

#### **General Elective**

**Winter 2016** 

Section: 01

**AHSS 1040** 

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Academic Advisor: General Elective Course. Please contact appropriate

Academic Advisor within your program area.

Guelph Humber Website: <a href="www.guelphhumber.ca">www.guelphhumber.ca</a>

Course Title: Currents in Twentieth Century Global History

Pre-requisites:NoneCo-requisites:NoneRestrictions:NoneCredits:0.50

Course Website (If applicable): <a href="http://www.onlineguelphhumber.ca/">http://www.onlineguelphhumber.ca/</a>

**Method of Delivery:** 3-0 (Lecture)

# Calendar Description:

This course introduces students to the main currents of twentieth century global history with a particular emphasis on Asia, Africa and Latin America. It focuses on themes of hegemony and resistance: great power imperialism and nationalist resistance; post-colonial struggles against foreign domination; challenges to global economic and political structures; race and gender hierarchies; and technological and environmental movements.

## Course Description:

This course will explore various topics in global history during the twentieth century. Themes of cause/effect and continuity will be stressed, and the approach and structure of the course is thematic.

The first part of the twentieth century inaugurated important changes. The global dominance of the European continent for centuries, reached its apex, and came to a catastrophic end over a forty year period marked by two World Wars. This course will examine the causes and collapse of the nineteenth century European balance of power system, while paralleling the development of colonial national liberation struggles. The impact of warfare and revolution upon society, the transformation and mobilization of mass movements in politics, the failure to achieve interwar political stability, and the collapse of the League of Nations idea, will be some of the major topics. Our discussions shall revolve around themes: the nation-state, science and technology, ideologies of political and social empowerment, imperialism, global economy, alliance systems and collective security, totalitarianism, mass culture.

The second half of the twentieth century, after 1945, will examine: the origins and effects of bipolarity and the Cold War on the international system, decolonization and emerging third world nationalism, low intensity conflict and nuclear diplomacy, the collapse of Soviet bloc and the demise of the USSR, efforts towards European Union and Globalization which challenge the concept of the nation-state and the framework of the United Nations. Several of these events will be examined in detail through case studies. There are two major themes of global importance during this era upon which this course shall focus: superpower and regional efforts to reconstruct the world according to 19th-20th Century principles such as the balance of power; and the growing civic/popular unrest with this vision of a restored world and their efforts/avenues to force change.

The course follows a lecture format. The instructor will guide you through the main themes. The student shall supplement this information with a study of the course text. Neither the lectures, nor the text, are a mutually exclusive method of learning for this course. Both are to be utilized in tandem, and both shall be the basis of course assignments and evaluation.

Included in the course schedule, are 'Guiding Questions' for each week. These serve to direct the student's focus/attention regarding the themes and issues of each week's lecture and readings. The Guiding Questions are an excellent review of the course material, as a self-assessment of topic comprehension, and study preparation for the midterm and final examinations.

# Course Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the processes of great power imperialism and nationalist resistance.
- 2. Identify and explain struggles against foreign domination in the post-colonial era.
- 3. Recognize challenges to global economic and political structures in the twentieth century.
- 4. Analyze and describe race and gender hierarchies in the twentieth century.
- 5. Analyze and explain technological, intellectual, and environmental movements in the twentieth century

#### Students will also learn to:

- 1. Outline the main currents of 20th Century history and relate their interdependence.
- 2. Provide sociological and historic causation for contemporary world events.
- 3. Discuss the determinants of globalization as a phenomenon, and its discontents.
- 4. Deconstruct sociopolitical movements and understand how power is exercised.

# Learning Resources

Title:	N/A
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Author: Edition: ISBN: Publisher:

# Supplementary Text/other:

N/A



# **Course Schedule**

Lesson/	Topic	Readings/Activities
Week		<b>3</b> 11
1	Course Rationale, Themes of the 20th Century, Defining Imperialism  Guiding Questions: How is the Industrial Revolution linked with Imperialism? Account for the European domination of colonial societies. List the differences between the patterns of colonialism? What is the 'Drain Theory'?	CAIN, P. Economics and Ethics of British Imperialism. The Historical Journal 55(1), February 2012. MAZOWER, M. Paved Intentions: Civilization and Imperialism. Volume 171(2), Fall 2008.
2	Describe how colonialism was a globalized system.  Global Conflicts and Internationalism  Guiding Questions: What were the origins of conflict (WWI)? How would you periodize WWI (describe the campaigns by theme)?  Describe the political, intellectual and cultural foundations of the League idea. How would you periodize the conflict of WWII (describe the conflict by theme)?	WILLIAMSON S. and MAY, E. An Identity of Opinion, Historians and July 1914. The Journal of Modern History. 79(2), June 2007.  LAQUA, D. Transnational Intellectual Cooperation, the League of Nations, and the Problem of Order. Journal of Global History 6(2), June 2011.  SCHLESINGER, S. The Warrior United Nations. American Foreign Policy Interests, 35(4), 2013(7).
3	Revolutions of Left and Right Guiding Questions:  What caused the Russian Revolution? Explain the foundations of Socialism. What was the process by which Stalin emerged as the leader of the USSR? What is fascism? What distinguishes Mussolini from Hitler as a leader?	BERMAN, S. Three Faces of Fascism. World Policy Journal 21(3), Fall 2004.  WIRSCHING, A. Comparing Local Communisms. Twentieth Century Communism, Volume 5, 2013 (1).  GENTILE, E. Fascism and the Italian Road to Totalitarianism. Constellations 15(3), 2008(09).  MURPHY, K. Can we Write the History of the Russian Revolution? Historical Materialism, 15(2), 2007.
4	The Failure of Global Collective Security Guiding Questions:	ROI, M. Introduction: Appeasement: Rethinking the Policy and the Policy Makers.

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Lesson/ Week	Topic	Readings/Activities			
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	Did the League of Nations fail to keep the peace, or was it the Great Powers that did not allow the League to function	Diplomacy and Statecraft, 9(13), 2008 (09).			
	which caused its collapse as an institution of diplomacy?	COV I Pagial Idaalagy			
		COX, J. Racial Ideology, Imperialism and Nazi Genocide.			
	Midterm Exam (In Class); and First Review Article Due	Global Dialogue, 19(1), 2013(1).			
5	Madeim Exam (in Glass), and I list he view I intere Bue				
	Winter Break				
	The Changing Nature of Warfare and Diplomacy	MISCAMBLE, W. Roosevelt,			
		Truman and the Development of			
	Guiding Questions:	Post-War Grand Strategy. Origins			
	How did diplomacy and warfare change post-1945? Explain the origins and doctrine of post-WWII American	53(4), January 2009.			
	foreign policy.	ROSEN, S. The Impact of the			
	How did Germany become partitioned?	Office of Net-Assessment on the			
	Why and how did Korea become a proxy battleground for	American Military in the Matter of			
6	the Superpowers?	the Revolution in Military Affairs.			
	What is bipolarity and how did this affect global history 1945-1992?	Journal of Strategic Studies, 33(4), 2010(8).			
		FOSSLER-LUSSIER, D. Music			
		Pushed, Music Pulled: Cultural			
		Diplomacy, Globalization and			
		Imperialism Diplomatic History,			
		36(1), 2012(1).			
	Ethno-nationalism and Nation-State in the Middle East	MATHER, Y. The Fall of the			
		Ottoman Empire and Current			
	Guiding Questions:	Conflict in the Middle East.			
	How were the borders of the Ottoman Empire redrawn after WWI, and what has been the result?	Critique 42(3), July 2014.			
7	arter w wi, and what has been the result:	KOBER, A. Great-Power			
		Involvement and Israeli Battlefield			
		Success in Arab-Israeli Wars 1948-			
		1982. Journal of Cold War Studies,			
		8(1), 2006.			
	Democracy and Dictatorship in Asia	GANGULY, S. Six Decades of			
	Codding Operations	Independence. Journal of			
	Guiding Questions: What accounts for the Sino-Soviet rift?	Democracy 18(2), 2007(05).			
8	Compare and contrast the independence and postcolonial	WEI, G. Mao's Legacy Revisited:			
	histories of India and China.	Its Lasting Impact on China and			
	Describe the role the Indian National Congress played to	Post-Mao Era Reform. Asian			
	achieve unity and independence How did Gandhi	Politics and Policy, 3(1), 2011(1).			

Lesson/ Week	Topic	Readings/Activities
	transform the Indian National Congress?	
9	Pan-African Intellectual Thought and Black Liberation Struggles  Guiding Questions: Trace the evolution of liberation strategies (and compare/contrast): Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X. Trace the development of Apartheid in South Africa (trace events from the Boer Wars)?	SHIVJI, I. Nationalism and Pan-Africanism: Decisive Moments in Nyerere's Political and Intellectual Thought. Review of African Political Economy, 39(131), March 2012.  EDOZI, R. The Sixth Zone: The African Diaspora and the African Union's Global Era Pan-Africanism. Journal of African American Studies, 16(2), 2012(6).  KENDHAMMER, B. DuBois the Pan-Africanist and the Development of African Nationalism. Ethnic and
10	Europe as a Regional Organization and Identity  Guiding Questions: What was the impact of the death of Stalin, on the Soviet system? Explain 'perestroika', 'glasnost' as policies. Explain the history of the European Union through its policies (industrial, agricultural, monetary). Why did Britain abstain from joining European Union, what is her position now?	Racial Studies, 30(1), 2007(01).  VAN GORP, B. and RENES, H. A European Cultural Identity? Heritage and Shared Histories in the European Union. Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, 98(3), July 2007.  VATAMAN, D. History of the European Union. Lex et Scientia, 17(2), 2010(12).
11	Indigeneity and Alternate Globalisms  Guiding Questions: What are the common issues facing indigenous people throughout the world, why? Explain how schooling and education can de-culturalize. What is Globalization? Define its areas and give examples. Are there universal human rights, irrespective of culture/politics? What has succeeded bipolarity (post-Cold War situation)?	MERLAN, F. Indigeneity: Global and Local. Current Anthropology, 50(3), 2009(06).  CHRISTMAS, R. Multi-Track Diplomacy and Canada's Indigenous Peoples. Peace Research Volume 44/45, Issue 2/1, 2012(7).  ANAYA, S.J. The Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples: United Nations Developments. The University of Hawaii Law Review, 35(2), 2013(3).

Lesson/	Topic	Readings/Activities	
Week			
		EVANS, D., CAMPBELL, H.,	
		MURCOT, A. A Brief Pre-History	
		of Food Waste and the Social	
		Sciences. The Sociological Review,	
		60(S2), 2012(12).	
	Transnational Culture and the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	DOSS, C., SUMMERFIELD, G.,	
	-	TSIKATA, D. Land, Gender and	
	Second Review Article Due	Food Security. Feminist	
		Economics, 20(1), January 2014.	
	Guiding Questions:		
	Define Feminism and trace its development from the late	SAMPAIO, A. Transnational	
	19 <sup>th</sup> Century through a discussion of its categories,	Feminisms in a New Global Matrix	
	philosophies and advocacy. How and why has it become a	International Feminist Journal of	
	valuable tool of social, political and economic	Politics, 6(2), January 2004.	
	commentary?	NCLIVEN M.T. The Biopower of	
	Discuss the origins of Hip-Hop as a culture. Then account for its development as a global form of culture and social	NGUYEN, M.T. The Biopower of Beauty: Humanitarian Imperialism	
	protest.	and Global Feminisms in an Age of	
	Has Information-Technology bridged the cultural/political	Terror. Journal of Women in	
	divide?	Culture and Society, 36(2), 11(1).	
12		3, ,,,	
		JAFFE, R. Hip-Hop and Urban	
		Studies. International Journal of	
		Urban and Regional Research,	
		38(2), 2014(3).	
		OH, I. The Globalization of K-	
		Pop: Korea's Place in the Global	
		Music Industry. Korea Observer, 44(3), 2013(10).	
		++( <i>J)</i> , 2013(10 <i>)</i> .	
		CALLIESS, G. Introduction:	
		Transnational Corporations	
		Revisted. Indiana Journal of Global	
		Legal Studies, 18(2), 2011(7).	
	Final Exam – (to be scheduled within final exam period)		
	Please check www.guelphhumber.ca for exam schedules		

### Evaluation and Due Dates

Students will be evaluated in this course through:

Midterm Examination 30% (In Class: February 10)
First Review Article 15% (Due: February 10)
Second Review Article 15% (Due: April 6)

Final Examination (TBA) 40% (TBA: During Exam Period)

TOTAL 100%

**NOTE:** All final exams are 2 hours in length and will be scheduled by Registrarial Services and available online at <a href="http://guelphhumber.ca/registrar/schedules">http://guelphhumber.ca/registrar/schedules</a>

## Assignment Details:

See Appendix A

#### **Policy for Late Work**

Late assignments will be penalized at the rate of 5% per day. Students must retain rough notes/drafts and a copy of any written work which they submit.

# Drop Box Policy

If late submissions are permitted by the late policy of this course outline, such assignments submitted after the due date must be electronically date stamped and placed in the secure assignment drop box, located on the second floor in the Learning Commons.

#### **NOTE:** The University of Guelph-Humber Undergraduate Calendar states:

"Students need to remain aware that instructors have access to and the right to use electronic and other means of detection."

Accordingly, instructors may decide to use originality checking services, such as Turnitin.com, to ensure that submitted work conforms to the university's Academic Misconduct policy. The instructor will notify students of such a requirement in advance. More information on Academic Misconduct is included below in this outline.

# **Academic Policies**

## **Important University of Guelph-Humber Academic Regulations**

## Academic Integrity / Academic Honesty

Academic misconduct is behaviour that erodes the basis of mutual trust on which scholarly exchanges commonly rest, undermines the University's exercise of its responsibility to evaluate students' academic achievements, or restricts the University's ability to accomplish its learning objectives.

The University takes a serious view of academic misconduct and will severely penalize students, faculty and staff who are found guilty of offences associated with misappropriation of others' work, misrepresentation of personal performance and fraud, improper access to scholarly resources, and obstructing others in pursuit of their academic endeavours. In addition to this policy, the University has adopted a number of policies that govern such offences, including the policies on Misconduct in Research and Scholarship and the Student Rights and Responsibilities regulations. These policies will be strictly enforced.

It is the responsibility of the University, its faculty, students and staff to be aware of what constitutes academic misconduct and to do as much as possible through establishment and use of policies and preventive procedures to limit the likelihood of offences occurring. Furthermore, individual members of the University community have the specific responsibility of initiating appropriate action in all instances where academic misconduct is believed to have taken place. This responsibility includes reporting such offences when they occur and making one's disapproval of such behaviour obvious.

University of Guelph-Humber students have the responsibility of abiding by the University's policy on academic misconduct regardless of their location of study; faculty, staff and students have the responsibility of supporting an environment that discourages misconduct. Students should also be aware that if they find their academic performance affected by medical, psychological or compassionate circumstances, they should inform the appropriate individuals, (instructors, Academic Advisor) and follow the available procedures for academic consideration outlined in the University's calendar.

Students are encouraged to review the policy:

http://www.uoguelph.ca/registrar/calendars/guelphhumber/current/c07/c07-amisconduct.shtml

# **Grading Procedures**

Feedback to students on work completed or in progress is an integral part of teaching and learning in that it allows students to measure their understanding of material and their progress on learning objectives. Feedback often goes beyond grading-an indication of the standard achieved-to include comments on the particular strengths and weaknesses of a student's performance. While the nature and frequency of such feedback will vary with the course, the University of Guelph is committed to providing students with appropriate and timely feedback

on their work. Instructors must provide meaningful and constructive feedback prior to the 40th class day. This may include but is not exclusive to returning papers, assignments, in-class or laboratory quizzes, laboratory reports, or mid-term examinations prior to the 40th class day. In research and independent study courses, instructors must provide students with a realistic idea of their performance by discussing progress directly with the student and, if necessary, identify specific areas for improvement. This may include the assessment of a research plan, literature review, annotated bibliography, oral presentation or other assessment tools.

## Missed Final Exams / Deferred Privileges

When students do not write a required final examination, complete a final assignment, or complete a work term report prior to the last class date, they must request Academic Consideration to be considered for a deferred privilege. When granted, a deferred privilege allows a student the opportunity to complete the final course requirements after the end of the semester, but during established timelines.

Please note that faculty members do not grant deferred privileges. Faculty can only grant academic consideration for work that is due during the semester and cannot grant extensions beyond their deadline for submission of final grades.

The nature of the deferred privilege may take the form of either a deferred condition or a deferred examination. The Admissions and Academic Review Sub-Committee grants deferred privileges on the basis of **medical**, **psychological** or **compassionate** consideration. Please see your Admission and Program advisor for details.

#### Accommodation Procedures

Students will identify themselves to Accessibility Learning Services and, where required, provide appropriate documentation of their need. Where appropriate, students will inform individual instructors of their disabilities and academic accommodations required, by distributing an "Accommodation Letter".

#### When students require test accommodations, they will

- Remind instructors at least **one week in advance** of each test or as soon as possible, that they require test accommodation.
- Book the test date and time in the Accessibility Learning Services office or make the appropriate arrangements to write in the Test Centre at least one week in advance of each test, or as soon as possible.

Students with special needs are accommodated through Humber ITAL Accessibility Learning Services. Students should make themselves familiar with the policies relating to special accommodations by visiting the website at: <a href="http://www.humber.ca/student-life/swac/accessible-learning">http://www.humber.ca/student-life/swac/accessible-learning</a>

It is the student's responsibility to be familiar with the University's policies and Academic Regulations. These policies can be found at: http://www.guelphhumber.ca/registrar/policies

# Appendix A

There are two Review Article Assignments for the course (dates of submission in class, as above). The format for each assignment is as follows.

For the First Review Assignment the student shall pick one article from weeks 1-4.

For the Second Review Assignment the student shall pick one article from weeks 6-12.

For each assignment, the student shall read her/his chosen article and then write a review essay of 5 pages in length. Each review essay shall answer the following questions:

- o What is the thesis of the article (the author's purpose for writing)?
- o What are the main arguments of the article?
- o Do the author's conclusions make sense (are you convinced, do you agree, why or why not)?
- o How does the article contribute to your understanding of the lecture topic/theme?
- o What are the un-answered questions that you are left with concerning this episode in history?

Each review assignment may be written in either formal (third-person) or journal (first-person) style. The student will utilize APA format for the citation of direct quotes and information from the article (no bibliography is necessary).

Each review assignment requires a title page with the following information:

- o Student name and student-number (eg. Tanisha Jackson, 08764599)
- o Indication of the submission and date (eg. Second Review Assignment, December 2, 2015)
- o The title of the lecture theme/topic (eg. Lecture Topic: Revolutions of Left and Right )
- o The full citation of the chosen article (eg. Article Chosen: BERMAN, S. Three Faces of Fascism. World Policy Journal 21(3), Fall 2004.)

