You are to write a four- to six-page essay (1000–1500 words) on one of the following topics. Your essay must include a thesis statement and must include one or more primary sources. All quotes must be footnoted, using the Turabian footnote style, and your paper must include a bibliography.

Your paper must be typed or printed from a computer or word processor, double-spaced, with one-inch margins on all four sides. If you use a computer or word processor, please use 12-point type in some standard “text” font, such as Times or Century Schoolbook. Put a cover page on your paper as shown in Rampolla. Do not waste your money on a plastic cover—just staple the paper together in the upper left-hand corner.

You must submit the following progress milestones on the dates indicated on the syllabus on my web site. Failure to submit one of the milestones on the indicated date, and in acceptable form, will reduce your final grade by 1/3 of a grade.

- **Milestone 1**: Selection of topic and at least three sources, including at least one primary source
- **Milestone 2**: Thesis statement and outline
- **Milestone 3**: Rough draft, complete except for proofreading and references
- **Final Paper Due**: Final paper due, with footnotes and bibliography

Remember that this is one assignment with four milestones, not four separate assignments. I expect to see the primary sources you submit in the first milestone (along with others, possibly) referenced in your final paper. Likewise, the skeleton of your paper that you establish in your outline should generally persist into the final paper.

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1 See Mary Lynn Rampolla, *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History*, 5th ed. (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin’s, 2010), chapter 2, for a discussion of primary and secondary sources.

2 Use the “Turabian” style for footnotes and bibliography. These rules are available on my Web site, and in chapter 7 of Rampolla. Use the “Notes and Bibliography” version.
1. Earlier, we mentioned in class that the history of Europe in the 19th century can be understood as a process of dealing with the issues raised by the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. How did the Industrial Revolution affect society, politics, and foreign policy in Europe during the 19th and 20th centuries? What countries, both in Europe and elsewhere in the world, were most affected by the Industrial Revolution and its effects, and why?

2. How do you account for the rise of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century? What effects did nationalism in one country have on both the citizens of that country and the citizens of adjacent countries? Was the rise of nationalism the sole, or even primary, cause of World War I? If not, what was?

3. What forces drove Europeans to try to expand their influence outside Europe during the 19th and 20th centuries? What effect did this imperialist thrust have on the countries and peoples they sought to dominate? What effects did it have on the imperialist countries themselves? Was all imperialism necessarily the result of greed or quests for power, or were other motives involved as well? Similarly, were all colonial exploits harmful to the subjugated peoples? Compare the imperialist histories of two European countries in your answer.

4. How do you account for the failure of democracy across much of Europe following World War I? Is the rise of totalitarianism in Germany, Italy, and Russia an outgrowth of the nationalism of the 19th century, or were other forces at work? Why did some countries, such as England and France, not succumb to totalitarianism?

5. Was the Cold War inevitable? Why did some countries become Communist and others remain capitalist? It seems obvious, looking at a map, that geography had a great deal to do with this—after all, countries bordering the Soviet Union became Communist because of Soviet military domination following the Yalta and Potsdam conferences—but is this all there was to it? Why, for example, did Austria remain non-communist while Hungary and Czechoslovakia become Communist? Why is Germany, the country most devastated by World War II, now the economic powerhouse of Europe?

6. What problems does Europe face since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991? How effectively has it dealt with these problems? Based on your knowledge of European history over the past five centuries, what do you expect to happen to Europe in the next decade? Why? Make sure you base your predictions on historical evidence, trends, and comparisons with earlier, similar periods, so this does not become a mere flight of fancy.