

Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften und Philosophie
Global and European Studies Institute

Kommentiertes Vorlesungsverzeichnis

MA „European Studies“

Sommersemester 2022

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Termine - Sommersemester 2021

Zeitraum	01.04.2022 – 30.09.2022
Lehrveranstaltungen	04.04.2022 – 16.07.2022
Moduleinschreibung	23.03.2022 – 30.03.2022

Feiertage:

Karfreitag	15.04.2022
Ostermontag	18.04.2022
Himmelfahrt	26.05.2022
Pfingstmontag	06.06.2022

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

A Word of Welcome

As scholars and students in the humanities and social sciences we are trained to carefully analyze social, political, and cultural dynamics, to contextualize and interpret them. We seek to grasp complexities and raise awareness for variable frameworks in which people organize their lives and projects in different times and different parts of the world.

Particularly in European and Global Studies, we strive to systematically reflect distinct perspectives, challenge centrist and exclusionist visions of Europe and of the world, problematize simplifications. Our expertise shall help to mediate and translate between different historical and geographical contexts and experiences. An important part of our work is to communicate about our findings – when we teach, write articles and books, give talks at conferences, speak to media.

These days there is a great demand for this kind of expertise, for explanations, if not conjectures. Yet, it is a true challenge to prepare for appropriate answers to this demand and intense work is necessary to not only repeat what is already known.

At the Global and European Studies institute, which provides a home to a vivid international body of students and lecturers, we are aghast by the Russian aggression against Ukraine. We express our deepest sympathy for all people who are suffering from the war, whose homes, lives, and dreams are devastated. We are concerned about our colleagues, students, friends from and in the region affected by the war and offer support in the ways we can to those in need.

This war provokes a myriad of questions, to which we still have to find answers. Is it "the end of the world as we know it"? Does it mark a rupture in European and global history and if so: in which ways, to which effect? Which cracks in the foundations of a global and European order will manifest themselves, where, how, to whose (dis)advantage? We have intensively investigated this order in transregional perspectives during the last decades, an order which has become highly volatile since the end of the Cold War and which we still have not yet fully understood. So, what have European and Global Studies scholars to contribute to grasp and relate what is going on? It seems to me, that these are not days for easy answers, but for better kinds of questions which help us to remain in conversation – in the classroom and beyond, across national borders and across world regions.

In addition to the many initiatives and commitment of its staff, Leipzig University offers as an institution support in many ways to those affected by the war and suffering from the fragile situation. This support infrastructure is evolving as the situation is. Please visit the central website of the university, where information is collected and updated, as well as contact and advice is provided: <https://www.uni-leipzig.de/ukraine>. Here you also find the contact dates for the Ukraine hotline of the university, hosted by ReCentGlobe's Collaboration Lab (+49 341 9737807) which is an offer to all members of Leipzig University and the city's academic community affected by the war. Supported by Ulf Engel and Steffi Marung, Freya Leinemann will gather your questions, help to identify suitable contact persons and offers for support. In addition, and beyond that the team at GESI is of course available, trying to offer advice and assist in the ways we can.

Despite or exactly because of those challenging times, we are looking forward to the summer term at GESI that brings people back to the classroom in all three study programs – Global Studies, European Studies and Global Studies with an emphasis on Peace and Security in Africa. We look forward to meet you all again – most probably and as of now this will be possible face to face, on-site at Emil-Fuchs-Straße or at other seminar locations across the city. We have prepared a program of courses, which in most cases will take place on-site or in a hybrid format, thus allowing everybody to join in safe ways, building on the lessons we took from the pandemic period.

During the summer, the partner institutions of GESI – most importantly the Research Centre Global Dynamics (ReCentGlobe), the Leibniz Institute for the History and Culture of Eastern Europe (GWZO), and the Leibniz Institute for Regional Geography (IfL), offer a wide range of inspiring academic events, which you can join. In the very first weeks of the term, the *annual*

conferences of ReCentGlobe addresses the question if and how we are currently witnessing a caesura in current global dynamics. While the preparations for this conference had started long before the war began, this overarching question cannot be timelier now. The panels at the conference will present of course insights into the present crisis in Europe, as well as introduce further and transregional perspectives on e.g. global health, peace and security, populism or memory politics. The conference will take place on site/ hybrid from 27 – 29 April in Leipzig. The final program can soon be found on ReCentGlobe's website. To not lose track of announcements for talks, conferences, guest researchers or new projects in globalization research in Leipzig, we as usual highly recommend registering for the centre's bulletin (<https://www.recentglobe.uni-leipzig.de/index.php?id=12702>). You can also follow ReCentGlobe on twitter (@ReCentGlobe), as well as check out GESI Twitter (@GESIUniLeipzig).

As we have finalized the selection process for *three further positions* at the institute – one Junior Professor for Global Dynamics of Resource Use and Distribution and one Professor for the Cultural History of Eastern Europe, i.e. the successor of Prof. em. Stefan Troebst – we are most hopeful to see the team further develop by autumn.

But not only staff-wise the institute is growing. We are also excited to extend our study program offer. During the last weeks we have been busy to prepare a new *MA in European Studies* that will enroll first students from 2023 onwards. This joint transnational program greatly expands the European Studies MA program we are offering so far and will focus on Europe as a global actor. Bringing together excellence and expertise from partners at the University of Graz (Austria), University of Granada (Spain) and Vilnius University (Lithuania), we are reaping the benefits of a productive transnational collaboration in the framework of the European University Alliance ARQUS. The first administrative steps on the complicated path to a new study program have been taken and the review process for the accreditation will follow during the summer term. The launch of modules jointly taught with partners from all regions in Europe will be the next step and we are sure that currently enrolled students will profit from this thematic and methodological enlargement of the study program already.

We are looking forward to meeting you soon again. In the name of the team at GESI I wish you an excellent start into the new term.

Best wishes

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Steffi Krawitz', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Global and European Studies Institute

1. Semester

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

- V Holger Lengfeld: Is there a European society emerging?
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats. Case Studies from Europe, Asia and Near East
- 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
- S Katarina Ristić/Karen Silva Torres: Social Media, Participatory Culture and Globalization
- S Eric Losang: An Atlas of Globalization

2. Semester

06-008-0210 Europäische Geschichte (10 ECTS)

- S Adamantios Th. Skordos: Greece on the front line of the Cold War. Part of the West in a Communist Southeast Europe (1941–1989)
- S Dietmar Müller: Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage
- S Steffi Marung: After empire or inventing new empires: transformation of imperial spaces since the late 19th century
- S Steffi Marung: Global East / Global South
- S Jürgen Dinkel / Katharina Ristić: New Perspectives on the Non-Aligned Movement

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

- S Thilo Lang/Tim Leibert: Space, Economy, Society II
- S Hartmut Elsenhans: Political Economy of the EU
- S Marian Burchardt: Sociologies of Globalization: Power, Space and Health
- S Eric Losang: An Atlas of Globalization

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

- V Stephanie Schiedermaier: Recht der internationalen Organisationen
- S Dietmar Müller: Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage
- 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)

- V Holger Lengfeld: Is there a European society emerging
- S Hartmut Elsenhans: Political Economy of the EU
- S Isabell Hilpert: Grenzen, Staatlichkeit und Gesellschaftsbildung
- S Ireneusz Karolewski: Nationalism in Europe
- S Ireneusz Karolewski: Identity Politics
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats.
- Ex Exkursion Europäische Institutionen in Brüssel

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: Neue Gesellschaften in der (Zwischen)Kriegszeit: Das östliche Europa in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jh.
- S Stefan Rohdewald: (Ost)Europa im Museum: Imperien, Nationen, Kriege
- S Maren Röger: Von der Kiewer Rus bis zum Angriffskrieg: Einführung in die Geschichte der Ukraine
- S Adamantios Th. Skordos: Greece on the front line of the Cold War. Part of the West in a Communist Southeast Europe (1941–1989)
- S Dietmar Müller: Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage
- S Victoria Reinhardt: Neighborhood Policies of Regional Powers as Competing Space Formats.
- S Alexander Mennicke: Fußball und nationale Identität im jugoslawischen Raum im 20. Jahrhundert
- BS/Ex Dr. Elisa Satjukow/Dr. des. Lea Horvat: Balkan Route(s): A History of Crossing, Leaving and Staying (in) the European Periphery (Study Trip to Croatia and Serbia)
- C Stefan Rohdewald: Kolloquium zur Ost- und Südosteuropäischen Geschichte

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

- V Holger Lengfeld: Is there a European society emerging?
- S Adamantios Th. Skordos: Greece on the front line of the Cold War. Part of the West in a Communist Southeast Europe (1941–1989)
- S Mathias Middell: Intercultural Transfers – Transfers culturels as an Innovative Approach to the Study of Global and transregional Entanglements
- S Dietmar Müller: Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage
- S Isabell Hilpert: Grenzen, Staatlichkeit und Gesellschaftsbildung

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

- S Gaëlle Fisher: Emanzipation, Verfolgung, Emigration: Geschichte der Juden in Rumänien seit 1850
- S Jakob Stürmann: Der Umgang sowjetischer Jüdinnen und Juden mit den Gewalterfahrungen der 1940er Jahre
- S Elisabeth Gallas/Philip Emanuel Bockelmann: Demokratisierung gestalten: Jüdische Stimmen in rechtspolitischen Debatten der frühen Bundesrepublik
- S Raphael Gross / Dagmar Knellesse: Ausstellen: Geschichte des antikolonialen Denkens in Deutschland seit dem 19. Jahrhundert
- Ko Walid Abdelgawad/Dr. Amit Levy: Jewish-Muslim Encounters within the European Context: Politics, Religion and Scholarship in the Late Modern Period

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

- V Gert Pickel: Religion und Politik in modernen Gesellschaften
- S Gert Pickel: Zwischen Antisemitismus und antimuslimischen Rassismus – Religion und Vorurteile

- S Gert Pickel: Kirchlichkeit, Religiosität, Konfessionslosigkeit – Manifestationen und Entwicklungen des Religiösen in Deutschland und Europa
- S Katharina Neef: Religion and Politics in (Eastern) Europe
- S Markus Dressler/Elliot Lee: Materialist and Constructivist Approaches in the Study of Religion

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)

Is there a European society emerging?

Lecture

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Holger Lengfeld
Time: Monday 9:15-10:45 (start: 04.04.2022)
Place: NSG, SR 324
Examination: Essay (literature report)

Description:

Is there a European people emerging? In this module we aim to investigate the political and economic European integration as a process of rising transnational social integration between the citizens from European Union member states. In the lecture, I will outline the major fields, theories, methods, and empirical evidence concerning European social integration from a macrosociological perspective. Besides others, transnational identity, solidarity, mobility, and social inequality are highlighted features.

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt
Time: Wednesday, 11:15 – 12:45
Place: NSG 101
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, 11:15 – 12:45 (start: 20.04.2022)
Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16
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, 9:15 – 10:45 (start: 20.04.2022)
Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16
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: NSG room 101
Examination: Essay

Description:

After the unipolar moment of the United States China's rise and the comeback of Russia have caused a tectonic change in the modern World-System. Both powers challenge the Western dominated Liberal International Order. The „America first“ policy of the Trump Administration produced increasing tensions within the Western bloc. Both major trends in international relation – China's rise and American decline – are opening a window of opportunity for a Multi-polar World Order. 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 in 2009? 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
Dunford, Michael/ Bing Qi: Global reset: COVID-19, systemic rivalry and global order, in: Research in Globalization, 2 (2021), pp. 1-12
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

After empire or the return of empire? Connected and comparative perspectives on Europe and Africa since the 19th century

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung
Time: Wednesday, 09:15-10:45
Place: RecentGlobe (Strohsackpassage)
Examination: Portfolio

Description:

A new world order seemed to have emerged during the 20th century, a world after empire. Both in imperial and colonial spaces, both in (Eastern and Western) Europe and in Asia, Africa and Latin America the crises, and dissolutions of empires have resulted in the emergence of a multitude of new spatial formations, in which societies have re-organized their political, cultural, social and economic activities as well as the ways in which they interacted with other people. This has been neither an easy nor a teleological transformation into a world of nation states, but a process rich in complexities, ruptures and contingencies.

In addition, it seems that empires and their legacies in global history have never completely vanished: they are until today evoked to address predatory polities, global inequalities or promises to reconcile diversity. Neomarxists e.g. use the concept of „empire“ to describe a neoliberal global order; Russian elites have long imagined and now exercise neoimperial geopolitics of the 21st century; Turkish elites re-mobilize the idea of the Ottoman empire to position their state in the region; by some the US is characterized as an „insular empire“ and the EU as a „benevolent“ one. Not all of these arguments refer to „empire“ as a negative mode of politico-spatial organization, but as a flexible form of organizing multi-ethnicity and -culturality in contrast to the rigid framework of the nation state.

The seminar will address the transformations of imperial spaces in a comparative and entangled perspective, investigating selected cases of imperial transformations in different world regions. How did empires come into crisis? Which actors pushed proposals to re-organize imperial spaces and in which ways? What was at stake in these new visions, how were they connected to questions of emancipation, and development?

Giving an insight into larger historical and global contexts of imperial transformations, the regional and historical focus of the seminar will be on Eastern and Western Europe as well as Eastern and Western Africa since the late 19th century (among them the Russian and the British empires). Also contemporary discourses on “empire” will be analyzed in the seminar.

Students will work in research teams studying selected empires from different angles. The result of the group work will be presented and discussed in class (poster presentation) and provide the basis for the essay.

Introductory Literature:

Jane Burbank/ Frederick Cooper, *Empires in World History. Power and the Politics of Difference*, Princeton 2010.

Requirements:

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

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung

Time: Wednesday 13:15-14:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1), room 3.16

Examination: Portfolio

Description:

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

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

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

Students will work in research teams studying cross-cutting dimensions, among them: actors and their mobilities; portals of globalization; travelling concepts; legacies. The result of the group work will be presented and discussed in class (poster presentation) and provide the basis for the essay.

Recommended introductory reading:

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

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

Requirements: Portfolio

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

Course: Social Media, Transnational Protest Dynamics and Cultural Transfers

Seminar

Lecturers: Dr. Katarina Ristić/Karen Silva Torres, M.A.

Time: Monday, 11:15-12:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16

Examination: Essay

Description:

The Course "Social Media, Participatory Culture and Globalization" examines social media from the global studies perspective. Distancing itself from diffusionist models of cultural globalization, global studies stress polycentrism and synchronicity as revealed in multiplying cultural transfers and interactions (Middell, 2014). Broadly situated within emerging field of digital humanities, the course addresses several changes introduced by social media in the process of knowledge production and cultural globalization: (i) changing actors in knowledge production, from professional and elitist (institutional or scientific) to the individual, due to access to social media; (ii) challenges to methodological nationalism in knowledge production as social media usage itself problematizes nation-state as a dominant regime; (iii) challenges to established criteria of truth, accuracy, and credibility and criteria of virality, emotionality, and visuality; (iv) challenges to presumed standards of collective action and protest participation.

Accordingly, the course is divided into four main blocks, starting with social media definitions and history, then reflecting the differences in comparison with traditional media, and historicizing this development and changes of meaning, influence, and global spread. The second block deals with social media and its relation to different power regimes, their spatial and temporal forms. These sessions ask how social media has changed time and space perceptions, introducing virtual space/time as globally simultaneous but differently perceived time and different kinds of networked and virtual spaces. It also thematizes attempts of the state, its intelligence agencies, and financial corporations to impose control on different scales by changing laws, collecting or spreading information, and establishing surveillance regimes. The third block deals with the relationship between social media and increasing difficulties to decide about the truthfulness and accuracy, and criteria of their establishment, as well as the role of viral spread, emotions, and visuals in producing such epistemological uncertainties. Finally, the course focuses on the use of social media in political actions: to increase participation in democracies, to organize protests in authoritarian regimes, to start global human rights campaigns, or spread violence and terrorism.

The course's overall aim is to increase students' multiliteracy by providing incentives for reflecting on spatial, digital, cultural, and media literacy. Instead of answers, the course offers space for critical thinking and reflection while stressing mutual learning and discussions.

Students (alone or in small groups) are obliged to prepare one presentation, which is recorded and submitted 48h before the session. Presentations are evaluated by students at the end of the class, following in advance provided criteria.

Activities: Students will write 3 reaction papers, 3 entries to the glossary, and 3 quizzes (one after each block). The best 6 out of 9 grades are taken for the final grade. Students can skip 3 activities without consequences.

There will be two film evenings during the semester. The films on repertoire are Social Dilemma (Netflix) and USA against Julian Assange (ARD Mediathek).

The final paper should be no longer than 3 500 words submitted by July 31, 2021. Students are invited to submit a draft version at least two weeks before the final submission for feedback.

Grade: 50% final paper, 10% presentation, 40% activities in class.

Consultation hours: Thursdays, 13-14h

An Atlas of Globalization

Seminar

Lecturer: Eric Losang

Time: Thursday 9:15-10:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16

Examination: Essay

Description:

Over the last two decades the dissemination of globalisation processes often focused on the use of world maps. By employing the "appropriate" projection of the earth's sphere for a two dimensional depiction, a variety of "pictures of the world" emerged - in print and on the internet. The course will focus on a variety of possible depictions of globalisation processes while introducing a methodology for a critical utilization of maps – as a source of information, as medium for the visualisation of research findings as research object. To connect these approaches to a more tangible topic, the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>) are taken to set up an "atlas" comprising visualizations (maps) and texts produced by the participants.

Requirements:

- Active participation
- Seminar paper
This should focus a chosen SDG, discussed using visualization(s) with accompanying interpretative text.
- Paper presentations

Conveyed Skills:

- Understanding of maps as media for the depiction of data
- Methods for the critical perception of maps
- Understanding of transformation processes (real world-representation)
- Applying visualization techniques to research data
- Map making (basic techniques)
- History of Cartography (technical, economic and social aspects)
- Atlas compilation

Literature

Barthes, Roland (1957): *Mythologies*. Paris: Editions du Seuil. (Translation: *Mythologies*. London: Paladin, 1972).

Griggs, David et. al. (2013): Policy: Sustainable development goals for people and planet. In: *Nature*. Band 495, 2013, S. 305–307

Harley, John B. (1989): Deconstructing the Map. *Cartographic* 26, 2, 1-20.

Kraak Menno-Jan, et. al. (2020). *Mapping for a Sustainable World*. The United Nations: New York, NY (USA). Free to download: <https://www.un.org/geospatial/sites/www.un.org.geospatial/files/MappingforaSustainableWorld20210124.pdf>.

MacEachren, Alan M. (1995): *How maps work: Representation, visualization and design*, New York: Guilford Press.

Norichika, Kanie (2017) et. al. eds.: *Governing through goals : sustainable development goals as governance innovation*. Cambridge (Mass.): MIT Press.

Wood, Denis (2003): *Cartography is Dead (Thank God!)*, in: *Cartographic Perspectives*, Nr. 45, S. 4-7. [online] <http://makingmaps.owu.edu/mm/cartographydead.pdf> [06.07.2017].

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

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

Greece on the front line of the Cold War. Part of the West in a Communist Southeast Europe (1941–1989)

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Adamantios Th. Skordos

Time: Monday 11:15-12:45 (start: 04.04, second session: 02.05 (meetings on 11 and 25 May will not be held))

Place: NSG 315

Examination: Essay

Description:

In 1977, Constantine Karamanlis, the first Prime Minister after the end of the seven-year military dictatorship, defended his policy of Greece's future accession to the European Economic Community (EEC) and of remaining in the NATO against the numerous supporters of an "independent Greece" as follows: "Greece belongs to the western world, whether by tradition or by interest. Like other people or countries belong to the Non-Aligned Movement or the Eastern Bloc, we [Greeks] belong to the west." The question of Greece's political, socioeconomic, and military orientation was already raised during World War II, when in occupied Greece left-wing/communist partisans and "national-minded" monarchists were fighting each other. At stake was nothing less than the integration of Greece into the western or communist camp after its liberation from German occupation. In the Percentage Agreement of October 1944 between Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin regarding the division of Southeast Europe into spheres of influence, Great Britain was recognized a 90 percent predominance over Greece. The defeat of the communist Democratic Army of Greece in the Civil War 1946–49 as a result of the Truman Doctrine and the US Support for the government troops sealed Greece's membership in the Western camp. In 1952, Greece and Turkey became members of NATO. Two years before, a Greek Expeditionary Force had been sent to Korea to join the US led UN troops in the war against communist North Korea.

In Southeast Europe, the front line of the Cold War ran along the border of Greece with its northern neighbours (Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria). The fear of a new communist revolt supported by the neighbouring states combined with pro-Atlanticism and pro-Americanism became the constitutive element of the official ideology of Greek state in the post-war period. Behind a democratic façade, political opponents were massively suppressed in the name of protecting the nation from the communist threat. The great significance of Greece's geopolitical importance for NATO's southeastern flank prompted Washington to intervene repeatedly in domestic political developments. In April 1967, the so-called "sickly democracy" resulted in a seven-year military dictatorship lasting until the escalation of the Cyprus crisis and the Turkish invasion on the Mediterranean island in the summer of 1974. Disappointed by the USA's role in the Cyprus Crisis, post-dictatorial political elites turned away from NATO and increasingly aimed on Greece's accession to the EEC. In 1981, Greece became the 10th member of the EEC.

The seminar deals with the post-war history of Greece as member of the western camp in a communist Southeast Europe by focusing, among others, on the US American intervention in the Greek Civil War, the geostrategic importance of Greece for NATO, anti-communism and anti-Slavism as constitutive elements of Modern Greek Westernness, and the shift from pro-Americanism to pro-Europeanism after 1974. Also, aspects of Cypriot history will be addressed. Requirements: Active participation, presentation, essay. Next to the (compulsory) reading for each session, students are required to make a presentation to the class, and to write an essay based on the presentation or a book review.

The course is held in English. Nevertheless, at least passive knowledge of German is desirable, since several of the seminar readings will be in German.

Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller

Time: Friday, 9:15-10:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16

Language: German

Examination: Essay

Description:

Gegenwärtig erleben wir, wie im Konflikt zwischen Russland und der Ukraine die doppelte Staatsbürgerschaft für ethnische Co-Nationale zu einem Mittel der Wiedererrichtung von Einflussphären wird. Ausgehend davon werden in diesem Seminar mit den Institutionen der Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft zwei rechtliche und politische Grundelemente moderner Staatlichkeit analysiert. Während erstere die rechtliche Zugehörigkeit von Bürgern zu einem bestimmten Staat definiert, beschreibt die zweite Institution die Rechte und Pflichten der Bürger. In einem europaweit vergleichenden Zugriff wird zunächst der Wandel von Staatlichkeit vom territorialisierenden Verwaltungsstaat, über den Rechtsstaat hin zum Wohlfahrtsstaat und

seiner staatssozialistischer Systemalternative behandelt. In einem auf das östliche Europa fokussierenden Teil des Seminars werden zwei post-imperiale Kontexte – nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg und nach 1990 – in den Blick genommen und gefragt: Wie wird Staatsangehörigkeit geregelt, wie Staatsbürgerschaft gerade auch für ethnische Minderheiten ausgestaltet, wie die Beziehungen von Co-Nationalen in Nachbarstaaten zum „Mutterland“. Für die Zeit nach 1990 werden insbesondere die Einbürgerungspraxis der baltischen Staaten, das ungarische Statusgesetz sowie die russische Politik der Verleihung von Pässen in Transnistrien und im Donbass thematisiert.

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.

After empire or the return of empire? Connected and comparative perspectives on Europe and Africa since the 19th century

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung
Time: Wednesday, 09:15-10:45
Place: RecentGlobe (Strohsackpassage)
Examination: Portfolio

Description:

A new world order seemed to have emerged during the 20th century, a world after empire. Both in imperial and colonial spaces, both in (Eastern and Western) Europe and in Asia, Africa and Latin America the crises, and dissolutions of empires have resulted in the emergence of a multitude of new spatial formations, in which societies have re-organized their political, cultural, social and economic activities as well as the ways in which they interacted with other people. This has been neither an easy nor a teleological transformation into a world of nation states, but a process rich in complexities, ruptures and contingencies.

In addition, it seems that empires and their legacies in global history have never completely vanished: they are until today evoked to address predatory polities, global inequalities or promises to reconcile diversity. Neomarxists e.g. use the concept of „empire“ to describe a neoliberal global order; Russian elites have long imagined and now exercise neoimperial geopolitics of the 21st century; Turkish elites re-mobilize the idea of the Ottoman empire to position their state in the region; by some the US is characterized as an „insular empire“ and the EU as a „benevolent“ one. Not all of these arguments refer to „empire“ as a negative mode of politico-spatial organization, but as a flexible form of organizing multi-ethnicity and -culturality in contrast to the rigid framework of the nation state.

The seminar will address the transformations of imperial spaces in a comparative and entangled perspective, investigating selected cases of imperial transformations in different world regions. How did empires come into crisis? Which actors pushed proposals to re-organize imperial spaces and in which ways? What was at stake in these new visions, how were they connected to questions of emancipation, and development?

Giving an insight into larger historical and global contexts of imperial transformations, the regional and historical focus of the seminar will be on Eastern and Western Europe as well as Eastern and Western Africa since the late 19th century (among them the Russian and the British empires). Also contemporary discourses on “empire” will be analyzed in the seminar.

Students will work in research teams studying selected empires from different angles. The result of the group work will be presented and discussed in class (poster presentation) and provide the basis for the essay.

Introductory Literature:

Jane Burbank/ Frederick Cooper, *Empires in World History. Power and the Politics of Difference*, Princeton 2010.

Requirements:

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

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Steffi Marung

Time: Wednesday 13:15-14:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1), room 3.16

Examination: Portfolio

Description:

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

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

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

Students will work in research teams studying cross-cutting dimensions, among them: actors and their mobilities; portals of globalization; travelling concepts; legacies. The result of the group work will be presented and discussed in class (poster presentation) and provide the basis for the essay.

Recommended introductory reading:

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

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

Requirements: Portfolio

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

New Perspectives on the Non-Aligned Movement

Seminar

Lecturers: Dr. Jürgen Dinkel / Dr. Katarina Ristic / Quirin Luebke
Time: Thursday, 9:15-10:45 (start: 07.04.2022)
Place: NSG room 32
Examination: Review Essay

Description:

This seminar will focus on the history and historiography of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in world politics. Starting with the first conference held in 1961, which saw representatives from African, Asian and Latin American states come together in Belgrade, it became an important forum for countries from the Global South. It grew throughout the twentieth century as newly independent states sought a collective voice on the international stage during the Cold War. Today it counts 120 member states an indication of the NAM's continued relevance. The periodic NAM's summit conferences were nodal points at which key twentieth-century developments converged and simultaneously influenced international politics. The Global Cold War, decolonization, South-South cooperation, the North-South conflict, human rights, humanitarian interventions and climate change all featured and provide an opportunity to understand the history of international relations from a non-European perspective. Considering the impact of the NAM and analyzing its politics serves as an important corrective to Eurocentric interpretations. It opens new perspectives and a more nuanced understanding of the twentieth century.

Literature:

Nataša Mišković/Harald Fischer-Tiné/Nada Boškovića (Eds.), *The Non-Aligned Movement and the Cold War. Delhi - Bandung - Belgrade*, New York u.a. 2014.
Sandra Bott/Jussi M. Hanhimäki/Janick Marina Schaufelbuehl/Marco Wyss (Eds.), *Neutrality and Neutralism in the Global Cold War. Between or within the blocs?*, Abingdon, Oxon, New York, NY 2016.
Jürgen Dinkel, *The Non-Aligned Movement: Genesis, Organization and Politics (1927-1992)*, Leiden, Boston 2019.
Bojana Videkanić, *Nonaligned modernism. Socialist postcolonial aesthetics in Yugoslavia, 1945-1985*, Montreal, Kingston, London, Chicago 2020.
Arno Trültzsch, *Sozialismus und Blockfreiheit*, Göttingen 2021.
Duško Dimitrijević/Jovan Čavoški (Eds.), *The 60th Anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movement*, Belgrade 2020.

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

(1 Seminar)

Space, Economy, Society II

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Thilo Lang / Dr. Tim Leibert (IfL)
Time: Friday, 9.15 – 13.45 (starts 22 April)
Place: tba.
Examination: Essay

Description:

The course aims at providing knowledge on the fundamental interrelations between territorial development, economic development and societal trends as well as critical theories and models to explain and analyse current spatial developments in Europe. As a cross-cutting perspective, within the course, these developments will be discussed under the lens of spatial justice. Using a comparative perspective highlighting differences across Europe, course participants will have a closer look on the most important processes of socio-spatial restructuring in the context of economic globalisation, demographic change and wider social trends. Migration, economic transformation, neoliberalisation of regional policy, societal differentiation etc. are processes which affect space in different ways and result in various

forms of socio-spatial, political and economic polarisation at different spatial scales. In introducing and discussing these trends and concepts, course participants will be enabled to reflect on complex scientific approaches interrelated with regional development from a political economy perspective. Course participants are expected to engage in group discussions based on the cross-cutting topics of the course.

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, 11:15 – 12:45 (start: 20.04.2022)
Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16
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.

An Atlas of Globalization

Seminar

Lecturer: Eric Losang
Time: Thursday 9:15-10:45
Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16
Examination: Essay

Description:

Over the last two decades the dissemination of globalisation processes often focused on the use of world maps. By employing the "appropriate" projection of the earth's sphere for a two dimensional depiction, a variety of "pictures of the world" emerged - in print and on the internet. The course will focus on a variety of possible depictions of globalisation processes while introducing a methodology for a critical utilization of maps – as a source of information, as medium for the visualisation of research findings as research object. To connect these approaches to a more tangible topic, the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>) are taken to set up an "atlas" comprising visualizations (maps) and texts produced by the participants.

Requirements:

- Active participation
- Seminar paper
This should focus a chosen SDG, discussed using visualization(s) with accompanying interpretative text.
- Paper presentations

Conveyed Skills:

- Understanding of maps as media for the depiction of data
- Methods for the critical perception of maps
- Understanding of transformation processes (real world-representation)
- Applying visualization techniques to research data
- Map making (basic techniques)
- History of Cartography (technical, economic and social aspects)
- Atlas compilation

Literature

Barthes, Roland (1957): *Mythologies*. Paris: Editions du Seuil. (Translation: *Mythologies*. London: Paladin, 1972).

Griggs, David et. al. (2013): Policy: Sustainable development goals for people and planet. In: *Nature*. Band 495, 2013, S. 305–307

Harley, John B. (1989): Deconstructing the Map. *Cartographic* 26, 2, 1-20.

Kraak Menno-Jan, et. al. (2020). *Mapping for a Sustainable World*. The United Nations: New York, NY (USA). Free to download:

<https://www.un.org/geospatial/sites/www.un.org.geospatial/files/MappingforaSustainableWorld20210124.pdf>.

MacEachren, Alan M. (1995): How maps work: Representation, visualization and design, New York: Guilford Press.

Norichika, Kanie (2017) et. al. eds.: Governing through goals : sustainable development goals as governance innovation. Cambridge (Mass.): MIT Press.

Wood, Denis (2003): Cartography is Dead (Thank God!), in: Cartographic Perspectives, Nr. 45, S. 4-7. [online] <http://makingmaps.owu.edu/mm/cartographydead.pdf> [06.07.2017].

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, 17.15-18.45

Ort: Burgstr. 21, Raum 4.33

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.

Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller

Time: Friday, 9:15-10:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16

Language: German

Examination: Essay

Description:

Gegenwärtig erleben wir, wie im Konflikt zwischen Russland und der Ukraine die doppelte Staatsbürgerschaft für ethnische Co-Nationale zu einem Mittel der Wiedererrichtung von Einflussphären wird. Ausgehend davon werden in diesem Seminar mit den Institutionen der Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft zwei rechtliche und politische Grundelemente moderner Staatlichkeit analysiert. Während erstere die rechtliche Zugehörigkeit von Bürgern zu

einem bestimmten Staat definiert, beschreibt die zweite Institution die Rechte und Pflichten der Bürger. In einem europaweit vergleichenden Zugriff wird zunächst der Wandel von Staatlichkeit vom territorialisierenden Verwaltungsstaat, über den Rechtsstaat hin zum Wohlfahrtsstaat und seiner staatssozialistischer Systemalternative behandelt. In einem auf das östliche Europa fokussierenden Teil des Seminars werden zwei post-imperiale Kontexte – nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg und nach 1990 – in den Blick genommen und gefragt: Wie wird Staatsangehörigkeit geregelt, wie Staatsbürgerschaft gerade auch für ethnische Minderheiten ausgestaltet, wie die Beziehungen von Co-Nationalen in Nachbarstaaten zum „Mutterland“. Für die Zeit nach 1990 werden insbesondere die Einbürgerungspraxis der baltischen Staaten, das ungarische Statusgesetz sowie die russische Politik der Verleihung von Pässen in Transnistrien und im Donbass thematisiert.

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.

Transitional Justice and Post-Violence Memory Cultures in Historical Perspective

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Wolfram von Scheliha

Time: Thursday, 17.15 – 18.45

Place: online and 3 on-site meetings, study trip to Buchenwald Camp

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)

Is there a European society emerging?

Lecture

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Holger Lengfeld
Time: Monday 9:15-10:45 (start: 04.04.2022)
Place: NSG, SR 324
Examination: Essay (literature report)

Description:

Is there a European people emerging? In this module we aim to investigate the political and economic European integration as a process of rising transnational social integration between the citizens from European Union member states. In the lecture, I will outline the major fields, theories, methods, and empirical evidence concerning European social integration from a macrosociological perspective. Besides others, transnational identity, solidarity, mobility, and social inequality are highlighted features.

The exam will be held in German or English (students are free to choose).

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).

Nationalism in Europe

Seminar

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski

Time: Wednesday, 17.15-18.45

Place: NSG 225

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

Place: NSG 225

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.

Grenzen, Staatlichkeit und Gesellschaftsbildung

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Isabell Hilpert

Zeit: Dienstag, 9.15-10.45
Ort: GESI, 3.16
Prüfung: Essay (Book Review)

Beschreibung:

In aktuellen wissenschaftlichen Betrachtungen dominiert ein konstruktivistisches Verständnis von (Staats-)Grenzen. Grenzen sind nicht a priori existent, sondern das Produkt politischer und/oder gesellschaftlicher Prozesse. Ihr Konstruktcharakter bedeutet aber keineswegs, dass Grenzen willkürlich gesetzt, leicht zu modifizieren oder gar obsolet sind. Im Seminar thematisieren wir die (zugeschriebene) Bedeutung von Grenzen für die moderne Nationalstaatlichkeit und für Gesellschaftsbildung. Wir setzen uns mit der politischen und gesellschaftlichen Grenzproduktion, verschiedenen Grenzcodierungen und Grenzregimen auseinander. Dabei betrachten wir auch konkret das Grenzregime der Europäischen Union und fragen, wie sich dieses vom nationalstaatlichen Grenzregime unterscheidet.

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt
Time: Wednesday, 11:15 – 12:45
Place: NSG 101
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: GWZ (Beethovenstr. 15) HS 20.10
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. Povešt““. 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: Familienromane in zeitgenössischen slawischen Literaturen

Seminar

DozentIn: Jun.-Prof. Dr. Anna Artwińska (Institut für Slawistik)
Zeit: Mittwoch, 9.15 – 10.45
Ort: NSG, S 423
Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Seit dem Kollaps des Kommunismus erleben Familienromane in allen ost- und ostmitteleuropäischen Literaturen Hochkonjunktur. In diesen meistens autobiographisch motivierten Texten kommt es zu einer Verschränkung der eigenen Familiengeschichte, die häufig über mehrere Generationen hinweg erzählt wird, mit der „großen“ Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Die neuen Familienromane entwickeln dabei eine erinnerungsstiftende Funktion und gelten als Medien des jeweiligen kulturellen Gedächtnisses. Das Seminar wird sich zunächst der Gattung des Familienromans in seiner traditionellen Erscheinungsform widmen, um dadurch die zeitgenössischen Erweiterungen und Veränderungen begrifflich zu machen. Danach werden Fallbeispiele aus den slawischen Literaturen gelesen und interpretiert, darunter Katja Petrowskajas *Vielleicht Esther* (2014), Maria Stepanovas *Pamjati pamjati* (2018), Alena Mornštajnovás *Hanna* (2017) und Mikołaj Łoziński *Książka* (2010). Im Fokus stehen zum einen die Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede im Hinblick auf die Ästhetik und Schreibweise dieser Texte, zum anderen die Frage, was die neuen Familienromane erzählen und was sie verschweigen bzw. zu einer Leerstelle machen. Das Seminar ist für alle Interessierte geöffnet. Es wird empfohlen, in der Semesterpause die Primärtexte zu lesen. Hinweise zur Forschungsliteratur erfolgen in der ersten Lehrveranstaltung.

3. Semester

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

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

Neue Gesellschaften in der (Zwischen)Kriegszeit: Das östliche Europa in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jh.

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald

Zeit: Donnerstag, 13.15 – 14.45 (Beginn: 07.04.2022)

Ort: HS 10

Beschreibung:

Die Vorlesung stellt in der Folge des Ersten Weltkriegs entstandene Staaten des östlichen Europa von der UdSSR über den SHS-Staat bzw. Jugoslawien, Bulgarien, Polen, die Tschechoslowakei und Rumänien sowie die Türkei in einen übergreifenden, gesamteuropäischen Zusammenhang und fragt nach gesellschaftlichen, kulturellen und politischen Umbrüchen, Strukturen und Verflechtungen zwischen 1918 und 1945. Ausgehend von den letzten Jahren des Ersten Weltkriegs werden im Überblick Entwürfe von (il)liberaler gesellschaftlicher Modernität in den goldenen Zwanzigern, autoritäre Antworten auf die Weltwirtschaftskrise und die gewaltsamen Eskalationen im Zweiten Weltkrieg besprochen.

Auswahl Literatur:

Mythen der Nationen. Ein europäisches Panorama. Ausstellung Deutsches Historisches Museum 1998. Hg. v. Monika Flacke, Berlin 1998; Der Kommunismus im Museum. Formen der Auseinandersetzung in Deutschland und Ostmitteleuropa. Hg. von Volkhard Knigge und Ulrich Mähler. Köln 2005; Paweł Machcewicz (übersetzt von Peter Oliver Loew): Der umkämpfte Krieg. Das Museum des Zweiten Weltkriegs in Danzig. Entstehung und Streit. Wiesbaden 2018; Andrea Mork: Das Haus der Europäischen Geschichte. Zur Konstruktion eines transnationalen Ausstellungsnarrativs. In: Kultur & Gesellschaft. Gastkommentar 24.10.2018, 15:21 <https://science.apa.at/power-search/17947964664366389911>

(Ost)Europa im Museum: Imperien, Nationen, Kriege

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald

Zeit: Mittwoch, 15.15-16.45 (Beginn 06.04.2022)

Ort: SR 114

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Die Lehrveranstaltung rückt Museen als Ergebnis und Orte der Aushandlung und Repräsentation gesellschaftlicher Geschichtsbilder ins Zentrum des Interesses. Anhand von Beispielen imperialer, nationaler oder sozialistischer Museen und insbesondere Museen oder Ausstellungen, die sich dem Zweiten Weltkrieg oder dem Sozialismus und auch ganz Europa widmen, sollen mit dem Thema Zugänge zur Geschichte des östlichen Europa im gesamteuropäischen Kontext diskutiert werden.

Literatur:

Manfred Hildermeier. Die Sowjetunion 1917–1991. München 2001 (digital Unibib); Stefan Plaggenborg. Ordnung und Gewalt. Kemalismus – Faschismus – Sozialismus. München 2012 (digital Unibib);

Joachim von Puttkamer. Ostmitteleuropa im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. München 2010; Sabrina P. Ramet. Three Yugoslavias. State-Building and Legitimation, 1918–2005. Washington/D.C. 2006.

Von der Kiewer Rus bis zum Angriffskrieg: Einführung in die Geschichte der Ukraine

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Maren Röger

Zeit: Freitag, 13.15-14.45 (Beginn 08.04.2021)

Ort: SR 302

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Am 24. Februar 2022 überfiel Putins Russland die Ukraine. Der Angriffskrieg wurde unter anderem durch zahlreiche vermeintlich historische Argumente gerechtfertigt, wie bereits die Annexion der Krim im Jahr 2014.

In den westlichen Medien dominierten lange vereinfachende Deutungsmuster, die Geschichtsklitterungen mitunter nicht hinterfragten, und insgesamt selten der Komplexität der ukrainischen Geschichte gerecht wurden. Mit Schwerpunkten in der Moderne gehen wir im Seminar der Geschichte dieses oft ignorierten Landes nach, ausgehend vom mittelalterlichen Großreich der Kiewer Rus bis zum bedrohten unabhängigen Nationalstaat der Gegenwart.

Literatur zur Einführung:

Kerstin S. Jobst: Geschichte der Ukraine. Stuttgart 2010, Andreas Kappeler:

Kleine Geschichte der Ukraine. München 2009, 3. Auflage, sowie aktuelle Medienlektüre.

Die Bereitschaft zur Lektüre englischer Texte wird vorausgesetzt.

Kolloquium zur Ost- und Südosteuropäischen Geschichte

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohdewald

Zeit: Mittwoch, 17.15 – 18.45

Ort: SR 114

Beschreibung:

Das Kolloquium soll fortgeschrittenen Studierenden die Möglichkeit geben, eigene Arbeiten vorzustellen, neueste Forschungsliteratur zu diskutieren und zusammen mit Gastreferenten Einblicke in laufende Forschungsschwerpunkte und –arbeiten auf dem Gebiet der Ost- und Südosteuropäischen Geschichte zu gewinnen.

Das Kolloquium wird zum Teil digital stattfinden. Die aktuelle Regelung sowie ein Programm des Kolloquiums entnehmen Sie vor Beginn der Lehrveranstaltungen der Homepage des Lehrstuhls. Zusätzlich zur Einschreibung im Tool ist eine schriftliche Anmeldung unter: stefan.rohdewald@uni-leipzig.de erforderlich.

Greece on the front line of the Cold War. Part of the West in a Communist Southeast Europe (1941–1989)

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Adamantios Th. Skordos

Time: Monday 11:15-12:45 (start: 04.04, second session: 02.05 (meetings on 11 and 25 May will not be held)

Place: NSG 315

Examination: Essay

Description:

In 1977, Constantine Karamanlis, the first Prime Minister after the end of the seven-year military dictatorship, defended his policy of Greece's future accession to the European Economic Community (EEC) and of remaining in the NATO against the numerous supporters of an "independent Greece" as follows: "Greece belongs to the western world, whether by tradition or by interest. Like other people or countries belong to the Non-Aligned Movement or the Eastern Bloc, we [Greeks] belong to the west." The question of Greece's political, socioeconomic, and military orientation was already raised during World War II, when in occupied Greece left-wing/communist partisans and "national-minded" monarchists were fighting each other. At stake was nothing less than the integration of Greece into the western or communist camp after its liberation from German occupation. In the Percentage Agreement of October 1944 between Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin regarding the division of Southeast Europe into spheres of influence, Great Britain was recognized a 90 percent predominance over Greece. The defeat of the communist Democratic Army of Greece in the Civil War 1946–49 as a result of the Truman Doctrine and the US Support for the government troops sealed Greece's membership in the Western camp. In 1952, Greece and Turkey became members of NATO. Two years before, a Greek Expeditionary Force had been sent to Korea to join the US led UN troops in the war against communist North Korea.

In Southeast Europe, the front line of the Cold War ran along the border of Greece with its northern neighbours (Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria). The fear of a new communist revolt supported by the neighbouring states combined with pro-Atlanticism and pro-Americanism became the constitutive element of the official ideology of Greek state in the post-war period. Behind a democratic façade, political opponents were massively suppressed in the name of protecting the nation from the communist threat. The great significance of Greece's geopolitical importance for NATO's southeastern flank prompted Washington to intervene repeatedly in domestic political developments. In April 1967, the so-called "sickly democracy" resulted in a seven-year military dictatorship lasting until the escalation of the Cyprus crisis and the Turkish invasion on the Mediterranean island in the summer of 1974. Disappointed by the USA's role in the Cyprus Crisis, post-dictatorial political elites turned away from NATO and increasingly aimed on Greece's accession to the EEC. In 1981, Greece became the 10th member of the EEC.

The seminar deals with the post-war history of Greece as member of the western camp in a communist Southeast Europe by focusing, among others, on the US American intervention in the Greek Civil War, the geostrategic importance of Greece for NATO, anti-communism and anti-Slavism as constitutive elements of Modern Greek Westernness, and the shift from pro-Americanism to pro-Europeanism after 1974. Also, aspects of Cypriot history will be addressed. Requirements: Active participation, presentation, essay. Next to the (compulsory) reading for each session, students are required to make a presentation to the class, and to write an essay based on the presentation or a book review.

The course is held in English. Nevertheless, at least passive knowledge of German is desirable, since several of the seminar readings will be in German.

Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller
Time: Friday, 9:15-10:45
Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16
Language: German
Examination: Essay

Description:

Gegenwärtig erleben wir, wie im Konflikt zwischen Russland und der Ukraine die doppelte Staatsbürgerschaft für ethnische Co-Nationale zu einem Mittel der Wiedererrichtung von Einflussphären wird. Ausgehend davon werden in diesem Seminar mit den Institutionen der Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft zwei rechtliche und politische Grundelemente moderner Staatlichkeit analysiert. Während erstere die rechtliche Zugehörigkeit von Bürgern zu einem bestimmten Staat definiert, beschreibt die zweite Institution die Rechte und Pflichten der Bürger. In einem europaweit vergleichenden Zugriff wird zunächst der Wandel von Staatlichkeit vom territorialisierenden Verwaltungsstaat, über den Rechtsstaat hin zum Wohlfahrtsstaat und seiner staatssozialistischer Systemalternative behandelt. In einem auf das östliche Europa fokussierenden Teil des Seminars werden zwei post-imperiale Kontexte – nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg und nach 1990 – in den Blick genommen und gefragt: Wie wird Staatsangehörigkeit geregelt, wie Staatsbürgerschaft gerade auch für ethnische Minderheiten ausgestaltet, wie die Beziehungen von Co-Nationalen in Nachbarstaaten zum „Mutterland“. Für die Zeit nach 1990 werden insbesondere die Einbürgerungspraxis der baltischen Staaten, das ungarische Statusgesetz sowie die russische Politik der Verleihung von Pässen in Transnistrien und im Donbass thematisiert.

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.

Fußball und nationale Identität im jugoslawischen Raum im 20. Jahrhundert

Seminar

DozentIn: Alexander Mennicke
Zeit: Montag 13:15-14:45 (Beginn: 11.04.2022)
Ort: GWZ H4 2.16 (am 16.5. in Raum H2 2.15)
Prüfung: Klausur

Beschreibung:

Zweifelsohne kann Fußball als die erfolgreichste und bekannteste Sportart der Welt angesehen werden. Gleichmaßen von allen Schichten – von der politischen Elite bis zur Arbeiterklasse – besucht, finden gesellschaftliche Diskurse ihren Widerhall auch in den Fußballstadien. Besonders im (heute) postjugoslawischen Raum waren und sind Fußballfans und ihre Vereine eng verbunden mit dem Prozess der Nationenbildung und den daraus folgenden Deutungskämpfen. Seit der Etablierung des Fußballs als Massenphänomen zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts zeigt sich eine historische Kontinuität, die in der aktiven Rolle vieler Fans in den Kriegen der 1990er ihren zwischenzeitlichen und leidlichen Höhepunkt fand. Das Seminar zeigt ausgehend vom Begriff der „imagined communities“ (Benedict Anderson) die enge Verbindung von nationaler Identität und Fußballfankultur in der Region.

Literatur:

Anderson, Benedict. Die Erfindung der Nation: Zur Karriere eines folgenreichen Konzepts. Campus-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 2005.
Hobsbawm, Eric J./Ranger, Terence. The Invention of Tradition. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge, 1992.
Hobsbawm, Eric J. Nationen und Nationalismus: Mythos und Realität seit 1780. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 2005.
Mills, Richard. The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism and the State. I.B. Tauris. London, New York, 2018.
Bremer, Thomas. Serbiens Weg in Den Krieg: Kollektive Erinnerung, Nationale Formierung und Ideologische Aufrüstung. Berlin Verlag Arno Spitz, Berlin, 1998.
Hahn, Anne/Willmann, Frank. Vereint im Stolz – Fußball, Nation und Identität im postjugoslawischen Raum. Zeitbilder. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Bonn, 2021.

Satjukow: Balkan Route(s): A History of Crossing, Leaving and Staying (in) the European Periphery (Study Trip to Croatia and Serbia)

Blockseminar und Exkursion

Lecturer: Dr. Elisa Satjukow / Dr. des. Lea Horvat
Preparatory Meeting: April 7, 9-13 E, GWZ H5 2.16
Excursion: April 17-23, 2022
Evaluation Meeting: May 5th, 9-13, GWZ H5 2.16

Description:

In 2015, the notion of the Balkan route gained popularity as hundreds of thousands of people fled the conflicts in the Middle East and made their way from Greece towards Central Europe. The arrival of these refugees was and still is the subject of a controversial debate, however the term Balkan route itself was hardly the matter of criticism. Nevertheless, talking about the Balkan route not only means talking about infrastructures of human mobility, but carried some problematic assumptions about migration always pointing westwards as well as about the region itself as a non-European transit zone. There is in fact a long history of people and goods crossing the region, coming from or leaving in multiple directions. From a historical perspective, the seminar deals with different forms of mobility on and across the Balkans. On the one hand, we will ask about the various ways in which people and goods moved and were being moved along the Balkan route — from the Ottoman times to the guest worker programs to the long summer of migration in 2015. On the other hand, we critically inspect

the very notion of the Balkan route and analyse it in terms of the ideas and concepts of mobility and (European) belonging it perpetuates.

Please note: The excursion is held in cooperation with the Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS) at the University of Osnabrück and the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Rijeka (Croatia) and is aimed at advanced students from History, European studies, Slavic Studies and other disciplines. It is a follow-up seminar which started in the winter term 2021/22 (as Module 03-HIS-0257), therefore priority will be given to those students who take the course over two semesters. We especially welcome students with a (basic) knowledge in Serbo-Croatian or the will to attend a language course parallel to the seminar at the Leipzig University Language Centre. We have submitted several applications for financial support and hope to keep the costs for the students as low as possible. No one should be deterred from participating in the seminar due to financial reasons - we will find individual solutions if needed. Please send an email to express your interest in participating to elisa.satjukow@uni-leipzig.de and lea.horvat@uni-leipzig.de.

Literatur:

Florian Riedler/Nenad Stefanov: *The Balkan Route. Historical Transformations from Via Militaris to Autoput*, DeGruyter 2021.

Manuela Boatca: *Semiperipheries in the world-system: Reflecting Eastern European and Latin American experiences*, *Journal of World-Systems Research*, 2006, 321-346.

Marijana Hameršak, Sabine Hess, Marc Speer, Marta Stojić Mitrović (2020): *The Forging of the Balkan Route. Contextualizing the Border Regime in the EU Periphery*. In: *movements. Journal for Critical Migration and Border Regime Studies* 5

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

Seminar

Lecturer: Dr. Victoria Reinhardt
Time: Wednesday, 11:15 – 12:45
Place: NSG 101
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.

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

(2 Seminare)

Is there a European society emerging?

Lecture

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Holger Lengfeld
Time: Monday 9:15-10:45 (start: 04.04.2022)
Place: NSG, SR 324
Examination: Essay (literature report)

Description:

Is there a European people emerging? In this module we aim to investigate the political and economic European integration as a process of rising transnational social integration between the citizens from European Union member states. In the lecture, I will outline the major fields, theories, methods, and empirical evidence concerning European social integration from a macrosociological perspective. Besides others, transnational identity, solidarity, mobility, and social inequality are highlighted features.

The exam will be held in German or English (students are free to choose).

Greece on the front line of the Cold War. Part of the West in a Communist Southeast Europe (1941–1989)

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Adamantios Th. Skordos
Time: Monday 11:15-12:45 (start: 04.04, second session: 02.05 (meetings on 11 and 25 May will not be held))
Place: NSG 315
Examination: Essay

Description:

In 1977, Constantine Karamanlis, the first Prime Minister after the end of the seven-year military dictatorship, defended his policy of Greece's future accession to the European Economic Community (EEC) and of remaining in the NATO against the numerous supporters of an "independent Greece" as follows: "Greece belongs to the western world, whether by tradition or by interest. Like other people or countries belong to the Non-Aligned Movement or the Eastern Bloc, we [Greeks] belong to the west." The question of Greece's political, socioeconomic, and military orientation was already raised during World War II, when in occupied Greece left-wing/communist partisans and "national-minded" monarchists were fighting each other. At stake was nothing less than the integration of Greece into the western or communist camp after its liberation from German occupation. In the Percentage Agreement of October 1944 between Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin regarding the division of Southeast Europe into spheres of influence, Great Britain was recognized a 90 percent predominance over Greece. The defeat of the communist Democratic Army of Greece in the Civil War 1946–49 as a result of the Truman Doctrine and the US Support for the government troops sealed Greece's membership in the Western camp. In 1952, Greece and Turkey became members of NATO. Two years before, a Greek Expeditionary Force had been sent to Korea to join the US led UN troops in the war against communist North Korea.

In Southeast Europe, the front line of the Cold War ran along the border of Greece with its northern neighbours (Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria). The fear of a new communist revolt supported by the neighbouring states combined with pro-Atlanticism and pro-Americanism became the constitutive element of the official ideology of Greek state in the post-war period. Behind a democratic façade, political opponents were massively suppressed in the name of protecting the nation from the communist threat. The great significance of Greece's geopolitical importance for NATO's southeastern flank prompted Washington to intervene repeatedly in domestic political developments. In April 1967, the so-called "sickly democracy" resulted in a seven-year military dictatorship lasting until the escalation of the Cyprus crisis and the Turkish invasion on the Mediterranean island in the summer of 1974. Disappointed by the USA's role in the Cyprus Crisis, post-dictatorial political elites turned away from NATO and

increasingly aimed on Greece's accession to the EEC. In 1981, Greece became the 10th member of the EEC.

The seminar deals with the post-war history of Greece as member of the western camp in a communist Southeast Europe by focusing, among others, on the US American intervention in the Greek Civil War, the geostrategic importance of Greece for NATO, anti-communism and anti-Slavism as constitutive elements of Modern Greek Westernness, and the shift from pro-Americanism to pro-Europeanism after 1974. Also, aspects of Cypriot history will be addressed. Requirements: Active participation, presentation, essay. Next to the (compulsory) reading for each session, students are required to make a presentation to the class, and to write an essay based on the presentation or a book review.

The course is held in English. Nevertheless, at least passive knowledge of German is desirable, since several of the seminar readings will be in German.

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).

Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft. Historische Prozesse und gegenwärtige Rechtslage

Seminar

Lecturer: PD Dr. Dietmar Müller

Time: Friday, 9:15-10:45

Place: GESI (Emil-Fuchs Straße 1) room 3.16

Language: German

Examination: Essay

Description:

Gegenwärtig erleben wir, wie im Konflikt zwischen Russland und der Ukraine die doppelte Staatsbürgerschaft für ethnische Co-Nationale zu einem Mittel der Wiedererrichtung von Einflussphären wird. Ausgehend davon werden in diesem Seminar mit den Institutionen der Staatsangehörigkeit und Staatsbürgerschaft zwei rechtliche und politische Grundelemente moderner Staatlichkeit analysiert. Während erstere die rechtliche Zugehörigkeit von Bürgern zu einem bestimmten Staat definiert, beschreibt die zweite Institution die Rechte und Pflichten der Bürger. In einem europaweit vergleichenden Zugriff wird zunächst der Wandel von Staatlichkeit vom territorialisierenden Verwaltungsstaat, über den Rechtsstaat hin zum Wohlfahrtsstaat und seiner staatssozialistischer Systemalternative behandelt. In einem auf das östliche Europa fokussierenden Teil des Seminars werden zwei post-imperiale Kontexte – nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg und nach 1990 – in den Blick genommen und gefragt: Wie wird Staatsangehörigkeit geregelt, wie Staatsbürgerschaft gerade auch für ethnische Minderheiten ausgestaltet, wie die Beziehungen von Co-Nationalen in Nachbarstaaten zum „Mutterland“. Für die Zeit nach 1990 werden insbesondere die Einbürgerungspraxis der baltischen Staaten, das ungarische Statusgesetz sowie die russische Politik der Verleihung von Pässen in Transnistrien und im Donbass thematisiert.

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.

Grenzen, Staatlichkeit und Gesellschaftsbildung

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Isabell Hilpert
Zeit: Dienstag, 9.15-10.45
Ort: GESI, 3.16
Prüfung: Essay (Book Review)

Beschreibung:

In aktuellen wissenschaftlichen Betrachtungen dominiert ein konstruktivistisches Verständnis von (Staats-)Grenzen. Grenzen sind nicht a priori existent, sondern das Produkt politischer und/oder gesellschaftlicher Prozesse. Ihr Konstruktcharakter bedeutet aber keineswegs, dass Grenzen willkürlich gesetzt, leicht zu modifizieren oder gar obsolet sind. Im Seminar thematisieren wir die (zugeschriebene) Bedeutung von Grenzen für die moderne Nationalstaatlichkeit und für Gesellschaftsbildung. Wir setzen uns mit der politischen und gesellschaftlichen Grenzproduktion, verschiedenen Grenzcodierungen und Grenzregimen auseinander. Dabei betrachten wir auch konkret das Grenzregime der Europäischen Union und fragen, wie sich dieses vom nationalstaatlichen Grenzregime unterscheidet.

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

(2 Lehrveranstaltungen und das Kolloquium.)

Einführung in das Judentum

Vorlesung

DozentIn: NN
Zeit: Donnerstag 17:15-18:45, HSG HS 1
Ort: HSG HS 1

Beschreibung:

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

Emancipation, Verfolgung, Emigration: Geschichte der Juden in Rumänien seit 1850

Blockseminar

DozentIn: Dr. Gaëlle Fisher

Zeit: Einführung 09.04.2022, 14:00-17:00 Uhr, Block 1: 23.04 10:00 bis 13:00 und 14:00 bis 17:00 Uhr, Block 2: 30.04 10:00 bis 13:00 und 14:00 bis 17:00 Uhr, Block 3: 07.05 10:00 bis 13:00 und 14:00 bis 17:00 Uhr

Ort: GWZ H5 2.16

Prüfung: Klausur

Beschreibung:

Die Geschichte der Juden in Rumänien scheint auf den ersten Blick widersprüchlich. Nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg beschrieb Hannah Arendt Rumänien als das antisemitischste Land Europas. Doch war es zugleich dasjenige europäische Land, in dem die größte Zahl von Jüdinnen und Juden (ca. 350.000 Menschen) den Holocaust überleben konnten. Nach 1945 war die jüdische Gemeinschaft Rumäniens daher die größte in Europa. Bis ins Jahr 2000 emigrierten jedoch so viele jüdische Menschen, dass die jüdische Gemeinde heute zu den kleinsten Europas gehört. Dieses Seminar erkundet dieses scheinbare Paradox und versucht, Erklärungen dafür zu finden. Dazu nimmt es 150 Jahre jüdischer Geschichte in Rumänien in den Blick und nähert sich in drei Phasen der Geschichte aus der Perspektive der rumänischen Judenheit aber auch aus derjenigen der Mehrheitsgesellschaft an. Zu den Phasen gehören 1. Der Kampf um Emancipation und Zivilrechte der rumänischen Juden in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jh; 2. Die Geschichte der Diskriminierung und Verfolgung der jüdischen Minderheit in Rumänien in der Zwischenkriegszeit; 3. Das Phänomen der Emigration nach Israel nach dem 2. Weltkrieg in der Zeit des Staatssozialismus und danach. Somit diskutiert und reflektiert das Seminar jüdische Identität und Geschichte, aber auch Staatsbildungsprozesse, Nationalismus und Antisemitismus sowie Staatsbürgerschaft, Minderheitenpolitik und Menschenrechte in unterschiedlichen politischen Systemen. Das Seminar besteht aus 4 Blockterminen, davon 3 ganztägige, um eine intensive Auseinandersetzung mit Primärquellen und mit den drei großen Kapiteln zu ermöglichen.

Einführende Lektüre:

Boia, Lucian: Wie Rumänien rumänisch wurde, Berlin 2016. Sorkin, David: Jewish Emancipation: A History Across Five Centuries, Princeton 2019 (digital Unibib); Brenner, Michael: Kleine jüdische Geschichte, Bonn 2009 (digital Unibib)

Der Umgang sowjetischer Jüdinnen und Juden mit den Gewalterfahrungen der 1940er Jahre

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Jakob Stürmann

Zeit: Dienstag 11:15-12:45 (Beginn: 05.04.2022)

Ort: Dubnow-Institut, Goldschmidtstr. 28, großer Seminarraum

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Hitler-Stalin Pakt, Holocaust, Großer Vaterländischer Krieg, beginnender Kalter Krieg – Alle die Sowjetunion betreffenden großen internationalen Zäsuren der Zeit hatten auch direkte Auswirkungen auf das Schicksal und die Handlungsmöglichkeiten der im Land lebenden jüdischen Minderheit. Im Seminar nähern wir uns diesem gewalttätigen Jahrzehnt aus der jüdisch-sowjetischen Perspektive. Anhand von Selbstzeugnissen schauen wir auf die tragischen zeitgenössischen Geschehnisse im In- und Ausland und analysieren zugleich das sich wiederholt wechselnde Verhältnis zwischen jüdischer Bevölkerung und sowjetischem Staat.

Literatur:

Estraikh, Gennady: The Life, Death, and Afterlife of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, in: East European Jewish Affairs 48 (2018), Nr. 2, S. 139-148.

Giloba, Yehoshua: The Black Years of Soviet Jewry, Boston/Toronto 1971.

Grüner, Frank: Patrioten und Kosmopoliten. Juden im Sowjetstaat 1941-1953, Köln u.a. 2008.

Lustiger, Arno: Rotbuch. Stalin und die Juden. Die tragische Geschichte des Jüdischen Antifaschistischen Komitees und der sowjetischen Juden, Berlin 2000.

Redlich, Shimon: War, Holocaust and Stalinism. A Documented Study of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the USSR, Luxembourg

Demokratisierung gestalten: Jüdische Stimmen in rechtspolitischen Debatten der frühen Bundesrepublik

Seminar

DozentIn: Dr. Elisabeth Gallas / Philip Emanuel Bockelman

Zeit: Donnerstag, 11:15-12:45 (Beginn: 07.04.2022)

Ort: Leibniz-Institut für jüdische Geschichte und Kultur – Simon Dubnow, Goldschmidtstraße 28, 04103 Leipzig

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Ausgehend vom viel diskutierten Topos der „Stunde Null“ für das Jahr 1945, der nach dem Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs einen vermeintlichen Neuanfang ohne Vergangenheit suggeriert, sollen im Seminar rechtspolitische Debatten aus der unmittelbaren Nachkriegszeit und den ersten Jahren der Bundesrepublik diskutiert werden. Dabei ist die Frage leitend, wie Ideen, Erfahrungen, Werte oder Denkmuster aus der Weimar Republik und der NS-Diktatur unverändert fortlebten bzw. modifiziert oder revidiert wurden. Im Zentrum stehen Diskussionen und Beiträge von jüdischen Intellektuellen, insbesondere von Juristinnen und Juristen jüdischer Herkunft, die die Demokratisierung voranzutreiben und zu gestalten suchten. Ihre Auseinandersetzungen kreisten besonders um Themen wie Strafverfolgung, Entschädigung, Staatsbürgerschaft, Rechtsstaatlichkeit oder die ethische Verfasstheit von Recht. Ziel des Seminars ist, anhand von verschiedenen Primärquellen und ihrer Analyse die geistige Situation in der Formierungszeit der Bundesrepublik zu kartieren.

Literatur:

Ulrich Herbert: Geschichte Deutschlands im 20. Jahrhundert (= Europäische Geschichte im 20. Jahrhundert, o. Bd.nr.), 2. Aufl. München 2017, S. 549–698

Michael Stolleis: Geschichte des öffentlichen Rechts in Deutschland, 4. Bd.: Staats- und Verwaltungsrechtswissenschaft in West und Ost 1945–1990, München 2012, S. 25–42

Rudolf Morsey: Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Entstehung und Entwicklung bis 1969 (= Oldenbourg Grundriss der Geschichte, Bd. 19), 5. Aufl. München 2007, S. 1–5

Ausstellen: Geschichte des anticolonialen Denkens in Deutschland seit dem 19. Jahrhundert

Blockseminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Raphael Gross / Dagmar Knellessen (Universität Leipzig / DHM Berlin)

Zeit: Einführung 20.5.2022 (11.15-12.45 Uhr) digital, 10.06.2022 (9.15-16.45 Uhr) in Präsenz, 17.06.2022 (9.15-16.45 Uhr) in Präsenz, Abschlussitzung 1.7.2022 (11.15-12.45 Uhr) digital.

Ort: Dubnow-Institut, Goldschmidtstr. 28, Leipzig

Prüfung: Essay

Beschreibung:

Der deutsche Kolonialismus als Herrschaftsform und konkrete Expansionspolitik ist begrenzt auf die Epoche des Deutschen Reiches zwischen den 1880er Jahren und dem Ende des 1. Weltkrieges. Trotz der vergleichsweise kurzen Phase wurden sogenannte Schutzgebiete in China, auf dem afrikanischen Kontinent und von ganzen Inselgruppen in der Südsee in Besitz genommen. In diesen Regionen vollzog sich koloniale Fremdherrschaft in ganzer Bandbreite von gewalttätiger Landnahme, ökonomischer Ausbeutung, religiöser Zwangsmisionierung, kultureller Unterdrückung bis hin zum Völkermord an den Herero und Nama im sogenannten Deutsch Südwestafrika, dem heutigen Namibia. Koloniales Machtstreben und koloniale Vorstellungen existierten lange vor der deutschen Reichsgründung. Aber auch die Kritik an kolonialen Plänen hat eine lange Geschichte, die nicht erst in den letzten Jahren, sondern bereits mit dem Einsetzen kolonialer Begehrlichkeiten einhergehen. Das Seminar beschäftigt

sich mit verschiedenen Formen solcher Kritik am Kolonialismus in der deutschen Geschichte und den Akteuren, die aus sehr unterschiedlichen politischen, intellektuellen, sozialen und religiösen Strömungen kamen. Ein Fokus wird sich auf kolonialkritische jüdische Stimmen richten, die ihre Positionen im Kontext der Debatten um Assimilation, Zionismus und Universalismus während der Nationalstaatenbildung bis in die Zeit nach der jüdischen Katastrophe formulierten. Die auftretenden Kontinuitäten wie Brüche eines anticolonialen Denkens von der Reichsgründung über den Ersten Weltkrieg, die Weimarer Republik bis zu den Debatten nach 1945 aufzuzeigen wird Gegenstand des Seminars sein. Dieses sondiert zudem die Möglichkeiten, zu den anticolonialen Strömungen vom 19. Jahrhundert an eine Ausstellung zu konzipieren.

Voraussetzung zur Teilnahme ist die Bereitschaft zur Übernahme eines Referats; Themen dazu werden in einer digitalen Einführungssitzung am 20.05.2022 (11.15–12.45 Uhr) vergeben. Die Veranstaltung ist unter Vorbehalt der dann geltenden Corona-Regeln in zwei Blöcken am 10.06.2022 und 24.06.2022 (jeweils 9.15–16.45 Uhr) in Präsenz geplant. Eine digitale Abschlussitzung soll am 01.07.2022 (11.15–12.45 Uhr) stattfinden.

Literatur:

Der Seminarreader wird zu Beginn des Semesters bereitgestellt.

Jewish-Muslim Encounters within the European Context: Politics, Religion and Scholarship in the Late Modern Period

Kolloquium

Lecturer: Dr. des. Walid Abdelgawad / Dr. Amit Levy

Time: Wednesday, 17:15-18:45 (start: 06.04.2022)

Place: Dubnow-Institut, Goldschmidtstr. 28, großer Seminarraum / digital

Examination: Essay

Description:

A cooperation between the Leibniz Institute for Jewish History and Culture – Simon Dubnow (DI) in Leipzig and the Franz Rosenzweig Minerva Research Center in Jerusalem, this international lecture series will examine Jewish-Muslim encounters in the 19th and 20th centuries. Featuring guest speakers from various disciplines, the series will focus on three regions: Germany, the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. The lectures will explore different forms of cultural, intellectual and social encounters between Jews and Muslims and how they were shaped by European political, cultural and colonial interests; shed light on the motives that drove Jewish and Muslim actors to engage in these encounters; and discuss the role these encounters played as part of Jewish and Muslim strategies developed in response to global European influence. The series aims at widening the current historiographical scope by bringing into the discussion different geographical locations and circumstances. It promotes a new understanding of Jewish-Muslim entanglements through a comparative approach, allowing them to be analysed more richly within their global context.

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

(Vorlesung und 2 Seminare, mündliche Prüfung)

Religion und Politik in modernen Gesellschaften

Vorlesung

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel

Zeit: Dienstag, 9.15-10.45

Ort: NSG S 127

Beschreibung:

Wird gelegentlich von einem öffentlichen Bedeutungsgewinn von Religion gesprochen, dann beruht dieser 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 in Deutschland und Europa ein, behandelt zentrale Konzepte und widmet sich 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 (ZRG) zu Religion und Rechtspopulismus; Sonderheft 2020/1 der Zeitschrift für Religion, Gesellschaft und Politik (ZRG) zum Thema Religion und Vorurteile.

Weitere Literatur wird zu Beginn der Veranstaltung bekannt gegeben.

Zwischen Antisemitismus und antimuslimischen Rassismus – Religion und Vorurteile

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel

Zeit: Mittwoch 9.15-10.45

Ort: NSG S 413

Beschreibung:

Religion ist in Deutschland, wie in anderen europäischen Staaten in einem Transformationsprozess. Während Gottesdienstbesuche seltener besucht werden, und die Zahl der Mitglieder christlicher Kirchen stetig abnimmt, greift eine weitreichende religiöse Pluralisierung um sich. Es stellt sich die Frage, ob diese Prozesse zu einer säkularen, ja atheistischen Gesellschaft führen, oder ob Spiritualität zum Ersatz für den christlichen Glauben wird. Im Seminar sollen verschiedene Aspekte religiöser und kirchlicher Entwicklung einer näheren Betrachtung unterzogen werden. Dies umfasst u.a. den Blick auf Kirchenmitglieder, Sozialformen des Glaubens, Konfessionslose, überzeugte Atheisten und ihre Verbände sowie auch weiteren Entwicklungen im europäischen Vergleich.

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

Kirchlichkeit, Religiosität, Konfessionslosigkeit – Manifestationen und Entwicklungen des Religiösen in Deutschland und Europa

Seminar

DozentIn: Prof. Dr. Gert Pickel

Zeit: Montag, 15.15-16.45, Start 11.4.22

Ort: NSG S 304

Beschreibung:

Religion ist in Deutschland, wie in anderen europäischen Staaten in einem Transformationsprozess. Während Gottesdienstbesuche seltener besucht werden, und die Zahl der Mitglieder christlicher Kirchen stetig abnimmt, greift eine weitreichende religiöse Pluralisierung um sich. Es stellt sich die Frage, ob diese Prozesse zu einer säkularen, ja atheistischen Gesellschaft führen, oder ob Spiritualität zum Ersatz für den christlichen Glauben wird. Im Seminar sollen verschiedene Aspekte religiöser und kirchlicher Entwicklung einer

näheren Betrachtung unterzogen werden. Dies umfasst u.a. den Blick auf Kirchenmitglieder, Sozialformen des Glaubens, Konfessionslose, überzeugte Atheisten und ihre Verbände sowie auch weiteren Entwicklungen im europäischen Vergleich.

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.

Religion and Politics in (Eastern) Europe

Seminar

Lecturers: Boris Krumnow, Katharina Neef, Rasa Pranskeviciute-Amoson, Victoria Vitanova-Kerber

Time: Dates: 6. April 2022, 4-7 p.m., 16.-21. May 2022, t.b.a.

Place: online

Description:

We explore the dynamic boundaries between the religious and the political spheres in modern societies. We especially invite the participants to focus on the shifts in the Eastern European region

connected to the (post)socialist experience. How did and do religions position themselves in the public and political sphere? How were and are they treated by state officials? Is the societal transition of the 90s to be described as a total rupture or are the continuities and paths which connect both eras on an empirical or even structural level?

The seminar is organized in cooperation with Vilnius University and will thus take place as a virtual Zoom-meeting in April and a week-long workshop in May with the presence of a group of students from Vilnius. It will be held in English and addresses Master students.

The seminar also involves parts of self-study, when the students prepare a presentation to be held at the workshop. This workshop in May will consist of

- discussions of key texts
- presentation of students' (planned or accomplished) projects
- group work on religious representations in the public sphere in Leipzig

Materialist and Constructivist Approaches in the Study of Religion

Seminar

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Markus Dressler/Elliot Lee

Time: Wednesday, 17:15 - 18:45

Place: Schillerstr. 6, M102

Description:

The seminar will discuss recent contributions to theoretical debates in the study of religion. Our focus will be on various forms of constructivism as well as previously often overlooked questions of materiality. The seminar is tailored for master students.

Literature:

Josephson-Storm, Jason Ānanda (2021): Metamodernism. The future of theory. Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press.

Keane, Webb (2008): The evidence of the senses and the materiality of religion. In: Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute / Special issue.

Seiwert, Hubert (2020): Theory of Religion and Historical Research. A Critical Realist Perspective on the Study of Religion as an Empirical Discipline. In: Zeitschrift für Religionswissenschaft.

Tweed, Thomas A. (2006): Crossing and dwelling. A theory of religion. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press.

Vásquez, Manuel A. (2011): More than belief. A materialist theory of religion. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.

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