

Western European Politics and Transatlantic Relations since 1945
Course tutor(s) Dr Christopher Reeves Teaches at the Centre of European Studies and at the Institute of American Studies. His teaching and research interests include: History of Transatlantic Relations in the twentieth century, European history in the twentieth century, and political and security issues in East Central Europe.
Description The course will consider some of the most important events and processes which have shaped Western European politics since 1945. The course will focus on these key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transatlantic relations since 1945, and how the US has helped shape political developments in Western Europe during this period; • How the Second World War and the crystallisation of the Cold War affected Western Europe's political development; • Some of the most important issues and processes in Western Europe's politics since 1945. The framework of the lectures will be broadly chronological, examining some of the key issues and events as they unfolded. Lectures will be structured in a way in which they attempt to address a series of questions related to the topic under discussion. The workshops will be more thematic, considering particular aspects of European history, and some of the countries' histories.
Type of course Undergraduate study abroad
Number of ECTS points 6
Prerequisites (if applicable) There are no prerequisites for this course.
Intended Learning Outcomes By the end of the course students should have a detailed knowledge of the main issues and events in relation to Western European political history since 1945. Students should be able to use this information analytically when addressing questions in the written exam. <p>EK1: K_W02 ++: The course, while primarily historical, will draw upon a disparate set of elements from the area of 'European Studies'. At the end of the course, the student will have, for example, a deeper knowledge of various aspects of political science (federalism, international organisations, transatlantic linkages, etc.), and economics (the impact of the Marshall Plan, the European economic miracle, impact of the Oil Shocks, etc.) and how they relate to developments in the history of Western Europe since 1945.</p> <p>EK2: K_W08 +++: At the end of the course, the student will have a detailed knowledge of the key developments in the history of Western Europe since 1945, how Western Europe's relationship with the United States has evolved during this period, and how developments in Western Europe have impinged upon Eastern Europe (and <i>vice versa</i>) – e.g. West Germany's <i>Ostpolitik</i>.</p> <p>EK3: K_U02 +++: At the end of the course, the student will have developed their ability to comprehend and critically analyze literature related to postwar European history. Students will expect to complete a series of worksheets, and show their knowledge and their capacity to critically assess what they have read in the class discussions and the final examination.</p> <p>EK4: K_U06 +++: By the end of the course the student will be able to articulate their opinions and</p>

<p>judgements in relation to various aspects of postwar European history, and will be able to respectfully engage with differing points of view from other students in the class.</p> <p>EK5: K_K03: ++ By the end of the course, the student will have demonstrated that they are able to prioritise the work-load for the course. Students will be required to complete worksheets, come to the classes prepared to discuss the scheduled topic.</p> <p>Course grading from 2 (fail) to 5 (very good)</p>
<p>Course communication Students will be able to contact Dr Reeves via email: christopher.reeves@uj.edu.pl During the lecturer's office hours (to be arranged) and leave work in his pigeonhole at the CES office</p>
<p>Notices and announcements Students will be contacted via email</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">COURSE ORGANIZATION</p>
<p>Spring Semester Time and Place: will be posted by CES in the online calendar</p>
<p>Course type (seminar/lecture/workshop, etc.) The framework of the lectures will be broadly chronological, examining some of the key issues and events as they unfolded. Lectures will be structured in a way in which they attempt to address a series of questions related to the topic under discussion. The workshops will be more thematic, considering particular aspects of European history, and some of the countries' histories.</p>
<p>Contact hour: - 30 hours of lectures and seminars</p>
<p>Breakdown of ECTS credits 30 hours of class-room teaching 30 hours: preparation of compulsory and additional readings 30 hours preparation for final exam 30 hours: completion of course worksheets 15 hours: preparation for spoken presentation 15 hours: supplementary research in preparation for leading class discussions</p>
<p>Didactic methods used Lectures, student presentations, class discussions, and critical analysis of course literature.</p>
<p>Mode and criteria of assessment of learning outcomes A formal 90-minute written exam will be used to assess learning outcomes: K_W02, K_W08, K_U02 Class discussions and student presentations will be used to assess learning outcomes: K_W02, K_W08, K_U02, K_U06, K_K03 Completion of course worksheets will be used to assess: K_U02, K_K03:</p>
<p>Assessment Students will be assessed on the basis of seminar attendance, participation and a presentation (40%), and an exam/test (60%)</p> <p>The bulk of the assessment will be based upon a 90 minute written exam. Students will be expected to select and answer two questions. Students will be expected to answer the questions analytically, using the knowledge that they have gained from the classes, and they should also demonstrate evidence of reading.</p>

The final element in the assessment will be students' attendance and participation in class. This will include a presentation to the class that each student will be required to do. The presentation should also be written-up as a short essay of between 1000 and 1500 words. Deadline for submission of the essay will be the last day of the teaching semester – **15 June 2015**. Essays are to be submitted to the office. Students will be expected to contribute fully to the discussion, and show that they have read and are able to critically engage with the selected literature.

Students who fail to give a presentation/ or hand in an essay without an adequate explanation will forfeit their marks for that component of the course. Marks will also be deducted if an essay is handed in late.

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

1	The consequences of the Second World War in Western Europe	Lecture
2	Introduction: Western Europe during the Cold War and beyond	Seminar
3	The Rebuilding of Democracy in Western Europe	Lecture
4	Planning for the postwar world	Seminar
5	The Rise of the Atlantic Alliance	Lecture
6	Empire by Invitation? (Part 1) The US and Western Europe 1945-56	Seminar
7	Transatlantic Relations, Decolonization and 'Out-of-area' Disputes, 1945-75	Lecture
8	Empire by Invitation? (Part 2) The US and Western Europe, 1956-69	Seminar
9	The 'Golden Age': the European Economic Miracle	Lecture
10	Britain: the reluctant European?	Seminar
11	<i>Détente</i> and <i>Ostpolitik</i> in Europe	Lecture
12	Germany Divisible	Seminar
13	Western Europe and the New Cold War	Lecture
14	France: Europe's defender against Anglo-Saxon dominance?	Seminar
15	The end of the Cold War in Europe	Lecture
16	The disintegration of 'Yalta' Europe'.	Seminar
17	Economic superpower but military pigmy? Western Europe in the 1990s	Lecture
18	NATO since 1991: an Alliance without an enemy?	Seminar
19	Western European security after 9/11	Lecture
20	Paradise vs. Power?: Transatlantic relations 9/11 and after	Seminar

DETAILED STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

Session no. 1	The consequences of the Second World War in Western Europe
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<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The Second World, which caused a vast level of destruction and loss of life in Europe, was obviously a traumatic experience. But it also presented postwar planners with an opportunity to mould Western Europe in a new way. The lecture will consider Western Europe's position in relation to the rest of the world in 1945, the political impact of the war on the European continent, and consider how decision-makers were beginning to think about Western Europe's future political development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the economic impact of the war on Western Europe? • What was the political impact of the war on Western Europe? • What were the biggest problems and issues that Western Europeans faced in 1945?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	n/a
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Mazover, <i>Dark Continent</i> , chap. 7, 'A Brutal Peace', Wasserstein, chap. 10, 'The End of Hitler's Europe'; Laqueur, <i>Europe in Our Time</i> , pp. 3-55.

Session no. 2	Introduction: Western Europe during the Cold War and beyond
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The first class will deal with administrative issues - such as allocating seminar presentations. It will also discuss some of the general issues which are important in the history of Western Europe after 1945.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	D. Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 23
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	

Session no. 3	The Rebuilding of Democracy in Western Europe
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	One of the most obvious features of the political systems which emerged in Western Europe after the Second World War was that they were all democratic (except for the Fascist relics in Spain and Portugal) and, moreover, they enjoyed an unprecedented degree of stability. The lecture will consider the following questions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How was democracy restored in Western Europe? • How did the Cold War influence the political complexion of Western Europe? • What factors accounted for European democracy's resilience in the postwar world?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 4, 'The Revival of Political Competition'; Mazover, <i>Dark Continent</i> , chap. 9, 'Democracy Transformed'.

Session no. 4	Planning for the postwar world
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The seminar will examine how wartime Western European intellectuals and politicians thought about the postwar world. These included civil servants and politicians in the British government, which was heavily influenced by the presence of the Labour Party, and figures within the resistance movement in Europe, and the wartime governments in exile.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Mazover, <i>Dark Continent</i> , chap. 6: 'Blueprints for the Golden Age'
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did European intellectuals think that planning for the postwar world was so important? • How 'utopian' was much of the postwar planning? • How did the experience of Nazi occupation influence the thinking of intellectuals and politicians on the European continent?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Urwin, <i>History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 2, 'The Resistance in the Postwar World'.

Session no. 5	The Rise of the Atlantic Alliance
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The crystallisation of the Cold War led to the US taking on the burden of Western Europe's military security. This began with the proclamation of the Truman Doctrine in March 1947, which guaranteed US support to all countries which were resisting communism, and would culminate in the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did the US not revert back to a policy of isolationism in relation to Western Europe after 1945?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role did Western Europe's political leaders play in persuading the US to take a more active role guaranteeing Western Europe's security? • How was the 'German Problem' solved in relation to Western Europe's security?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	

Session no. 6	Empire by Invitation? (Part 1) The US and Western Europe 1945-56
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	Contrary to many people's expectations, the United States managed to resist its isolationist impulses, and instead played a pivotal role in Western Europe's postwar development
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 2: 'Cooperation Established: "Empire" by Invitation, 1945-50'
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the creation of the new security architecture in Western Europe 'Empire by Invitation'? • What events between 1945-47 persuaded the US that it could not withdraw from Western Europe? • Why was Berlin considered to be so important for Western Europe's security?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 5, 'Cold War and Atlantic Alliance'; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 11, 'Europe Partitioned'.

Session no. 7	Transatlantic Relations, Decolonization and 'Out-of-area' Disputes, 1945-75
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>Western Europe emerged from the Second World War in a gravely weakened state. Perhaps the most conspicuous sign of Europe's weakness, though, was the dismantling of the European Empires which began in the late 1940s and which would continue throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The US and its Western European Allies also clashed over their attitudes and policies towards other areas of the world, particularly Asia and the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did Western European states begin the process of decolonisation? • Were there any distinct differences in the process of decolonisation between different European countries?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did decolonisation affect Western Europe itself?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 10, 'The Death of Colonialism'; Ludestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 5; Louis, 'American Anti-Colonialism'; Hobsbawm, <i>Age of Extremes</i> , chap. 7, 'End of Empires'.

Session no. 8	Empire by Invitation? (Part 2) The US and Western Europe, 1956-69
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	Having accepted Europe's 'invitation' to establish an alliance, it remained to be seen exactly how stable it would prove to be. Tensions within the transatlantic alliance did indeed surface, particularly after de Gaulle assumed power in France in 1958.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Andreas Wenger, 'Crisis and Opportunity: NATO's Transformation'.
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the American empire weaken in the late 1950s and 1960s? Did French and West German policies ever seriously threaten the existence of NATO during this period? Did the American commitment to Western Europe falter as its foreign policy became more globalized in the 1960s?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chaps. 3-4, Dietl, 'In Defence of the West'; Coleman, 'Eisenhower and the Berlin Problem'; Costigliola, 'Kennedy, the European Allies'.

Session no. 9	The 'Golden Age': the European Economic Miracle
<i>Date</i>	<p>After the Second World had ended, Europeans were forced to turn their attention to the mammoth problem of reconstruction. By the late 1940s, however, Western Europe was enjoying what would be the beginning of two decades of exceptional economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How far was the Marshall Plan responsible for stimulating Western Europe's postwar economic expansion? Why did the 'economic miracle' last so long? What were the political consequences of the 'economic miracle'?
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<i>Min. 50 max 100 words</i>

<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Cox and Kennedy-Pipe, 'The Tragedy of American Diplomacy?'; Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 11, 'The Golden Economic Summer'; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 12, 'Western European Recovery'.

Session no. 10	Britain: the reluctant European?
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	Britain's relationship with continental Europe has always been complex, and the Second World War did nothing to resolve Britain's paradoxical relationship with its European neighbours. By the late 1940s Britain was playing a leading role in Europe's security architecture, but evinced a cautious attitude towards the federalist ambitions of some of its continental partners.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Danchev, 'The Cold War "Special Relationship"'
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did Britain perceive its role in the world after 1945? • How 'special' was the 'special relationship' between Britain and the US? • Why was Britain so resistant to ideas about European political and economic integration?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Hugo Young, <i>This Blessed Plot</i> , chaps. 1 & 2; Ashton, 'Harold Macmillan and the "Golden Days"', Ruane, 'Agonizing Re-appraisals'; Marsh and Baylis, 'The Anglo-American "Special Relationship"'

Session no. 11	<i>Détente and Ostpolitik in Europe</i>
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The first two decades of the Cold War were characterised by intense hostility between the two superpowers. In the late 1960s, though, the Cold War went through a period of relative relaxation that came to be known as <i>Détente</i>. West Germany, around the same time, also embarked on a more positive approach towards the Eastern Bloc and East Germany in particular.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did <i>Détente</i> affect Western Europe? • How supportive were European statesmen towards the policies that the US was pursuing in relation to the Soviet Union? • What was <i>Ostpolitik</i> and how was it related to <i>Détente</i>?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	

<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 13; Garton Ash, <i>Europe in Our Time</i> , chaps. 2 & 3; Krell, 'West German Ostpolitik', Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 6; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 14, 'Consensus and Dissent ...'

Session no. 12	Germany Divisible
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	At the end of the Second World War, the Allies were unable to come to an agreed settlement over the status of postwar Germany. The failure to reach an agreement ensured that the Western Allies on the one hand, and the Soviets on the other, divided Germany; in 1949 two German states came into existence.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Garton Ash, <i>In Europe's Name</i> , chaps 2-3.
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did the Western Allies decide to create an independent sovereign state of West Germany? • How was party politics restored in West Germany? • What were the West German political leadership's principal political objectives?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 6, 'The Rebirth of Germany'; Schwartz, 'The United States and Germany'; Fulcher, 'A Sustainable Position?'

Session no. 13	Western Europe and the New Cold War
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The period of <i>Détente</i> unravelled in the late 1970s leading to another period of heightened superpower hostility. The lecture will examine how the 'Second' or 'New Cold War' affected Western Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent did Soviet policies in Europe undermine <i>Détente</i>? • How far did Western European leaders support the United States' approach towards the Soviet Union in the early 1980s? • Did the 'New Cold War' influence Western European politics in the early 1980s?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	

<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 7; Walker, <i>The Cold War</i> , chap. 11, 'The New Cold War'; Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap. 16, 'From Détente to New Cold War', Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 17, 'Stress in Liberal Europe'.

Session no. 14	France: Europe's defender against Anglo-Saxon dominance?
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	After the traumatic experience of the Second World War, France was intent on restoring its leading position in world politics. After the collapse of the Fourth Republic in 1958, and de Gaulle's coming to power, France became increasingly suspicious of America's leading role in world politics, and advocated a more independent role for Europe <i>vis-à-vis</i> the US.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Creswell and Trachtenberg, 'France and the German Question, 1945-55'
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did the Fourth Republic collapse? • How did de Gaulle influence France's relationship with other West European countries after he came to power? • Why was de Gaulle's attitude towards the US so hostile?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Ellison, 'Separated by the Atlantic'; Hamilton, 'Britain, France and the Year of Europe'; Max Beloff, 'La France Libre', Creswell, "'With a Little Help From Our Friends'"; Johnson, 'De Gaulle'.

Session no. 15	The end of the Cold War in Europe
<i>Date</i>	Lecture
<i>Format</i>	
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The Soviet withdraw from Eastern Europe in 1989 took most observers by surprise, and it had momentous consequences for Europe as a whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did Western European leaders view Gorbachev? • How did Western European leaders react to Reagan and Gorbachev's summits in the late 1980s? • What were the most important consequences of the end of the Cold War for Western European politics?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	

<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 8. Walker, <i>The Cold War</i> , chap. 12, 'Taking the Enemy Away', chap. 21, 'The Improbable Decade'; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 18, 'The Collapse of Communism'.
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Session no. 16	The disintegration of 'Yalta Europe'.
<i>Date</i>	
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	The end of the Cold War was a time of flux and uncertainty. As US-Soviet relations warmed in the late 1980s, Europeans were faced with a number of pressing issues, the most important of which was how to respond to the prospect of a reunited Germany.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Cox and Hurst, "His Finest Hour?"
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * What were European countries' feelings about a reunited Germany? * Was German reunification a triumph for Ostpolitik? * In what ways did European politics become more volatile and complex in the 1980s and 1990s?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Garton Ash, <i>In Europe's Name</i> , chap. 7; Urwin, <i>Political History of Western Europe</i> , chap.19; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 18

Session no. 17	Economic superpower but military pigmy? Western Europe in the 1990s
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The end of the Cold War in Europe posed a number of rather pressing questions for Western Europeans, and also for the United States. The disintegration of the former Yugoslavia became Europe's biggest post-Cold War security challenge during the 1990s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Why did Western Europe eventually accept the inevitability of German reunification? * Why was NATO not dismantled after the Cold War had come to an end? * How far did the US continue to play an influential role in European security during the 1990s?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 9, 'The US and Europe: Continental Drift?'; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 19, 'After the Fall'.

Session no. 18	NATO since 1991: an Alliance without an enemy?
<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	One of Europe's most prominent Cold War features which didn't disappear after the disintegration of the Soviet Union was NATO. With the Soviet threat having disappeared, NATO was in urgent need of a new role.
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Art, 'Why Western Europe Needs NATO'
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Why wasn't NATO dismantled after the Soviet Union disappeared? * Did the US relationship with Western Europe change after the end of the Cold War? * What did NATO's interventions in Bosnia and Kosovo indicate about its possible role in the twenty-first century?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 9; McGwire, 'Why did we Bomb Belgrade?', Duffield, 'NATO's Functions After the Cold War'; Wasserstein, <i>Barbarism</i> , chap. 19.

Session no. 19	Western European security after 9/11
<i>Format</i>	Lecture
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	<p>The attacks on New York and Washington provoked an outpouring of sympathy for the US in Europe. Shortly afterwards, however, tensions between the US and Western Europe emerged over how the West should respond to the threat of Islamic Terrorism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To what extent did the divisions between the US and Western Europe reflect conflicting interests? * Did the divisions which emerged over Iraq signify the beginning of a permanent rupture in Transatlantic relations? <p>Did Europe's divided response to the Iraq War demonstrate that it is incapable of pursuing a Common Foreign and Security Policy?</p>
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Erkik Jones, 'Debating the Transatlantic Relationship'.

Session no. 20	Paradise vs. Power?: Transatlantic relations 9/11 and after
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<i>Format</i>	Seminar
<i>Aim of the session, main issues discussed</i>	9/11 had major consequences for both Europe and the US. For Europeans, the question they faced was how far should they support American policies in relation to Afghanistan and ultimately Iraq?
<i>Key readings for the session</i>	Robert Kagan, <i>Paradise and Power</i>
<i>Questions for class discussion (based on readings)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Did the division that opened up between Europe and the US over Iraq represent a clash between European 'paradise' and American power? * Have Western European and US interests diverged since the end of the Cold War? * Will the US remain an important security provider in Western Europe in the twenty-first century?
<i>Additional/further readings</i>	Lundestad, <i>The United States</i> , chap. 10; Peterson, 'America as a European Power', Overhaus, 'In Search of a Post-Hegemonic Order'

Reading List

Core texts:

Derek. W. Urwin, *A political history of Western Europe since 1945*

Geir Lundestad, *The United States and Western Europe Since 1945* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005)

Wasserstein, Bernard, *Barbarism and Civilization: A History of Europe in Our Time*

Additional Reading

Art, Robert J., 'Why Western Europe Needs NATO', *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 111, no. 1 (1996)

Ashton, Nigel. J., 'Harold Macmillan and the "Golden Days" of Anglo-American Relations Revisited, 1957-63', *Diplomatic History*, vol. 29, no. 4 (2005)

Beloff, Max, 'La France Libre and the Legacy of de Gaulle', *History Today*

Coleman, David G., 'Eisenhower and the Berlin Problem', *Journal of Cold War Studies*, vol. 2, no. 1 (2000)

Costigliola, Frank, 'Kennedy, the European Allies, and the Failure to Consult', *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 110, no. 1 (1995)

Creswell, Michael, "'With a Little Help From Our Friends": How France Secured an Anglo-American Continental Commitment', *Cold War History*, vol. 3, no. 1, (2002)

Creswell, Michael and Marc Trachtenberg, 'France and the German Question, 1945-55', *Journal of Cold War Studies*, vol. 5, no. 3 (2003)

Duffield, John, 'NATO's Functions after the Cold War', *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 109, no. 5 (1994/95)

Cox, Michael, and Caroline Kennedy-Pipe, 'The Tragedy of American Diplomacy?: Rethinking the Marshall Plan', *Journal of Cold War Studies*, vol. 7, no. 1 (2005)

Cox, Michael and Steven Hurst, "'His Finest Hour?" George Bush and the Diplomacy of German Unification' *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, vol. 13, no. 4 (2002)

Danchev, Alex, 'The Cold War "Special Relationship" Revisited', *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, vol. 17 (2006)

Dietl, Ralph, 'In Defence of the West: General Lauris Norstad, NATO Nuclear Forces and Transatlantic Relations, 1956-63', *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, vol. 17 (2006)

Ellison, James, 'Separated by the Atlantic? The British and De Gaulle, 1958-67', *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, vol. 17, no. 4 (2006)

Fulcher, Kara, 'A Sustainable Position? The United States, the Federal Republic, and the Ossification of Allied Policy on Germany', *Diplomatic History*, vol. 26, no. 2 (2002)

Garton Ash, Timothy, *In Europe's Name*

Hamilton, Keith, 'Britain, France and America's Year of Europe', *Diplomacy and Statecraft*, vol. 17, no. 4 (2006)

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