

3. Hew Strachan, *European Armies and the Conduct of War*, Boston: Unwin Hyman, 1983
4. Paul Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery*, Atlantic Highlands, NJ: The Ashford Press, 1986.
5. Paul Kennedy, *Strategy and Diplomacy*, London: Fontana Press, Paperback, 1989
6. Martin Van Creveld, *Supplying War: Logistics from Wallenstein to Patton*. Cambridge University Press; 2 edition (March 15, 2004)
7. Steven E. Miller, Sean M. Lynn-Jones, and Stephen Van Evera, eds., *Military Strategy and the Origins of the First World War, Revised and Expanded Edition*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991
8. Michael C. Horowitz, *The Division of Military Power: Causes and Consequences for International Politics*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. 2010.
9. Sean McMeeking, *The Russian Origins of the First World War*, Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2011.
10. Christopher Clark. *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914*. Harper-Perennial, 2014.
11. **Alistair Horne, *The Price of Glory: Verdun 1916*, New York: Penguin Books, 1964**
12. Liddell Hart, *The Real War 1914-1918*, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1966

Course Outline

Thursday August 29

Jack Snyder and Karen Ballentine, "Nationalism and the Marketplace of Ideas," *International Security*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Autumn) 1996, pp.5 { 40.

Thursday September 19

4. **Democratization and Industrialization**

Democratization

Kenneth A. Schultz, "Do Democratic Institutions Constrain or Inform?:"

Thursday September 26

5.

Jack Snyder, *Myths of Empire*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994.

Thursday October 10

7. Causes of World War I

Systemic Explanations

Jack Levy and William Mulligan, "Why 1914 and Not Before? A Comparative Study of the July Crisis and Its Precursors." Unpublished ms. APSA 2019.

Christopher Clark. *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914*. HarperPerennial, 2014.

Thursday October 17

8. Causes of World War II

Versailles and its consequences

Holger Herwig, "Clio Deceived, Patriotic Self-Censorship in Germany after the Great War," in Miller, ed., *Military Strategy and the Origins of the First World War*, pp.262 { 301

John Maynard Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, introduction, Chapter 6

Deterring the Third Reich

Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery*, Chapter 10

Kennedy, *Strategy and Diplomacy*, Chapter 1

John Mearsheimer, *Conventional Deterrence*, Chapters 3{4

Timothy Snyder, *On Tyranny: Twenty Lessons from the Twentieth Century*, Tim Duggan Books; 1st edition, 2017

Optional:

David Reynolds, "Churchill and the British 'Decision' to Fight on in 1940: Right Policy, Wrong Reasons," in Richard Langhorne, ed., *Diplomacy and Intelligence During the Second World War*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985, pp.147 { 167

Conduct of the World Wars

Thursday October 24

9. Conduct of World War I

Attrition Warfare

John Keegan,

Be sure to check out this animation of Western Allies Bombing Campaigns in Europe September 1939 - May 1945:
https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/anflpp/oc_western_allies_air_missions_through_world_war/

Optional

Omar Bartov, "Soldiers, Nazis, and the War in the Third Reich," *Journal of Modern History*, March 1991 pp.44 { 60

Christopher Browning, "The Decision Concerning the Final Solution," in Francois Furet, *Unanswered Questions*, pp.96 { 118

Richard Breitman, "Himmler, the architect of Genocide," in David Cesarani, *The Final Solution; Origins and Implementation*, London: Routledge, 1996, pp. 73 { 84

Jürgen Förster, "The relation between Operation Barbarossa as an ideological war of extermination and the Final Solution," in *The Final Solution; Origins and Implementation*, pp.85 { 102

Omar Bartov, "Operation Barbarossa and the origins of the Final Solution," in *The Final Solution; Origins and Implementation*, pp.119 { 136

Thursday November 14

Conduct of World War II

The Killing Machines on the Eastern Front

Timothy Snyder, *Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin*, Basic Books; 1st Edition edition, 2012

Thursday November 21

11. Conduct of World War II

War with Japan

"Death of the Ball Turret Gunner"
Randall Jarrell

From my mother's sleep I fell into the State,
And I hunched in its belly till my wet fur froze.
Six miles from earth, loosed from its dream of life,
I woke to black and the nightmare ghters.
When I died they washed me out of the turret with a hose.

Questions to consider in formulating and evaluating social science research

1. *What is the central question?*

Why is it important (theoretically, substantively)?

What is being explained (what is the dependent variable and how does it vary)?

How does this phenomenon present a puzzle?

2. *What is the central answer?*

What is doing the explaining (what are the independent variables and how do they vary)?

What are the hypotheses, i.e., what is the relationship between independent and dependent variables, what kind of change in the independent variable causes what kind of change in the dependent variable?

What are the causal mechanisms, i.e., why are the independent and dependent variables so related?

How do the independent variables relate to each other?

What assumptions does your theory make?

Is the theory falsifiable in concept?

What does this explanation add to our understanding of the question?

3. *What are the possible alternative explanations?*

What assumptions are you making about the direction of causality?

What other explanations might there be for the phenomenon of study, and to what degree do they conflict with the central answer?

Could the hypothesized relationships have occurred by chance?

4. *Why are the possible alternative explanations wrong?*

What is the logical structure of the alternative explanations (compare 2)?

What is the empirical evidence?

5. *What is the relationship between the theory and the evidence?*

What does the research design allow to vary, i.e., in this design are the explanations variables or constants?

What does your research design hold constant, i.e., does it help to rule out the alternative competing explanations?

How are the theoretical constructs represented empirically, i.e., how do you know it when you see it (measurement)?

6. *How do the empirical conclusions relate to the theory?*

How confident are you about the theory in light of the evidence?

How widely do the conclusions generalize, i.e., what might be the limitations of the study?

What does the provisionally accepted or revised theory say about questions of broader importance?