
August 26 Introduction

August 28 Geography of Early Modern Europe: Revival of Monarchy, Northern Europe. Reading Assignment: Kagan et al. [hereafter K:] 335-338.

September 2 Decline of the Middle Ages (Social and Economic). K: 290-302.

September 4 Decline of the Middle Ages (Religious). K: 302-312.

September 9 The Renaissance. K: 316-335. “Man, the Measure of All Things” (VH 1343)

September 11 The High Renaissance. “Rome and Venice” (VH 1417)


September 25 QUIZ I (Required: bring your own blank blue book).


October 7 The Wars of Religion and the Thirty Years War. K: 392-402, 407-415. “Grandeur and Obedience” (VH 1346)


October 16 QUIZ II (Required: bring your own blank blue book).

October 21 Fall Break. No Class.
October 23  The Scientific Revolution.  **K: 452-461.**  
   “Science Revises the Heavens” (VH 1061)


October 30  “The Pursuit of Happiness” (VH 1348)


November 6  Mozart’s “The Marriage of Figaro.”

November 11  Mozart’s “The Marriage of Figaro.”

November 13  Absolutism in France.  **K: 428-438.**  “Versailles” (VH 2383)

November 18  The Old Regime.  **K: 485-497.**

November 20  French Revolution I.  **K: 592-612.**

November 25  No Class.

November 27  Thanksgiving Holiday.  No Class.

December 2  French Revolution II.  **K: 615-624.**  Napoleon, Congress of Vienna; new map of Europe.  **K: 626-643.**

**December 4  Final In-Class Examination – QUIZ III (Required: bring blank blue book).**

**Office hours:** by appointment only.  **Attendance policy:** Students are allowed only one unexcused absence.  In any instance of absence, students are responsible for information supplied by all class presentations and lectures.  **Grading policy:** For each quiz and the final exam, each student will receive a numerical and a letter grade.  The numerical grades will be arranged according to a method of statistical probability known as the bell curve, and a letter grade will be assigned accordingly.  After the final exam, an average grade will be figured and a final letter grade assigned according to the bell curve.  In each instance, 8-10 grades will be ‘A’s, the next cluster ‘B’s, etc.  This method encourages and rewards improvement during the semester.  If you happen to do poorly on a quiz but study hard and make better grades, your semester’s average will improve.