



## COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

**Spring semester, academic year 2020/2021**

**Institute of Historical Studies**

**Faculty of Humanities**

**Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest**

**6-8 Múzeum krt.**

**ECTS: 6 credits for each course**

**For more information on courses, please contact the respective professors.**

**BARTHA, Eszter dr.**

**Stalinism and Nazism: Dictatorships in Comparison**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-187/10, BMA-ERAD-187:6**

**Language: English**

**Time: Monday, 14.00-15.30**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., II/229**

**Email: barthaeszter@hotmail.com**

The course gives an overview of the history of dictatorships in the Twentieth century, while challenging the simplistic notion of totalitarianism. We seek to explore the historical and social roots of Stalinism as well as place the state socialist regimes in a global context. Whereas both Stalinism and Nazism can be seen as products of the global crisis of capitalism (or a particular response to it), it is important to distinguish between the two regimes because of the unique character of the Nazi genocide. We study the history of both regimes, their social and political context as well as their functioning in the everyday life. Whereas terror escalated with the outbreak of the Second World War, the Soviet system could transform itself into a consolidated regime. We will give a brief overview of de-Stalinization and conclude with the discussion of economic reforms in Central Europe.

### *Skills:*

the development of comparative skills and a deeper understanding of the political culture in the region.

### *Readings:*

Applebaum, Anne: *Gulag: A History of the Soviet camps*. Penguin Books, London, 2014.

Arendt, Hannah: *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1951.

Berend, T. Iván: *Central and Eastern Europe, 1944-1993: detour from the periphery to the periphery*. Cambridge University Press, 1996.

Deutscher, Isaac: *The great purges*. Blackwell, Oxford – New York, 1984.

Deutscher, Isaac: *Unfinished revolution: Russia, 1917-1967*. Oxford University Press, New York, 1967.

Fitzpatrick, Sheila: *The cultural front: power and culture in revolutionary Russia*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1992.

Fitzpatrick, Sheila: *Stalin's peasants. Resistance and survival in the Russian village after collectivization*. Oxford University Press, New York, 1994.

Fitzpatrick Sheila: *Everyday Stalinism. Ordinary life in extraordinary times. Soviet Russia in the 1930s*. Oxford University Press, New York, 1999.

Geyer, Michael – Sheila Fitzpatrick (eds.): *Beyond Totalitarianism: Stalinism and Nazism Compared*. Cambridge University Press, New York, 2009.

Kenéz, Péter: *The birth of the propaganda state: Soviet methods of mass mobilization, 1917-1929*. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1985.

Kershaw, Ian - Moshe Lewin (eds.): *Stalinism and Nazism. Dictatorships in Comparison*. New York, Cambridge UP, 1997.

Kershaw, Ian: *Hitler, 1936-1945. Nemesis*. Penguin Books, London, 2000.

Kotkin, Stephen: *Magnetic Mountain. Stalinism as a Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1997. 2

Krausz, Tamás: *Reconstructing Lenin. An Intellectual Biography*. Monthly Review Press, New York, 2015.

Krausz, Tamás: *The Soviet and Hungarian Holocausts: A comparative essay*. Social Science Monographs, Boulder, Colo., 2006.

Pittaway, Mark: *Eastern Europe 1939-2000*. Arnold, London, 2004.

Viola, Lynne (ed.): *Contending with Stalinism: Soviet power and popular resistance in the 1930s*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 2002.

*Classes:*

1. Totalitarianism versus revisionism: Theorizing State Socialism
2. The Bolshevik revolution
3. Stalinism in the Soviet Union
4. Repression and Terror in the Soviet Union
5. Hitler's rise to power
6. The Nazi terror and the persecution of Jews
7. The Soviet Union in the Second World War
8. Holocaust in Eastern Europe
9. The bipolar world order
10. Stalinist culture and society
11. The education of the masses in the Soviet Union
12. De-Stalinization

**BYRAPPA, Ramachandra dr.**  
**Geopolitical Debating Exercises**  
**Course code: BBN-ERA-185/32**  
**Language: English**  
**Time: Tuesday, 18.00-19.30**  
**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., II/204**  
**Email: rama.byrappa@gmail.com**

Today's events are not islands in an ocean. Most of the current happenings have geopolitical origins in the century before or even earlier. To get a good understanding of today's world affairs, one needs an analytical perspective of the geopolitical and historic developments. To know and analyze these events is one thing but being able to convey them to others verbally is another thing. The true extent of your understanding of a situation or event very much depends upon your ability to convey it to others, and the rational defense of your interpretation of it. This seminar can be an excellent arena for testing and developing your intellectual capabilities.

**G. ETÉNYI, Nóra dr. – FAZEKAS, István dr.**

**Staat und Gesellschaft im Mitteleuropa in der Frühen Neuzeit**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-182/3**

**Language: German**

**Time: Thursday, 8.30-10.00**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., I/128**

**Email: etenyi.nora@btk.elte.hu, fazekas.istvan@btk.elte.hu**

Das Königreich Ungarn wurde 1526 der Teil des formierenden zusammengesetzten Staates der Habsburger im Mitteleuropa. Die Lehrveranstaltung versucht zu bearbeiten, dass diese neue Situation welche Veränderungen mitbrachte, welche neue Institutionen entstanden waren, wie die Beziehung zwischen dem Herrscher, der Zentralverwaltung und den Ständen gestaltet wurde bzw. wie sich der ungarische Adel mit der neuer Situation abfinden konnte.

*Geschichte Ungarns.* Hrsg. von István György Tóth. Budapest 2005.

*Die weltliche und kirchliche Elite aus dem Königreich Böhmen und Königreich Ungarn am Wiener Kaiserhof im 16.–17. Jahrhundert.* Hrsg. von Anna Fundárková, István Fazekas. Wien 2013 (Publikationen der ungarischen Geschichtsforschung in Wien, 8)

Pálffy, Géza: Der Wiener Hof und die ungarischen Stände im 16. Jahrhundert, *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 109 (2001), 346-381.

**KÖRMENDI, Tamás dr.**

**Hungarian Heraldry**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-192/3, BMA-ERAD-192/3**

**Time: Friday, 16.00-17.30**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., III/320**

**Email: kormendi.tamas@btk.elte.hu**

After defining the concept of heraldic representation, its means and purposes, as well as its importance for historical reconstruction in a broader context, we continue with introducing the students into the basics of heraldry and blazoning. We then deal with the first appearance and the development of the royal coats of arms of the sovereigns of the medieval Kingdom of Hungary in detail. We follow their changes and development through the centuries, including the symbolism of the Hungarian state coats of arms during the communist regime. Special attention will be paid to the heraldry of noble families and kinships from medieval times to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, to the coats of arms of urban population, to the heraldic representation of towns and villages.

**LALA, Etleva dr.**

**History of Daily Life – Albania in the Balkan Context**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-187/3, BMA-ERAD-187/3**

**Language: English**

**Time: Monday, 10.00-11.30**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., II/229**

**Email: etlevalala@yahoo.com, lala.ettleva@btk.elte.hu**

The *History of Daily Life in Albania in the Balkan Context* aims at highlighting the role of repetitive, habitualized and routinized behavior of humans of this region in the past, spotting thus patterns that otherwise would be hidden by the big events. Since the Balkan countries share in many aspects mentality and behavior, standard of living, (outer) appearance, dress, food, nutrition, housing, and their development, the comparative approach in addressing the daily life would enrich the better understanding of the country and of the region. The case studies that highlight the shared experiences and traditions of the region will be underpinned with literature that pays special attention to the theoretical and methodological aspects of analysis, the usage of various types of sources (written material, images, archaeological evidence) and their critical interpretation. Questions of source intention, representation, image and 'reality,' norm and practice, contrasts, connotations, ambiguities, and ambivalences will have a special focus.

**LALA, Etleva dr.**

**Albania and the Ottoman Empire, Fifteenth to Twentieth Centuries**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-187/2, BMA-ERAD-187/2**

**Language: English**

**Time: Monday, 12.00-13.30**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., II/229**

**Email: etlevalala@yahoo.com, lala.ettleva@btk.elte.hu**

This course studies the Ottoman rule in Albania starting from the fall of Albanian territories under the Ottoman rule to the state independence in 1912. It is focusing on the following topics:

- The fall of Albania under the Ottoman rule (Fifteenth to Sixteenth centuries)
- The *defter* and the registration of the populace (Fifteenth to Eighteenth centuries)
- The politico-administrative organization of Albanian territories into Sandžaks – the rise of the Albanian dynasties
- The economic development in Albania
- The cultural development in Albania
- The Code of Lek Dukagjini and the Islamic Law
- Muslim Religion and Identity in Albania
- Albanian nationalism under Ottoman Rule
- Ottoman Legacy in Albania

Student evaluation will be based on learning portfolio. Students will submit different small tasks like summaries, reflective papers, literature review on a chosen topic, annotated bibliography, or even a research proposal. At the end of the course, students will choose three of these tasks to receive their grades.

**MÁTAY, Mónika dr.**

**History of Epidemics: From the Plague to the Spanish Flu**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-186/4**

**Time: Wednesday, 12.00-13.30**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., II/262**

**Email: matay.monika@btk.elte.hu**

As we experience nowadays, global disease is integral to the history of mankind. Plague, leprosy, smallpox, syphilis, cholera and other epidemics taught human beings lessons, most importantly, that the civilized world is fragile and can only be seen and understood in connection with her natural context. During the semester we examine the history of those diseases which hit Europe since the first appearance of the plague in 1347 and destroyed roughly one third of the population of the continent then. We identify those economic, social and political forces that determine the impact of the various epidemics, and, also the reactions, defensive policies of the different communities to the biological catastrophes. We pose questions whether Western medicine could or failed to cure the various diseases in different time periods, or what form of political power could successfully fight against the epidemics.

**NAGY, Balázs dr. – NOVÁK, Veronika dr. – VADAS, András dr. – ERDŐSI, Péter dr.**

**Towns and their Spaces in Medieval and Early Modern Europe (Society, economy and civilisation in Medieval and Early Modern Europe)**

**Course code: BBN-ERA-231/3**

**Language: English**

**Time: Thursday, 12.00-13.30**

**Location: 6-8 Múzeum krt., I/136**

**Email: novak.veronika@btk.elte.hu, vadas.andras@btk.elte.hu, erdosi.peter@btk.elte.hu**

Towns in the Middle Ages represent a distinct group of settlements. However they are very varied in their physical appearance, topography as well as their societies. The course aims to explore the development of some urban centers in medieval Europe from the early medieval period up to the Seventeenth century.

Three problems will be discussed in details. On the one hand, the problem of defining towns in the Middle Ages: how much legal, topographic, functional approaches can be fruitful in the study of medieval towns. Second, the topographic development of some towns, both in medieval Western and Central Europe, will be analyzed. Amongst the case studies Buda, Prague, Cracow as well as Paris and London will be discussed. Thirdly, the course looks at the problem of the use of space in medieval towns.

Based on these problems, the last section of the seminar will analyse the impact of early modern trends, such as the making of princely courts as centralising institutions of power and the advent of Reformation and Catholic Reform, on the uses of urban space, especially in Central Europe.