

# Reference Materials for HSE Global Scholarship Competition — 2022

## History

### Contents. Topic Overview

#### Recommended literature sources and Internet sources by topic

##### Topic 1. Ancient Sparta.

Formation of the Spartan city state. Lycurgus laws. Great Rhetra. The social, economic, and political system of Ancient Sparta. Chilon and the so-called coup of the mid VI century.

Messenian wars. Sparta's foreign policy during the archaic and classical period. Peloponnesian League. Sparta-Tegea treaty. Conflict of Argos and Sparta for domination. Peloponnesian League members. Peloponnesian War — stages (Archidamian War, Peace of Nicias, Sicilian expedition by Athens, Ionian War). Peloponnesian League victory causes and consequences. Sparta and Persia — history of relations. Sparta in IV c. BC. Greco-Persian Wars. Peace of Antalcidas. Sparta during the Hellenistic period. The rule of Cleomenes I. Cleomenean War. Laconian War. Spartan city state decline causes. Sparta and Rome.

Spartan army. Helots in Sparta. Economic and legal position of Helots. Perioeci. Spartan civil community. Spartan education.

##### Recommended sources:

- Athens and Sparta. Constructing Greek Political and Social History from 478 BC / ed. A. Powell. London: Routledge, 1988.
- Buxton R. From Myth to Reason?: Studies in the Development of Greek Thought, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1999.
- Cartledge P. Sparta and Lakonia. A Regional History 1300-362 B.C. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1979.
- Classical Sparta: techniques behind her success / ed. C.A. Powell. Norman—London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988.
- Forrest, W.G. A History of Sparta 950-192 B.C. New York; London: W.W. Norton, 1968.
- Hooker J. T. The Ancient Spartans. London: J.M. Dent, 1980.
- Huxley G. L. Early Sparta. London: Faber & Faber, 1962.
- Jones A. H. M. Sparta. Oxford: Blackwell, 1967.

- Olivia P. Sparta and Her Social Problems. Amsterdam: Adolf. M. Hakkert & Prague: Academia, 1971.

Online sources:

- ✓ *Introduction to Ancient Greek History. YaleCourses. Chapters 8-9, November 20, 2008.* URL:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TuJ7lGZVUI4>

**Topic 2. Middle Ages — Medieval Europe during XI-XIII c. — West, East and Rus.**

Decline of the Tang dynasty in China. The beginning of the Song dynasty era. New in the economic and cultural life of China. The golden age of Arab culture. Arab merchants in the Indian Ocean, Africa and Eastern Europe. Islam infiltrating China. Khorezmshah state, Muslim conquests in India, Turks in Malaya Asia. The beginning of the Baghdad Caliphate decline.

The rule of the Macedonian dynasty in Byzantium. Relations of Byzantium with Bulgarians and Kievan Rus. Macedonian Renaissance in Byzantium. Slavic states. Russian lands in the system of the Christian world. Rus during the Tale of Igor's Campaign era. Byzantium and social processes during the rule of Komnenos.

The Ottonian German Empire and the universal monarchy concept. Saxon dynasty and confrontation with the secular princes of Germany. Hohenstaufen dynasty and the policy of German emperors in Italy. The rule of Capetian dynasty in France. Disintegration of political structures in the West. Expansion of the West. Colonization of Iceland.

The beginning of the rise of medieval cities. Cluniac Reforms. Gregorian Reforms and their role. East–West Schism. Conflicts between the Pope and Emperor. The struggle for the investiture and its consequences. Norman conquest of England. Different roles of Normans in East Europe, in the British Islands, in Normandy, in the South Italy. Christianization of Scandinavia. Formation of the Scandinavian kingdoms.

Crusades in the Middle East, against pagans and heretics in Europe. Mass pilgrimages. Reconquista. Military knightly orders and their role in the "external" colonization. European chivalry on three borders of the Christian world. Colonization models — Jerusalem kingdom and other Christian principalities in the Middle East; expansion in the Pyrenees; Prussia and Livonia. Burger colonization in Central and Eastern Europe. Completion of the formation of characteristic features of the West European civilization. Europeans traveling to the East.

The advancements of Italian cities. Chivalry and its culture. Court and folk poetry and prose. Works of Minnesingers. The feudal hierarchy of the Middle Ages. Secular

and spiritual nobility in the Western Europe. European medieval peasantry. Citizens. Formation of university culture. The era of translations. Roman and canon law, "rational theology". Free arts. Architectural styles.

Egypt during the Mamluk Sultanate. Saladin, the Third and Fourth Crusades. The decline of Constantinople and the emergence of the Latin Empire. The China's golden age during Song dynasty and the beginning of the decline. Jurchen people and Korea. Changes in the Great Steppe.

Genghis-Khan's success causes. Mongolian conquests and emergence of the Mongolian Empire. Central Asia, China, Transcaucasia, Rus lands. Mongolian invasion stopped in Western Europe. Batu Khan's invasion of Rus and its consequences. The decline of the Latin Empire and the Crusader states in the East.

Delhi Sultanate in India. The struggle of Japan and Indochina states against Mongolian conquests.

The apogee of Europe. Emperor Frederick II and his Sicilian kingdom. The Pope's theocracy. France during Philip II August and the Holy Louis. Plantagenets in England. Magna Carta. Formation of representative monarchies in Western Europe. The phenomenon of the European city. Medieval universities. Urban life and economic life of medieval Europe. Gothic and scholasticism. Heresies and fight against them. Military monastic orders and mendicant orders. Italian republics and banking systems.

The establishment of shogunate in Japan.

Seigneurs and townspeople. City communes and communal movement. City community as a legal union. Rights, freedoms and privileges. City statutes. Inter-city regulations. Luxury laws. Differentiation within the urban community. Patrician orders in cities. Merchants and craftsmen. Guilds and workshops. "Workshop revolutions".

Trade route from the Varangians to the Greeks and its role. Vladimir Monomakh heritage and lands. The knyaz and družhina. The rule of Yaroslav the Wise. Pechenegs and Polovtsy. Russkaya Pravda. Social structure of Pre-Mongol Rus. Literature of Pre-Mongol Rus'. Lyubech and Vitechev (Uvetichi) councils of Rus's knyazs.

Novgorod Republic. Yuri Dolgorukiy as a knyaz. Andrey Bogolyubsky. The rule of Vsevolod the Big Nest. The Tale of Igor's Campaign. Russian principalities and their specificity. Alexander Nevsky. The establishment of the Golden Horde. Culture and architecture of Rus' in XI–XIII c.

*Recommended sources:*

- The New Cambridge Medieval History. Volume 3, c.900–c.1024. Edited by Timothy Reuter. 1999.; Volume 4, c.1024–c.1198, Part 1. Edited by David Luscombe, Jonathan Riley-Smith. 2004; Volume 4, c.1024–c.1198, Part 2.

Edited by David Luscombe, Jonathan Riley-Smith. 2004; Volume 5, c.1198–c.1300. Edited by David Abulafia. 1999.

Online sources:

- ✓ Lectures in Medieval History. URL: <http://www.vlib.us/medieval/lectures/>
- ✓ Medieval History Lectures. URL: <https://www.thegreatcoursesdaily.com/category/history/medieval-history/page/4/>

### **Topic 3. The era of Napoleon Bonaparte.**

French monarchy at the end of XVIII. French Revolution and the beginning of Napoleon Bonaparte's career. The rule of the Directory. Italian agenda of Napoleon Bonaparte and its importance for Europe. Coup of 18 Brumaire. The period of the French Consulate and the consolidation of power. The establishment of the French Empire. First renunciation period, restoration of Bourbon and the "Hundred Days". Napoleon's supporters and marshals — Murat, Beatier, Bernadot, Ney, Davout. Reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon's military reforms. Napoleonic Code and legal reforms in France and protectorates. Culture and arts of Napoleonic France. The image of Napoleon Bonaparte in arts and literature.

Foreign policy of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon's Egyptian campaigns — goals and results. Napoleon's Italian campaigns. Napoleon's Pyrenean campaigns. Napoleon Bonaparte and the Holy Roman Empire. The Italian Republic and the Kingdom of Italy in 1802–1814. Confederation of the Rhine — emergence, members, dissolution. The Helvetic Republic and Swiss Confederation in 1798–1815. Duchy of Greater Poland — government, military campaigns, and dissolution. Politics and campaigns of the Austrian Habsburgs.

Colonial and commercial enterprises in Great Britain at the boundary of the XVIII-XIX centuries. British diplomacy in the Old World. Continental System — concept and realization. Portugal and Britain at the beginning of the XIX century. The policy of the Austrian Habsburgs in the Holy Roman Empire and abroad. Prussia's policy during the rule of Frederick William III.

European policy of Paul I and Alexander I. Anti-Napoleon coalitions — participants and interests. Seventh anti-French Coalition. Pyrenean Wars of 1808–1814.

Swiss campaign of Suvorov. The Patriotic War of 1812. War on the sea — the main battles of Napoleon and his opponents. Napoleon's military campaigns. Napoleon's diplomacy with major European dynasties. Napoleon and the Holy See. Results of the Congress of Vienna.

### Recommended sources:

- Aaslestad K. B., Joor Johan. Revisiting Napoleon's continental system: local, regional and European experiences. New York, 2015.
- Chickering R., Forster S. (ed.). War in an age of revolution, 1775 – 1815. Cambridge, 2010.
- Grab A. Napoleon and the transformation of Europe. New York, 2003.
- Esdaile, C. Fighting Napoleon: Guerrillas, bandits and adventurers in Spain, 1808-1814. New Haven, 2004.
- Glover M. The Peninsular War 1807–1814: A Concise Military History. Penguin Classic Military History, 2001.
- Muir R. Wellington: the path to victory, 1769-1814. New Haven, 2015.
- Simms B. “Britain and Napoleon” // Historical Journal (1998) 41 (3), pp. 885—894.
- Simms B. The impact of Napoleon. Cambridge, 1997.

### Online sources:

- ✓ The Napoleon Series. URL: <https://www.napoleon-series.org/>
- ✓ International Napoleonic Society. URL: [http://www.napoleonicsociety.com/english/frameSetAccueil\\_Eng.htm](http://www.napoleonicsociety.com/english/frameSetAccueil_Eng.htm)

## **Topic 4. The world during 1960s.**

Khrushchev Thaw and his reforms. Novocherkassk massacre. Party and state apparatus reforms. Changes in the economic management and agrarian policy. Social policy and standard of living in the USSR.

Space exploration and cultural life changes in the USSR during the Thaw period — literature, cinema, art. Space programs and the most important achievements in space exploration history — the first person in space (Yu. A. Gagarin, April 12, 1961), the first woman in space (V. V. Tereshkova, June 16, 1963), the first person to walk in space (A. A. Leonov, March 18, 1965), the first manual and automatic space docking (1966, 1967), the first person on the Moon as part of the Apollo-11 expedition (N. Armstrong, July 21, 1969).

Resignation of N. S. Khrushchev. Resignation causes and consequences. L. I. Brezhnev coming to power. Economic reform of A. N. Kosygin. The reasons for the failure of economic reforms of the 1960s. Economic and social crisis. Intensified ideological control.

USA in the 1960s. Vietnam War. Causes of the Vietnam War. Vietnam War and the USSR, 1965–1968. USA and Vietnam in the 1960s. US military economy. USA-USSR relations in the 1960s during the Vietnam War. Sino-Soviet relations and their role in the Vietnam War. Results of the Vietnam War. The consequences of the Vietnam War for the world community.

J. F. Kennedy's administration coming to power. US social policy — the New Left movement. «I have a dream» speech by M. L. King (1963). Liberal laws of the 1960s in the USA — Civil Rights Act, Immigration Act. The consequences of the movements of the 1960s. The Democratic Party of the United States — an impact on the economy development in the 1960s. Cultural revolution in the United States in the 1960s.

The Second Berlin Crisis (1958–1961). Vienna summit of 1961 and the results of the meeting. Construction of the Berlin Wall. Cuban Missile Crisis. Recognition of Yugoslavia leader J. B. Tito as the "President for life"; Yugoslavia becomes the Socialist Federal Republic.

Prague Spring of 1968. Czechoslovakia and the USSR in 1968. Brezhnev's doctrine. USSR and relations with European countries during the Czechoslovakia conflict. The consequences of Czechoslovakia events for the world community.

The second stage of decolonization in African countries. Africa independence movements and the year of Africa. Non-Alignment Movement. Cold War and African countries. Congo Crisis of 1960–1964. Zimbabwe crisis of 1965–1980.

Fifth Republic of de Gaulle in France. France in 1968 ("student" revolt) and the resignation of de Gaulle (1969).

Arab-Israeli War of 1967 (Six-Day War).

Cuban Revolution of 1953–1959 and its consequences for Latin American countries in the 1960s.

Economic miracle in a number of countries (Japan, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, etc.), the formation of "new industrial countries" in the Asian and Latin American regions, the Green Revolution.

Outer Space Treaty (1967) and Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968).

#### Recommended sources:

- Boyer P., et al. The Enduring Vision: A History of the American People, 8th ed. – Boston : Wadsworth, 2014. – 948 p.
- Edele M. Soviet veterans of the Second World War: a popular movement in an authoritarian society, 1941-1991. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008. – 348 p.
- Lovell S. The Shadow of War: Russian and the USSR 1941 to the present. – Oxford: Willey-Blackwell – 392 p.

#### Online sources:

- ✓ American Prophet: The Inner Life and Global Vision of Martin Luther King, Jr. by Stanford School of Humanities and School. URL:

<https://online.stanford.edu/courses/sohs-yaammartinlking-american-prophet-inner-life-and-global-vision-martin-luther-king-jr>

- ✓ The Modern World, Part Two: Global History since 1910 | University of Virginia. URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/modern-world-2>