950)

The Treaty of Rome (1957)

The Common Market

or European Economic Community (EEC)

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

The European Monetary System (EMS)

The Single European Act (1986) (Jacques Delors)

Goods, Peoples, Services, Capital

The Treaty of Maastricht (1992)

The Common European Currency (Euro)

The Social Charter

Institutions

The Commission The High Commissioner

The European Court (Romano Prodi)

The European Council President of the Council

The European Parliament

Policies

The Common Foreign and Security Policy

Mr. CFSP: (Xavier Solano)

The European Strategic Defense Initiative (Identity)