GERMANY SINCE 1866
SUMMER 2012

Daniel E. Miller
University of West Florida
EUH 4462-5453
Meeting Time and Place:
Internet Course, no scheduled meetings

Office Hours: By appointment
Office: Building 50, Rm. 137
Telephone: 850-474-2067
E-mail: dmiller@uwf.edu
Secretary: 850-474-2680

Course Description (from the UWF catalog): Beginning with unification of Germany between 1866 and 1871, this course will consider the history of imperial Germany, the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich, divided Germany after 1945, and Germany's reunification in 1989-90.

Prerequisites and Co-Requisites: none

Credits: This course is worth 3 credit hours.

Goals and Student Learning Outcomes: The student will gain a basic knowledge of many aspects of the topic presented in this course. The required reading assignments along with written assignments and exams will improve student analytical, writing, and research skills.

Required Readings (Available in the University Bookstore)

NOTE: The instructor may place additional short readings on e-reserve through Pace Library. The readings are lighter the first two weeks and heavier the last few weeks. I strongly recommend that students pace themselves and begin reading and taking notes on the selections well before the date posted on the syllabus.

Required Internet Readings
Free Internet readings on Bismarck and GDR (copy and paste if hypertext is inactive):
1) “Documents of German Unification, 1848-1871” at http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/germanunification.html
3) Bismarck’s Memoirs (excerpts–defeating Austria) at http://history.hanover.edu/texts/bis.html
4) The Dual Alliance of 1879 at http://www.lib.byu.edu/index.php/The_Dual_Alliance_Between_Austria-Hungary_and_Germany
5) Three Emperors’ League of 1881 at http://www.lib.byu.edu/index.php/The_Three_Empemrs%27_League
9) “Bismarck’s Fall from Power, 1890,” at http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~german/gtext/kaiserreich/dismiss.html

Recommended Readings
1) Turabian, Kate L. A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, latest edition. This publication is available in the UWF bookstore or commercial bookstores.
2) I encourage you to examine the website titled H-Net German, which is an academic web site that professional historians supervise. You may find it at: http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~german/.

Lecture Scheduling: I will turn on and off the lectures as posted in the syllabus. Do not request lectures before the scheduled time or after they are no longer available.

Grading: The requirements for this course will consist of two multiple choice exams (each worth 25 percent of the grade) and two assigned six-page papers (each worth 25 percent of the grade). The grade book on UWF’s internet learning program will display the number right for the multiple choice exams. Otherwise, I will not use the online grading system. I will email grades on the exams to students after I examine overall performance. The grades on the papers will appear on the edited copy I will return to them through the e-Learning drop box. The correlation between letter and number grades have the following pattern: 90%=A; 87%=A-; 83%=B+; 80%=B; and so forth. Students can employ proportions to determine their grade.

General Information on Papers: Students will be responsible for writing two six-page papers (minimum 1700 words) answering questions I pose related to the readings ten days before the paper due date. Students will find the paper topics in the “News” section of e-Learning that appears when they log on to the course. The “News” section allows the user to change settings to see the oldest news or the latest news first. If you can not see the most current news, scroll down to the bottom of the page and press the button that reveals all of the news items. Students must not use the Internet or other outside sources when writing the paper. Citations in the paper must follow the full reference format in the Turabian Manual of Style for footnotes or endnotes. The use of parenthetical references, not customary to the historical profession, will harm a student’s grade. Examples of proper citations appear throughout my lectures. See “Miller’s Memos” at the end of this syllabus for information on paper requirements and suggestions about improving style. Students must follow the requirements stated in the “Memo.” Keep copies of all work for your own protection. Students must have their name on either a title page, should they desire one, or at the top of the first page of the paper, not just in the file name. Students must submit their papers to the instructor through the “drop box” for the course in the UWF internet learning program. Do not zip files. Approximately one week later, I will deposit corrected papers with grades in students’ drop boxes. The papers will include comments related to grammar and style, especially on the first or second pages. As students write their second papers, I expect them to eliminate the shortcomings that appear in their first papers. Comments regarding content will appear throughout the papers. Additional aids for writing papers in history or in other fields, see my web site at www.CentralEuropeanObserver.com. Particularly helpful is “Writing Short Papers” in under “Brief Articles,” “Academic Matters.”
Exams: The exams will cover lecture materials and readings, and the final exam will not be cumulative. Each exam will consist of 50 multiple choice questions. The student will have two hours to complete the exam from the time they log on to the exam in the distance learning program. During an exam, a server may disconnect a student after a long period of inactivity. Should that occur, the student will be unable to log on to the exam again. The exam will be available for the entire day scheduled in the syllabus, that is, for a 24-hour period. Should a student begin an exam after 10:00 PM, the student will have less than two hours to complete the exam. Students may not view corrected exams. Although students will have their notes and readings available during the exam, the average time available to answer each question precludes being able to search for the correct answer. As a result, thoroughly reading the material well in advance and reviewing notes are the only effective means of preparing for the exams.

Due Dates and Exam Dates: Be sure to keep a copy of all written work for your own protection. All assignments must be completed to receive a passing grade and turned in on the date due to receive full credit. Deadlines in the workplace, as in academia, are common, so I must penalize late assignments to discourage slackers. An assignment late for any reason by one day, including weekends, automatically will receive a lower grade by one degree (for example, an A- will become a B+). On the second and third days it is late, including weekends, the grade will lower by one more degree each day (for example, a B+ paper will receive a B for the first late day and will become a B- on the second day and a C+ on the third day). Assignments submitted on the fourth day or afterward will receive a grade for completion, which is a D-. Unusual events happen, including illnesses and snow emergencies, so do not receive a lower grade by putting off an assignment, risking a crisis, and not turning it in on time. Excuses for unforeseen or tragic events may require explanations from physicians, counselors, or other competent professionals. Computer viruses, glitches, and other excuses at the last minute are unacceptable. Should this policy seem unreasonable, consider the policy credit card companies have for late payments or what happens when you submit a bid after an auction closes on Ebay.

Plagiarism: For those who are insulted that an instructor must warn students about the wrongs of academic misconduct, I sincerely apologize. There are some, however, who believe that deception is fine, as long as they do not get caught. This is a dangerous policy. Cheating on an exam, writing identical essays, copying papers, and submitting a paper more than once, and plagiarism from published and internet sources are obvious sins that are easily discovered.

Students must be particularly cautious about plagiarism, which is generally an attempt to present another’s writing or ideas as one’s own. One method of plagiarism is to copy directly from a source. A second is to rearrange the paragraphs and restructure the sentences of a source. A third is to select specific sentences or ideas from texts that are then placed in the student’s work. A fourth is to copy a sentence or several sentences, cite the source, but not use quotation marks. All of these forms of plagiarism are forms of intellectual piracy, that is, stealing. Please note that plagiarism can lead not only to a failing grade but also to dismissal from the university. Briefly stated: if you plagiarize or cheat, you fail the course.

You are responsible for your own intellectual integrity. If you are uncertain about how to quote, how to footnote a direct quote, or how to give credit to another for their idea, please see the references in “Miller’s Memo.” For more information on plagiarism, see the History Department circular entitled “The Use of Secondary Sources” and the “Student Handbook.”
I view catching plagiarists somewhat as an intellectual sport, and I am quite competitive. Furthermore, the department chair insists that all of us strictly follow our department’s guidelines for student academic misconduct as stated in our by-laws:

Cheating and plagiarism. We shall tolerate no cheating on examinations and no plagiarism of written work. In the event that such behavior is documented, the instructor will assign that student an ‘F’ for the course in which the offense occurred. The chairperson of the department and the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences will be notified concerning the specific nature of the offense. Where additional penalties seem just, the instructor and/or chairperson will refer the case to the Office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for further action as outlined in the rules of the Florida Administrative Code. Each student has the right to appeal the charge of cheating or plagiarism and the right to examine any materials in his/her files.

Below is important information from UWF about plagiarism:

The University of West Florida is dedicated to the highest principles and standards of academic integrity. An academic violation by a student can negatively impact a class, program and/or college in ways that are unique to each discipline. . . . Academic integrity is closely related to professional ethics and requires that students honestly acknowledge their use of the ideas, words, and written work produced by any other individual, institution or source. Failure to acknowledge properly the use of another’s intellectual output constitutes a form of academic misconduct. (UWF Academic Misconduct Code, UWF Student Planner and Handbook 2011-2012, p. 38).

Academic dishonesty is a serious offense and will be taken seriously. Please refer to the UWF Student Handbook for a list of behaviors that fall under the definition of academic misconduct. The handbook also outlines the penalties for academic misconduct and the due process procedures that must be followed.

The Student Code of Conduct is posted at the following URL: [http://uwf.edu/osrr/](http://uwf.edu/osrr/). The UWF Academic Misconduct Policy is posted at the following URL: [http://uwf.edu/academic/policies/misconduct/misconduct.cfm](http://uwf.edu/academic/policies/misconduct/misconduct.cfm).

Your writing is your intellectual property. Guard it carefully. You could find yourself in the unpleasant position of trying to prove that you are the true author of this work. Save preliminary drafts of your work, reading notes, data collection sheets, and copies of library sources you make while researching your paper. You may be asked to produce these if questions of authorship arise. Make back-up copies to protect your work from computer failures.

I reserve the right to submit written assignments to the Turnitin service or use other methods to evaluate the originality of the work submitted. I will remove personal identifiers from any electronic files I submit to the Turnitin database for evaluation.

Plagiarism is a serious violation of academic standards and will be punished severely. Students who plagiarize will fail the course and will be referred to the Dean for academic dishonesty. Some students are surprised to learn that they plagiarized themselves when they inappropriately used work produced for one course in another course. If you are unsure, ask your instructor for guidance. See the UWF Student Planner and Handbook and the Student Code of Conduct for information about the University policy on academic conduct and plagiarism and the consequences for students who engage in academic misconduct.

Reporting plagiarism at UWF is not complicated, and conviction will result in a permanent notation of academic misconduct on a student’s transcript.

**About Internet Courses:** Because this course is delivered completely online, students must have access to the Internet. Distance learning requires that students plan carefully and maintain their schedule, even though participation in certain class activities may be at the student’s convenience and students may work at their own pace. The first days may require additional time to become acquainted with the online class environment. The online course may require various plug-ins that are available at [http://askatc.uwf.edu/Common-Technology-Plug-ins.ashx](http://askatc.uwf.edu/Common-Technology-Plug-ins.ashx) at no charge to the student.
**Assistance for Students with Special Needs** (a statement from UWF): The Student Disability Resource Center (SDRC) at the University of West Florida supports an inclusive learning environment for all students. If there are aspects of the instruction or design of this course that hinder your full participation, such as time-limited exams, inaccessible web content, or the use of non-captioned videos and podcasts, please notify the instructor or the SDRC as soon as possible. You may contact the SDRC office by e-mail at sdrc@uwf.edu or by phone at (850) 474-2387. Appropriate academic accommodations will be determined based on the documented needs of the individual.

**Weather Emergency Information** (a statement from UWF): In the case of severe weather or other emergency, the campus might be closed and classes cancelled. Official closures and delays are announced on the UWF website and broadcast on WUWF-FM.

WUWF-FM (88.1MHz) is the official information source for the university. Any pertinent information regarding closings, cancellations, and the re-opening of campus will be broadcast.

In the event that hurricane preparation procedures are initiated, the UWF Home Web Page and MyUWF will both provide current information regarding hurricane preparation procedures, the status of classes and the closing of the university.

Emergency plans for the University of West Florida related to inclement weather are available on the following UWF web pages:

- Information about hurricane preparedness plans is available on the UWF web site: [http://uwfemergency.org/hurricaneprep.cfm](http://uwfemergency.org/hurricaneprep.cfm)
- Information about other emergency procedures is available on the UWF web site: [http://uwfemergency.org/](http://uwfemergency.org/)
GERMANY SINCE 1866
LECTURE AND ASSIGNMENTS

Length of Semester: 14 May-26 June

14 May-27 May–Lectures I-V
REMINDER: First Exam on Lectures I-V, inclusive, is on Tuesday, 29 May, 12:01 AM to 11:59 PM.

LECTURE I: Introduction: The Geography of Germany and German History before 1866

LECTURE II: Bismarck and the Unification of Germany
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 1 and Internet readings on Bismarck.

LECTURE III: The Consolidation of the Second Reich
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 1 and Internet readings on Bismarck.

LECTURE IV: Wilhelmian Germany before the First World War
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 2.

LECTURE V: Germany in the First World War, 1914-1918
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 3.

28 May-10 June–Lectures VI-VIII
ON-LINE EXAM: First Exam on Lectures I-V, inclusive, is on Tuesday, 29 May, 12:01 AM to 11:59 PM.
NOTE: On the 28 May holiday, UWF offices are closed, but the web page will function.
REMINDER: First paper due on Thursday, 7 June; Second paper due on Friday, 22 June

LECTURE VI: Birth and Growing Pains of the Weimar Republic, 1918-1923

LECTURE VII: The Era of Hope and Stability, Late 1923 to 1930
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 5.

LECTURE VIII: The Rise of the Third Reich
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 6.
11 June-25 June–LECTURES IX-XIV
DUE IN THE DROP-BOX: First Paper, Thursday, 7 June
DUE IN THE DROP-BOX: Second Paper, Friday, 22 June
REMINDER: On-Line Final Exam on Lectures VI-XIV, inclusive, is on Tuesday, 26 June, 12:01 AM to 11:59 PM

LECTURE IX: Germany in the Second World War, 1939-1945
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 7, and Fest, Speer (entire).

LECTURE X: Germany from 1945 to 1949
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 8.

REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 9.

LECTURE XII: The German Democratic Republic, 1949-1990
REQUIRED: Orlow, ch. 10 (to the end of the paragraph that began on p. 326), and Internet reading “Civics 10/Chapter 1: The Character of Our Epoch.”

LECTURE XIII: The Reunification of Germany
REQUIRED: Orlow, chs. 10, p. 327 (beginning with the first full paragraph)-ch. 11, p. 337.

LECTURE XIV: Reunited Germany
REQUIRED: Orlow, chs. 11 (from p. 337)- ch.12.

ON-LINE EXAM: Final Exam on Lectures VI-XIV, inclusive, is on Tuesday, 26 June, 12:01 AM to 11:59 PM.
MILLER’S MEMO FOR THE METICULOUS MINIONS WHO MEAN TO MINIMIZE
THE MESSAGES IN THE MARGINS OF THEIR MANUSCRIPTS

WRITING THE HISTORY PAPER

A thesis, a logical argument, the proper use of details to support a case, and the reliance on a
variety of pertinent primary and secondary sources are the ingredients of a good paper in the
social sciences. There are two more factors, however, that students often overlook: style and
grammar. Some of the items in this memo are mandatory; others are suggestions. All will help
improve a paper and a final grade.

When planning your paper, regardless of the length, do the reading and research ahead of
time. Think about the topic and develop a thesis. Make an outline, no matter how rough it is.
The more drafts you write, the better the paper will be. Read your final draft aloud or have a
friend read it to eliminate linguistic abuses.

REQUIREMENTS

NEATNESS AND BINDING: Give the reader a good impression with a neat paper. Staple
all papers in the upper-left corner. Paper clips, plastic folders, or another method of binding
papers is unacceptable.

LENGTH: Papers must be the proper length to receive full credit. Page numbers should
appear on the upper right-hand corner. To count the number of words in your paper, select File-
Properties in the property bar. To determine the words manually, count the words in four lines of
the draft and divide the total by four to get the average number of words per line. Count the
number of lines per page and multiply by the average words per line to obtain the number of
words per page. A typical double-spaced typewritten page will have about 300 words per page.
Notes, bibliographies, and illustrations are not part of the text. The text must be double-spaced
with no added spaces between paragraphs. Margins are to be one inch.

PROPER GRAMMAR AND PUNCTUATION: Observe all rules of grammar and
punctuation. It is inevitable that mistakes will occur—this is true for all writers—but attention to
the details will eliminate most errors.

SPECIAL NOTES ON PUNCTUATION: Generally, information on punctuation is available
in any grammar or in an appendix of a good dictionary. Review the rules for commas on a
regular basis and proofread to put commas in their proper places. Place hyphens only at syllable
breaks. When in doubt, check a dictionary. Place a space between the dots of ellipsis. If a
sentence is omitted between quoted sentences, place a period at the end of the first sentence and
then the ellipsis. . . . Never use ellipsis to begin or end a quotation.

CAPITALIZATION: Proper capitalization is always necessary. Consult a grammar or
another source if there is any doubt about capitalization, such as the cold war, the Second World
War.

PRONOUNS: Be careful about the use of possessive pronouns as opposed to contractions.
Do not make the mistake of Bud Abbott and Lou Costello in One Night in the Tropics (1940) and
The Naughty Nineties (1945):

Abbott: Who is on first!
Costello: I'm asking you who's on first.
Abbott: That's the man's name.
Costello: That's whose name?
Abbott: Yes.
Costello: Well, go ahead and tell me.
Abbott: That's it.
Costello: That's who?
Abbott: Yes.

Abbott: Yes.
Costello: Well, go ahead and tell me.
Abbott: That's it.
Costello: That's who?
Abbott: Yes.

Pronouns at the beginning of a sentence refer to the subject of the previous sentence. Misused, pronouns can be humorous and dangerous: “Tom and Martha bought two cats. They already use the litter box.” Identify the antecedent of a pronoun (e.g., write “historians recognize” instead of “everyone recognizes”).

PROPER STYLE: Style is a personal affair, but formal prose has certain requirements. One would not attend a formal wedding in jeans, so one can not submit a formal paper using anything other than proper English. A crucial aspect of style in the humanities and social sciences is to write using active voice instead of passive voice. Write sentences like “Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated Kennedy” (active voice), not “Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald.” Write “the Nazis considered them enemies” not “they were considered enemies” [by the Nazis].

ABBREVIATIONS: Do not use any abbreviations, such as etc., vs., v., or misc., unless they are part of a quotation or the standard citation for footnotes or endnotes.

CONTRACTIONS: Do not use contractions unless they are part of a quotation.

COLOQUIALISMS: Learn to recognize and eliminate all colloquial phrases, such as in the sentences “Mohammed’s job was to convert everyone to Islam” and “She had a good head on her shoulders.”

QUOTATIONS: Too many students try to fill a paper with the thoughts of others, properly credited through the use of footnotes, but the practice is unacceptable. If a question ends with a quotation, place the question mark inside the quotation marks if the entire sentence is a question and outside the quotation marks if the quotation is only a phrase. Any quotation which exceeds eight lines in the body of the paper must be blocked, that is, indented and single spaced. Quotation marks are not used for block quotations.

FOREIGN PHRASES: Set all foreign phrases in italics, and place a translation in brackets when phrases appear for the first time, such as with the saying in vino veritas [in wine there is truth]. Translations are not usually provided for French, German, and Spanish.

FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES: The writer must give credit in footnotes or endnotes to any source of quotations, unusual information, or unique ideas. When employing footnotes, extend the text to compensate for the notes. There is only one acceptable style of citation in history: the full footnote or endnote as described in Turabian’s A Manual for Writers (see “Helpful Aids” below).

BIBLIOGRAPHY: If the instructor requires a bibliography (one may not be necessary if the student uses only assigned sources), include sections for primary sources, secondary sources, and works consulted. Do not pad bibliographies. For proper bibliographical citations, see Turabian’s, A Manual for Writers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

THINGS WHICH TRAVEL IN PAIRS: There are certain phrases which must appear together. It is impossible to have something “on the other hand” if there is no “on the one hand.” “Not only” and “but also” are two more phrases which travel in pairs. Be cautious, however, not to use “both” in combination with “as well as.”
AWKWARD SENTENCES: Beware of awkward sentences and phrases that blur meaning:
Incorrect: “William, using a traditional way of reasoning, reasoned that, for the most part, he had no choice but to marry.”
Correct: “William, who held very traditional morals, reasoned that he had no choice but to marry.”

REPETITIOUS WORDS AND PHRASES: Use a thesaurus to remove repeated words and phrases in sentences and paragraphs.

SHORT SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS: Combine short sentences and paragraphs to eliminate the machine-gun attack of thoughts that assault the reader.

TENSE: Never mix tenses when writing. History is a record of the past, so it is best to use the past and past perfect tenses.

DATES FOR HISTORIC INDIVIDUALS: The first time an individual’s name appears in a paper, the writer should provide the full names and dates: George Washington (1732-1799); Michael S. Gorbachev (born 1931); Louis XVI (1754-1793, reigned 1774-1792).

DECADES: When referring to a decade with numerals, do not use an apostrophe. When using only the last two digits, spell them out.
Incorrect: Considering the difficulties of the 1880's, the 90s were less intense.
Correct: Considering the difficulties of the 1880s, the nineties were less tense.

PROOFREADING: Proofread all assignments before they are submitted. The instructor will note errors, and an abundance of mistakes can harm a grade.

HELPFUL AIDS FOR THE WRITER: Every college student should have: 1) a good collegiate dictionary; 2) a thesaurus; and 3) Kate L. Turabian, A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, latest edition). This is an indispensable book available in most bookstores. In it one will find a chapter with example footnote and bibliographical entries. Turabian’s work is an abbreviated version of University of Chicago Press Staff, A Manual of Style for Authors, Editors, and Copywriters (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, latest edition).


©2011-2012, Daniel E. Miller.
Revision 22.IV.12