The present course focuses on how the contemporary rule-based international order emerged as a result of the formative dynamics from the European fin de siècle or Belle Époque, 1890s, through WWI and WWII, to the 1956 Suez and 1962 Cuban Missile Crises. Through their in-class presentation of primary sources discovered through their individual research projects, and in tandem with class lectures, students examine the emergence of new actors in global diplomacy, namely, post-WWI modern nation-states, international intergovernmental organizations, the multinationals as global corporate actors, anti-colonial movements and non-governmental actors (NGOs) from the anti-slavery, suffragette, and peace activists to the international labour, agrarian and student movements, who, through competition, collaboration, and/or conflict caused such tectonic shifts in classic diplomacy whose longue durée impact is still felt today. Students grasp a more sensory and “up-close” understanding of the said events by viewing, and critically engaging with, an array of audio-visual primary sources, i.e., historical film rails, Radio-TV broadcasts, and telegraphic communiqués. Students thus appraise the precursory role of modern mass electric media and telecommunication technologies in creating the global village, complicating international diplomacy, and sometimes, empowering the nascent global civil society. For major topics and organization of the course, please look at the detailed outline below.

**Assessment:** All the Assignments are to be submitted to the assigned Drop-Box on the Learn

10%: Attendance

30% (10% Each): 3 Multiple Choice+Short Answer Open-Book Online Quizzes on the Learn (solely based on glossary of terms on the Learn, lectures, and lecture slides)

18%: Primary Source Presentation of 6 (each worth 3%) sets of Governmental and Non-Governmental (3 governmental and 3 non-governmental excluding all the already available and much cited conventions, declarations, and treaties, as well as the ones available on major scholarly websites- accompanied by an Annotated (bullet-point outline of author, significance, audience, outcome) made available to you through the Library Research Gateway Site as well as through the course reserves at the Library for HIST311. To be presented in the last four weeks of the semester according to students’ surnames’ alphabetical order.

7%: 500 Word Annotated Research Proposal- Due Midnight of Saturday 25 January

20%: 2000 Word Research Essay: 20%- Due Midnight of Sunday 1 March

15%: Take Home Final Exam- Due Midnight of Friday 12 April

**Sources:** All the sources for the primary source exhibition contribution, research proposal, research essay and take-home final exam assignments must strictly come from the ones made available through the research gateway. Course lectures and lecture slides or notes, public sites (Wikipedia, History.com, YouTube, and the like), and textbooks (academic or otherwise) cannot be used for the

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**NOTE ON COPYRIGHTS:** HIST311 COURSE MATERIAL, IN PART OR ON THE WHOLE ON ANY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO WEBSITES AS WELL AS THE OMEKA PLATFORM, INCLUDING LECTURE NOTES, THE PRESENT SYLLABUS, ALL THE MATERIAL POSTED (MANDATORY AN OPTIONS READINGS, NOTES, ONLINE QUIZZES, FINAL EXAM, ASSIGNMENT FEEDBACK SHEETS AND RUBRIC ON THE LEARN AND THE LIKE ARE PROTECTED BY BOTH CANADIAN LEGISLATION AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHTS CONVENTIONS. ANY SHARING OR DISSEMINATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED MATERIAL FOR PROFIT OR NON-PROFIT PURPOSES TO, THROUGH, AND/OR UPON ANY MEDIA, INCLUDING ALL TYPES OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION (FROM FACSIMILE AND E-MAIL TO ALL KINDS OF APPS ON ANY PLATFORM, INTERNET WEBSITES, SUCH AS, FACEBOOK, ONECLASS, STORAGE SITES AND THE LIKE) AND/OR TRADITIONAL NON-DIGITAL MEDIA, IN ANY FORM AND THROUGH ANY METHOD IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED AND IS SUBJECT TO CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LITIGATION.

**Mode of Delivery**
Weekly Lectures and Weekly Presentation Sessions. Lectures will be composed of Audio-visual clips, Presentation Slides and Handouts.

**COURSE POLICIES ON COMMUNICATIONS AND PROTOCOL**

**EMAIL COMMUNICATIONS ARE LIMITED TO:** EMERGENCIES AS PER UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS, PERSONAL ISSUES THAT CANNOT BE DISCUSSED OTHERWISE, COORDINATION FOR PRESENTATIONS, ARRANGEMENT OF SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS, SPECIAL OFFICE HOUR MEETINGS, ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES, AND ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES CONCERNING THE LEARN

FOR ALL OTHER INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE COURSE, COURSE LECTURES, AND ALL SEGMENTS OF COURSE ASSESSMENT (QUIZZES, PRESENTATIONS, RESEARCH PAPER, AND EXAM): STUDENTS MUST BRING PREPARED AND WRITTEN QUESTIONS TO OFFICE HOURS

**EMAIL COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL**

ALL EMAIL COMMUNICATIONS MUST BE CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS WRITING STYLE IN ENGLISH: All emails shall start with Dear Dr Kholdi and close with Best regards or Best wishes

* At all times, I expect all students to address me as “Dr Kholdi” or “Professor Kholdi” in all verbal and written communications, as well as in any assignment’s covering page and/or university forms. If you wish to be addressed in a certain manner in communications, please do kindly state clearly to me through an email.

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**Course Policy on Professional Behaviour**

Students who do not comply with the following professional behaviour policies will be asked to leave the class. While in class, students are expected to behave professionally (attentive, engaged, respectful, etc.). Nearly everyone will do so without having to be told, but uncivilized behaviour on the part of even just one or two students can be extremely distracting to everyone else in the class.

**With the exception of the case of the students with accessibility issues, the following activities are strictly prohibited while in class and should the instructor determine such actions are disruptive to the delivery of the lecture, he can ask them to leave the class:**

- Usage of electronic devices can be used in the course of the lectures.
- Laptops can be used only when the instructor determines that a certain issue must be taken note of in more details. All other electronic devices, i.e. MP3, smart and analogue cell phones, tablets, iPod/iPad, must be off throughout the class, i.e. no vibration, flight-mode, and the like are accepted.
- Students are certainly allowed to use pen/pencil and paper at all times.
- Engaging in private conversations and/or Passing notes to or receiving notes from other students. Reading newspapers, books, or anything else.

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**COURSE POLICY ON THE SUBMISSION OF ASSIGNMENTS: METHODS AND PENALTIES**

Please kindly note that late submissions are not accepted, i.e. the components for which the assignment has been submitted late will receive a “zero” mark. Exemptions: Late submission exemption will be granted to students...
whose belatedness in submitting the assignment clearly complies with the university regulations and supported by the documents admissible as per such regulations.

University Policies concerning Appropriate Conduct and Submission of Written Assignments

PLAGIARISM

Students must write their essays and assignments in their own words. Whenever students take an idea, or a passage from another author, they must acknowledge their debt both by using quotation marks where appropriate and by proper referencing such as footnotes or citations. Plagiarism is a major academic offense. All required papers may be subject to submission for textual similarity review to the commercial plagiarism detection software under license to the University for the detection of plagiarism. All papers submitted will be included as source documents in the reference database for the purpose of detecting plagiarism of papers subsequently submitted to the system. The following rules pertain to the acknowledgements necessary in academic papers.

A. In using another writer’s words, you must both place the words in quotation marks and acknowledge that the words are those of another writer.

You are plagiarizing if you use a sequence of words, a sentence or a paragraph taken from other writers without acknowledging them to be theirs. Acknowledgement is indicated either by (1) mentioning the author and work from which the words are borrowed in the text of your paper; or by (2) placing a footnote number at the end of the quotation in your text, and including a correspondingly numbered footnote at the bottom of the page (or in a separate reference section at the end of your essay). This footnote should indicate author, title of the work, place and date of Publication and page number. Method (2) given above is usually preferable for academic essays because it provides the reader with more information about your sources and leaves your text uncluttered with parenthetical and tangential references. In either case words taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks or set off from your text by single spacing and indentation in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for your own words. Note that you cannot avoid indicating quotation simply by changing a word or phrase in a sentence or paragraph which is not your own.

B. In adopting other writer’s ideas, you must acknowledge that they are theirs.

You are plagiarizing if you adopt, summarize, or paraphrase other writers’ trains of argument, ideas or sequences of ideas without acknowledging their authorship according to the method of acknowledgement given in ‘A’ above. Since the words are your own, they need not be enclosed in quotation marks. Be certain, however, that the words you use are entirely your own; where you must use words or phrases from your source; these should be enclosed in quotation marks, as in ‘A’ above.

Clearly, it is possible for you to formulate arguments or ideas independently of another writer who has expounded the same ideas, and whom you have not read. Where you got your ideas is the important consideration here. Do not be afraid to present an argument or idea without acknowledgement to another writer, if you have arrived at it entirely independently. Acknowledge it if you have derived it from a source outside your own thinking on the subject.

In short, use of acknowledgements and, when necessary, quotation marks is necessary to distinguish clearly between what is yours and what is not. Since the rules have been explained to you, if you fail to make this distinction, your instructor very likely will do so for you, and they will be forced to regard your omission as intentional literary theft. Plagiarism is a serious offence which may result in a student’s receiving an ‘F’ in a course or, in extreme cases, in their suspension from the University.

COUNSELLING AND ACADEMIC ADVICE

The university provides a wide range of services and provides advice to students who require personal and academic assistance.

For information on assistance with stress and the related issues, please go to: https://uwaterloo.ca/counselling-services/

For a list of academic advisors for the faculty of Arts, please go to: https://uwaterloo.ca/arts/current-undergraduates/student-support/advisors

For advice on success coaching and setting personal goals, please go to: https://uwaterloo.ca/student-success/current-undergraduate-students/success-coaching

Note for Students with Disabilities

The Office for Persons with Disabilities (OPD), located in Needles Hall, Room 1132, collaborates with all academic departments to arrange appropriate accommodations for students with disabilities without compromising the academic integrity of the curriculum. If you require academic accommodations to lessen the impact of your disability, please register with the OPD at the beginning of each academic term.
ACCOMMODATION DUE TO ILLNESS

From time to time students become ill or have ongoing medical conditions that prevent them from meeting academic obligations. The University is committed to assisting students who are ill and has established the following policy, which is fair and practical.

Documentation

Students in on-campus courses who are ill and unable to meet assignment due dates or write a term test or final examination should seek medical treatment and provide confirmation of the illness to the instructor(s) within 48 hours by submitting a completed University of Waterloo Verification of Illness Form to support requests for accommodation due to illness. Students in online courses must also provide confirmation of the illness but submit it to the Centre for Extended Learning office. The University of Waterloo Verification of Illness Form is normally the only acceptable medical documentation. The form and more information is available from Health Services.

Students who consult their physician or use the services of an off-campus walk-in clinic must provide this form to the attending physician for completion; doctors’ notes and forms created by the physician or clinic are normally not acceptable. Although not compelled to do so, instructors may accept medical documentation that contains the same information specified on the University of Waterloo Verification of Illness Form. Health Services charges a $20 fee for completing the University of Waterloo Verification of Illness Form, which is not covered by OHIP/UHIP. Fees for this service levied by off-campus practitioners are the student’s responsibility.

Management of requests for accommodation due to illness

Adjustment of due dates or deferrals of term tests or final examinations are not automatic upon the presentation of suitable medical verification. Instructors will use this documentation among all information available to them when determining whether accommodation is warranted.

A student who becomes ill during the writing of an examination and is unable to continue should ensure, before leaving the site of the examination, that the proctor in charge is notified of the situation. In addition, the student must notify the course instructor and supply the medical documentation specified above within 48 hours after the missed or partially completed examination.

If a student completes an examination, even though he/she is ill, the grade obtained in the course will normally stand. Subsequent petitions for an exception to academic regulations on the grounds of illness may be considered if accompanied by the documentation specified above. The student’s department or Faculty may take the illness into consideration, and possibly alter academic standing, but the grade will not normally be altered.

False claims of illness and/or the submission of false supporting medical documentation constitute an academic offence that will result in disciplinary action under Policy 71.

Accommodation

Where instructors grant accommodation, the following university-wide practice normally applies:

Missed due dates

Normally, the weighting of the missed assignment is added to the final examination weighting or spread over the remaining assignments. Assignment due dates are not extended. It might be impractical to apply this in all courses, particularly in project-based or thesis courses where submissions must be made. Instructors may use their discretion in these cases and allow an extension.

Term tests

Normally, the weighting of the missed test is added to the final examination weighting or spread over the remaining tests. Term tests are not deferred.

Final examinations

A deferred final examination is written the next time that the course is taught. Although not compelled to do so, instructors may use their discretion to schedule make-up examinations at a mutually agreed upon date and time earlier than specified. Students in Faculties/schools that advance students from term to term by cohort may have to schedule make-up examinations earlier than specified when deferred examinations are granted.

Influenza-like illnesses

Declaration of Absence for Influenza-like Illness is no longer available. The standard rules regarding accommodation for illness apply, including the requirement for verification of illness as explained above.

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PROFESSIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Discipline

A student is expected to know what constitutes academic integrity to avoid committing academic offenses and to take responsibility for his/her actions. A student who is unsure whether an action constitutes an offense, or who needs help in learning how to avoid offenses (e.g., plagiarism, cheating) or about “rules” for group work/collaboration should seek guidance from the course professor, academic advisor, or the undergraduate associate dean. For information on categories of offenses and types of penalties, students should refer to Policy 71, Student Discipline.
The Outline

1. Peace: Between Mobilized Deterrence and Struggle for an International Rule-based Order
   i. Dunant-Von Suttner: The International Red Cross and Pacifist Movements
   ii. The Russo-American Initiative for the International Court of Justice

2. Rise of the Asian Dragon and the Balkan’s Quagmire
   i. Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1905
   ii. The Anglo-French Entente Cordiale and the 1907 Anglo-Russian Treaty
   iii. 1911 Franco-German Conflict over Morocco
   iv. The Balkan Wars

3. 1914: Assassination in Sarajevo, Guns of August
   i. “State-sponsored” Terrorism, Anarchism, and the European Peace
   ii. Gallipoli and the Armenian Genocide
   iii. Sykes-Picot: Arab Revolt and rise of the New Middle East
   iv. Secret State and Humanitarian Diplomacy for Peace during the War

4. 1919: Wilson’s Dreams and the League of Nations
   i. League’s First Challenge and the first international IGOs and NGOs
   ii. The Redline Agreement: Anglo-French Powers, Oil Multinationals, and the Middle East
   iii. Anglo-American Rivalry over Oil in the Middle East
   iv. League’s Intervention in the Oil Dispute between Britain and Persia

5. The Three-Pronged Rise of Fascism: Death of the League of Nations by a 1,000 Cuts
   i. Fascist, leftist, and humanitarian intervention in the Spanish Civil War
   ii. Japanese Imperialism in Manchuria
   iii. Italian Conquest of Ethiopia: failure of state and humanitarian diplomacy

6. Appeasement: Nazi Assault on Eastern Europe and the Collapse of the League of Nations
   i. 1939: Molotov-von Ribbentrop Pact
   ii. 1939: Italian Mediation for Peace, i.e., Mussolini’s Opportunism

7. WWII and Humanitarian Diplomacy
   i. League of Nations during the War
   ii. The Swiss and the International Red Cross
   iii. Raul Wallenberg, Folke Bernadotte
   iv. Iranian Schindler: Abdolhossein Sardari

8. WWII: From Pearl Harbour to the United Nations
   i. US: Between Isolationism and Lend and Lease
ii. British Alliance Building: Anglo-Soviet Invasion of Persia
iii. Japan’s Energy Crisis and the US Pacific Red Line

9. WWII: Grand Alliance Diplomacy and Rise of the Global Rule-based Order
   i. Between Tehran Conference and Yalta
   ii. Enters United Nations: The 1945 San Francisco Conference
   iii. UN’S First Challenge: Security Council Resolution 2 on the Soviet Occupation of Iranian Azerbaijan

10. Dawn of the Cold War
    i. Deterrence through Aid Diplomacy: Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine
    ii. 1948 Berlin Crisis
    iii. 1949: NATO

11. 1948-1952: UN and Threats to World Peace
    i. 1948: Arab Israeli War and the Assassination of the UN Envoys
    ii. Korea War: The UN Police Action

12. End of the Anglo-French Colonial Empires
    i. Dien Bien Phu
    ii. The Suez Crisis of 1956: Pearson’s Canadian Peace Diplomacy