1. Intercultural Contact and Conflict (Review)
   a. Culture and race in international affairs at the beginning of the twentieth century
   b. The future of civilization: the relationship between “civilized” societies and the rest; concerns with the West’s “over-civilization,” “race development,” “decline,” etc.
   c. The world in 1914: how international order was sustained (great-power alignments, imperialism, internationalism, globalization [“humanity is rapidly becoming, physically speaking, a single society,” L. T. Hobhouse, 1906]

2. Europe Divided
   a. The Great War as a “European civil war”: the end of a century of relative peace in Europe?
   b. Or was it the beginning of “the second thirty years’ war”?
   c. Alternative perspectives? (The beginning of “the American century,” of “the decline of Europe”?)

3. The “Origins” of the Great War
   a. What do we mean by “origins”?
   b. Great-power rivalries: Triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) and Triple entente (Britain, France, Russia)
   c. Colonial issues: Moroccan crisis, 1905, 1911
   d. The powers’ inability to cope with ethnic separatism within Austrian and Ottoman empires: Austrian annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1908
   e. Domestic politics (“jingoism,” patriotism, etc.)
   f. “Voices prophesying war”; “the generation of 1914”

4. Efforts to Avoid War
   a. International conferences, treaties, International Court of Arbitration, Nobel Peace Prizes
   b. World economy: U.S. “dollar diplomacy” (Taft presidency, 1909-1913)
   c. Globalization and cultural interconnections
   d. Anti-war movements (e.g. Socialist International, Women’s International League for Peace and Justice)
   e. U.S. attempts at preventing war: “cooling-off treaties,” mediation efforts

5. The July Crisis
   a. From June 28 (assassination of Francis Ferdinand) to July 23 (Austrian ultimatum)
   b. From July 23 to July 28 (Austrian declaration of war against Serbia)
   c. From July 28 to August 3 (general mobilization, declarations of war, among European powers)
   d. Why did Britain enter the war (August 6)?
   e. Why did the European war become a world war?
“The nineteenth century was a century of nationalism, but the twentieth century will be a century of internationalism…There will eventually be a United States of Europe and America, perhaps a United States of the world.” (Gustave Hervé, 1910)

“We have learned how to wear suspenders, to write clever leading articles, and to make milk chocolate, but when we need to reach a serious decision about how a few different tribes are to live together on a well-endowed European peninsula, we are incapable of finding any other method than mutual extermination on a mass scale.” (Leon Trotsky, 1912)