

HISTORY 102
World History from 1500 to the Twentieth Century
2017-2018

Prof. C.R. Friedrichs
Ms. Rosalynd Boxall
Ms. Elspeth Gow
Dr. Sebastian Huebel
Ms. Carol Matheson

FINAL TERM PAPER ASSIGNMENT

To do this assignment you will select some event of importance in world history that took place between 1780 and 1910. Your paper should examine how that event was described and interpreted in reports written at the time and then compare those reports with how this event has been described and analyzed in modern historical works.

The purpose of this paper is not to explain the event as such, but to consider and compare how the event was described and understood from different points of view at different points in time. The argument of your paper should focus on this comparison.

Your paper must be based on a *minimum* of six sources, including at least three that were written or produced at the time and at least three modern historical sources (books or articles written by historians or biographers).

The following page lists some events from which you may wish to select one. You can modify one of these topics to make the best of use of the materials you find. You can also deal with an entirely different event *if you obtain approval for that topic from your tutorial instructor* before you submit the topic statement. Whatever event you select, *make sure that you pick an event for which you can find enough appropriate materials.*

For *reports written or produced at the time*, you could use newspaper articles (news reports or commentaries) published during or shortly after the event. Articles published in the same newspaper on different dates would count as separate reports. You can also use other sources written or generated by eyewitnesses or contemporaries, such as diaries, memoirs, government documents, or (with your instructor's approval) relevant visual sources. Do not use modern collections that just give brief excerpts from the primary sources! Look for the full-length original versions.

For *modern historical accounts*, you should mostly use sources published since 1980, but you can also use some historical accounts that were written earlier. At least one should be a *scholarly book*. (It does not have to be a book devoted entirely to the event. It just has to be a book in which the event is described in some detail. For example, you might use the relevant chapters of a biography of someone who was involved in the event.) Other sources could be *articles published in scholarly journals*, either in printed form or accessed online.

The *topic statement* must be submitted in your tutorial on **February 16/17**. It should list:

- (a) the event you have chosen
 - (b) the bibliographic references for three reports written at the time that *you have already looked at and plan to use*
 - (c) the bibliographic references for three modern historical works that *you have already looked at and plan to use*
- Your tutorial instructor may give you further instructions for the content or format of the topic statement.**

The text of your essay should be approximately **2,000 words** in length. This does not include the footnotes and the bibliography. The paper is due in the lecture on **Wednesday, March 28**.

Suggested Events, 1780-1910

Founding of the Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade and English debates about abolition (1787-1788)
 The Women's March to Versailles and capture of the royal family (1789)
 The Battle of the Pyramids and the French occupation of Egypt (1798)
 Capture and deportation of the Haitian leader Toussaint L'Ouverture (1802-03)
 Napoleon's coronation of himself as emperor (1804)
 The Battle of Tippecanoe between U.S. soldiers and North American natives (1811)
 Defeat of the Spanish by Simón Bolívar's army in New Granada and Venezuela (1819)
 Independence of Brazil (1822)
 The Decembrist Uprisings in Russia (1825)
 Abolition of the Janissaries in the Ottoman Empire (1826)
 French invasion of Algiers (1830)
 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (1830)
 Abolition of slavery in the British colonies (1833)
 Transatlantic crossings of the Great Western Steamship (1838)
 The Treaty of Waitangi (New Zealand) (1840)
 First New Zealand War between the British and the Māori (1845-1846)
 The Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking) between China and Great Britain ending the First Opium War (1842)
 Abolition of slavery in the French colonies (1848)
 The outbreak of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 (1848)
 Annexation of the Punjab by Great Britain (1849)
 Capture of Nanking (Nanjing) by the Taiping rebels (1853)
 The American expedition to Japan (1853)
 The outbreak of the Indian Rebellion (Sepoy Mutiny) (1857)
 The defeat of the Indian Rebellion (1858)
 The Government of India Act (1858)
 Foreign occupation of Peking (Beijing) (1860)
 Emancipation of the serfs in Russia (1861)
 Defeat and execution of Emperor Maximilian in Mexico (1867)
 The purchase of Russian America (Alaska) by the United States (1867)
 The Meiji Restoration in Japan (1868)
 Opening of the Suez Canal (1869)
 The Battle of Sedan and surrender of the French emperor (1870)
 The Moret Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico (1870)
 The Paris Commune (1871)
 British expedition to suppress slavery in Zanzibar (1873)
 Designation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India (1876)
 The Anglo-Zulu War (1879)
 The assassination of Tsar Alexander II (1881)
 Massacre of the British garrison in Khartoum (1885)
 The Berlin Conference on Africa (1884-85)
 Founding and early meetings of the Indian National Congress (1885-87)
 Princess Isabel's decree abolishing slavery in Brazil (1888)
 Overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and imprisonment of the Hawaiian queen (1893)
 End of the Sino-Japanese War (1895)
 Wilhelm Röntgen's discovery of X-Rays (1895-1896)
 Defeat of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines (1898)
 Failure of the Hundred Days of Reform in China (1898)
 Beginning of the South African War (1899)
 Occupation of Beijing (Peking) by the Eight-Power Alliance (1900)
 The Herero Uprising in German Southwest Africa (1904)
 "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg, Russia (January 1905)
 Japanese victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1905)
 Granting of universal adult suffrage in Finland/participation by women in Finnish elections (1906/1907)
 Death of the Guangxu Emperor and the Dowager Empress Cixi of China (1908)
 Annexation of Korea by Japan (1910)

Research Hints

Many newspapers are available in digital format through the “Indexes and Databases” section of the UBC Library website. For example, *The Times* of London is available (under “Times Digital Archive”) for the whole period, and the *New York Times* is there from 1851 onward. When searching newspapers, you can browse the entire newspaper for the dates that interest you or you can use the search function for keywords in all articles published during a particular range of dates. Always try out a variety of possible keywords, both broad (e.g. “China”) and narrow (e.g. “Nanking”). Remember that before the introduction of the telegraph it could take weeks for news to arrive at a newspaper’s office. An event from late in one year might only be reported sometime the next year.

Additional Instructions

The paper will be graded by your tutorial instructor. Therefore pay close attention to any additional instructions about this paper which your tutorial instructor may provide.

References

All quotations, paraphrases, statistics, interpretations, and significant phrases taken from books and articles must be carefully and correctly cited in footnotes. On the other hand, obvious basic facts on which all authors would agree do not have to be footnoted.

There are many styles of footnoting, but you should use the style most frequently used in writing about history. In this style, you put a superscript like this² in the text and show your source in a numbered footnote, typically at the bottom of the page

The *first time* you refer to any book or article, give the author, complete title (including subtitle) and other publication data. But *do not repeat the full publication data over and over again* each time you refer to the same source. After the first time, simply give the author's last name, a short version of the title, and the page number. (See example in footnote 4 below). If the note refers to the source cited in the *immediately* preceding note, you can just write *ibid.* and the page number.

If you use an article or chapter from a book that includes selections by many authors, you must give the author and title of that article or chapter *and also* the publication data for the *whole* book.

Below are some examples of **standard footnoting style** for writing about history. For more detailed information about footnotes, see the **Footnote Guide** on the course website.

1. Roderick J. Barman, *Citizen Emperor: Pedro II and the Making of Brazil, 1825-91* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999), p. 47.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 187.
3. Susan Naquin, *Peking: Temples and City Life, 1400-1900* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000), p. 172.
4. Barman, *Citizen Emperor*, p. 67.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 319.
6. Hans A. Schmitt, “From Sovereign States to Prussian Provinces: Hanover and Hessen-Nassau,” *Journal of Modern History*, 57 (1985), 24-31.
7. Anon., “Assassination of President Lincoln: The House of Commons and the News from America,” *The Times* (London), April 27, 1865, p. 7.
8. Anon., no title [editorial], *The Times* (London), April 28, 1865, p. 9.
9. Anon., “The Great Canal,” *The New York Times*, December 13, 1869, p. 1.
10. Schmitt, “From Sovereign States to Prussian Provinces,” 32-36.
11. Museum of London website: “London’s Irish Community,” <http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/Explore-online/Pocket-histories/where-do-londoners-come-from/page5> (accessed 15 Jan. 2014)

Bibliography

Your paper should have a bibliography listing all the sources you really used, including those you did not refer to in any footnotes. Bibliographies are arranged in alphabetical order. *Unlike footnotes, a bibliography lists each author by last name first.*

Always give the *full title* of each book, *including the subtitle* if there is one.

If you list an article from a book or journal, give the page numbers of the whole article.

Here are some examples of the **standard style for bibliographies**:

- Anon. "Assassination of President Lincoln: The House of Commons and the News from America," *The Times* (London), April 27, 1865, p. 7.
- Anon., "The Great Canal," *The New York Times*, December 13, 1869, p. 1.
- Barman, Roderick J. *Citizen Emperor: Pedro II and the Making of Brazil, 1825-91* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1999).
- Gall, Lothar. *Bismarck: The White Revolutionary*, 2 vols., trans. by J. A. Underwood (Boston: Allen and Unwin, 1986).
- Longford, Elizabeth. "George Canning," in: Herbert Van Thal, ed., *The Prime Ministers, from Sir Robert Walpole to Edward Heath* (New York: Stein and Day, 1974), pp. 299-312.
- Museum of London website: "18th-Century London: Colonization and Political Change": http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/learning/features_facts/eighteenth.html (accessed 21 May 2014).
- Naquin, Susan. *Peking: Temples and City Life, 1400-1900* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2000).
- Schmitt, Hans A. "From Sovereign States to Prussian Provinces: Hanover and Hessen-Nassau," *Journal of Modern History*, 57 (1985), 24-56.

Submission Guidelines

Your paper must be submitted as a hard copy. If you cannot submit the paper on time, submit it to your tutorial instructor by e-mail as soon as it is finished *and* put the hard copy in your tutorial instructor's mailbox in Buchanan Tower 1297 the next time you are on campus. Except in the case of serious personal or medical emergencies, there will be a late penalty of 1% a day.

- Your paper should have a title.
- Correct English usage and correct spelling are important aspects of your paper.
- Your paper should be printed in a standard 12-point font and *double-spaced*.
- Last-minute corrections should be made neatly in ink.
- *Number the pages!* (If there is a title page, the first page of the actual text is page 1.)
- *Staple or otherwise securely fasten the paper.* Don't use paper clips!
- Save the text of your paper on your computer.