

Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften und Philosophie
Global and European Studies Institute

Kommentiertes Vorlesungsverzeichnis

MA „European Studies“

Sommersemester 2021

Inhalt

Termine - Sommersemester 2021	3
Abkürzungen	3
06-008-ES-0180 Europäisierung und Globalisierung (5 ECTS)	7
06-008-ES-0210 Europäische Geschichte (10 ECTS)	11
31-008-ES-0250 Raum, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft II (5 ECTS)	15
02-008-ES-0260 Recht in Europa II (5 ECTS)	17
06-008-ES-0270 Europäische Institutionen und Politische Systeme (10 ECTS)	19
04-050-1504 – Slawische Literaturen und Kulturen (<i>für OEG</i>) (10 ECTS)	22
06-008-ES-0310 Europäisierung in Ost-, Ostmittel-, und Südosteuropa (10 ECTS)	24
06-008-ES-320 Westeuropa in der Europäisierung des 19. und 21. Jahrhunderts (10 ECTS)	30
30-008-ES-0330 Europäische Kulturgeschichte der Juden (10 ECTS)	33
06-008-ES-0360 Religionen in europäischen Gegenwartsgesellschaften (10 ECTS)	36
06-008-ES-0440 Aktuelle Forschungen der European Studies (10 ECTS)	39

Termine - Sommersemester 2021

Zeitraum	01.04.2021 – 30.09.2021
Lehrveranstaltungen	12.04.2021 – 24.07.2021
Moduleinschreibung	31.03.2021 – 07.04.2021

Feiertage:

Karfreitag	02.04.2021
Ostermontag	05.04.2021
1. Mai	01.05.2021 (Samstag)
Himmelfahrt	13.05.2021
Pfingstmontag	24.05.2021

Abkürzungen

BS	Blockseminar
CAS	Centre for Area Studies (Thomaskirchhof 20, 04109 Leipzig)
Ex	Exkursion
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)
K	Kolloquium
NSG	Neues Seminargebäude (Universitätsstraße 5, 04109 Leipzig)
S	Seminar
ReCentGlobe	Research Centre Global Dynamics (Strohsackpassage, Nikolaistr. 6-10, 5. Etage, 04109 Leipzig)
V	Vorlesung

2. Semester

06-008-ES-0180 Globalisierung und Europäisierung (5 ECTS)

- S Steffi Marung: Comrades and Competitors: The Soviet Union and Africa from the October Revolution until the End of the Cold War
- S Adamantios Skordos: Democratisation, Transnational Justice, Right- and Left-Wing Populism in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats. Case Studies from Europe, Asia and Near East
- S Marian Burchardt: Belonging in a Transnational World: Spaces of Difference in the Age of Mobility
- S Marian Burchardt: Sociologies of Globalization: Power, Space and Health
- S Peter Gärtner: The Rest against the West? Contours of a Multi-polar World Order

06-008-0210 Europäische Geschichte (10 ECTS)

- S Dietmar Müller: Staatlichkeit im Wandel. Strukturen und Krisen (19.-21. Jahrhundert)
- S Steffi Marung: Rural Peripheries in Europe
- S Adamantios Skordos: Democratisation, Transnational Justice, Right- and Left-Wing Populism in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches
- S Frank Hadler/Matthias Middell: Towards a transnational history of East Central Europe in the age of the World Wars (1914/18-1945/48)
- S Susanna Jorek: Black Europe: An Introduction to Black European Studies.
- S Stefan Rohdewald: Europäizitäten, Orientalismen, Balkanismen, Eurasismus: Vorstellungen von Europa, Asien und dem Orient im östlichen Europa nach 1800

31-008-ES-0250 Raum, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft II (5 ECTS)

- S Thilo Lang: Space, Economy, Society II
- S Hartmut Elsenhans: Political Economy of the EU
- S Marian Burchardt: Sociologies of Globalization: Power, Space and Health

06-008-ES-0260 Recht in Europa II (5 ECTS)

- V Stephanie Schiedermaier: Recht der internationalen Organisationen
- S Dietmar Müller: International organisations and international regimes: from the freedom of navigation until the fight against SARS-CoV-2
- S Wolfram von Scheliha: Transitional Justice and Post-Violence Memory Cultures in Historical Perspective

06-008-ES-0270 Europäische Institutionen und Politische Systeme (10 ECTS)

- S Hartmut Elsenhans: Political Economy of the EU
- S Ireneusz Karolewski: Nationalism in Europe
- S Ireneusz Karolewski: Identity Politics
- V Holger Lengfeld: Is there a European society emerging?
- S Maciej Wilga: Classical and Critical European Union Studies
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats.

04-050-1504 – Slawische Literaturen und Kulturen (OEG) (10 ECTS)

- S Birgit Harreß: Ausgewählte Themen zu slawischen Literaturen und Kulturen I: Die Aufhebung aller Grenzen: Anatolij Kims Roman Lotos (1980)
- S Anna Artwińska: Ausgewählte Themen zu slawischen Literaturen und Kulturen II: Grenzfälle des autobiographischen Schreibens: Karel Čapek – Aleksander Wat – Lidija Čukovskaja

3. Semester

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

- V Stefan Rohdewald: Transosmanische Geschichte bis um 1800: Östliches Europa und Naher Osten in der Verflechtung
- S Stefan Rohdewald: Europäizitäten, Orientalismen, Balkanismen, Eurasismus: Vorstellungen von Europa, Asien und dem Orient im östlichen Europa nach 1800
- S Stefan Rohdewald: Handel, Waren und Luxus in der transosmanischen Verflechtung
- S Elisa Satjukow: Wie im Himmel, so auf Erden. Der Russisch-orthodoxe Glaube in der Geschichte
- S Corinne Geering: Konsumgeschichte des östlichen Europa
- S Frank Hadler/Matthias Middell: Towards a transnational history of East Central Europe in the age of the World Wars (1914/18-1945/48)
- S Steffi Marung: Comrades and Competitors: The Soviet Union and Africa from the October Revolution until the End of the Cold War
- S Steffi Marung: Rural Peripheries in Europe
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats.
- K Kolloquium zur Ost- und Südosteuropäischen Geschichte

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

- S Steffi Marung: Rural Peripheries in Europe
- S Susanna Jorek: Black Europe: An Introduction to Black European Studies.
- S Adamantios Skordos: Democratisation, Transnational Justice, Right- and Left-Wing Populism in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches
- S Matthias Middell/Ninja Steinbach-Hüther: Intercultural Transfers – Transfers Culturels as an Innovative Approach to the Study of Global and Transregional Entanglements

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

- V Hanna Kuchenbuch/Andreas Schüle: Einführung in das Judentum
- S Arndt Engelhardt: Jüdische Typografie im 19. Jahrhundert. Sozial- und kulturgeschichtliche Lektüren
- BS Raphael Gross/Fritz Backhaus: Ausstellen: Auschwitz – Geschichte und Wirkung
- S Marcel Müller/Momme Schwarz: Jüdischen Diplomatie in der Zwischenkriegszeit – Kampf um Minderheitenrechte
- K Imanuel Clemens Schmidt: Grundprobleme der jüdischen und allgemeinen Geschichte der Neuzeit

01-008-ES-0360 Religionen in europäischen Gegenwartsgesellschaften (10 ECTS)

- V Gert Pickel: Religion und Politik in modernen Gesellschaften
- S Gert Pickel: Religiöse Pluralisierung und ihre gesellschaftlichen Folgen
- S Gert Pickel: Kirchentage, Bibelkreise, Atheisten – Sozialformen des Religiösen und Areligiösen
- S Elisa Satjukow: Wie im Himmel, so auf Erden. Der Russisch-orthodoxe Glaube in der Geschichte

4. Semester

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

- K Steffi Marung/Dietmar Müller/Stephan Kaschner: Master's Thesis Colloquium
- K GWZO Ringvorlesung oder SFB Kolloquium

Detaillierte Beschreibung der Veranstaltungen European Studies Sommersemester 2020

06-008-ES-0180 Europäisierung und Globalisierung (5 ECTS)

Comrades and Competitors: The Soviet Union and Africa from the October Revolution until the End of the Cold War

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung

Time: Wednesday, 09.15 – 10.45

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

When thinking of 20th century global history neither Soviet nor African actors seem to have taken a central position, according to conventional accounts. Even less so do their interactions and encounters appear as crucial in this regard. In the Western triumphalism after the end of the Cold War the legacies of these connections have long been ignored, resulting e.g. in the puzzlement of Western observers about Russian-African relations today. However, such narratives are increasingly empirically revised, providing rich material to investigate the parallel and entangled trajectories of seemingly distant parts of the world, allegedly marginal in the unfolding of “globalization”.

Since the beginning of the 20th century – in the wake of the First World War, the Russian Revolution, the onset of large scale processes of decolonization – societies both in the Soviet Union and African countries were confronted with the dramatic transformation of the world of empires, with profound challenges of decolonization and post-colonial state building, and with ambitions of large-scale modernization. Although rooted in different historical trajectories, they shared experiences of imperialism and colonialism, of economic marginalization, of violence and war, of inter- and transnational circulations. Under the conditions of the Cold War, these experiences were translated into new agendas, as part of ideological competition as well as of efforts to rethink the global order beyond empires, and beyond capitalism. African and Soviet actors observed, learnt from, and competed with each other in dealing with the challenges of the global condition in different settings: in the Communist International, in cultural and scholarly exchanges, in development projects, as comrades or competitors in international organizations.

Against this background, the seminar will introduce into the 20th century history of Soviet-African encounters since the early 20th century. Themes will be presented partly in a comparative way to discuss the specific challenges and conditions actors had to deal with, and partly in a transnational and transregional way to understand, how solutions to these challenges were also found (and lost) in encounters and circulations. The seminar will include themes such as empire and decolonization, development, race, economic and military cooperation, liberation movements, and socialisms. Disentangling not only the containers of “decolonization” or “socialism”, but also of “Africa” and the “Soviet Union”, the seminar will look at differentiations within Soviet as well as African spaces.

Based on collaboration in research teams students will work on a virtual exhibition and can decide, if they are producing a podcast, present and contextualize historical sources (textual, visual, oral or otherwise), introduce selected personalities in the encounters, or write shorter texts for the exhibition catalogue. Depending on the progress made and upon agreement with the participants, this virtual exhibition may be integrated into the programme of the Leipzig Science Festival “Border-Crossing Solidarities” in July 2021. Students are encouraged to make

use of their language competencies beyond English, in particular French, Russian, and further languages spoken in African countries e.g. Swahili, Yoruba, or Amharic.

Introductory Literature:

Odd Arne Westad: *The Global Cold War*. Cambridge 2003.

Maxim Matusevich (ed.), *Africa in Russia, Russia in Africa: Three centuries of encounters*, Trenton, NJ 2007.

Democratisation, Transnational Justice, Right- and Left-Wing Populism in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Adamantios Skordos

Time: Thursday, 13.15-14.45 (Starting 22 April 2021)

Place: online (Zoom)

Examination: Essay

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.

Course requirements: (1) regular participation in the course; (2) study of the seminar literature (two articles per session) and participation in the seminar discussion (including the short introduction to texts); (3) 20-minute PowerPoint presentation on a topic of the seminar; (4) final essay based on the PowerPoint presentation. Most of the seminar reading will be uploaded to Moodle.

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt
Time: Wednesday, 13:15 – 14:45
Place: GWZ H 5015
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.

Sociologies of Globalization: Power, Space and Health

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Marian Burchardt
Time: Wednesday, 09:15 – 10:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

How do people form globally interconnected communities? What are the social forces that shape global health emergencies such as the Coronavirus pandemic? What are the reasons that in some organizations labour practices look increasingly the same across the world in spite of major cultural and historical difference that otherwise mark different countries? What the conditions under which objects, technologies, ideas and people travel from place to place? And what social effects do they produce in new environments? This course introduces students

to sociological theories, approaches and empirical studies on globalization. We will specifically focus on the fields of global health and questions of cultural globalization, i.e. the ways in which people across the world use global cultural comparisons in order to situate themselves in an increasingly complex global world and to make sense of it. Students are expected to prepare classes through reading, homework and engage in group-based research.

Belonging in a Transnational World: Spaces of Difference in the Age of Mobility

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Marian Burchardt
Time: Wednesday, 11:15 – 12:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

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 globalisation, 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 territorialised, de-territorialised and reterritorialised 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 institutionalised, secured through citizenship or other socio-legal regimes? Why do people wish to abandon certain forms of belonging? Students are expected to prepare classes through reading, homework and engage in group-based research.

The Rest against the West? Contours of a Multi-polar World Order

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. habil. Peter Gärtner
Time: Monday, 17.15 – 18.45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

The rise of China and the comeback of Russia have caused a tectonic change in the modern World-System. Together with Brazil, India and South Africa they are forming the BRICS, a new group of emerging powers. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs. As a club of new rising powers, representing a different variety of capitalism, they challenge the dominance of the West. The course seeks to analyse the following questions: What are the fundamentals of the Western World Order? How has the international scenario changed with the presence of the BRICS? Could China and Russia eclipse the power of the West? What are their strategies? And how the West is reacting against this challenge? The regional crises and conflicts in the Middle East, in the Ukraine and in the South Chinese Sea are part of our analysis and discussion. Attention is also paid to Latin America.

Literature:

Blackwill, Robert: Implementing Grand Strategy toward China. Twenty-two U.S. policy prescriptions. Council on Foreign Relations, New York 2020
Brzezinski, Zbigniew. Strategic Vision. America and the Crisis of Global Power. New York 2012
Kondapalli, Srikanth/ Pandit, Priyanka (eds.): China and the BRICS. Setting a Different Kitchen. New Dehli 2017
Lynch, Timothy: In the Shadow of the Cold War. American Foreign Policy from George Bush to Donald Trump. Cambridge et al. 2020

Munich Security Report: Westnessless. München 2020
Rudolf, Peter: Sino-American World Conflict. Berlin 2020
Stent, Angela: Putin's World. Russia against the West and with the Rest. New York/ Boston 2019
Stuenkel, Oliver: Post-Western World: how emerging powers are remaking global order. Malden 2016

06-008-ES-0210 Europäische Geschichte (10 ECTS)

(2 Seminare, Studierende aus OEG wählen bevorzugt Kurse mit regionalem Schwerpunkt)

Staatlichkeit im Wandel. Strukturen und Krisen (19.-21. Jahrhundert)

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller
Time: Monday, 9:15 – 10:45 (starting 12/04/2021)
Place: online
Language: German
Examination: Essay

Description:

In der gegenwärtigen Pandemiezeit ist der liberal-demokratische Rechtsstaat insbesondere in seiner europäischen Ausprägung der geteilten Souveränität in einer Performanzkrise. Im Leistungsvergleich mit dem „Durchregieren“ technokratischer Autokratien sieht die europäische Staatlichkeit vermeintlich „alt aus“. Vor dem Hintergrund dieser jüngsten Herausforderungen thematisiert dieses Seminar die europäische Staatlichkeit im historischen Wandel vom 19. Jhd. bis in die Gegenwart. Als Quellen des Wandels von Staatlichkeit werden Herausforderungen und Krisen analysiert, die von den Eliten als in herkömmlichen Strukturen nicht zu meistern eingeschätzt wurden. Mit einem Rückblick auf den sich seit der Frühen Neuzeit territorialisierenden Verwaltungsstaat beginnend, beschäftigt sich das Seminar vorwiegend mit den miteinander verflochtenen Prozessen staatlichen Gestaltwandels: vom Rechtsstaat und liberalen Marktstaat, Wohlfahrtsstaat und staatssozialistischer Systemalternative bis zur gegenwärtigen governance in der Europäischen Union. Verhandelt werden dabei verschiedene Modi der Legitimation von Herrschaft, die Zugehörigkeit sowie die Rechte und Pflichten der Staatsbürger.

Literatur (Auswahl)

Thomas H. Marshall: Staatsbürgerrechte und soziale Klassen, in Ders.: Bürgerrechte und soziale Klassen. Zur Soziologie des Wohlfahrtsstaates, Frankfurt/M./New York 1992, S. 33-94; *Armin Nassehi*: Muster. Theorie der digitalen Welt, München 2019; *Hartmut Kaelble*: Sozialgeschichte Europas. 1945 bis zur Gegenwart, München 2007; *Kiran Klaus Patel*: Projekt Europa. Eine kritische Geschichte, München 2018; *Lutz Raphael*: Recht und Ordnung. Herrschaft und Verwaltung im 19. Jahrhundert, Frankfurt am Main 2000; *Wolfgang Reinhard*: Geschichte der Staatsgewalt. Ein vergleichende Verfassungsgeschichte Europas von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart, München 1999.

Rural Peripheries in Europe Compared: Global and Historical Perspectives

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung
Time: Thursday, 15:15-16:45
Place: online
Examination: 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 (25%)
Active participation in research teams, and presentation of its findings in class (25%),

Writing an academic blog post, complemented by a scientific bibliography of secondary and primary sources (50%)

Description:

As of 2018 45% of the world population lives in rural areas (World Bank). This ratio had massively declined from around 90% in the 19th century, when industrialization together with profound transformations in territorializing empires and nation states has not only pushed urbanization, but turned these rural areas into "peripheries", into spaces that were identified as challenges for the visions of mostly urban modernizers. These processes have affected different world regions in unequal ways: Not only live most people in many African and Asian societies still in rural areas with up to 80%, while Europe and North America witness the highest rates of urbanization. But also within world regions, these shifts have led to differentiated results: In Europe e.g. Belgium and the Netherlands are the "least rural" with less than 10%; Germany, the Czech Republic or Hungary show a medium rate of around 25%, and Poland, Ireland, Romania or Slovakia are with around 40% the "most rural" on the continent.

Already this brief glance invites for an historizing and comparative view on how rural areas became identified as peripheries in the context of modernizing states, and how the emergence of a global economy in a world of empires since the mid 19th century have affected them. The seminar will further investigate, how rural communities have become objects of both national and international development schemes, how the countryside has been made legible and imagined in territorializing projects, and how these communities have responded, co-produced or resisted these projects, often in international arenas and through transnational practices.

Spanning the historical horizon from the late 19th century to the period after the end of the Cold War and opening up a comparative framework, which includes Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, the seminar situates Eastern European histories of rural peripheries – from Poland to Russia – prominently, as the "agrarian question" has played a unique role in this region since the 19th century. This also highlights the region's role in global dynamics: The Central Asian former colonial peripheries of the Tsarist empire, e.g., offer productive potential for connection and comparison with other former colonial peripheries in the Global South. Further, revolutionary upheavals across the 20th century have oftentimes originated in rural societies, as the example of the Russian Revolution demonstrates. And the socialist transformation of the countryside in the second half of the 20th century has been one of the most ambitious and painful projects of dealing with rural peripheries. This historizing and comparative effort will help to get a better understanding of what and where rural peripheries are in Europe, and which role they play in current processes of European integration.

Literature (selection)

Brusch, Katja (2014). *Als das Dorf noch Zukunft war: Agrarismus und Expertise zwischen Zarenreich und Sowjetunion*. Köln, Böhlau Verlag.

Conquest, Robert (1986). *The Harvest of Sorrow. Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press.

Figes, Orlando (1989). *Peasant Russia, civil war. The Volga countryside in revolution, 1917-1921*, Oxford; New York: Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press.

Fitzpatrick, Sheila (1996). *Stalin's peasants: resistance and survival in the Russian village after collectivization*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press.

Gupta, Akil (1998). *Postcolonial Developments. Agriculture in the Making of Modern India*. Durham, NC, Duke University Press.

Hawkins, Alun (1986). *The discovery of rural England*, in: Colls, Robert / Dodd, Philip (eds.): *Englishness. Politics and culture 1880-1920*, London, pp. 62-88.

Heinzen, James W. (2004). *Inventing a Soviet Countryside. Transformation of Soviet Russia*. Pittsburgh, PA, University of Pittsburgh Press.

Democratisation, Transnational Justice, Right- and Left-Wing Populism in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Adamantios Skordos

Time: Thursday, 13.15-14.45 (Starting 22 April 2021)

Place: online (Zoom)

Examination: Essay

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 Model" 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.

Course requirements: (1) regular participation in the course; (2) study of the seminar literature (two articles per session) and participation in the seminar discussion (including the short introduction to texts); (3) 20-minute PowerPoint presentation on a topic of the seminar; (4) final essay based on the PowerPoint presentation. Most of the seminar reading will be uploaded to Moodle.

Towards a transnational history of East Central Europe in the age of the World Wars (1914/18-1945/48)

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Frank Hadler/Prof. Dr. Matthias Middell
Time: Tuesday, 9:15-10:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

This seminar approaches the region between the Baltic, the Adriatic and the Black Sea, whose designation as East Central Europe is controversial. We use the approaches of transnationalisation research. The focus is laid on the period between WWI and WWII, which would rather suggest using the national lens, as independent nation-states (r)emerged throughout the region succeeding the empires that collapsed after 1918. However, their sovereignty was already pulverised between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in the 1930s and they were incorporated into the socialist bloc after 1945 as a result of the agreement reached between the great powers on the post-war order.

The aim of the seminar is to use this kind of regional history to familiarize participants with the tools of transnational historiography, which focuses on interconnections through migratory movements, trade, investment and transnational value chains, cultural exchange and transnationally rooted minorities, and attempts to push back methodological nationalism as far as possible.

Black Europe: An Introduction to Black European Studies

Seminar

Lecturer: Susanna Jorek
Time: Friday, 11:15-12:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

This seminar is an introduction to the field of Black European Studies, with a particular interest in Black identity and activism in Germany and the UK (1980s-today). 2020 has shown global protests against the mistreatment of Black people not only in the US but also in other Western countries like Germany or the UK. In this seminar we will look at the history of Black activism in Germany and the UK as well as current movements and introduce concepts of Black political activism and Black cultural identity. We will look at the idea of a political Blackness and how it is often intertwined with anti-racist activism or centered around questions of identity and differences and similarities in the meaning of Blackness. Therefore, we will engage with discourses and voices from within Black communities and discuss perspectives of Black scholars and activist groups. This introduction to Black Studies and Black Activism in Europe also brings us to questions of postcolonial and decolonial thinking, which we will discuss towards the end of the seminar.

Students are asked to participate in the weekly sessions by reading the suggested literature, participating in the discussions, as well as prepare a presentation and write an essay (10-15 pages) as graded assignments. Students are encouraged to examine current activism and debates particularly in the digital arena and benefit from this overview to develop their own research questions.

Europäizitäten, Orientalismen, Balkanismen, Eurasismus: Vorstellungen von Europa, Asien und dem Orient im östlichen Europa nach 1800

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald
Time: Mittwoch, 15.15-16.45 (Beginn 14.04.2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

Der „Balkan“ steht in Westeuropa für negative, das Gebiet oft aus „Europa“ ausgrenzende Vorstellungen, während vor Ort als Antwort die eigene Zugehörigkeit zu „Europa“ seit dem 19. Jahrhundert immer wieder beschworen wird. Auch Russland ist durch westeuropäische wie auch polnische und dann gerade russische Intellektuelle immer wieder als asiatisch oder uneuropäisch beschrieben worden – was zu Widerspruch oder zur trotzigsten Selbstbeschreibung etwa als eurasisch geführt hat. Ausgehend von nationalistischen Texten der deutschen Romantik sowie der Orientalismus-Debatte (Said) soll in der Lehrveranstaltung diskutiert werden, wie orientalisierende Blicke Westeuropas auf das östliche Europa vor Ort im selben Rahmen des romantischen Nationalismus durch Selbsteuropäisierung und die Orientalisierung von Nachbarn oder Minderheiten beantwortet wurden. Das Spektrum reicht von westeuropäischen Balkanbeschreibungen sowie serbischen Entwürfen eines christlichen Europa über die russischen Westler und Slavophilen zum Eurasismus sowie zum bosnischen Euroislam und türkischem Okzidentalismus, aber auch zur Debatte über türkischen Eurasismus. Es gilt, vermeintliche "Sonderwege" und angebliche nationale "Einzigartigkeit" in den größeren Kontext der Konkurrenzen und Wechselbeziehungen nationaler und imperialer Identitäts- oder Zivilisationsentwürfe zwischen Romantik und Aufklärung einzuordnen. Besondere Sprachkenntnisse sind keine Voraussetzung, werden aber gerne bei der Auswahl der Quellen berücksichtigt. Die aktive Teilnahme am Moodlekurs ist verpflichtend.

Literature: Schubert, Gabriella, Holm Sundhaussen (Hrsg.): Prowestliche und antiwestliche Diskurse in den Balkanländern/Südosteuropa, München 2008 https://www.ekwee.uni-muenchen.de/vkee_download/artikel_pdf/2008d.pdf

Todorova, Maria: Die Erfindung des Balkans. Europas bequemeres Vorurteil, Darmstadt 1999.

Wiederkehr, Stefan: Sonderweg und "Eigenart", in: Studienhandbuch Östliches Europa. Geschichte des Russischen Reiches und der Sowjetunion. Köln Weimar Wien 2009, S. 264-270. <https://edoc.bbaw.de/frontdoor/index/index/docId/2097>

Wolff, Larry: Inventing Eastern Europe: The Map of Civilization on the Mind of the Enlightenment, Stanford (CA) 1994.

31-008-ES-0250 Raum, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft II (5 ECTS)

(1 Seminar)

Space, Economy, Society II

Seminar

Lecturer: Thilo Lang

Time: freitags, 9.15 – 11.45

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

The seminar focusses on globalisation and regional development in a social and societal understanding of the economy. I.e. the internationalisation of economic development will be critically discussed concerning their social and geographical implications and issues of socio-spatial justice. What are the major trends and issues shaping the current form of capitalist globalisation? To what extent is the global economy as well as the current trade regime imbalanced and what roles do different world regions play in the increasing internationalisation of economic relations? How is the global economy mediated through powerful agents such as states, international organisations and multi-national enterprises? Are there alternatives providing a different understanding of the economy and offering other potentials for more balanced, just and sustainable development? With the objective to learn about the interrelations between economic activity, regional development and societal imaginations, the seminar aims to facilitate a better understanding of how economic development "works" in Europe and how Europe's position in the world is changing. Course participants will be asked to read and discuss seminal theoretical publications as well as empirical papers based on economic development in various regions in Europe and contribute to two interactive sessions

on global governance and alternative economies. Each regular session will consist of a lecture and an interlinked seminar based on selected readings.

Political Economy of the EU

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. em. Dr Hartmut Elsenhans

Time: Tuesday, 15.15 – 16.45

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

This course describes the contradictions of European integration and the institutional set-up, arguing that there is an overarching process of maintaining European integration, with the consequence that until now elites react to crises by intensifying the networks of supranational governance. The institutional set-up and the main policy area are points of departure for this reflection. Some areas of major importance for thickening the ties are focused on. European integration is an elite-driven process based on the conviction of a large enough segment of European elites on the necessity of unification for maintaining European independence in a world of increasingly continental states or empires. Starting from the historical process and its embeddedness in political and economic contradictions of the pre-unification European state system, the hybrid institutions of the Union are analysed in their dynamics. Key social and political fields are analysed. Regional homogenisation and polarisation processes are analysed in their relation to the deepening of the integration process also via commitment of increasingly large groups in the integration process. Standard theory of European integration is confronted with the actual process of elite-led identity creation. Socially uncontroversial policy fields such as foreign policy behaviour are instrumentalised, as are highly controversial issues of such as the actual Euro crisis. The course brings together the different layers of the integration issue by constantly keeping in mind that there is an overarching consensus of European elites about the desirability of the integration process. This consensus of elites was accepted by the large public as long as European integration was linked to increasing incomes for large parts of the population. With the elite players of the method of integration, called negative integration, this link was weakened and political elites were unable to shift to annual basis of European integration close to previous centuries state building, the state, in our case the community institutions serving as instruments for correcting the market process in favour of maintaining the popular basis of capitalism. As a result the issue is now whether integration is deepened and politicised, in order to instrumentalise now emerging divisive issues for further enhancing and deepening the integration process by shifting to a new Christians. The actual refugee crisis can constitute of focal issue for providing a counterweight for an overarching fear of loss of identity. The crisis has become political.

Introductory Literature:

Elsenhans, Hartmut: "Two Superpowers in the Making: Dangerous Misunderstandings for Their Trajectories: The Idealism/Realism Debate and the Perceptions of the Euro Crisis", in: *Foreign Policy Research Centre Journal*, 13 (2013); pp 127-156.

Schmidt, Siegmund; Schönemann, Wolf: *Europäische Union. Eine Einführung* (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2009).

Wallace, Helen; Wallace, William: *Policy-Making in the European Union* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996).

Warleigh, Alex: *Understanding European Union Institutions* (London; New York: Routledge, 2002).

MacCarthy, Patrick: *France - Germany in the 21st Century* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2001).

Sociologies of Globalization: Power, Space and Health

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Marian Burchardt
Time: Wednesday, 09:15 – 10:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay
Description:

How do people form globally interconnected communities? What are the social forces that shape global health emergencies such as the Coronavirus pandemic? What are the reasons that in some organizations labour practices look increasingly the same across the world in spite of major cultural and historical difference that otherwise mark different countries? What the conditions under which objects, technologies, ideas and people travel from place to place? And what social effects do they produce in new environments? This course introduces students to sociological theories, approaches and empirical studies on globalization. We will specifically focus on the fields of global health and questions of cultural globalization, i.e. the ways in which people across the world use global cultural comparisons in order to situate themselves in an increasingly complex global world and to make sense of it. Students are expected to prepare classes through reading, homework and engage in group-based research.

02-008-ES-0260 Recht in Europa II (5 ECTS)

(1 Vorlesung oder 1 Seminar)

Recht der internationalen Organisationen

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Stephanie Schiedermaier (Juristenfakultät)
Zeit: Dienstag, 15.15-16.45
Ort: online
Prüfung: Klausur

Beschreibung:

Der Lehrveranstaltung liegt der Befund einer sich schrittweise verfassenden Völkerrechtsgemeinschaft zugrunde. Sie befasst sich mit den Aufgaben, dem Aufbau und der Wirkungsweise internationaler Organisationen. Zu diesen zählen nicht nur die Vereinten Nationen und ihr Instrumentarium zur Friedenssicherung, sondern etwa auch die Welthandelsorganisation, die Weltbank und der IWF. Von enormer Bedeutung sind regionale Abmachungen wie die NATO oder die Organisation Amerikanischer Staaten. Behandelt werden überdies Verfahren und Zuständigkeiten des Internationalen Gerichtshofs (IGH) sowie das Recht der internationalen Organisationen einschließlich der supranationalen Gemeinschaften

Literatur:

Hurd, International Organizations, 2. Aufl. 2014, 303 S., Verlag: Cambridge University Press, ISBN: 9781107612617; Schmalenbach, Casebook Internationales Recht, 2. Aufl. 2014, 170 S., Verlag: facultas wuv, ISBN: 9783708911748; von Arnould, Völkerrecht, 2. Aufl. 2014, 610 S., Verlag: C. F. Müller, ISBN: 978-3-8114-7142-9; Ipsen, Völkerrecht, 6. Aufl. 2014, 1280 S., Verlag: C. H. Beck, ISBN: 978-3-406-57294-4; Herdegen, Völkerrecht, 15. Aufl. 2016, 497 S., Verlag: C. H. Beck, ISBN: 978-3-406-69026-6; von Arnould, Klausurenkurs im Völkerrecht: ein Fall- und Repetitionsbuch für den Schwerpunktbereich, 2. Aufl. 2012, 216 S., Verlag: C. F. Müller, ISBN: 978-3-8114-9866-2; Verdross/Simma, Universelles Völkerrecht, 3. Aufl. 2010, 956 S., Verlag: Duncker & Humblot, ISBN: 978-3-428-13296-6; Vitzthum (Hrsg.), Völkerrecht, 6. Aufl. 2013, 686 S., Verlag: De Gruyter, ISBN: 978-3-11-031478-6.

International organisations and international regimes: from the freedom of navigation until the fight against SARS-CoV-2

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller

Time: Thursday, 09:15-10:45 (starting 15/04/2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

In historiography, international organisations and international regimes are described both as contributing to an imperialistic globalisation, and as fora where the destructive consequences of globalisation are being treated. This seminar is analysing the role of international organisations, their normative basis in international law, and their expert personnel in global governance, starting with a conceptual discussion of important notions: national, international, and transnational as well as governmental international organisations and NGOs. Empirically, we will look into the freedom of navigation and free trade; humanitarian intervention and minority protection; the International Labor Organisation; global development organisations; and finally, the World Health Organisation.

Bibliography (selected)

Iris Borowy: Coming to terms with World Health. The League of Nations Health Organisation 1921–1946, Frankfurt e.a. 2009; *Patricia Clavin*: Securing the World Economy: The Reinvention of the League of Nations, 1920–1946, Oxford University Press 2013; Jasmien Van Daele (ed.): ILO histories essays on the International Labour Organization and its impact on the world during the twentieth century, Bern e.a. 2010; *Madeleine Herren*: Internationale Organisationen seit 1865. Eine Globalgeschichte der internationalen Ordnung, Darmstadt 2009; *Fabian Klose* (ed.): The Emergence of Humanitarian Intervention: Ideas and Practice From the Nineteenth Century to the Present, Cambridge 2016; *Mark Mazower*: Governing the World. The History of an Idea, 1815 to the Present, New York 2013; *Corinna Unger*: International Development: A Postwar History, New York e.a. 2018.

Transitional Justice and Post-Violence Memory Cultures in Historical Perspective

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Wolfram von Scheliha
Time: Thursday, 17.15 – 18.45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

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.

06-008-ES-0270 Europäische Institutionen und Politische Systeme (10 ECTS)

(2 Veranstaltungen – diejenigen Studierenden, an der Brüssel-Exkursion teilnehmen, belegen nur 1 Veranstaltung)

Political Economy of the EU

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. em. Dr Hartmut Elsenhans

Time: Tuesday, 15.15 – 16.45

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

This course describes the contradictions of European integration and the institutional set-up, arguing that there is an overarching process of maintaining European integration, with the consequence that until now elites react to crises by intensifying the networks of supranational governance. The institutional set-up and the main policy area are points of departure for this reflection. Some areas of major importance for thickening the ties are focused on. European integration is an elite-driven process based on the conviction of a large enough segment of European elites on the necessity of unification for maintaining European independence in a world of increasingly continental states or empires. Starting from the historical process and its embeddedness in political and economic contradictions of the pre-unification European state system, the hybrid institutions of the Union are analysed in their dynamics. Key social and political fields are analysed. Regional homogenisation and polarisation processes are analysed in their relation to the deepening of the integration process also via commitment of increasingly large groups in the integration process. Standard theory of European integration is confronted with the actual process of elite-led identity creation. Socially uncontroversial policy fields such as foreign policy behaviour are instrumentalised, as are highly controversial issues of such as the actual Euro crisis. The course brings together the different layers of the integration issue by constantly keeping in mind that there is an overarching consensus of European elites about the desirability of the integration process. This consensus of elites was accepted by the large public as long as European integration was linked to increasing incomes for large parts of the population. With the elite players of the method of integration, called negative integration, this link was weakened and political elites were unable to shift to annual basis of European integration close to previous centuries state building, the state, in our case the community institutions serving as instruments for correcting the market process in favour of maintaining the popular basis of capitalism. As a result the issue is now whether integration is deepened and politicised, in order to instrumentalise now emerging divisive issues for further enhancing and deepening the integration process by shifting to a new Christians. The actual refugee crisis can constitute of focal issue for providing a counterweight for an overarching fear of loss of identity. The crisis has become political.

Introductory Literature:

Elsenhans, Hartmut: "Two Superpowers in the Making: Dangerous Misunderstandings for Their Trajectories: The Idealism/Realism Debate and the Perceptions of the Euro Crisis", in: *Foreign Policy Research Centre Journal*, 13 (2013); pp 127-156.

Schmidt, Siegmund; Schünemann, Wolf: *Europäische Union. Eine Einführung* (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2009).

Wallace, Helen; Wallace, William: *Policy-Making in the European Union* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996).

Warleigh, Alex: *Understanding European Union Institutions* (London; New York: Routledge, 2002).

MacCarthy, Patrick: France - Germany in the 21st Century (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2001).

Nationalism in Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski
Time: Wednesday, 17.15-18.45 (Starting: 14/04/2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

The seminar discusses various approaches to nationalism as a powerful ideology of modernity. Both classical and more recent theories of nationalism will be explored in this regard, in particular with regard to the variety of nationalism in Europe. The point of departure will be a number of central concepts of nationalism including liberal nationalism, banal nationalism and liquid nationalism. In addition, the nationalism-madness nexus (L. Greenfeld) will be explored. Against this backdrop, the seminar will problematize the conceptual and empirical linkages, for instance, between nationalism, migration and ethnicity. Finally, the question of rationality of nationalism will be discussed in greater detail, highlighting methodological issues surrounding nationalism studies.

Literature:

Ronald Beiner (ed.) (1999) *Theorizing nationalism*, SUNY Press. Gerard Delanty and Krishan Kumar (eds.) (2006) *The SAGE handbook of nations and nationalism*. Sage. Umut Ozkirimli (2017) *Theories of nationalism: A critical introduction*. Palgrave.

Identity Politics

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski
Time: Thursday, 13.15-14.45 (Starting: 15/04/2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

The seminar focuses on a plethora of approaches to identity formation and identity politics. Departing from different theories of identity in social sciences the seminar will discuss a number of issues prevalent in the research on political identity including collective action problems, interethnic cooperation, and the supranational identity formation. Next, these issues will be explored in the empirical context of current political developments in Europe and beyond. Against this backdrop, two key problematiques will be discussed in more depth: the role of violence in identity politics and legitimacy of identity politics.

Literature:

Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski (2010) *Citizenship and collective identity in Europe*, Routledge. Francis Fukuyama (2018) *Identity: The demand for dignity and the politics of resentment*, Farrar, Straus and Giroux. Brubaker, Rogers (2004) *Ethnicity without groups*, Harvard University Press.

Is there a European society emerging?

Lecture

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Holger Lengfeld
Time: Monday, 9.15-10.45 (Starting: 12/04/2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

In this lecture, I aim at investigating European integration as a process of rising transnational social integration between the citizens from European Union member states. I will start with an outline of the major fields of Europe's systemic integration regarding economics and (social) policy. The main part of the lecture is about different dimensions of integration of people in Europe: European identity and trust, solidarity, transnational mobility, European citizenship, and the emergence of a European public sphere. The lecture will be held in English.

Classical and Critical European Union Studies

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Marciej Wilga
Time: Thursday, 11.15-12.45 (Starting: 15/04/2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

The course is designed for students of political science with a special interest in European integration and its theoretical and conceptual underpinnings. As advanced course meant for master level students, it is to widen students' understanding of the European Union and the European integration process. We are going to examine a number of classical and critical approaches. In the first part of the course, the focus will be placed on classical and modern perspectives such as neo-/realisms, neo-/functionalisms, neo-/federalisms, liberal intergovernmentalism or supranationalism. The second part will turn its focus onto emancipatory, critical and alternative takes in the field. Here, we are going to take a closer look on social constructivism, on the Marxist School, on the English, Frankfurt and Copenhagen Schools and, finally, on the feminist approach. The guiding questions will ask what the respective approaches teach us about the EU and in how far they inform the research in describing, explaining and interpreting the process of European integration.

Literature:

Christiansen, Thomas; Jørgensen, Knud Erik; Wiener, Antje (2001) *The social construction of Europe*, SAGE Publications, London. Jørgensen, Knud Erik (1997) *Reflective Approaches to European Governance*, London, St. Martin's Press. Manners, Ian (2007) *Another Europe is Possible: Critical Perspectives on European Union Politics*, in: Jørgensen, Knud Erik; Pollack, Mark; Rosamond, Ben (Eds.) *The Handbook of European Union Politics*, SAGE Publications, London, pp. 77-95. Rosamond, Ben (2000) *Theories of European Integration*, The European Union Series, St. Martin's Press, New York.

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt
Time: Wednesday, 13:15 – 14:45
Place: GWZ H 5015
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.

04-050-1504 – Slawische Literaturen und Kulturen (für OEG) (10 ECTS)

(Beide Seminare sind Pflicht.)

Ausgewählte Themen zu slawischen Literaturen und Kulturen I: Die Aufhebung aller Grenzen: Anatolij Kims Roman *Lotos* (1980)

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Birgit Harreß (Institut für Slawistik)

Zeit: Montag, 17.15 - 18.45

Ort: online

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Die moderne Zivilisation ist durch Menschen gekennzeichnet, die sich eine Ersatzwelt geschaffen haben und so in der Leere verschwinden. Dem entgegengesetzt ist die Jahrtausende alte Vorstellung von einem Makro-kosmos, der den Menschen als Mikrokosmos birgt und ihn alles Sein verstehen lässt. Diese Vorstellung ist in der Philosophie des ausgehenden 20. Jahrhunderts neu aufgelebt und lässt uns im Zeitalter der Globalisierung die Dinge zunehmend im Prozess ihres Werdens, in Zusammenhängen, im Ganzen erkennen. Der sowjetische Autor Anatolij Kim zeigt die beiden Prinzipien von Weltabgewandtheit und Weltverbundenheit in seinem Roman *Lotos* (1980). Die Vordergrundhandlung entfaltet einen langwierigen Sterbeprozess, der weitläufige Erinnerungen entfaltet: an das Trauma des Zweiten Weltkriegs, die Flucht von der Westfront bis auf die Insel Sachalin, Begegnungen mit der Natur und außergewöhnlichen Menschen. „Erinnert“ wird aber auch die Zukunft im Jahr 2020, in dem der einstige Sterbebegleiter nun selbst vor dem Tod steht. Inmitten einer materialistischen Welt, in der die Poetik des sozialistischen Realismus von einer strengen Zensur geregelt wird, veröffentlicht Kim seinen Roman, der allen Postulaten widerspricht. In *Lotos* verlagern sich Raum und Zeit, die Grenzen zwischen Mensch und Welt fallen. In der Tradition des Buddhismus stehend, überlässt der Autor seine Figuren dem Gesetz der Wandlung, das durch den *Lotos* symbolisiert wird. Dem verzweifelten Dasein des Einzelnen steht das große Wir gegenüber, das ihm über alle Grenzen hinweghilft.

Empfohlene Lektüre:

Anatolij Kim: „*Lotos. Povest'*“. In: *Družba narodov*. H. 10 (1980). S. 8-73. (deutsche Übersetzung: Anatoli Kim: „*Lotos*.“ In: Ders.: *Der Nephritengürtel. Nachtigallenecho. Lotos*. Übers. v. H. Herboth u. I. Strobel. Berlin 1986. S. 211-336.)

Ausführliche Literaturhinweise folgen zu Semesterbeginn.

Ausgewählte Themen zu slawischen Literaturen und Kulturen II: Grenzfälle des autobiographischen Schreibens: Karel Čapek – Aleksander Wat – Lidija Čukovskaja

Seminar

DozentIn: Jun.-Prof. Dr. Anna Artwińska (Institut für Slawistik)

Zeit: Mittwoch, 9.15 – 10.45

Ort: online

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Der Kurs widmet sich drei literarischen Texten: Karel Čapeks *Hovory sT. G. Masarykem* (1928-1935), Aleksander Wats *Mój wiek. Pamiętnik mówiony* (1977) und Lidija Čukovskajas *Zapiski ob Anne Achmatovoj* (1976). Allen diesen drei Werken liegt ein Gespräch zugrunde, was sich sowohl auf ihren Inhalt als auch ihre Form auswirkt. Im Kurs besprechen wir zuerst die Entstehungsgeschichte der jeweiligen Texte und ihre Thematik sowie die Besonderheiten des Gesprächs als Form der verbalen Kommunikation, um dann im zweiten Schritt zu überlegen, wie man diese „Gespräche“ in das Feld des autobiographischen Schreibens einordnen kann und ob sie als „Heterobiografien“ (Philip Lejeune), d.h. als kollaborative Autobiografien, die durch Zusammenarbeit von zwei Personen entstanden sind, zu bezeichnen wären. Wichtig sind dabei sowohl die literaturhistorischen Zusammenhänge, d.h. das Wissen über die jeweiligen Akteure und über die Zeit, in der sie gelebt haben, als auch der methodologische Rahmen, in dem man solche Grenzfälle des autobiographischen Schreibens wie die im Seminar behandelten Texte lesen kann.

Empfohlene Literatur:

1. Primärtexte (Čapek, Čukovskaja, Wat)

2. *Texte zur Theorie der Biographie und Autobiographie*. Hg. von Anja Tippner und Christopher F. Laferl. Stuttgart 2016, 191–217.

3. Semester

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

(2 Veranstaltungen und 1 Ringvorlesung)

Transosmanische Geschichte bis um 1800: Östliches Europa und Naher Osten in der Verflechtung

Vorlesung

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald

Time: Donnerstag, 11.15 – 12.45 (Beginn: 15.04.2021)

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

Die Vorlesung ist als Einführung in die Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches im osteuropäischen und nahöstlichen Zusammenhang angelegt. Mit vertiefenden Einblicken in die Beziehungsgeschichte zwischen Muslimen, orthodoxen Griechen, Serben und Bulgaren sowie Juden, Katholiken und Armeniern sollen insgesamt Gesellschaft konsolidierende Netzwerke im östlichen Mittelmeerraum und im östlichen Europa nachvollziehbar gemacht werden. Darstellungen der christlichen Vasallen, Bündnispartner und Feindschaften von Siebenbürgen bis zu Polen-Litauen und Russland sowie Persien sollen für alle involvierten Akteure relevante transimperiale Verzahnungen und Mobilitätsdynamiken im weiten Raum um das Schwarze und das Kaspische Meer bis zum Ende des 18. Jh. in den Bereichen Akteure, Wissen und Objekte vermitteln. Die aktive Teilnahme am Moodlekurs ist verpflichtend.

Auswahl Literatur

Transottomanica – Osteuropäisch-osmanisch-persische Mobilitätsdynamiken. Perspektiven und Forschungsstand, hg. v. Stefan Rohdewald, Stephan Conermann, Albrecht Fuess, 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

Europäizitäten, Orientalismen, Balkanismen, Eurasismus: Vorstellungen von Europa, Asien und dem Orient im östlichen Europa nach 1800

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald

Time: Mittwoch, 15.15-16.45 (Beginn 14.04.2021)

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

Der „Balkan“ steht in Westeuropa für negative, das Gebiet oft aus „Europa“ ausgrenzende Vorstellungen, während vor Ort als Antwort die eigene Zugehörigkeit zu „Europa“ seit dem 19. Jahrhundert immer wieder beschworen wird. Auch Russland ist durch westeuropäische wie auch polnische und dann gerade russische Intellektuelle immer wieder als asiatisch oder uneuropäisch beschrieben worden – was zu Widerspruch oder zur trotzigigen Selbstbeschreibung etwa als eurasisch geführt hat. Ausgehend von nationalistischen Texten der deutschen Romantik sowie der Orientalismus-Debatte (Said) soll in der Lehrveranstaltung diskutiert werden, wie orientalisierende Blicke Westeuropas auf das östliche Europa vor Ort im selben Rahmen des romantischen Nationalismus durch Selbsteuropäisierung und die Orientalisierung von Nachbarn oder Minderheiten beantwortet wurden. Das Spektrum reicht von westeuropäischen Balkanbeschreibungen sowie serbischen Entwürfen eines christlichen Europa über die russischen Westler und Slavophilen zum Eurasismus sowie zum bosnischen Euroislam und türkischem Okzidentalismus, aber auch zur Debatte über türkischen Eurasismus. Es gilt, vermeintliche "Sonderwege" und angebliche nationale "Einzigartigkeit" in den größeren

Kontext der Konkurrenzen und Wechselbeziehungen nationaler und imperialer Identitäts- oder Zivilisationsentwürfe zwischen Romantik und Aufklärung einzuordnen. Besondere Sprachkenntnisse sind keine Voraussetzung, werden aber gerne bei der Auswahl der Quellen berücksichtigt. Die aktive Teilnahme am Moodlekurs ist verpflichtend.

Literature: Schubert, Gabriella, Holm Sundhaussen (Hrsg.): Prowestliche und antiwestliche Diskurse in den Balkanländern/Südosteuropa, München 2008 https://www.ekwee.uni-muenchen.de/vkee_download/artikel_pdf/2008d.pdf

Todorova, Maria: Die Erfindung des Balkans. Europas bequemes Vorurteil, Darmstadt 1999.

Wiederkehr, Stefan: Sonderweg und "Eigenart", in: Studienhandbuch Östliches Europa. Geschichte des Russischen Reiches und der Sowjetunion. Köln Weimar Wien 2009, S. 264-270. <https://edoc.bbaw.de/frontdoor/index/index/docId/2097>

Wolff, Larry: Inventing Eastern Europe: The Map of Civilization on the Mind of the Enlightenment, Stanford (CA) 1994.

Handel, Waren und Luxus in der transosmanischen Verflechtung

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald

Time: Mittwoch, 13.15-14.45 (Beginn 14.04.2021)

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

Die Veranstaltung vermittelt 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 1850. 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 oder Polen-Litauen 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 entkräften. Spezielle Sprachkenntnisse sind nicht erforderlich (sie werden jedoch begrüßt), die Lektürefähigkeit englischer Texte wird vorausgesetzt. Die aktive Teilnahme am Moodlekurs ist verpflichtend.

Literature: 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;

Troebst, Stefan 1997: Handelskontrolle, „Derivation“, Eindämmung. Schwedische Moskaupolitik 1617–1661. Wiesbaden.

online: [https://opacplus.bsb-](https://opacplus.bsb-muenchen.de/metaopac/search?View=default&db=100&id=BV011272822)

[muenchen.de/metaopac/search?View=default&db=100&id=BV011272822](https://opacplus.bsb-muenchen.de/metaopac/search?View=default&db=100&id=BV011272822)

Wie im Himmel, so auf Erden. Der Russisch-orthodoxe Glaube in der Geschichte

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Elisa Satjukow

Time: Donnerstag, 13.15 – 14.45 (Beginn: 15.04.2021)

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

Die orthodoxe Kirche ist bis heute eine der einflussreichsten Akteurinnen in Russland. Wie der Skandal um die Performance der Punkrockband *Pussy Riot* 2012 und der anschließende Prozess um die Frauengruppe nur zu deutlich gemacht haben, sind Religion und Politik schon immer eng miteinander verbunden. Trotz der säkularen Ordnung, die das 20. Jahrhundert der Sowjetunion dominierte, ist der Einfluss der Russisch-Orthodoxen Kirche unter Putin stärker denn je – und das nicht nur politisch. Mehr als 70 Prozent der Bevölkerung bezeichnen sich laut einer Umfrage des unabhängigen Moskauer Levada-Instituts aus dem Jahr 2009 als orthodox. Doch wo liegen die Ursprünge dieses traditionell stark verankerten Glaubens? Welche religiösen Praktiken und Symbole bestimm(t)en den Alltag der Menschen? Was wurde und wird als *heilig* erachtet? Welche religiösen Ordnungsvorstellungen dominierten in den unterschiedlichen Epochen und in welchem Spannungsfeld befanden sich diese zu den jeweiligen Herrschaftsstrukturen? In unserem Seminar wollen wir dem orthodoxen Glauben in der russischen Geschichte nachspüren und danach fragen, inwieweit sich das Verhältnis von Religion und Religiosität im Laufe der Zeit gewandelt hat.

Literature:

Bremer, Thomas. *Kreuz und Kreml: Geschichte der orthodoxen Kirche in Russland*. 2., aktualisierte und erweiterte Auflage. Freiburg: Herder, 2016; *Glaubenssache Kirche und Politik im Osten Europas*, Sonderheft Osteuropa 6/2009; Freeze, Gregory L. „Recent Scholarship on Russian Orthodoxy: A Critique.“, *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*, vol. 2 no. 2, 2001, p. 269-278.

Konsumgeschichte des östlichen Europa

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Corinne Geering
Time: Dienstag, 11.15 – 12.45 (Beginn: 13.04.2021)
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

Welche Einblicke in die Vergangenheit erhalten wir durch Tee, Radios, Kleidung oder Eiscreme? Die Konsumgeschichte beschäftigt sich mit einem breiten Spektrum an wirtschafts-, sozial- und kulturhistorischer Fragestellungen, die Nahrung, Produkte für den täglichen Bedarf, Dienstleistungen, Entertainment und Freizeitgestaltung zum Gegenstand haben. Dieses Seminar gibt einen Überblick über die Konsumgeschichte des östlichen Europa ausgehend von den Imperien im 19. Jahrhundert bis zum Ende des Staatssozialismus 1989/91. Anhand des Erwerbs und des Gebrauchs von Konsumgütern diskutieren wir in diesem Seminar den Alltag vergangener Gesellschaften, internationalen Handel sowie die Gestaltung von Produkten, die wir heute noch kaufen können. Das Thema des Seminars schließt den Glanz neuer Konsumgüter in der Werbung genauso mit ein wie soziale Probleme und die negativen Auswirkungen auf die Umwelt.

Ein besonderer Fokus der Veranstaltung liegt auf der Arbeit mit Bild- und Filmquellen sowie der Rolle von materieller Kultur in der historischen Forschung. Nach einem einführenden Block widmen sich die thematischen Sitzungen ausgewählten Gütern und Dienstleistungen. Diese reichen von Essen und Alkohol über Tourismus und Jugendkultur bis zur Automobilindustrie und Do-It-Yourself-Praktiken.

Literature: Frank Trentmann (Hg.): *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Consumption*. Oxford 2013; Hannes Siegrist/Hartmut Kaelble/Jürgen Kocka (Hg.): *Europäische Konsumgeschichte. Zur Gesellschafts- und Kulturgeschichte des Konsums (18. bis 20. Jahrhundert)*, Frankfurt am Main 1997; Paulina Bren/Mary Neuburger (Hg.): *Communism Unwrapped: Consumption in Cold War Eastern Europe*, New York 2012.

Towards a transnational history of East Central Europe in the age of the World Wars (1914/18-1945/48)

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Frank Hadler/Prof. Dr. Matthias Middell
Time: Tuesday, 9:15-10:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

This seminar approaches the region between the Baltic, the Adriatic and the Black Sea, whose designation as East Central Europe is controversial. We use the approaches of transnationalisation research. The focus is laid on the period between WWI and WWII, which would rather suggest using the national lens, as independent nation-states (r)emerged throughout the region succeeding the empires that collapsed after 1918. However, their sovereignty was already pulverised between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union in the 1930s and they were incorporated into the socialist bloc after 1945 as a result of the agreement reached between the great powers on the post-war order.

The aim of the seminar is to use this kind of regional history to familiarize participants with the tools of transnational historiography, which focuses on interconnections through migratory movements, trade, investment and transnational value chains, cultural exchange and transnationally rooted minorities, and attempts to push back methodological nationalism as far as possible.

Comrades and Competitors: The Soviet Union and Africa from the October Revolution until the End of the Cold War

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung
Time: Wednesday, 09.15 – 10.45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

When thinking of 20th century global history neither Soviet nor African actors seem to have taken a central position, according to conventional accounts. Even less so do their interactions and encounters appear as crucial in this regard. In the Western triumphalism after the end of the Cold War the legacies of these connections have long been ignored, resulting e.g. in the puzzlement of Western observers about Russian-African relations today. However, such narratives are increasingly empirically revised, providing rich material to investigate the parallel and entangled trajectories of seemingly distant parts of the world, allegedly marginal in the unfolding of "globalization".

Since the beginning of the 20th century – in the wake of the First World War, the Russian Revolution, the onset of large scale processes of decolonization – societies both in the Soviet Union and African countries were confronted with the dramatic transformation of the world of empires, with profound challenges of decolonization and post-colonial state building, and with ambitions of large-scale modernization. Although rooted in different historical trajectories, they shared experiences of imperialism and colonialism, of economic marginalization, of violence and war, of inter- and transnational circulations. Under the conditions of the Cold War, these experiences were translated into new agendas, as part of ideological competition as well as of efforts to rethink the global order beyond empires, and beyond capitalism. African and Soviet actors observed, learnt from, and competed with each other in dealing with the challenges of the global condition in different settings: in the Communist International, in cultural and scholarly exchanges, in development projects, as comrades or competitors in international organizations.

Against this background, the seminar will introduce into the 20th century history of Soviet-African encounters since the early 20th century. Themes will be presented partly in a comparative way to discuss the specific challenges and conditions actors had to deal with, and partly in a

transnational and transregional way to understand, how solutions to these challenges were also found (and lost) in encounters and circulations. The seminar will include themes such as empire and decolonization, development, race, economic and military cooperation, liberation movements, and socialisms. Disentangling not only the containers of “decolonization” or “socialism”, but also of “Africa” and the “Soviet Union”, the seminar will look at differentiations within Soviet as well as African spaces.

Based on collaboration in research teams students will work on a virtual exhibition and can decide, if they are producing a podcast, present and contextualize historical sources (textual, visual, oral or otherwise), introduce selected personalities in the encounters, or write shorter texts for the exhibition catalogue. Depending on the progress made and upon agreement with the participants, this virtual exhibition may be integrated into the programme of the Leipzig Science Festival “Border-Crossing Solidarities” in July 2021. Students are encouraged to make use of their language competencies beyond English, in particular French, Russian, and further languages spoken in African countries e.g. Swahili, Yoruba, or Amharic.

Introductory Literature:

Odd Arne Westad: *The Global Cold War*. Cambridge 2003.

Maxim Matusevich (ed.), *Africa in Russia, Russia in Africa: Three centuries of encounters*, Trenton, NJ 2007.

Rural Peripheries in Europe Compared: Global and Historical Perspectives

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung

Time: Thursday, 15:15-16:45

Place: online

Examination: 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 (25%)

Active participation in research teams, and presentation of its findings in class (25%),

Writing an academic blog post, complemented by a scientific bibliography of secondary and primary sources (50%)

Description:

As of 2018 45% of the world population lives in rural areas (World Bank). This ratio had massively declined from around 90% in the 19th century, when industrialization together with profound transformations in territorializing empires and nation states has not only pushed urbanization, but turned these rural areas into “peripheries”, into spaces that were identified as challenges for the visions of mostly urban modernizers. These processes have affected different world regions in unequal ways: Not only live most people in many African and Asian societies still in rural areas with up to 80%, while Europe and North America witness the highest rates of urbanization. But also within world regions, these shifts have led to differentiated results: In Europe e.g. Belgium and the Netherlands are the “least rural” with less than 10%; Germany, the Czech Republic or Hungary show a medium rate of around 25%, and Poland, Ireland, Romania or Slovakia are with around 40% the “most rural” on the continent.

Already this brief glance invites for an historicizing and comparative view on how rural areas became identified as peripheries in the context of modernizing states, and how the emergence of a global economy in a world of empires since the mid 19th century have affected them. The seminar will further investigate, how rural communities have become objects of both national and international development schemes, how the countryside has been made legible and imagined in territorializing projects, and how these communities have responded, co-produced or resisted these projects, often in international arenas and through transnational practices.

Spanning the historical horizon from the late 19th century to the period after the end of the Cold War and opening up a comparative framework, which includes Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, the seminar situates Eastern European histories of rural peripheries – from Poland to Russia – prominently, as the “agrarian question” has played a unique role in this region since the 19th century. This also highlights the region's role in global dynamics: The Central Asian former colonial peripheries of the Tsarist empire, e.g., offer productive potential for connection and comparison with other former colonial peripheries in the Global South. Further, revolutionary upheavals across the 20th century have oftentimes originated in rural societies, as the example of the Russian Revolution demonstrates. And the socialist transformation of the countryside in the second half of the 20th century has been one of the most ambitious and painful projects of dealing with rural peripheries. This historicizing and comparative effort will help to get a better understanding of what and where rural peripheries are in Europe, and which role they play in current processes of European integration.

Literature (selection)

- Bruisch, Katja (2014). *Als das Dorf noch Zukunft war: Agrarismus und Expertise zwischen Zarenreich und Sowjetunion*. Köln, Böhlau Verlag.
- Conquest, Robert (1986). *The Harvest of Sorrow. Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press.
- Figes, Orlando (1989). *Peasant Russia, civil war. The Volga countryside in revolution, 1917-1921*, Oxford; New York: Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press.
- Fitzpatrick, Sheila (1996). *Stalin's peasants: resistance and survival in the Russian village after collectivization*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press.
- Gupta, Akil (1998). *Postcolonial Developments. Agriculture in the Making of Modern India*. Durham, NC, Duke University Press.
- Hawkins, Alun (1986). The discovery of rural England, in: Colls, Robert / Dodd, Philip (eds.): *Englishness. Politics and culture 1880-1920*, London, pp. 62-88.
- Heinzen, James W. (2004). *Inventing a Soviet Countryside. Transformation of Soviet Russia*. Pittsburgh, PA, University of Pittsburgh Press.

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt
Time: Wednesday, 13:15 – 14:45
Place: GWZ H 5015
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.

Kolloquium

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald
Time: Mittwoch, 17.15 – 18.45
Place: online

06-008-ES-320 Westeuropa in der Europäisierung des 19. und 21. Jahrhunderts (10 ECTS)

(2 Seminare)

Rural Peripheries in Europe Compared: Global and Historical Perspectives

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung
Time: Thursday, 15:15-16:45
Place: online

Examination: 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 (25%)
Active participation in research teams, and presentation of its findings in class (25%),
Writing an academic blog post, complemented by a scientific bibliography of secondary and primary sources (50%)

Description:

As of 2018 45% of the world population lives in rural areas (World Bank). This ratio had massively declined from around 90% in the 19th century, when industrialization together with profound transformations in territorializing empires and nation states has not only pushed urbanization, but turned these rural areas into "peripheries", into spaces that were identified as challenges for the visions of mostly urban modernizers. These processes have affected different world regions in unequal ways: Not only live most people in many African and Asian societies still in rural areas with up to 80%, while Europe and North America witness the highest rates of urbanization. But also within world regions, these shifts have led to differentiated results: In Europe e.g. Belgium and the Netherlands are the "least rural" with less than 10%; Germany, the Czech Republic or Hungary show a medium rate of around 25%, and Poland, Ireland, Romania or Slovakia are with around 40% the "most rural" on the continent.

Already this brief glance invites for an historicizing and comparative view on how rural areas became identified as peripheries in the context of modernizing states, and how the emergence of a global economy in a world of empires since the mid 19th century have affected them. The seminar will further investigate, how rural communities have become objects of both national and international development schemes, how the countryside has been made legible and imagined in territorializing projects, and how these communities have responded, co-produced or resisted these projects, often in international arenas and through transnational practices.

Spanning the historical horizon from the late 19th century to the period after the end of the Cold War and opening up a comparative framework, which includes Eastern and Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America, the seminar situates Eastern European histories of rural peripheries – from Poland to Russia – prominently, as the “agrarian question” has played a unique role in this region since the 19th century. This also highlights the region's role in global dynamics: The Central Asian former colonial peripheries of the Tsarist empire, e.g., offer productive potential for connection and comparison with other former colonial peripheries in the Global South. Further, revolutionary upheavals across the 20th century have oftentimes originated in rural societies, as the example of the Russian Revolution demonstrates. And the socialist transformation of the countryside in the second half of the 20th century has been one of the most ambitious and painful projects of dealing with rural peripheries. This historicizing and comparative effort will help to get a better understanding of what and where rural peripheries are in Europe, and which role they play in current processes of European integration.

Literature (selection)

- Bruisch, Katja (2014). *Als das Dorf noch Zukunft war: Agrarismus und Expertise zwischen Zarenreich und Sowjetunion*. Köln, Böhlau Verlag.
- Conquest, Robert (1986). *The Harvest of Sorrow. Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press.
- Figes, Orlando (1989). *Peasant Russia, civil war. The Volga countryside in revolution, 1917-1921*, Oxford; New York: Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press.
- Fitzpatrick, Sheila (1996). *Stalin's peasants: resistance and survival in the Russian village after collectivization*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press.
- Gupta, Akil (1998). *Postcolonial Developments. Agriculture in the Making of Modern India*. Durham, NC, Duke University Press.
- Hawkins, Alun (1986). The discovery of rural England, in: Colls, Robert / Dodd, Philip (eds.): *Englishness. Politics and culture 1880-1920*, London, pp. 62-88.
- Heinzen, James W. (2004). *Inventing a Soviet Countryside. Transformation of Soviet Russia*. Pittsburgh, PA, University of Pittsburgh Press.

Black Europe: An Introduction to Black European Studies

Seminar

Lecturer: Susanna Jorek
Time: Friday, 11:15-12:45
Place: online
Examination: Essay

Description:

This seminar is an introduction to the field of Black European Studies, with a particular interest in Black identity and activism in Germany and the UK (1980s-today). 2020 has shown global protests against the mistreatment of Black people not only in the US but also in other Western countries like Germany or the UK. In this seminar we will look at the history of Black activism in Germany and the UK as well as current movements and introduce concepts of Black political activism and Black cultural identity. We will look at the idea of a political Blackness and how it is often intertwined with anti-racist activism or centered around questions of identity and differences and similarities in the meaning of Blackness. Therefore, we will engage with discourses and voices from within Black communities and discuss perspectives of Black scholars and activist groups. This introduction to Black Studies and Black Activism in Europe also brings us to questions of postcolonial and decolonial thinking, which we will discuss towards the end of the seminar.

Students are asked to participate in the weekly sessions by reading the suggested literature, participating in the discussions, as well as prepare a presentation and write an essay (10-15 pages) as graded assignments. Students are encouraged to examine current activism and debates particularly in the digital arena and benefit from this overview to develop their own research questions.

Democratisation, Transnational Justice, Right- and Left-Wing Populism in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe and Latin America: Comparative and Transregional Approaches

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Adamantios Skordos

Time: Thursday, 13.15-14.45 (Starting 22 April 2021)

Place: online (Zoom)

Examination: Essay

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 Model" 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.

Course requirements: (1) regular participation in the course; (2) study of the seminar literature (two articles per session) and participation in the seminar discussion (including the short introduction to texts); (3) 20-minute PowerPoint presentation on a topic of the seminar; (4) final essay based on the PowerPoint presentation. Most of the seminar reading will be uploaded to Moodle.

Intercultural Transfers – Transferts Culturels as an Innovative Approach to the Study of Global and Transregional Entanglements

Seminar

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Matthias Middell/ Dr. Ninja Steinbach-Hüther

Time: Friday, 10:00-12:00 for each session see: <https://research.uni-leipzig.de/transfertsculturels/de/programm-2/>

Place: online

Examination: Essay

Description:

The study of intercultural transfers has been for a long time already one of the main methodological contributions of researchers at the Global and European Studies Institute, the Graduate School Global and Area Studies and the Research Centre Global Dynamics at Leipzig University to the investigation and interpretation of global and transregional entanglements. This has been put in place in a more than thirty years long cooperation with the research group around Michel Espagne at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris. This cooperation has found its expression in a series of conferences and workshops as well as many joint research projects and publications. Since the winter term 2020/21 this portfolio of exceptionally close cooperation has been enlarged to a joint virtual research seminar offered in a monthly rhythm by both institutions together.

For students and PhD-candidates enrolled in the MA "Global Studies", the MA "European Studies" and the PhD-program "Global and Area Studies" we offer a seminar which gives access to this transnational research seminar and adds to its sessions an introduction to the intercultural transfer research with pre-recorded lectures and Q+A-sessions which invite participants to debate with the lecturers. This, all in all, will allow for a sound combination of a systematic introduction to the complex relationship between intercultural transfer research, transnational history, and transregional studies on the one hand and the confrontation with concrete examples from ongoing research on the other hand. At the same time, students have access to the recorded sessions of the research seminar from the whole academic year 2020-21 (see for the overall program the website of the research seminar at <https://research.uni-leipzig.de/transfertsculturels/de/kulturtransfer/>) These sessions will be held in French, English, or German, with the language of the presentation depending on the working title given in the program on the website, while interventions in the discussion will be possible in all three languages. The prerecorded lectures will be held in English (a specific Moodle course gives access to the videos as well as the readings).

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

(Vorlesung und 1 Seminar auswählen oder beide Seminare belegen.)

Einführung in das Judentum

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Hanna Kuchenbuch/Prof. Dr. Dr. Andreas Schüle

Zeit: Donnerstag, 17.15-18.45

Ort: online

Prüfung: -

Beschreibung:

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

Literatur:

Wird in der Lehrveranstaltung bekannt gegeben.

Jüdische Typografie im 19. Jahrhundert. Sozial- und kulturgeschichtliche Lektüre

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Arndt Engelhardt
Zeit: Dienstag, 11.15 – 12.45 (Beginn 13.04.2021)
Ort: online
Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Im 19. Jahrhundert etablierte sich ein modernes jüdisches Buchwesen, das sich in vielen Aspekten auf den allgemeinen Wandel im zeitgenössischen Buchhandel zwischen Reform der Umgangsformen, zunehmender Zentralisierung und einsetzender Industrialisierung bezog. Eine besondere Rolle spielten dabei neue typografische Verfahren, die gerade die Gestaltung von Büchern in fremden Sprachen vereinfachten und zunehmend beschleunigten, die Entwicklung der modernen jüdischen Presse sowie die Herausbildung einer politisch und kulturell interessierten Öffentlichkeit. Im Seminar folgen wir den großen Entwicklungslinien im deutschsprachigen Buchhandel, indem wir autobiografische Zeugnisse der beteiligten Akteure wie jüdischer Buchdrucker, Verleger und prominenter Autoren analysieren sowie die materielle Überlieferung ausgesuchter Verlagsunternehmen rekonstruieren.

Literatur:

Peter Fraenkel, The Memoirs of B. L. Monasch of Krotoschin, in: Leo Baeck Institute Year Book 24 (1979), 195–223; Karen Auerbach, „Verlagswesen“, in: Enzyklopädie jüdischer Geschichte und Kultur, hg. von Dan Diner, 2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/2468-2845_ejgk_COM_0970>; Kenneth B. Moss, „Printing and Publishing after 1800“, in: YIVO Encyclopedia of Jews in Eastern Europe <http://www.yivoencyclopedia.org/article.aspx/Printing_and_Publishing/Printing_and_Publishing_after_1800>. Seminartexte werden in Form eines Readers zur Verfügung gestellt.

Ausstellen: Auschwitz – Geschichte und Wirkung

Blockseminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Raphael Gross/Fritz Backhaus (DHM Berlin)
Zeit: Beginn 07.05.2021
Ort: online
Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Die Geschichte und Wirkungsgeschichte des von Deutschen in Polen errichteten Konzentrations- und Vernichtungslagers in Auschwitz prägt wie kein anderes Ereignis das 20. Jahrhundert. Auschwitz ist zum Synonym für den Holocaust selbst geworden. Die Kenntnis um den Massenmord, die juristischen Auseinandersetzungen in der unmittelbaren Nachkriegszeit in Polen und die erst mit großer zeitlicher Verzögerung einsetzende Prozesse in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sind wie die literarische, philosophische, filmische und künstlerische Aufarbeitung alles Themen, die verdeutlichen, worin die besondere Bedeutung dieses Vernichtungs- und Konzentrationslagers bis heute liegt. Ziel des Seminars ist, eine Ausstellung zu skizzieren, die am Deutschen Historischen Museum geplant wird. Neben der Darstellung der Geschehnisse vor Ort seit der Errichtung des Lagers 1941 wird die Auseinandersetzung mit Auschwitz und seinen Folgen bis in die Gegenwart hinein behandelt. Die Veranstaltung findet als Block am 04.06. (11:15–12:45 Uhr), 09.06. (15:15–16:45 Uhr), 11.06. (11:15–12:45 Uhr), 16.06. (15:15–16:45 Uhr) und 18.06.2021 (11:15–12:45 Uhr) statt. Voraussetzung zur Teilnahme ist die Bereitschaft zur Übernahme eines Kurzreferats. Themen dazu werden in einer Einführungssitzung am 07.05.2021 (11:15–12:45 Uhr) vergeben.

Literatur: Sybille Steinbacher, Auschwitz. Geschichte und Nachgeschichte, München 2020; Shoah, Frankreich, 1985, Regie: Claude Lanzmann; Georges Didi-Huberman, Bilder trotz allem, München 2007; Primo Levi, Ist das ein Mensch? Ein autobiographischer Bericht, München 2016 (1947); Nikolaus Wachsmann, KL: Die Geschichte der nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslager, München 2016.

Jüdische Diplomatie in der Zwischenkriegszeit – Kampf um Minderheitenrechte

Seminar

DozentIn: Marcel Müller/Momme Schwarz (SAW Leipzig)

Zeit: Mittwoch, 11.15-12.45 (Beginn 14.04.2021)

Ort: online

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Ziel des Seminars ist die Erörterung und Vermittlung jüdischer Initiativen zur Durchsetzung und Verteidigung eines verbindlichen Minderheitenschutzsystems in Europa zwischen 1919 und 1939. Ausgehend von der Gründung des *Comité des délégations juives* vor der Pariser Friedenskonferenz über die Beteiligung jüdischer Delegierter am *Europäischen Nationalitätenkongress* zwischen 1925 und 1933 bis hin zur Gründung des *World Jewish Congress* im Jahre 1936 sollen entlang ausgewählter Quellen die Strategien und Forderungen zum Schutz der Juden vor ökonomischer, politischer und kultureller Ausgrenzung erarbeitet und diskutiert werden. Vermittels genauerer Betrachtung von Institutionen und Einzelpersonen werden die engmaschigen Netzwerke der jüdischen Minderheitendiplomatie der Zwischenkriegszeit erhellt; zudem wird der Frage nachgegangen, welche Möglichkeiten des Schutzes und der Rettung unter den sich zuspitzenden Bedingungen der 1930er Jahre in Ost- und Westeuropa den Juden blieben. Voraussetzung zur Teilnahme ist die Bereitschaft zur Übernahme eines Referats.

Literatur:

Dan Diner, Imperiale Residuen. Zur paradigmatischen Bedeutung transterritorialer Erfahrung für eine gesamt europäische Geschichte, in: Daniel Weidner (Hg.), *Figuren des Europäischen. Kulturgeschichtliche Perspektiven*, München 2006, 259–274; Philipp Graf, *Die Bernheim-Petition 1933. Jüdische Politik in der Zwischenkriegszeit*, Göttingen 2008; Mark Mazower, *Reiche, Völker, Minderheiten*, in: Ders., *Der dunkle Kontinent. Europa im 20. Jahrhundert*, Frankfurt am Main 2002, 69–116; Ezra Mendelsohn, *Zwischen großen Erwartungen und bösem Erwachen. Das Ende der multinationalen Reiche in Ostmittel- und Südosteuropa aus jüdischer Perspektive*, in: Dittmar Dahlmann/Anke Hilbrenner (Hg.), *Zwischen großen Erwartungen und bösem Erwachen. Juden, Politik und Antisemitismus in Ost- und Südosteuropa 1918–1945*, Paderborn 2007, 13–30.

Grundprobleme der jüdischen und allgemeinen Geschichte der Neuzeit

Kolloquium

Lecturer: Dr. des. Imanuel Clemens Schmidt

Time: Donnerstag, 17.15 – 18.45 (Beginn: 15.04.2021, 14tägig)

Place: online

Description :

This lecture series focuses on American Jewish considerations of responsibilities for Jewish life in the United States and abroad, the specific tasks and means to meet them, and how experience and practice prompted theory. They explore articulations of American Jewry's self-understanding and negotiations of its political role rather than the individual involvement of Jews in American politics. Concerning the diverse currents that make up American Jewish political thought, the lectures also provide opportunities to discuss how to develop integrated historiographic narratives. That implies the question of how to both adequately cope with the varieties of Jewish political programs and, at the same time, illustrate how far they operate within discursive spaces common to the plurality of American Jewry.

The lectures introduce new perspectives on the history of twentieth-century American Jewish political thought in its transnational dimension. The series is linked to and sets the stage for the Digital Annual Conference of the Dubnow Institute, in cooperation with the Goldstein-Goren Center for American Jewish History at New York University (Prof. Dr. Hasia R. Diner), conducted on June 15–16, 2021.

Bitte informieren Sie sich über die Referenten und die Termine auf der Internetseite des Dubnow-Instituts: <http://www.dubnow.de>. Die englischsprachige Veranstaltung findet digital statt. Bitte registrieren Sie sich vorab, so dass Sie einen Link zum digitalen Besprechungsraum erhalten können.

06-008-ES-0360 Religionen in europäischen Gegenwartsgesellschaften (10 ECTS)

(Beide Vorlesungen und 1 Seminar sind zu belegen.)

Religion und Politik in modernen Gesellschaften

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel
Zeit: Dienstag, 9.15-10.45 (Beginn: 13.04.2021)
Ort: online
Prüfung: -

Beschreibung:

Trotz kontinuierlich sinkender Mitgliedszahlen der christlichen Volkskirchen, wird gelegentlich ein öffentlicher Bedeutungsgewinn von Religion proklamiert. Dieser beruht bei genauer Ansicht vor allem auf politischen Implikationen. Speziell das Verhältnis zu Mitgliedern anderer Religionen befeuert gesellschaftliche Auseinandersetzungen, wie ein stärker sichtbar werdender Antisemitismus, eine Diskussion der Bedeutung religiöser Mitgliedschaft für die Erfolge des Rechtspopulismus oder Debatten über religiöse Pluralisierung zeigen. Diese Verzahnung von Religion und Politik ist kein neues Phänomen, blickt man z.B. allein auf Konzeptionen der Zivilreligion oder der politischen Religionen. Die Vorlesung führt über zentrale Ansätze in das Verhältnis von Politik und Religion ein und widmet sich in der Folge den aktuellen Entwicklungen in diesem Verhältnis.

Literatur:

Pickel, Gert: Religionssoziologie. Eine Einführung in zentrale Themenbereiche, Wiesbaden 2011; Sonderheft 2018/2 der Zeitschrift für Religion, Gesellschaft Politik (ZRGP) zu Religion und Rechtspopulismus; Sonderheft 2020/1 der Zeitschrift für Religion, Gesellschaft und Politik (ZRGP) zum Thema Religion und Vorurteile.

Weitere Literatur wird zu Beginn der Veranstaltung bekannt gegeben.

Religiöse Pluralisierung und ihre gesellschaftlichen Folgen

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel
Zeit: Mittwoch 9.15-10.45 (Beginn: 14.04.2021)
Ort: online
Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Neben der in Europa allgegenwärtigen Säkularisierung prägen derzeit Prozesse der religiösen Pluralisierung die religiöse Landschaft. Sei es die Zunahme der Zahl an orthodoxen Christ*innen, seien es die mittlerweile mehr als fünf Prozent Muslim*innen in Deutschland, in den letzten Jahrzehnten hat sich die Struktur des Religiösen massiv verändert. Doch damit nicht genug. Die strukturellen Veränderungen führten auch dazu, Haltungen gegenüber Religion zum öffentlichen Thema werden zu lassen. Seien es kritische Haltungen gegenüber Muslim*innen und dem Islam, eine säkulare Abwehr des Religiösen überhaupt oder möglicherweise religiös

bedingte Vorurteile gegenüber Mitglieder anderer Religionen, religiöse Pluralisierung und die Einstellungen hr gegenüber wurden teilweise zum Politikum. Im Seminar sollen die Grundlagen religiöser Pluralisierung, den Haltungen zu religiöser Pluralisierung sowie die Entwicklung von Vorurteilen mit religiösem Bezug behandelt werden.

Literatur:

Foroutan, Nika/Karakayali, Juliane/Spielhaus, Riem (2018): Postmigrantische Perspektiven. Ordnungssysteme, Repräsentationen, Kritik. Frankfurt/Main: Campus. Koopmans, Ruud (2020): Das verfallene Haus des Islam. Die religiösen Ursachen von Unfreiheit, Stagnation und Gewalt. München: C.H. Beck. Pickel, Gert (2019): Weltanschauliche Vielfalt und Demokratie. Wie sich religiöse Pluralität auf die politische Kultur auswirkt. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung. Pickel, Gert/Jaeckel, Yvonne/Yendell, Alexander (2017): Religiöse Pluralisierung und ihre gesellschaftliche Bedeutung. Konzeptionelle Überlegungen und empirische Befunde. In: Winkel, Heidemarie/Sammet, Kornelia (Hrsg.): Religion soziologisch denken. Reflexionen und aktuelle Entwicklungen in Theorie und Empirie. Wiesbaden: Springer VS: 273-300. Sonderheft 2020/1 der Zeitschrift für Religion, Gesellschaft und Politik (ZRG) zum Thema Religion und Vorurteile.

Weitere Literatur wird zu Beginn der Veranstaltung bekanntgegeben.

Kirchentage, Bibelkreise, Atheisten – Sozialformen des Religiösen und Areligiösen

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel
Zeit: Montag, 15.15-16.45 (Beginn: 12.04.2021)
Ort: online
Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Die Sozialform des Religiösen in Deutschland ist in einem Transformationsprozess. Während Gottesdienstbesuche imemr wenig werden, gewinnen andere Formen religiös-sozialer Vergemeinschaftung – zumindest relational – an Bedeutung. Gleichzeitig etablieren sich explizit areligiöse Sozialformen. Im Seminar sollen verschiedene solcher Formen einer näheren Betrachtung unterzogen werden. Dies umfasst Kirchentage, Bibelkreise, den Humanistischen Verband, Sunday Assemblies und andere Sozialformen.

Literatur:

Pickel, Gert: Religionssoziologie. Eine Einführung in zentrale Themenbereiche, Wiesbaden 2011;
Pickel, Gert/Sammet, Kornelia: Zwanzig Jahre nach dem Umbruch – Religion und Religiosität im vereinigten Deutschland 1989-2010. Wiesbaden 2012.

Weitere Literatur wird zu Beginn der Veranstaltung bekanntgegeben.

Wie im Himmel, so auf Erden. Der Russisch-orthodoxe Glaube in der Geschichte

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Elisa Satjukow
Zeit: Donnerstag, 13.15 – 14.45 (Beginn: 15.04.2021)
Ort: online
Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Die orthodoxe Kirche ist bis heute eine der einflussreichsten Akteurinnen in Russland. Wie der Skandal um die Performance der Punkrockband *Pussy Riot* 2012 und der anschließende Prozess um die Frauengruppe nur zu deutlich gemacht haben, sind Religion und Politik schon

immer eng miteinander verbunden. Trotz der säkularen Ordnung, die das 20. Jahrhundert der Sowjetunion dominierte, ist der Einfluss der Russisch-Orthodoxen Kirche unter Putin stärker denn je – und das nicht nur politisch. Mehr als 70 Prozent der Bevölkerung bezeichnen sich laut einer Umfrage des unabhängigen Moskauer Levada-Instituts aus dem Jahr 2009 als orthodox. Doch wo liegen die Ursprünge dieses traditionell stark verankerten Glaubens? Welche religiösen Praktiken und Symbole bestimm(t)en den Alltag der Menschen? Was wurde und wird als *heilig* erachtet? Welche religiösen Ordnungsvorstellungen dominierten in den unterschiedlichen Epochen und in welchem Spannungsfeld befanden sich diese zu den jeweiligen Herrschaftsstrukturen? In unserem Seminar wollen wir dem orthodoxen Glauben in der russischen Geschichte nachspüren und danach fragen, inwieweit sich das Verhältnis von Religion und Religiosität im Laufe der Zeit gewandelt hat.

Literatur:

Bremer, Thomas. *Kreuz und Kreml: Geschichte der orthodoxen Kirche in Russland*. 2., aktualisierte und erweiterte Auflage. Freiburg: Herder, 2016; *Glaubenssache Kirche und Politik im Osten Europas*, Sonderheft Osteuropa 6/2009; Freeze, Gregory L. „Recent Scholarship on Russian Orthodoxy: A Critique.“, *Kritika: Explorations in Russian and Eurasian History*, vol. 2 no. 2, 2001, p. 269-278.

4. Semester

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

(Thesis Colloquium)

Thesis Colloquium

Kolloquium

DozentIn: Dr. Steffi Marung/PD Dr. Dietmar Müller/Stephan Kaschner

Zeit: Einzeltermine nach Ankündigung

Ort: online