

Faculty of Social Sciences and Philosophy
Global and European Studies Institute

Course Catalogue

(Vorlesungsverzeichnis)

MA „European Studies“

Summer Term 2024

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Timeline – Summer Term 2024

Academic Term	1 April 2024 – 30 September 2024
Lecture Time	2 April 2024 – 6 July 2024
Course enrollment	20.03-2024, 12:00 – 25.03.2024,17:00
<u>Holidays:</u>	
Ostermontag/ Easter Monday	1 April 2024
1. Mai/ Labour Day	1 May 2024
Himmelfahrt/ Ascension Thursday	9 May 2024
Pfingstmontag/ Whit Monday	20 May 2024

List of Abbreviations

Ex	Excursion
GESI	Global and European Studies Institute (Emil-Fuchs-Straße 1, 04105 Leipzig)
GWZ	Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum (Beethovenstraße 15, 04107 Leipzig)
GWZO	Leibniz-Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des östlichen Europa (Specks Hof, Eingang A, Reichsstr. 4-6, 04109 Leipzig)
HSG	Hörsaalgebäude (Universitätsstraße 7, 04109 Leipzig)
IAMO	Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (Theodor-Lieser-Str. 2, 06120 Halle/Saale)
IFL	Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (Schongauerstraße 9, 04328 Leipzig)
C	Colloquium
NSG	Neues Seminargebäude (Universitätsstraße 5, 04109 Leipzig)
S	Seminar
ReCentGlobe	Research Centre Global Dynamics (Strohsackpassage, Nikolaistr. 6-10, 5. Etage, 04109 Leipzig)

Welcome to the summer term 2024!

We hope you enjoyed the break and could recharge your batteries, now looking with excitement and curiosity to the upcoming weeks. For us at GESI, summer is always special as we are not only looking forward to welcoming back those, whom we had the pleasure to get to know during the winter, but to embrace new students who will join us from April onwards. These are this summer not only students in the Arqus Joint Master in European Studies, who will spend their second term in Leipzig, but also the first-year students in the Joint Master Global Studies with a Special Emphasis on Peace and Security in Africa, who travel to us from Addis Ababa. After we have worked together online, it is a great pleasure to receive you now on site at the venues of GESI at Emil-Fuchs-Straße as well as at the Campus downtown. I trust that there will plenty of opportunities to make and celebrate these new acquaintances.

Besides a multifaceted course catalogue, which we have designed to help you further develop your expertise in Global and European Studies in an interdisciplinary context, we are organizing several **events and opportunities** to meet and engage in the academic community.

We will open the summer term on 11 April with a **GESI roundtable on “Teaching and the Multi-Crisis”**. Prof. Herzberg, Prof. Engel, JProf. Maruschke, Dr. Ben-Nun and I will discuss, how the entangled and overlapping challenges in many societies of the world during the past years – including military conflicts, rising populism, a global pandemic, a “refugee crisis”, or climate change – have affected our work and our conversations in the classroom and in our research, as teachers, scholars, and as humans.

On 16 April, we are looking forward to another edition of “**Druckfrisch**”, a book launch event with **Pierre Hazan** and his “**Negotiating with the Devil**”. Pierre Hazan, who is senior advisor with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, will reflect on his experiences as an advisor and expert e.g. for the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN, or the International Contact Group on the Basque Conflict, having worked in many regions of the world.

The next edition of the Druckfrisch-series on 12 June brings **Frederick Cooper and Jane Burbank** (both New York) to Leipzig, outstanding scholars in their fields of African and Russian history. In their latest book “**Post-Imperial Possibilities**” they bring their expertise into an exciting conversation to grasp the different transnational ways out of empire in Eurasia, Eurafica and Afroasia.

From 18 to 19 April the **Annual Conference of the Leipzig Research Centre Global Dynamics (ReCentGlobe)** is devoted to the theme “**Technology, Resources and New Global Dynamics**”. Co-Organized by our colleague JProf. Daniela Ruß, the panels and events are of course again public and open for students, too.

With the upcoming **European elections** in May, we furthermore plan and will inform you soon about a number of events which address the challenges related to recent dynamics and transformations in Europe and how this can be reflected in the context of European and Global Studies.

These are just a few of the activities and events you can expect coming up in Leipzig. In addition, we are arranging several **excursions**, which you are invited to join. Two of them will bring you to Dresden, the nearby capital of Saxony. First, students can visit the **Museum for Military History**, which is an outstanding venue to critically reflect on the cultural history of violence, of war and peace in global contexts, and on the military and technological dimensions of the Cold War (<https://www.mhmbw.de/#ausstellungen>). For those interested to join please contact Janine Kläge (janine.klaege@uni-leipzig.de), as places are limited. Secondly, in the context of the seminar “Global East – Global South” students have the opportunity to visit the art exhibition “**Revolutionary Romances**” at the Albertinum in Dresden (<https://albertinum.skd.museum/en/ausstellungen/revolutionary-romances/>). Places are limited here as well. If you are interested, get in touch with me (marung@uni-leipzig.de).

Finally, the Global Studies **Summerschool** brings together **EMGS students** from all study places at the end of the term (4 – 8 July), this time at the heart of Germany, close to the former inner-German border in Bad Hersfeld. In addition to the academic program, we will visit Point Alpha (<https://www.pointalpha.com>), a museum at the former NATO observation post during the Cold War. We are particularly excited, that this year we can organize the summer school as a joint GESI forum. Not only students from the **MA Global Studies with a Special Emphasis in Peace and Security** will join and be offered a specialized program, but we can also provide places for a limited number of students in the **MA European Studies**, who can in this way get to know colleagues and other students from across the consortium as well receive the opportunity to discuss their upcoming work on the Master thesis.

To stay up to date on these diverse activities and further events, to profit from the vibrant community of lecturers and scholars in Leipzig devoted to transregional, global, and European research agendas, we'd recommend to check regularly our institute's website as well as to subscribe to the Bulletin of ReCentGlobe or to follow it on twitter (@ReCentGlobe), check out GESI Twitter (@GESIUniLeipzig) as well as RISC (@fgz_risc).

We wish everybody a great start into the new term and are looking forward to meeting you soon again.

Best wishes

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Steffi Krawitz'.

Director of the GESI

2. Semester

31-008-ES-201 European Foreign Policies (10 ECTS)

- L European Foreign Policies (Mandatory)
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats. Case Studies from Europe, Asia and Near East
- S Steffi Marung: Global East – Global South: Transregional connections from the endings of empires to Cold War encounters
- S Steffi Marung: Global History of Development: Africa and Europe in transregional perspective
- S Dietmar Müller: Smallness in International Politics: The agency of small states in regional security systems in East Central and South Eastern Europe
- S Gilad Ben Nun: the Israeli-Arab conflict as the standard-setter for the law of international organizations

06-008-ES-202 Regions in Europe (10 ECTS)

- S Thilo Lang: Pluriversal Economic Geographies and Regional Development
- S Julia Herzberg: Catherine the Great, Russia and Europe
- S Adamantios Skordos: Democratic Transition and Transitional Justice in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches
- S Daniela Russ: Socialist Natures
- S Steffi Marung: Global East – Global South: Transregional connections from the endings of empires to Cold War encounters
- S Mela Žuljević: Visions for the In-between: Cartographic Imaginaries of the Western Balkans
- S Dietmar Müller: Smallness in International Politics: The agency of small states in regional security systems in East Central and South Eastern Europe
- S Gilad Ben-Nun: Settler-Based Conflicts

06-008-ES-0203 Social Transformations in Europe (10 ECTS)

- S Marian Burchardt: Belonging in a transnational world
- S Daniela Ruß: Socialist Natures
- S Julia Herzberg: Catherine the Great, Russia and Europe
- S Wolfram von Scheliha: Transitional Justice
- S Katarina Ristic/ Therese Mager : Critically Engaging with Populism as a Global Phenomenon
- S Katarina Ristic / Karen Silva Torres: Social Media and Protest Movements
- S Julia Kaiser: Workers' Councils and Workers' Control
- S Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski: Aspects of Nationalism
- S Thomas Höpel: Körper, Sport und Nationalismus in Europa vom 19. zum 21. Jahrhundert
- S Elisa Satjukow: Doing History, Doing Democracy: Historisch-politische Bildung in Theorie und Praxis

3. Semester

06-008-ES-0310 Europäisierung in Ost-, Ostmittel-, und Südosteuropa (10 ECTS)

- V Stefan Rohdewald: Transosmanische (osteuropäisch-nahöstliche) gemeinsame Geschichte (ca. 1500–1850)
- S Dietmar Müller: Smallness in International Politics: The agency of small states in regional security systems in East Central and South Eastern Europe
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats. Case Studies from Europe, Asia and Near East
- S Stefan Rohdewald: Regionen/Areas Europas und darüber hinaus in der Debatte: Östliches Europa, Mittelmeerraum, Naher Osten
- S Stefan Rohdewald: Transosmanische Mobilitäten: Wege, Alltag, Handel, Waren, (In)Differenzkonstruktionen
- S Maren Röger: Stadtgeschichte(n) des östlichen Europa: Von der Urbanisierung im 19. Jahrhundert bis zur postsowjetischen Stadt
- S Adamantios Skordos: Democratic Transition and Transitional Justice in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches
- S Daniela Ruß: Socialist Natures
- C Stefan Rohdewald: Kolloquium zur Ost- und Südosteuropäischen Geschichte

06-008-ES-0320 Westeuropa in der Europäisierung des 20. und 21. Jahrhunderts (10 ECTS)

- S Adamantios Skordos: Democratic Transition and Transitional Justice in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches
- S Gilad Ben-Nun: Settler-Based Conflicts
- S Thomas Höpel: Körper, Sport und Nationalismus in Europa vom 19. zum 21. Jahrhundert
- S Julia Kaiser: Workers' Councils and Workers' Control
- S Katarina Ristic / Karen Silva Torres: Social Media and Protest Movements
- S Katarina Ristic/ Therese Mager : Critically Engaging with Populism as a Global Phenomenon

30-008-ES-0330 Europäische Kulturgeschichte der Juden (10 ECTS)

- V Hanna Kuchenbuch: Einführung in das Judentum
- S Gilad Ben-Nun: Settler Based Conflicts
- S Gilad Ben-Nun: The Israeli-Arab conflict as the standard-setter for the law of international organizations
- S Yemima Hadad: Judaism and Environmental Ethics

Detailed description of the courses European Studies summer term 2024

06-008-ES-0201 European Foreign Policies (Mandatory)

The Module consists of the mandatory online lecture and one elective seminar.

European Foreign Policies

Online Lecture

Lecturer: Dr. Ieva Giedraitytė (Vilnius University)

Time: Monday, 15:15-16:45 (plus 3 extra meetings on Tuesday 15:15-16:45)

Place: Online

Description:

The purpose of this course is to provide in-depth knowledge of the complex architecture of European external relations (including both the EU, its members, and other European states) and the consequences this architecture has on the continent's role in global affairs. The course examines and assesses the internal dynamics of the EU's foreign policymaking, its relations with the foreign policies of its member states, and the European relations with neighbors and the rest of the world.

The subject of the course includes the EU's and member-state foreign policies, focusing on their complex inter-relationships. The first part of the course is dedicated to theoretical approaches describing European foreign policy, discussions on who shapes and implements European foreign policies, and the relations between the foreign policies of the EU and its member states. The second part of the course focuses on the EU's external action areas/instruments, covering trade, development cooperation, climate policy, enlargement, common security, and defense policy. While this part mostly focuses on the EU-level policies and tools, during each class, the students discuss how different European countries see these policies and how they hamper or multiply their effectiveness with their own efforts.

The third part of the course focuses on the relationships between Europe and the "others" - its neighbors, the two biggest contesting powers China and Russia, and the Global South in general. In this part of the course, students are presented not only with the European position and tensions in it but also the perspective of "the others."

Examination: 100% policy brief (around 2000 words): Working in couples, students will need to prepare a policy brief on the topic of their choice. The policy paper should be directed to a specific actor (e.g., government, European Commission, non-governmental association) and should address a problem related to any of the topics covered in this course.

Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats. Case Studies from Europe, Asia and Near East

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt

Time: Monday, 9:15-10:45

Place: NGS 223

Examination: Essay

Description:

The neighborhood policies of regional powers play an increasingly important role in the process of emergence of the multipolar world order, and are being regarded by scholars from different disciplines as important tools of influence and shaping of the new world order.

The aim of this seminar is to analyze the neighborhood policies of selected regional powers from the perspective of space discussion in the globalization research. This implies the discussion and analysis of different approaches of regional powers to the design of neighborhood policies after the end of the East-West conflict on the basis of theory debates concerning the construction of space and recent research findings in this field.

The first sessions of the seminar will be focused on the state of the art in the field of new regionalisms, the role of space in the globalization debate, the competing development

models of regional powers, and last but not least the definition and discussion of the key concepts that will be used in this course.

The next sessions will build on this theoretical and analytical ground and will examine the neighborhood policies of four regional powers as competing space formats. These sessions will include an in depth discussion on approaches, development histories, specific features and the interaction between the Neighborhood Policies of the European Union, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Iran.

In the last part of the seminar, the intended and unintended effects of the competing space formats on the contested neighborhood of the respective regional powers will be discussed and analyzed. In these sessions we will work with representative case studies and will use the main findings of research, relevant documents and other empirical data.

We will work in this seminar with academic texts in English and some texts in German. The knowledge of other relevant languages such as Russian, Turkish or Persian would be beneficial for the access to other perspectives on the topic of this seminar, but they are not a prerequisite for the participation in the course.

Global East – Global South: Transregional connections from the endings of empires to Cold War encounters

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung
Time: Wednesday, 13:15-14:45
Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Processes of globalization seemed to feature a North-South Geography. Yet, during the last decades flourishing research has profoundly enriched our understanding of 20th century globalization processes. Research on the global Cold War, and more specifically on connections and encounters between the post-colonial and the socialist worlds has revealed a much more dynamic and complex set of relations and a diversity of globalization projects in competition. How these translate into the 21st century is a topical, yet still poorly understood, question.

As a result, both Eastern Europe and the Global South have been repositioned in narratives of the history globalization. While they seem to share a sense of peripherality, experiences of empire and decolonization, challenges to and alliances with Western globalization projects their relations to each other have been far from equal, harmonious and unambiguous. Yet, the history of these relations beyond the Cold War framework and into an ever more complicated 21st century helps, firstly, to revisit assumptions about what "globalization" is and entails and where its centers and peripheries lie; and, secondly, to more fully grasp the history of the respective world regions, often perceived as marginal in global history.

The seminar starts with the collapse of empires both in Eastern Europe and the Global South, as in these moments societies in those parts of the world were profoundly challenged (and saw new opportunities) to reposition themselves in the global condition. From there, the seminar traces connections which were forged by actors from Africa, Asia or Latin America with their counterparts in Eastern Europe during the 20th century to mobilize resources and allies for their respective globalization projects. This will lead us into questions of economic, military, educational, developmental, and cultural cooperation – and the manifold tensions, e.g. with regard to questions of race, rights, and (de)colonization.

Students will work in research teams studying cross-cutting dimensions. The result of the group work will be presented and discussed in class (poster presentation) and provide the basis for the essay.

Furthermore, we will visit the art exhibition "Revolutionary Romances" at the Albertinum in Dresden, which looks into global connections of artists in and from the GDR with the Global South (<https://albertinum.skd.museum/en/ausstellungen/revolutionary-romances/>).

Furthermore, a second project of the Dresden Albertinum on "Entangled Internationalisms" is recommended to get familiar with (<https://albertinum.skd.museum/ausstellungen/sequenz-1-bis-zum-sonnenaufgang/>), starting February 2024.

Recommended introductory reading:

James Mark/ Paul Bett (eds.): *Socialism Goes Global. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the Age of Decolonisation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2022.

James Mark/ Artemy Kalinovsky/ Steffi Marung (eds.), *Alternative Globalizations. Eastern Europe and the Postcolonial World*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press 2020.

Requirements: Portfolio

- Active participation, which includes the preparation of reading material and the presentation of one text in one session, as well as giving guidance for the respective discussion (15%)
- Active participation in research teams, and presentation of its findings in class (25%),
- Essay (60%)

Global history of international development: Ideas, actors and international organizations in the 20th century

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung / Enrico Behne

Time: Thursday, 11:15-12:45

Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

International "development" is not only a contested concept and political project, connected to similarly disputed terms such as "modernity" and "backwardness". It also has a longer history extending back to imperial times and its history is an essentially global one, connecting actors in different world regions in often unequal relations, promoting the transregional circulation of ideas, evolving in often competing projects and practices on multiple scales (national, regional, international) and in variable spaces (empires, nation states, local communities).

Drawing particular attention to African and European actors and dynamics in transregional contexts and covering the time period between the 1930s to the early 21st century, this seminar firstly introduces into visions and ideas of development and how these ideas were critiqued and reshaped. Secondly, larger historical currents such as decolonization and the Cold War, the rise and fall of the socialist camp, and regional integration processes will be discussed to better situate the specific dynamics of the history of development in a global perspective. Thirdly, the seminar introduces specific actors and institutions – such as scholars and experts, international organizations, NGOs and local communities – as the agents and arenas for how development is filled with meaning and translated into practices and projects. In this context, the seminar integrates often neglected geographies of the history of development, that were far more complex than simply a spreading of ideas from the West to the "rest" of the world, but also unfolded in South-South-interactions or in encounters between the socialist camp and the "Third World".

Students will be trained to historicize and pluralize development as a concept and practice; to understand the role of actors and circulations for the shaping of these multiple concepts and practices and to challenge the West-centrism of development discourses and reconstruct alternative geographies of development history.

Next to the reading for the session, students will work in small teams to prepare presentation of actors or international organizations in the history of development. In the concluding session these teams will participate as "delegations" in a simulated international conference summoned to find solutions for one particular development problem which will be jointly identified during the course.

Requirements: Active participation, team presentation, essay.

Recommended reading as a general introduction:

- Unger, Corinna R., Iris Borowy, and Corinne A. Pernet (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook on the History of Development*. London et al: Routledge, 2022.

- Lorenzini, Sara. *Global Development: A Cold War History*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2019.
- Macekura, Stephen J., and Erez Manela (eds.), *The development century: A global history*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018.

Smallness in International Politics: The agency of small states in regional security systems in East Central and South Eastern Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: PD. Dr. Dietmar Müller

Time: Friday 9:15-10:45

Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Time and again, the elites of small states have perceived their role in international politics restricted by the size of their countries. In 19th until 21st centuries' European politics, we see different discourses and practices for overcoming and compensating the status of a *quantité négligeable* – in the Concert of Powers of 19th century, in the League of Nations in the interwar period, in the Cold War's respective blocs, and currently in NATO and the European Union. No matter in which global governance's shape of political security, small states faced the perennial problem that the emerging norm in international law that states are fundamentally equal does not translate in real equality. Focussing on the Little Entente – a regional pact system between Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia in the interwar period – this seminar analyses the smallness problem in international politics from a constructivist angle and with methods from international relations, the cultural history of politics, political economy, and European studies. On different levels of agency, from local, to regional and national, from bi- and trilateral to international we analyse discourses and policies that mitigated and compensated the smallness of nations and states. The seminar contributes in new ways to small states studies offering a new methodological paradigm in historical and social sciences.

The Israeli-Arab conflict as the standard-setter for the law of international organizations

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. habil. Gilad Ben-Nun

Time: Tuesday, 9:15 – 10:45, starting: 9.4.2024

Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

The objectives of this are twofold: a) to acquaint students of Global Studies with the historical evolution of the Arab Israeli conflict over the past century; b) to acquaint students of Global Studies with a basic introduction to International law and more specifically – to the law of International Organizations. Conforming to the base disciplinary tenet of Global Studies which stresses the requirement to transgress the unitary boundaries of academic disciplines, this course opts to examine a fundamental field within legal studies (international law), by applying a historical and diachronic perspective to this field's development, as seen through the evolution of the most important International Organizations in the world today. As this course demonstrates, the evolution of International Organizations over the past century can only be fully comprehended when one intertwines their study with the conflict which – by a considerable margin – has influenced and impacted their conceptual and substantive development probably more than any other single historic-geographic realm: The Arab-Israeli conflict. By studying in this intertwined manner, the course provides the student both with an overview to a significant chapter in Middle Eastern history and politics over the past century, and a base understanding of International Organizations as a distinct phenomenon of the Global Age, and how they legally operate.

Pursuant to these objectives, the course follows a chronological pattern. It explains the law and function of each International Organization, via the specific challenges which that organization faced over the years as it was required to cope with the conflicting claims to the Arab-Israeli conflict, as these were brought before it.

The course will focus on general issues relevant to both intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as on the study of the following key contemporary issues of international legal contention: the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as a case laboratory of modern

international law; refugees & non-refoulement; mass indiscriminate bombing & the 4th Geneva Convention. The course consists primarily of seminars and group work. Attending students are involved in the study of legal cases and the discussion of the issues raised, on the basis of the assigned reading. Final assessment is based on class attendance and participation as well as a written final paper.

06-008-ES-0202 Regions in Europe (Elective)

The Module consists of two elective seminars.

Regions in Europe: Pluriversal Economic Geographies and Regional Development

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Thilo Lang
Time: Friday 9:15-12:30 biweekly, starts: 5 April
Place: HS 16

Description:

The course aims at providing knowledge on the fundamental interrelations between territorial development, economic development and socio-spatial polarisation. The socio-ecological transition, economic transformation as well as the neoliberalisation of regional policy are processes which affect regions in Europe in different ways and result in various forms of socio-spatial, political and geo-economic polarisation at different spatial scales. After providing a mainstream-understanding of economic development, alternative avenues and approaches to development are discussed. As a cross-cutting perspective, within the course, issues of regional development will be discussed under the lens of multiplicity in relation to heterodox economic geographies in the pluriverse. In introducing these concepts, course participants will be enabled to reflect on local and regional development from mainstream and heterodox perspectives. Course participants are expected to engage in group discussions and group work based on the cross-cutting topics of the course.

Catherine the Great, Russia and Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Julia Herzberg
Time: Tuesday, 17.15-18.45
Place: NGS 121

Description:

Catherine II ruled the Tsarist Empire for more than three decades. Born as Sophie Friederike Auguste von Anhalt-Zerbst in Stettin, she ascended the Russian throne in 1762 at the side of Peter III. She overthrew her husband a few months later to rule Russia without dynastic legitimacy. Her time as empress is seen as a period of state reform and foreign policy expansion, as was only the case with Peter I. The partitions of Poland, the incorporation of New Russia and the Crimea, the recruitment of German settlers and the confrontation with the Enlightenment all contributed to this image. By the end of her reign, Russia was firmly established as a leading European power.

In the seminar, we will discuss the basic lines and ambivalences of their rule, which included not only reforms, but also the retention and intensification of serfdom. An important focus of the seminar will be on source work, through which we want to determine the influence of the Tsarina on Russia's position in Europe as well as on Russia's social structure, economy and culture.

Literature: De Madariaga, Isabel, *Catherine the Great: A Short History*. New Haven, Conn, 2022; Kusber, Jan, *Katharina die Große. Legitimation durch Reform und Expansion*. Stuttgart 2021

Democratic Transition and Transitional Justice in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches

Seminar

Lecturer: PD. Dr. Adamantios Skordos, GWZO

Time: Wednesday, 17:15 – 18:45, starting on 17 April
Place: GWZO, Seminarraum, Specks Hof (Eingang A), Reichsstraße 4-6, 4. Etage

Description:

The aim of the seminar is the study of democratic transitions in Southern Europe in the 1970s (Portugal, Spain, Greece), in Latin America during the 1980s (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile) and in Eastern Europe after 1989 (Romania, Bulgaria, Poland) focusing especially on the topic of transitional justice. In particular, the seminar will address in a comparative perspective and through a transregional approach the factors causing the end of authoritarian rule and shaping the terms of democratic transition in the above cases by introducing key concepts related to transitional justice.

The mode of transition, associated with different processes of remembrance and forgetting, is decisive for criminal prosecution of crimes committed during dictatorship. For instance, in Spain, Uruguay and Chile, the political elites in charge of transition adopted an "Amnesia Modell" to tackle the legacies of dictatorial past. In these cases, societies witnessed in the beginning phases to democracy a silencing of any discussion on the dictatorship which again led to a suspension of criminal prosecution of human rights abuses. In Greece and Argentina, by contrast, those persons of the military dictatorship with maximum responsibility for human rights violations were put on trial and sentenced either to death or to life imprisonment immediately after the collapse of their regimes ("Selective Punishment"). Decisive for this development was in both cases the fact that the end of the juntas was the direct result of a military defeat (Cyprus crisis, Falklands War). Similar, in the Portuguese case, the Angolan War had a great impact on the process of dissolution of the Salazar regime. Furthermore, the seminar will draw comparisons to Eastern European cases. For example, the Romanian President Nicolae Ceauşescu was 1989 not in position to initiate a "regulated" transition to democracy and retain control of the military and judiciary after the transfer of power according to the Chilean or Spanish model. As a consequence, Ceauşescu and his wife were sentenced to death in a show trial and executed by a firing squad. In Bulgaria, transitional justice took a different path. Todor Živkov, the General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Head of State for decades, was charged several times but did not face any criminal consequences ultimately. In Poland, again, the parliament decided as early as 1993 to stop the prosecution against General Wojciech Jaruzelski who had proclaimed 1981 martial law and sent the military into the streets to suppress the Solidarność uprising. More than a decade later, a new attempt was launched by the Institute of National Remembrance to prosecute the former Polish Communist party prime minister along with other high-ranking communists. The last part of the seminar is dedicated to the question of whether the social and historical-political conditions in Southern Europe and Latin America favour the emergence of left-wing populist movements, in contrast to Eastern Europe, where predominantly right-wing populists are successful.

Socialist Natures?

Seminar

Lecturer: Jun.-Prof. Dr. Daniela Ruß

Time: Friday, 13.15 – 14.45

Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Is there a distinctly socialist relationship with nature? In theory, socialism and a planned economy would allow states to organise their relationship with nature according to social and environmental needs - not the profit motive. Socialists called not only for the 'mastery of nature' but also for a more rational and harmonious relationship with it. In practice, however, socialist states have caused some of the worst environmental disasters, such as the Chernobyl nuclear fallout and the drying up of the Aral Sea. This seminar examines the ways in which socialist states have transformed their environments, organised resource use, and caused - as well as combated - environmental degradation. Through a close reading of studies on the organisation of water, agriculture, forestry, energy, climate and nature conservation, the seminar maps socialism's uneven environmental record. It asks why a more harmonious

relationship with nature has failed, and whether this might be the result of a common condition (industrialization? geopolitical competition?) or interrelation (global capitalism?) between socialist and capitalist states. The focus of the course will be on the Soviet Union, but the experiences of other socialist states (China, Venezuela, and Cuba) will also be considered.

This is a reading-intensive course. Students will choose a book in the field of environmental history to read in the first part of the course (April to mid-May) and to present in the second part of the course (starting mid-May). Please note that there will be one online session in April, followed by three reading weeks. The face-to-face sessions will start in May.

Global East – Global South: Transregional connections from the endings of empires to Cold War encounters

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung

Time: Wednesday, 13:15-14:45

Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Processes of globalization seemed to feature a North-South Geography. Yet, during the last decades flourishing research has profoundly enriched our understanding of 20th century globalization processes. Research on the global Cold War, and more specifically on connections and encounters between the post-colonial and the socialist worlds has revealed a much more dynamic and complex set of relations and a diversity of globalization projects in competition. How these translate into the 21st century is a topical, yet still poorly understood, question.

As a result, both Eastern Europe and the Global South have been repositioned in narratives of the history globalization. While they seem to share a sense of peripherality, experiences of empire and decolonization, challenges to and alliances with Western globalization projects their relations to each other have been far from equal, harmonious and unambiguous. Yet, the history of these relations beyond the Cold War framework and into an ever more complicated 21st century helps, firstly, to revisit assumptions about what "globalization" is and entails and where its centers and peripheries lie; and, secondly, to more fully grasp the history of the respective world regions, often perceived as marginal in global history.

The seminar starts with the collapse of empires both in Eastern Europe and the Global South, as in these moments societies in those parts of the world were profoundly challenged (and saw new opportunities) to reposition themselves in the global condition. From there, the seminar traces connections which were forged by actors from Africa, Asia or Latin America with their counterparts in Eastern Europe during the 20th century to mobilize resources and allies for their respective globalization projects. This will lead us into questions of economic, military, educational, developmental, and cultural cooperation – and the manifold tensions, e.g. with regard to questions of race, rights, and (de)colonization.

Students will work in research teams studying cross-cutting dimensions. The result of the group work will be presented and discussed in class (poster presentation) and provide the basis for the essay.

Furthermore, we will visit the art exhibition "Revolutionary Romances" at the Albertinum in Dresden, which looks into global connections of artists in and from the GDR with the Global South (<https://albertinum.skd.museum/en/ausstellungen/revolutionary-romances/>).

Furthermore, a second project of the Dresden Albertinum on "Entangled Internationalisms" is recommended to get familiar with (<https://albertinum.skd.museum/ausstellungen/sequenz-1-bis-zum-sonnenaufgang/>), starting February 2024.

Recommended introductory reading:

James Mark/ Paul Bett (eds.): *Socialism Goes Global. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the Age of Decolonisation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2022.

James Mark/ Artemy Kalinovsky/ Steffi Marung (eds.), *Alternative Globalizations. Eastern Europe and the Postcolonial World*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press 2020.

Requirements: Portfolio

- Active participation, which includes the preparation of reading material and the presentation of one text in one session, as well as giving guidance for the respective discussion (15%)
- Active participation in research teams, and presentation of its findings in class (25%),
- Essay (60%)

Visions for the In-between: Cartographic Imaginaries of the Western Balkans

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Mela Žuljević

Time: Wednesday 11:15 – 12:45 + three meetings on Friday 13:00 – 16:00

Place: NSG S 411, Fridays in NSG S205

Description:

This course focuses on the role of cartography and visualisations in imagining and implementing visions for the future of the Western Balkans. Social sciences and humanities are increasingly interested in new perspectives on visuality and materiality to explore the roles of images, visualisations, materials and things as political matters. The course aligns with these interests while focusing on the intersections of the visual and material in cartographic imaginaries: How do maps and visualisations - both as images and as things - shape spatial imaginaries of the future? In doing so, how do they inscribe ideas of 'peace', 'transition' and 'development', as well as assumptions of 'global' or 'European', into specific sites? The analysis and interpretation of cartographic material will be focused on the representations of Western Balkans and how they articulate ideas of a distinct, 'other', peripheral, globalising or European space. The Western Balkans has experienced different transitions and reorderings in the past few decades which are often reflected in relation to its semi-peripherality and geospatial legacy of inbetweenness, related to both modernising (Kulic & Mrduljas, 2012) and colonial (Todorova, 2009) ways of seeing. While focusing on the last decades of multiple transitions and how they are represented cartographically, the course will also introduce representations from the early 20th century onwards to offer historical contextualisation.

The course is organised into three modules: (1) Peace, (2) Transition and (3) Development, all understood as matters of envisioning the future, which are constructed and distributed by different actors through maps and spatial representations. The production of such visual artefacts takes place within specific historical and socio-material relations, with the use of tools and technologies which reveal authorised discourses and regimes of power, visibility and order. The course will consider a variety of spatial representations (maps, models, development visions) and draw from relevant literature in critical cartography, design, visual and postcolonial studies to learn how these approaches can help reframe spatial imaginaries between global and area studies. Different examples will provide a basis for revealing and discussing how spatial visions are shaped by racial, ethno-nationalist, colonial developmental, and neoliberal discourses. Finally, the workshops and assignments are designed to help students learn how to analyse maps and visualisations, as well as grasp and interpret their impact on public awareness, regional development and societal change.

Smallness in International Politics: The agency of small states in regional security systems in East Central and South Eastern Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller

Time: Friday 9:15-10:45

Place: GESI 3.16

Beschreibung:

Time and again, the elites of small states have perceived their role in international politics restricted by the size of their countries. In 19th until 21st centuries' European politics, we see different discourses and practices for overcoming and compensating the status of a *quantité négligeable* – in the Concert of Powers of 19th century, in the League of Nations in the interwar period, in the Cold War's respective blocs, and currently in NATO and the European Union. No matter in which global governance's shape of political security, small states faced the perennial problem that the emerging norm in international law that states are fundamentally equal does not translate in real equality. Focussing on the Little Entente – a regional pact system between Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia in the interwar period – this seminar

analyses the smallness problem in international politics from a constructivist angle and with methods from international relations, the cultural history of politics, political economy, and European studies. On different levels of agency, from local, to regional and national, from bi- and trilateral to international we analyse discourses and policies that mitigated and compensated the smallness of nations and states. The seminar contributes in new ways to small states studies offering a new methodological paradigm in historical and social sciences.

Settler-Based Conflicts

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. habil. Gilad Ben-Nun
Time: Tuesday, 17.15 – 18.45, starting: 9.4.2024
Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Settler-based conflicts are characterized by their perpetual protractedness and lethality. Contrary to colonial conflicts or border conflicts, where occupiers plunder the land and then leave, in settler-based conflicts the descendants of the first comers remain on the land and attach themselves to it. Over time, these settler communities gradually distance themselves away from their motherlands, eventually severing the ties to that motherland. And thus their desire or ability to disengage from the native population decreases. The ever-growing cycles of inter-community violence which ensue, waged between the privileged settlers and the oppressed local indigenous populations, become self-perpetuating destructive violence cycles, running counter to the prospects of those conflicts' resolution.

Yet contrary to Camus' grim vision of his own native Algeria and the prospects for his natal Pied Noir community, settler based conflicts have recently demonstrated a remarkable ability for resolution and significant improvement. This has been most notably in the mother of all settler-based conflicts: Northern Ireland as well as South Africa. The Palestinian/ Israeli conflict in turn, has assumed the primordial role of intractability, hitherto reserved for Northern Ireland and South Africa.

This seminar deals with the history, theory, and development of settler-based conflicts. It looks at the prospects for their resolution, and at the pitfalls of their failed resolution attempts and exacerbating characteristics.

06-008-ES-0203 Social Transformations in Europe (Elective)

The Module consists of two elective seminars.

Belonging in a Transnational World: Cultural Sociology and Methodological Approaches

Seminar

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Marian Burchardt
Time: Wednesday, 9:15 – 10:45, starts: 10 April.
Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Belonging to social groups is a central way for people to participate in social life. Therefore, concerns over belonging and membership occupy a central place in sociological research. Under condition of globalization, however, the modalities of belonging are rapidly changing and under pressure. The following questions are central to this course: Who is allowed to belong in certain polities and communities? How is belonging territorialized, de-territorialized and reterritorialized through current processes of global change? What are the relationships of power among different communities? How are power hierarchies among communities in society established in the first place and how are they reproduced? What are the conditions under which belonging becomes institutionalized, secured through citizenship or other socio-legal regimes? Why do people wish to abandon certain forms of belonging? Students are expected to prepare each class through reading and homework.

Socialist Natures?

Seminar

Lecturer: Jun.-Prof. Dr. Daniela Ruß

Time: Friday, 13.15 – 14.45

Place: GESI R. 3.16

Description:

Is there a distinctly socialist relationship with nature? In theory, socialism and a planned economy would allow states to organise their relationship with nature according to social and environmental needs - not the profit motive. Socialists called not only for the 'mastery of nature' but also for a more rational and harmonious relationship with it. In practice, however, socialist states have caused some of the worst environmental disasters, such as the Chernobyl nuclear fallout and the drying up of the Aral Sea. This seminar examines the ways in which socialist states have transformed their environments, organised resource use, and caused - as well as combated - environmental degradation. Through a close reading of studies on the organisation of water, agriculture, forestry, energy, climate and nature conservation, the seminar maps socialism's uneven environmental record. It asks why a more harmonious relationship with nature has failed, and whether this might be the result of a common condition (industrialization? geopolitical competition?) or interrelation (global capitalism?) between socialist and capitalist states. The focus of the course will be on the Soviet Union, but the experiences of other socialist states (China, Venezuela, and Cuba) will also be considered.

This is a reading-intensive course. Students will choose a book in the field of environmental history to read in the first part of the course (April to mid-May) and to present in the second part of the course (starting mid-May). Please note that there will be one online session in April, followed by three reading weeks. The face-to-face sessions will start in May.

Catherine the Great, Russia and Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Julia Herzberg

Time: Tuesday, 17.15-18.45

Place: NSG 121

Description:

Catherine II ruled the Tsarist Empire for more than three decades. Born as Sophie Friederike Auguste von Anhalt-Zerbst in Stettin, she ascended the Russian throne in 1762 at the side of Peter III. She overthrew her husband a few months later to rule Russia without dynastic legitimacy. Her time as empress is seen as a period of state reform and foreign policy expansion, as was only the case with Peter I. The partitions of Poland, the incorporation of New Russia and the Crimea, the recruitment of German settlers and the confrontation with the Enlightenment all contributed to this image. By the end of her reign, Russia was firmly established as a leading European power.

In the seminar, we will discuss the basic lines and ambivalences of their rule, which included not only reforms, but also the retention and intensification of serfdom. An important focus of the seminar will be on source work, through which we want to determine the influence of the Tsarina on Russia's position in Europe as well as on Russia's social structure, economy and culture.

Literature: De Madariaga, Isabel, *Catherine the Great: A Short History*. New Haven, Conn, 2022; Kusber, Jan, *Katharina die Große. Legitimation durch Reform und Expansion*. Stuttgart 2021

Transitional Justice

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Wolfram von Scheliha

Time: Thursday, 17:00 -18:00 + excursion

Place: Thursday, 17:00 -18:00 online + excursion

Both the concept of Transitional Justice and the memorialization of a violent past are relatively recent trends. Transitional Justice became a global project only in the 1990s when the international community developed various instruments for implementing Transitional Justice measures in post-conflict societies. A milestone was the establishment of the International Criminal Court. However, the problems of addressing a violent past in post-conflict societies and how to build a new, stable, peaceful, and just order are as old as civilized humankind. The seminar looks at different approaches in past centuries. It explores in various case studies the gradual development of the modern Transitional Justice concept starting at the end of World War I up to the present. The course also touches on some aspects of memory cultures. If the SARS-CoVid-19 pandemic conditions allow it, a one-day field trip to the Buchenwald Memorial in Weimar is planned. The notorious NS Concentration Camp at Buchenwald (1937-1945) was liberated by US forces that later handed the site over to the Soviet army. The Soviet NKVD ran in Buchenwald Special Camp no. 2 for the imprisonment of presumed German perpetrators. The Memorial is also an example of an ideologically monopolized memory culture during the GDR.

Introductory Reading:

Nico Wouters (ed.): *Transitional Justice and Memory in Europe (1945-2013)*. Cambridge-Antwerp-Portland 2014; Anatoly M. Khazanov/Stanley G. Payne: *How to deal with the Past?* In: *Totalitarian Movements and Political Religions* 9 (2008): 2/3, pp. 411-431; David Rieff: *In praise of forgetting. Historical memory and its ironies*. London 2016; John Rodden: "Here there is no why: Journey to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. In: *Journal of Human Rights* 4 (2005), pp. 283-297.

Critically Engaging with Populism as a Global Phenomenon

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Katarina Ristic /Dr. Therese Mager

Time: Tuesday, 13 :15 – 14 :45

Place: NSG 125

Description:

If we accept that globalization is neither natural nor singular, but rather made up of competing projects of globalization, then we should seek to understand what these globalization projects are and who promotes them. Following a brief period of optimism in the 1990s over ever-increasing global interconnectedness, the new millennium has seen a renewed insistence on national sovereignty and the primacy of the nation-state, with far-right "populist" stakeholders in particular presenting challenges to what is broadly termed the "liberal world order." What has given rise to this "populist moment," as it is often called? How do populist actors advance their worldviews, influence cultural debates, and work together across national boundaries? The course addresses populism as a historical and transnational phenomena, focusing on different disciplinary approaches and characteristics shared across spectrum of actors, conceptualisations (ideology, politics, rhetorical style) and regions (Europe, Africa, China).

Transnational Protests and Cultural Transfers in Social Media

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Katarina Ristic and Karen Silva Torres

Time: Wednesday 13:15 – 14:45

Place: GESI 3.15

Description:

The Course "Transnational Protests and Cultural Transfers in Social Media" examines the role of web 2.0 in enabling and facilitating transnational protests, multiplying interactions and cultural transfers among participants and groups worldwide. We introduce different disciplinary approaches to social media, transnational movements, and cultural transfers from history, media studies and anthropology, providing a conceptual framework and analytical tools for dealing with transnational digital protests from the global studies perspective.

The increase and variety of online protests, and the new kind of organization, mobilization and participation they entail, have been at the center of scholarly inquiry for decades. Scholars

mainly dealt with the progressive groups and activists fighting for democracy, human rights and liberalism. However, the recent rise of the far-right worldwide has moved the research focus toward the groups promoting discrimination, hatred and violence. This course addresses both movements as social movements, operating within interactive social media, mobilizing individuals beyond their place of origin and gaining large transnational influence. In this course, we will explore different ways to conceptualize social media and its main characteristics enabling such social mobilization, focusing on different communicative strategies, digital forms and formats.

Workers' Councils and Workers' Control

Seminar

Lecturer: Julia Kaiser
Time: Thursday, 11:15 – 12:45
Place: GESI 3.15

Description:

The labour movement has always produced alternatives to the capitalist way of production. According to Marx, workers' cooperatives of the early 19th century showed "that the capitalist as a functionary of production [...] has become superfluous", but at the same time the cooperatives must "reproduce all the defects of the existing system". Gramsci describes the factory takeovers in northern Italy following the Russian revolution in 1917 as a "first form [...] that strives for self-regulation in the workers' state", but also the subsequent failure of the factory councils and their integration into the fascist modernisation of the economy. Contemporary factory takeovers are also analysed on the one hand as an entry into the exit from capitalism, while at the same time these attempts are attested to be self-exploitative and to have a short survival period.

In the seminar, we want to gain an overview of the history of factory councils, factory takeovers and attempts to exercise workers' self-management within the capitalist economic system. Using global examples, with a focus on Italy, we will explore the following questions: In which situations and why have attempts at workers' self-management repeatedly emerged in the history of the labour movement globally? Why did they fail? What forms of factory takeovers and self-management occur today and what potential is attributed to them by the protagonists and their observers?

Nationalism in Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski
Time : Thursday, 11 :15-12 :45, starts 11 April.
Place: NSG S 328

Description:

The seminar discusses various approaches to nationalism. Nationalism is explored both as a powerful ideology of identity making and as a modern context for citizenship. Both classical and more recent theories of nationalism will be investigated with regard to this double meaning of nationalism, in particular with regard to its current relevance for domestic, international and supranational politics. The point of departure are key conceptual variations of nationalism, including liberal nationalism, banal nationalism and liquid nationalism. In addition, central links of the nationalism debates will be explored: the nationalism-globalization connection, the nationalism-madness nexus and the nationalism-rationality compound. Against this backdrop, the seminar will problematize the conceptual and empirical linkages, for instance, between nationalism, migration and ethnicity. The issue of rationality of nationalism will be discussed by focusing on methodological issues surrounding nationalism studies.

Literatur:

- Liah Greenfeld, Zeying Wu, (eds.) (2020) Research handbook on nationalism. Edward Elgar.
- Umut Ozkirimli (2017) Theories of nationalism: A critical introduction. Palgrave.
- Ronald Beiner (ed.) (1999) Theorizing nationalism, SUNY Press.

Körper, Sport und Nationalismus in Europa vom 19. zum 21. Jahrhundert

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Thomas Höpel

Time: Monday, 11.15-12.45, beginnig 8 April 2024

Place:

Description:

Körperkultur, Turnen und Sport, Sportereignisse und Sportinstitutionen wurden seit dem 19. Jahrhundert zu wichtigen Instrumenten für die Konstruktion von Individuen, sozialen Gruppen, Geschlechterrollen und Nationalismus. Die Herausbildung des modernen Sports wurde begleitet von biopolitischen Gesellschaftskonzepten und bevölkerungspolitischen Bemühungen. Diese kreisten um die Verwaltung, Pflege und Kultivierung der Bevölkerung, zielten darauf ab, leistungs- und reproduktionsfähige Körper zu einem starken Kollektiv zu verschmelzen und dienten auch der Konkurrenz zwischen den europäischen Nationen. Die Analyse von Sport und Bewegungskultur erlaubt Einblicke in die soziokulturelle Ordnung moderner Gesellschaften. Im Seminar untersuchen wir das Verhältnis von Körpererächtigung, Sport, kulturellen Zuschreibungen, sozialen Praktiken und Identitätsbildungen sowie die Rolle des Sports bei der Teilhabe an sozialen, ökonomischen und kulturellen Ressourcen.

Literatur zur Einführung:

- Wolfgang Behringer, *Kulturgeschichte des Sports. Vom antiken Olympia bis ins 21. Jahrhundert*, München 2012.
- Jürgen Martschukat, *Das Zeitalter der Fitness*, Frankfurt am Main 2019.

Doing History, Doing Democracy: Historisch-politische Bildung in Theorie und Praxis

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Elisa Satjukow

Time/ Place: Mi, 9.15-12.45 (14-tägig!), Beginn am 17.4. (Termine: 17.4., 24.4., 15.5., 29.5., 12.6., 26.6.), GWZ, SR 5.216

Kolloquium : Do 17:15-18:45 Uhr, HS 4

Description:

Ziel des Seminars ist es, sich mit der Frage der Verantwortung der Geschichtswissenschaften für die Mitgestaltung und Aufrechterhaltung von Demokratie auseinanderzusetzen. Angesichts der Gefahr einer zunehmenden politischen wie gesellschaftlichen Normalisierung rechtsextremistischer, populistischer und anti-demokratischer Kräfte in der Gesellschaft wollen wir der Frage nachgehen, was der Impetus des „Lernens aus der Geschichte“ für uns als Geschichtsstudierende und Historiker:innen gegenwärtig bedeutet und welche Aufgaben daraus erwachsen. Dazu werden wir uns zunächst theoretisch mit Fragen von politischer Teilhabe, Demokratie und der Rolle der Geschichtswissenschaft auseinandersetzen sowie uns praxisorientiert Orte der historisch-politischen Bildung in Sachsen besuchen bzw. mit Akteurinnen und Akteuren der historisch-politischen Bildung ins Gespräch kommen. Im gegenseitigen Peer-Review-Verfahren werden Beiträge für den Hypotheses-Wissenschaftsblog Doing History erstellt, die unter dem Titel Doing Democracy im Sommer 2024 online gestellt werden.

Literatur: <https://doinghistory.hypotheses.org/>

3. Semester

06-008-ES-0310 Europäisierung in Ost-, Ostmittel-, und Südosteuropa (10 ECTS)

(1 Vorlesung, 1 Seminar und das Colloquium/Ringvorlesung)

Transosmanische (osteuropäisch-nahöstliche) gemeinsame Geschichte (ca. 1500–1850)

Lecture

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald
Time: Thursday, 11.15-12.45 Uhr, ab 11. April 2024
Place: HSG HS 10

Description:

Die Vorlesung ist als Einführung in die Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches im osteuropäischen und nahöstlichen Verflechtungszusammenhang angelegt. Mit vertiefenden Einblicken in die Beziehungsgeschichte zwischen Muslimen, orthodoxen Griechen, Slawen und Katholiken sowie Juden und Armeniern sollen insgesamt Gesellschaft konsolidierende Netzwerke bzw. Mobilitäts- und Migrationsdynamiken im östlichen Mittelmeerraum und im östlichen Europa nachvollziehbar gemacht werden. Darstellungen der Vasallen, Bündnispartner und Feindschaften von Siebenbürgen bis zu Polen-Litauen/Ukraine, Moskau/Russland sowie Persien sollen für alle involvierten Akteure relevante transimperiale Verzahnungen und Mobilitätsdynamiken im weiten Raum um das Schwarze und das Kaspische Meer bis um 1850 in den Bereichen Akteure, Wissen und Objekte vermitteln.

Lektüre zur Vorbereitung:

Stefan Rohdewald, Stephan Conermann, Albrecht Fuess (Hg.). *Transottomanica – Osteuropäisch-osmanisch-persische Mobilitätsdynamiken. Perspektiven und Forschungsstand*, Göttingen 2019 [open access: <https://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com/themen-entdecken/geschichte/geschichte-der-fruehen-neuzeit/27422/transottomanica-osteuropaeisch-osmanisch-persische-mobilitaetsdynamiken>]; Faroqhi, Suraiya. *The Ottoman Empire and the World Around It, 1540s to 1774*, London 2004; Rohdewald, Stefan, David Frick, Stefan Wiederkehr (Hg.). *Litauen und Ruthenien. Studien zu einer transkulturellen Kommunikationsregion (15.–18. Jahrhundert) / Lithuania and Ruthenia. Studies of a Transcultural Communication Zone (15th–18th Centuries)*. Wiesbaden 2007 [open access: https://www.harrassowitz-verlag.de/titel_1270.ahtml]

Catherine the Great, Russia and Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Julia Herzberg
Time: Tuesday, 17.15-18.45
Place: NSG 121

Description:

Catherine II ruled the Tsarist Empire for more than three decades. Born as Sophie Friederike Auguste von Anhalt-Zerbst in Stettin, she ascended the Russian throne in 1762 at the side of Peter III. She overthrew her husband a few months later to rule Russia without dynastic legitimacy. Her time as empress is seen as a period of state reform and foreign policy expansion, as was only the case with Peter I. The partitions of Poland, the incorporation of New Russia and the Crimea, the recruitment of German settlers and the confrontation with the Enlightenment all contributed to this image. By the end of her reign, Russia was firmly established as a leading European power.

In the seminar, we will discuss the basic lines and ambivalences of their rule, which included not only reforms, but also the retention and intensification of serfdom. An important focus of the seminar will be on source work, through which we want to determine the influence of the Tsarina on Russia's position in Europe as well as on Russia's social structure, economy and culture.

Literature: De Madariaga, Isabel, *Catherine the Great: A Short History*. New Haven, Conn, 2002; Kusber, Jan, *Katharina die Große. Legitimation durch Reform und Expansion*. Stuttgart 2021

Regionen/Areas Europas und darüber hinaus in der Debatte: Östliches Europa, Mittelmeerraum, Naher Osten

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald
Time: Wednesday, 15.15-16.45 Uhr, ab 10. April 2024
Place: NSG S226

Description:

Geographische, dann kultur- oder zivilisationsgeschichtliche und später regionalgeschichtliche Raumentwürfe spielten sowohl bei der Abgrenzung imperialer als auch nationaler Einflussgebiete seit dem 19. Jahrhundert eine große Rolle. Die Lehrveranstaltung möchte (inter)disziplinäre Abgrenzungen von räumlichen Konzepten in und zwischen dem "östlichen Europa" sowie dem "Nahen Osten" in einem durch diese selbst hergestellten historischen Rivalitätszusammenhang diskutieren. In der Dekonstruktion soll in grundlegende Konzepte eingeführt werden und gleichzeitig (besser) geeignete Ansätze für eine gemeinsame Geschichte des "östlichen Europa" und des "Nahen Ostens" gesucht werden. Insgesamt werden so "Area Studies" und Globalgeschichte in einem übergreifenden, regional konkreten Kontext debattiert.

Literatur:

Emeliantseva, Ekaterina, Malz, Arié, Ursprung, Daniel. Einführung in die osteuropäische Geschichte. Zürich 2008; Wolff, Larry: *Inventing Eastern Europe: The Map of Civilization on the Mind of the Enlightenment*- Stanford (CA) 1994; Wiederkehr, Stefan: *Eurasianism as a Reaction to Pan-Turkism*, in: Dmitry Shlapentokh (Hg.). *Russia between East and West. Scholarly Debates on Eurasianism*. Leiden 2007, S. 39-60; Stefan Rohdewald, Stephan Conermann, Albrecht Fuess (Hg.). *Transottomanica. Osteuropäisch-osmanisch-persische Mobilitätsdynamiken Perspektiven und Forschungsstand*. Göttingen 2019 [download insgesamt open access: <https://www.vr-elibrary.de/doi/book/10.14220/9783737008860>]; Mielke, Katja, Anja Katharina Hornidge (Hg.): *Area Studies at the Crossroads. Knowledge Production after the Mobility Turn*. New York 2017

Transosmanische Mobilitäten: Wege, Alltag, Handel, Waren, (In)Differenzkonstruktionen

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald
Time: Thursday, 09.15-10.45 Uhr, ab 11. April 2024
Place: NSG S228

Description:

Die Veranstaltung vermittelt auf der Grundlage von Reiseberichten mit der Untersuchung von Handelsnetzwerken, einzelnen Händlern oder Kaufleutefamilien, Warenflüssen und Moden bzw. Aspekten des Konsums Zugänge zur Verzahnungsgeschichte zwischen Polen-Litauen, Moskau bzw. Russland und dem Osmanischen Reich sowie Persien vor 1800. Das Schwarze Meer, das Kaspische Meer, Konstantinopel, Astrachan und Trabzon bzw. Täbris sowie Lemberg und viele andere Städte dienten als Drehscheiben und Knotenpunkte, um von Indien oder Persien in den Mittelmeerraum, den Balkan und Moskowien/Russland oder Polen-Litauen/Ukraine bzw. Westeuropa zu gelangen. Sowohl Akteure als auch die gehandelten Objekte selbst und insgesamt die Handelsinfrastruktur, aber auch die soziale Bedeutung der Waren sollen in mehreren Schritten beleuchtet werden. Von besonderem Interesse ist dabei die Frage, ob im Handel und in den gesellschaftlich rezipierten Moden übergreifende kulturelle Praktiken erkennbar werden, die eine oft vorausgesetzte universelle kulturelle Andersartigkeit der beteiligten Regionen und Gruppen entkräften. Gleichzeitig stehen Identitätskonstruktionen oder (In)Differenzvorstellungen im Fokus des Interesses. Spezielle Sprachkenntnisse sind nicht erforderlich (sie werden jedoch begrüßt), die Lektürefähigkeit englischer Texte wird vorausgesetzt.

Literatur: Aslanian, Sebouh David 2011: *From the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean. The Global Trade Networks of Armenian Merchants from New Julfa*. Berkeley; Faroqhi, Suraiya, Gilles Veinstein 2008: *Merchants in the Ottoman Empire*. Löwen; Rohdewald, Stefan, Stephan Conermann, Albrecht Fuess (Hg.) 2019: *Transottomanica. Osteuropäisch-osmanisch-persische Mobilitätsdynamiken Perspektiven und Forschungsstand*. Göttingen [download insgesamt open access: <https://www.vr-elibrary.de/doi/book/10.14220/9783737008860>]; Blaszczyk, Arkadiusz, Robert Born, Florian Riedler 2021: *Transottoman Matters. Objects Moving through Time, Space, and Meaning*. Göttingen [Open Access:

ruprecht-verlage.com/themen-entdecken/geschichte/geschichte-der-fruehen-neuzeit/55530/transottoman-matters];

Klein, Denise, Anna Vlachopoulou 2023: Transottoman Biographies, 16th–20th c. Göttingen [Open Access: <https://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com/themen-entdecken/geschichte/geschichte-der-fruehen-neuzeit/55541/transottoman-biographies-16th-20th-c>]

Stadtgeschichte(n) des östlichen Europa: Von der Urbanisierung im 19. Jahrhundert bis zur postsowjetischen Stadt

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Maren Röger

Time: Tuesday, 15.15-18.45 Uhr, 14-tägig, Beginn : 16.04.2024

Place: GWZO, Konferenzraum, Specks Hof (Eingang A), Reichsstraße 4-6, 4. Etage

Description:

Leipzig sieht anders aus als Lwiw, Dresden unterscheidet sich von Donezk, Paris und Petersburg weisen hingegen durchaus Gemeinsamkeiten auf – soweit aus den Medien und/oder Reisen bekannt. Doch was sind die historischen Gründe dafür? Wann und wie bildeten sich die jeweiligen Stadtstrukturen heraus, und wie wandelten sie sich? Nach einführenden Sitzungen zur europäischen Stadtgeschichte widmen wir uns im Seminar vor allem den Stadtgeschichte(n) der Moderne, denn seit dem 19. Jahrhundert änderte sich das Städtewesen grundlegend. Industrialisierung, Bevölkerungswanderung und (technischer) Strukturwandel gaben den Städten innerhalb weniger Jahrzehnte ein neues Antlitz, und kulturräumliche Differenzen in Europa schlifften sich zunächst ab: Lemberg wurde zum „Wien des Ostens“, Warschau zum „Paris des Ostens“. Mit dem Aufkommen der sozialistischen Architektur vergrößerten sich diese Unterschiede scheinbar wieder: Die sozialistische Stadtplanung entwickelte neue Sichtweisen auf die Funktionalität und das Zusammenleben in Städten und setzte diese in Planvierteln und -Städten in die Praxis um. In dem vergleichend angelegten Seminar, das uns in zahlreiche Städte des östlichen Europa führt, werden unterschiedliche Quellen vorgestellt und es kommen diverse methodische Perspektiven zum Tragen (z.B. Sozial-, Kultur- und Alltagsgeschichte).

Literaturhinweise:

Lenger, Friedrich; Tenfelde, Klaus (Hrsg.): Die europäische Stadt im 20. Jahrhundert. Wahrnehmung, Entwicklung, Erosion. Köln 2006.

Lenger, Friedrich: Metropolen der Moderne. Eine europäische Stadtgeschichte seit 1850. München 2013.

Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats. Case Studies from Europe, Asia and Near East

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt

Zeit: Montag, 9:15 – 10:45

Ort: NSG 101

Beschreibung:

The neighborhood policies of regional powers play an increasingly important role in the process of emergence of the multipolar world order, and are being regarded by scholars from different disciplines as important tools of influence and shaping of the new world order.

The aim of this seminar is to analyze the neighborhood policies of selected regional powers from the perspective of space discussion in the globalization research. This implies the discussion and analysis of different approaches of regional powers to the design of neighborhood policies after the end of the East-West conflict on the basis of theory debates concerning the construction of space and recent research findings in this field.

The first sessions of the seminar will be focused on the state of the art in the field of new regionalisms, the role of space in the globalization debate, the competing development models of regional powers, and last but not least the definition and discussion of the key concepts that will be used in this course.

The next sessions will build on this theoretical and analytical ground and will examine the neighborhood policies of four regional powers as competing space formats. These sessions will

include an in depth discussion on approaches, development histories, specific features and the interaction between the Neighborhood Policies of the European Union, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Iran.

In the last part of the seminar, the intended and unintended effects of the competing space formats on the contested neighborhood of the respective regional powers will be discussed and analyzed. In these sessions we will work with representative case studies and will use the main findings of research, relevant documents and other empirical data.

We will work in this seminar with academic texts in English and some texts in German. The knowledge of other relevant languages such as Russian, Turkish or Persian would be beneficial for the access to other perspectives on the topic of this seminar, but they are not a prerequisite for the participation in the course.

Democratic Transition and Transitional Justice in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches

Seminar

Lecturer: PD. Dr. Adamantios Skordos, GWZO

Time: Wednesday, 17:15 – 18:45, starting on 17 April

Place: GWZO, Seminarraum, Specks Hof (Eingang A), Reichsstraße 4-6, 4. Etage

Description:

The aim of the seminar is the study of democratic transitions in Southern Europe in the 1970s (Portugal, Spain, Greece), in Latin America during the 1980s (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile) and in Eastern Europe after 1989 (Romania, Bulgaria, Poland) focusing especially on the topic of transitional justice. In particular, the seminar will address in a comparative perspective and through a transregional approach the factors causing the end of authoritarian rule and shaping the terms of democratic transition in the above cases by introducing key concepts related to transitional justice.

The mode of transition, associated with different processes of remembrance and forgetting, is decisive for criminal prosecution of crimes committed during dictatorship. For instance, in Spain, Uruguay and Chile, the political elites in charge of transition adopted an "Amnesia Modell" to tackle the legacies of dictatorial past. In these cases, societies witnessed in the beginning phases to democracy a silencing of any discussion on the dictatorship which again led to a suspension of criminal prosecution of human rights abuses. In Greece and Argentina, by contrast, those persons of the military dictatorship with maximum responsibility for human rights violations were put on trial and sentenced either to death or to life imprisonment immediately after the collapse of their regimes ("Selective Punishment"). Decisive for this development was in both cases the fact that the end of the juntas was the direct result of a military defeat (Cyprus crisis, Falklands War). Similar, in the Portuguese case, the Angolan War had a great impact on the process of dissolution of the Salazar regime. Furthermore, the seminar will draw comparisons to Eastern European cases. For example, the Romanian President Nicolae Ceaușescu was 1989 not in position to initiate a "regulated" transition to democracy and retain control of the military and judiciary after the transfer of power according to the Chilean or Spanish model. As a consequence, Ceaușescu and his wife were sentenced to death in a show trial and executed by a firing squad. In Bulgaria, transitional justice took a different path. Todor Živkov, the General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Head of State for decades, was charged several times but did not face any criminal consequences ultimately. In Poland, again, the parliament decided as early as 1993 to stop the prosecution against General Wojciech Jaruzelski who had proclaimed 1981 martial law and sent the military into the streets to suppress the Solidarność uprising. More than a decade later, a new attempt was launched by the Institute of National Remembrance to prosecute the former Polish Communist party prime minister along with other high-ranking communists.

The last part of the seminar is dedicated to the question of whether the social and historical-political conditions in Southern Europe and Latin America favour the emergence of left-wing populist movements, in contrast to Eastern Europe, where predominantly right-wing populists are successful.

06-008-ES-0320 Westeuropa in der Europäisierung des 19. und 21. Jahrhunderts (10 ECTS)

(2 Seminars)

Belonging in a Transnational World: Cultural Sociology and Methodological Approaches

Seminar

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Marian Burchardt

Time: Wednesday, 9:15 – 10:45, starts: 10 April.

Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Belonging to social groups is a central way for people to participate in social life. Therefore, concerns over belonging and membership occupy a central place in sociological research. Under condition of globalization, however, the modalities of belonging are rapidly changing and under pressure. The following questions are central to this course: Who is allowed to belong in certain polities and communities? How is belonging territorialized, de-territorialized and reterritorialized through current processes of global change? What are the relationships of power among different communities? How are power hierarchies among communities in society established in the first place and how are they reproduced? What are the conditions under which belonging becomes institutionalized, secured through citizenship or other socio-legal regimes? Why do people wish to abandon certain forms of belonging? Students are expected to prepare each class through reading and homework.

Körper, Sport und Nationalismus in Europa vom 19. zum 21. Jahrhundert

Seminar/ Colloquium

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Thomas Höpel

Time: Monday, 11.15-12.45, beginnig 8 April 2024

Place:

Description:

Körperkultur, Turnen und Sport, Sportereignisse und Sportinstitutionen wurden seit dem 19. Jahrhundert zu wichtigen Instrumenten für die Konstruktion von Individuen, sozialen Gruppen, Geschlechterrollen und Nationalismus. Die Herausbildung des modernen Sports wurde begleitet von biopolitischen Gesellschaftskonzepten und bevölkerungspolitischen Bemühungen. Diese kreisten um die Verwaltung, Pflege und Kultivierung der Bevölkerung, zielten darauf ab, leistungs- und reproduktionsfähige Körper zu einem starken Kollektiv zu verschmelzen und dienten auch der Konkurrenz zwischen den europäischen Nationen. Die Analyse von Sport und Bewegungskultur erlaubt Einblicke in die soziokulturelle Ordnung moderner Gesellschaften. Im Seminar untersuchen wir das Verhältnis von Körpererertüchtigung, Sport, kulturellen Zuschreibungen, sozialen Praktiken und Identitätsbildungen sowie die Rolle des Sports bei der Teilhabe an sozialen, ökonomischen und kulturellen Ressourcen.

Literatur zur Einführung:

- Wolfgang Behringer, *Kulturgeschichte des Sports. Vom antiken Olympia bis ins 21. Jahrhundert*, München 2012.
- Jürgen Martschukat, *Das Zeitalter der Fitness*, Frankfurt am Main 2019.

Critically Engaging with Populism as a Global Phenomenon

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Katarina Ristic /Therese Mager

Time: Tuesday 13:15-14:45

Place: GESI

Description:

If we accept that globalization is neither natural nor singular, but rather made up of competing projects of globalization, then we should seek to understand what these globalization projects are and who promotes them. Following a brief period of optimism in the 1990s over ever-increasing global interconnectedness, the new millennium has seen a renewed insistence on national sovereignty and the primacy of the nation-state, with far-right "populist" stakeholders

in particular presenting challenges to what is broadly termed the “liberal world order.” What has given rise to this “populist moment,” as it is often called? How do populist actors advance their worldviews, influence cultural debates, and work together across national boundaries? The course addresses populism as a historical and transnational phenomena, focusing on different disciplinary approaches and characteristics shared across spectrum of actors, conceptualisations (ideology, politics, rhetorical style) and regions (Europe, Africa, China).

Transitional Justice

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Wolfram von Scheliha

Time: Thursday 17:00 18:00 + excursion to Buchenwald Concentration Camp

Place: online

Both the concept of Transitional Justice and the memorialization of a violent past are relatively recent trends. Transitional Justice became a global project only in the 1990s when the international community developed various instruments for implementing Transitional Justice measures in post-conflict societies. A milestone was the establishment of the International Criminal Court. However, the problems of addressing a violent past in post-conflict societies and how to build a new, stable, peaceful, and just order are as old as civilized humankind. The seminar looks at different approaches in past centuries. It explores in various case studies the gradual development of the modern Transitional Justice concept starting at the end of World War I up to the present. The course also touches on some aspects of memory cultures. If the SARS-CoVid-19 pandemic conditions allow it, a one-day field trip to the Buchenwald Memorial in Weimar is planned. The notorious NS Concentration Camp at Buchenwald (1937-1945) was liberated by US forces that later handed the site over to the Soviet army. The Soviet NKVD ran in Buchenwald Special Camp no. 2 for the imprisonment of presumed German perpetrators. The Memorial is also an example of an ideologically monopolized memory culture during the GDR.

Introductory Reading:

Nico Wouters (ed.): *Transitional Justice and Memory in Europe (1945-2013)*. Cambridge-Antwerp-Portland 2014; Anatoly M. Khazanov/Stanley G. Payne: *How to deal with the Past?* In: *Totalitarian Movements and Political Religions* 9 (2008): 2/3, pp. 411-431; David Rieff: *In praise of forgetting. Historical memory and its ironies*. London 2016; John Rodden: “Here there is no why: Journey to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. In: *Journal of Human Rights* 4 (2005), pp. 283-297.

Democratic Transition and Transitional Justice in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches

Seminar

Lecturer: PD. Dr. Adamantios Skordos, GWZO

Time: Wednesday, 17:15 – 18:45, starting on 17 April

Place: GWZO, Seminarraum, Specks Hof (Eingang A), Reichsstraße 4-6, 4. Etage

Description:

The aim of the seminar is the study of democratic transitions in Southern Europe in the 1970s (Portugal, Spain, Greece), in Latin America during the 1980s (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile) and in Eastern Europe after 1989 (Romania, Bulgaria, Poland) focusing especially on the topic of transitional justice. In particular, the seminar will address in a comparative perspective and through a transregional approach the factors causing the end of authoritarian rule and shaping the terms of democratic transition in the above cases by introducing key concepts related to transitional justice.

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rights violations were put on trial and sentenced either to death or to life imprisonment immediately after the collapse of their regimes ("Selective Punishment"). Decisive for this development was in both cases the fact that the end of the juntas was the direct result of a military defeat (Cyprus crisis, Falklands War). Similar, in the Portuguese case, the Angolan War had a great impact on the process of dissolution of the Salazar regime. Furthermore, the seminar will draw comparisons to Eastern European cases. For example, the Romanian President Nicolae Ceaușescu was 1989 not in position to initiate a "regulated" transition to democracy and retain control of the military and judiciary after the transfer of power according to the Chilean or Spanish model. As a consequence, Ceaușescu and his wife were sentenced to death in a show trial and executed by a firing squad. In Bulgaria, transitional justice took a different path. Todor Živkov, the General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Head of State for decades, was charged several times but did not face any criminal consequences ultimately. In Poland, again, the parliament decided as early as 1993 to stop the prosecution against General Wojciech Jaruzelski who had proclaimed 1981 martial law and sent the military into the streets to suppress the Solidarność uprising. More than a decade later, a new attempt was launched by the Institute of National Remembrance to prosecute the former Polish Communist party prime minister along with other high-ranking communists. The last part of the seminar is dedicated to the question of whether the social and historical-political conditions in Southern Europe and Latin America favour the emergence of left-wing populist movements, in contrast to Eastern Europe, where predominantly right-wing populists are successful.

30-008-ES-0330 Europäische Kulturgeschichte der Juden (10 ECTS)

(2 Lehrveranstaltungen, davon ein Seminar und das Kolloquium, 1 essay (5000 Wörter) in einem der Seminare)

Einführung in das Judentum

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Hanna Kuchenbuch

Zeit: Donnerstag 17:15-18:45

Ort: HSG HS 1

Beschreibung:

Die Vorlesung gibt eine Einführung in Religion, Kultur und Geschichte des Judentums im Überblick.

Judaism and Environmental Ethics

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Jun.-Prof. Dr. Yemima Hadad

Zeit: Thursday, 11.15-12.45 Uhr

Ort: Theologische Fakultät, Beethovenstraße 25, HS 113

The relationship between God and man is already described in the Torah. The Book of Genesis understands Adam, the first man, as the gardener and guardian of creation. The relationship between God and man revolves around moral and religious obligations, concerning the fellow human being, animals, and the created world. Rabbinic Judaism's attitude toward nature, however, is ambivalent. On the one hand, the study of the Talmud is preferred to the contemplation of nature (e.g. Tractate Avot 3:8); on the other hand, however, Jewish law (halakhah) contains numerous instructions on nature appreciation and blessings at the sight of special natural phenomena (e.g., Mishna Brachot 9:2). In the Torah and the Talmud we find specific obligations towards animals. For example, among the so-called Noachide commandments we find the instruction not to torture animals (TBavli, Sanhedrin 56a). In modern times, Rabbi Kook wrote his famous commentary, "The Vision of Peace and Vegetarianism."

Recently, a wide literature has developed on the topic of Jewish animal ethics as well as so-called "eco-kashrut" (i.e., ecological dietary laws) (Tirosh-Samuelson 2003, Schorsch 2019). Modern thinkers such as A. D. Gordon, Martin Buber and Hans Jonas have extensively emphasized Jewish responsibility over nature. Whereas Jewish eco-feminists and artist Helène Aylon connected in her works femininity and motherhood with environmental care.

Literature: Jonas, Hans (1966). *The Phenomenon of Life: Toward a Philosophical Biology*. Evanston: Northwestern University Press.

Kook, Avraham Yitzhak Hacohen (1903): *A Vision of Vegetarianism and Peace*. Ed. David Hacohen. Independently published.

Jobani, Yuval (2023) *The First Jewish Environmentalist: The Green Philosophy of A.D. Gordon*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Schorsch, Jonathan (2019): "Looking for an Ecological God," *Ehyeh Asher Ehyeh*, ed. Martin S. Cohen, Saul Berman and David Birnbaum. New York: New Paradigm Publishing, 265-284.

Tirosh-Samuelson, Hava. (ed.) (2003), *Judaism and Ecology: Created World and Revealed Word*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Settler-Based Conflicts

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. habil. Gilad Ben-Nun
Time: Tuesday, 17.15 – 18.45, starting: 9.4.2024
Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

Settler-based conflicts are characterized by their perpetual protractedness and lethality. Contrary to colonial conflicts or border conflicts, where occupiers plunder the land and then leave, in settler-based conflicts the descendants of the first comers remain on the land and attach themselves to it. Over time, these settler communities gradually distance themselves away from their motherlands, eventually severing the ties to that motherland. And thus their desire or ability to disengage from the native population decreases. The ever-growing cycles of inter-community violence which ensue, waged between the privileged settlers and the oppressed local indigenous populations, become self-perpetuating destructive violence cycles, running counter to the prospects of those conflicts' resolution.

Yet contrary to Camus' grim vision of his own native Algeria and the prospects for his natal Pied Noir community, settler based conflicts have recently demonstrated a remarkable ability for resolution and significant improvement. This has been most notably in the mother of all settler-based conflicts: Northern Ireland as well as South Africa. The Palestinian/ Israeli conflict in turn, has assumed the primordial role of intractability, hitherto reserved for Northern Ireland and South Africa.

This seminar deals with the history, theory, and development of settler-based conflicts. It looks at the prospects for their resolution, and at the pitfalls of their failed resolution attempts and exacerbating characteristics.

The Israeli-Arab conflict as the standard-setter for the law of international organizations

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. habil. Gilad Ben-Nun
Time: Tuesday, 9:15 – 10:45, starting: 09.04.2024
Place: GESI 3.16

Description:

The objectives of this are twofold: a) to acquaint students of Global Studies with the historical involvement of the Arab Israeli conflict over the past century; b) to acquaint students of Global Studies with a basic introduction to International law and more specifically – to the law of International Organizations. Conforming to the base disciplinary tenet of Global Studies which stresses the requirement to transgress the unitary boundaries of academic disciplines, this course opts to examine a fundamental field within legal studies (international law), by applying

a historical and diachronic perspective to this field's development, as seen through the evolvement of the most important International Organizations in the world today. As this course demonstrates, the evolvement of International Organizations over the past century can only be fully comprehended when one intertwines their study with the conflict which – by a considerable margin – has influenced and impacted their conceptual and substantive development probably more than any other single historic-geographic realm: The Arab-Israeli conflict. By studying in this intertwined manner, the course provides the student both with an overview to a significant chapter in Middle Eastern history and politics over the past century, and a base understanding of International Organizations as a distinct phenomenon of the Global Age, and how they legally operate.

Pursuant to these objectives, the course follows a chronological pattern. It explains the law and function of each International Organization, via the specific challenges which that organization faced over the years as it was required to cope with the conflicting claims to the Arab-Israeli conflict, as these were brought before it.

The course will focus on general issues relevant to both intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as on the study of the following key contemporary issues of international legal contention: the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as a case laboratory of modern international law; refugees & non-refoulement; mass indiscriminate bombing & the 4th Geneva Convention. The course consists primarily of seminars and group work. Attending students are involved in the study of legal cases and the discussion of the issues raised, on the basis of the assigned reading. Final assessment is based on class attendance and participation as well as a written final paper.

4. Semester

06-008-ES-0440 Aktuelle Forschungen der European Studies (10 ECTS)

(Thesis Colloquium)

Thesis Colloquium

Kolloquium

DozentIn: Dr. Steffi Marung/ Stephan Kaschner

Zeit: Einzeltermine nach Ankündigung

Ort: hybrid