

HISTORY 220
History of Europe
2012-2013

Prof. C.R. Friedrichs
Ms. Carol Matheson
Mr. Dmitry Mordvinov

TERM II PAPER ASSIGNMENT

For this assignment, you are asked to select an event of some importance which took place in Europe between 1789 and 1913 and *discuss and compare the way that event was described and interpreted in reports written at the time with the way that event is described and interpreted in modern historical works.*

Keep in mind that the purpose of this paper is not to analyze or explain the event as such. It is to *consider how this event was understood from different points of view at different times.* Following your introduction, you might briefly summarize the basic facts about this event before beginning your discussion and comparison of the various sources.

Your paper should be based on a minimum of six sources, including at least *two reports written at the time* and at least *two modern historical works* by historians or biographers.

The following page lists some events which you might wish to consider. You can expand or modify one of these topics in light of the material you find. You may also select an entirely different event with the permission of your tutorial instructor. Whatever topic you select, it is your responsibility to *choose an event for which you can find appropriate materials.*

For *reports written at the time*, you may want to use newspaper articles (including news reports, editorials, or commentaries) published during or shortly after the event. You can also use other reports by eyewitnesses or contemporaries, such as published diaries, memoirs, letters, and government documents. The reports do not have to be by actual eyewitnesses, just by people who lived at the time and were interested in and concerned with this event.

For *modern historical accounts*, you should use sources published since 1980. At least one must be a *published 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 biography of a person who played a key role in the event.) Other sources could be additional books or *articles published in scholarly journals*, whether in printed form or accessed online.

If you want, in addition to the sources that you will use from the two required categories described above, you may also use other sources, e.g. materials published before 1980, visual materials, etc.

Please provide a brief *topic statement* to your tutorial instructor prior to the Reading Break (i.e. no later than **February 14/15**) in which you list:

- (a) the event you have chosen
- (b) the bibliographic reference for *at least two* reports written at the time that *you have looked at and plan to use*
- (c) the bibliographic reference for *at least one* modern historical work that *you have looked at and plan to use*

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 **Thursday, March 28**. Except in cases of documented medical or family emergencies, there will be a **late penalty** of 1% a day for papers submitted late.

Suggested Events, 1789-1913

2

Storming of the Bastille (July 1789)
Political activism of Parisian women (October 1789)
Execution of Louis XVI (January 1793)
Execution of Maximilien Robespierre (July 1794)
Negotiation and conclusion of Napoleon's Concordat with the Pope (1801)
Napoleon's return from Elba (March 1815)
The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna (June 1815)
Decembrist uprising in Russia (December 1825-January 1826)
Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (September 1830)
Proclamation of the independent kingdom of Greece following the Greek war of independence (1832)
Passage of the Mines and Collieries Act by the British Parliament (1842)
Abdication of King Louis Philippe of France (February 1848)
Chartist agitation in London (April 1848)
Opening of the Frankfurt Assembly (May 1848)
The "June Days" in Paris (June 1848)
Proclamation and/or suppression of the Hungarian Republic (April-August 1848)
Young Irelander Rebellion in Tipperary (July 1848)
Opening of the Great Exhibition in London (May 1851)
Coup d'état of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (December 1851)
Expedition of nurses led by Florence Nightingale to the Crimean War zone (Oct./Nov. 1854)
Establishment and failure of the first transatlantic telegraph cable (August-September 1858)
The "Great Stink" (sanitation crisis) in London (Summer 1858)
Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy (March 1861)
Emancipation Manifesto (abolition of serfdom) in Russia (February/March 1861)
Outbreak of Polish uprisings against Russia (1863)
Grand opening of the main drainage sewer system in London (April 1865)
Outbreak or conclusion of the Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks War) (June/August 1866)
First meeting of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage (November 1868)
Opening of the Suez Canal (November 1869)
Outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War (July 1870)
Conclusion of the first Vatican Council of the Roman Catholic Church (October 1870)
Proclamation of the German Empire (January 1871)
Suppression of the Paris Commune (May 1871)
The (financial) Panic of 1873 (1873)
The Gotha Program of German Social Democracy (May 1875)
Outbreak of the First Anglo-Boer War (December 1880)
The assassination of Tsar Alexander II by revolutionaries (March 1881)
Pasteur's development of a vaccine for rabies (1885)
The Great London Dock Strike (August-September 1889)
Formulation of Robert Koch's postulates about the relationship of microbes to disease (1890)
Visit of the French naval fleet to Kronstadt (Cronstadt), Russia (July 1891)
Visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, France (October 1893)
Assassination of the president of France by an anarchist (June 1894)
Second conviction of Alfred Dreyfus by a military court (September 1899)
Women's suffrage granted in Finland/Women participate in Finnish elections (1906/1907)
The first International Women's Day (March 1913)
Riot at the premiere of the *Rite of Spring* ballet in Paris (May 1913)

Research Hints

Many important events were reported in newspapers at the time – but not all! Often other types of contemporary sources will be more useful, e.g. published memoirs, autobiographies, diaries, or letters, either by people directly concerned or by people who heard about and commented on these events.

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. 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 articles published during the relevant date range. Always try out a range of possible keywords. *Remember that before the introduction of the telegraph it could take a few days or even a few weeks for news to arrive at a newspaper’s office. Once the news arrived, it might be covered and discussed in articles and editorials for a number of days.*

References

All quotations, paraphrases, statistics, interpretations and significant phrases taken from books and articles must be carefully and correctly cited in footnotes or endnotes. On the other hand, obvious 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 at the bottom of the page or in an endnote at the end of the paper.

The *first time* you refer to any book or article, give the author, complete title 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, just give the author's last name, a short version of the title, and the page number. If the note refers to the source cited in the immediately preceding note, 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. Fritz Stern, *Gold and Iron: Bismarck, Bleichröder and the Building of the German Empire* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1977), p. 304.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 187.
3. Mary-Lynn Stewart, *Women, Work and the French State: Labour Protection and Social Patriarchy, 1879-1919* (Kingston, ON: McGill-Queen’s University Press, 1989), p. 242.
4. Stern, *Gold and Iron*, p. 216.
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., “The New French Provisional Government,” *The Times* (London), 28 February 1848, p. 4.
8. Schmitt, “From Sovereign States to Prussian Provinces,” 32-36.
9. Anon., no title [editorial], *The Times* (London), 28 April 1865, p. 9.
10. 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. 2013).
11. Elizabeth Longford, “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

Bibliography

Your paper should have a bibliography listing all the sources you actually used, including those you did not specifically refer to in any footnotes. Bibliographies are arranged in alphabetical order. Therefore a bibliography, in contrast to footnotes, 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, not just the pages you used.

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

Anon. "The New French Provisional Government," *The Times* (London), 28 February 1848, p. 4.

Anon., no title [editorial], *The Times* (London), 28 April, 1865, p. 9.

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: "London's Irish Community," <http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/Explore-online/Pocket-histories/where-do-londoners-come-from/page5> (accessed 15 Jan. 2013).

Schmitt, Hans A. "From Sovereign States to Prussian Provinces: Hanover and Hessen-Nassau," *Journal of Modern History*, 57 (1985), 24-56.

Stern, Fritz. *Gold and Iron: Bismarck, Bleichröder and the Building of the German Empire* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1977), p. 304.

Stewart, Mary-Lynn. *Women, Work and the French State: Labour Protection and Social Patriarchy, 1879-1919* (Kingston, ON: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1989), p. 242.

Citing Material Accessed Online

If it is quite clear that the book or article is available both in printed form and online, and you happened to use the online version, you do not have to provide the URL. But if something is *only* available online, you must provide the URL and the date on which you accessed it.

Readability, Legibility and Backup Copies

- Correct English usage and correct spelling are important aspects of your paper.
- Your paper should be *double-spaced* with one-inch margins.
- Your paper must be submitted as a hard copy, not by e-mail.
- Last-minute corrections should be made neatly in ink.
- *Number the pages!* (If there is a title page, the first page of the 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.*