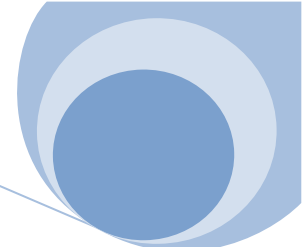




# FFH

Joint Master's  
Programme in History  
of South-Eastern Europe

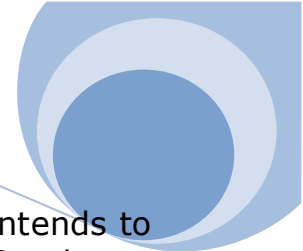




## 1. General information of the programme

<b>Short name</b>	<b>History of South-Eastern Europe - joint degree</b>
<b>Degree</b>	<b>Joint Master's Programme in History of South-Eastern Europe</b>  (The Joint Degree in Southeast European History)
<b>Duration</b>	2 years
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	120
<b>Academic title</b>	Magister zgodovine/Magistrica zgodovine
<b>Mobility</b>	At least 1 semester (30 ECTS) at partner university
<b>Language of instruction</b>	Slovene, German, Romanian, Greek, Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian  English
<b>Partners</b>	<b><u>University of Ljubljana</u></b> (Slovenia) <b><u>Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca</u></b> (Romania) <b><u>University of Graz</u></b> (Austria)
<b>Mobility partner</b>	Sofia University (Bulgaria)* University of Zagreb (Croatia)* University of Novi Sad (Serbia)* University of Macedonia in Thessaloniki (Greece)* University of Regensburg (Germany)* <b>(*expected)</b>
<b>Start of the programme</b>	2007/08
<b>Number of students</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Coordinator</b>	rok.stergar@ff.uni-lj.si
<b>Application</b>	Graz: 15 May and Ljubljana: 31 August

The joint study program History of Southeast Europe, which the department of history of Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana - in cooperation with partners of the University of Graz (Austria) and University of Cluj (Romania), in the near future: University of Zagreb (Croatia), University of St. Clement of Ohrid in Sofia (Bulgaria), Macedonian University in Solun (Greece), University of Regensburg (Germany) and University of Novi Sad (Serbia) – organizes at the second (master) cycle and which wishes to contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of the history of Southeast Europe in a wider (middle)European context.



The study program, based on the principles of Bologna remodelling, intends to encourage international and interdisciplinary research of history of Southeast Europe. Students need to study at least one semester at one of the other partner universities and achieve obligatory 30 ECTS in this way.

## **2. Basic Goals of the Programme and the General and Subject-Specific Competences Obtained by the Programme**

### **2.1 Basic goals:**

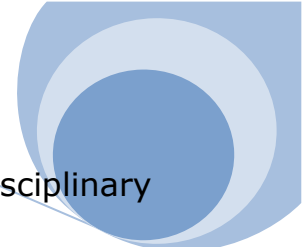
- Familiarization and use of theoretical settings of history science and methodological grips.
- To acquire in-depth and critical knowledge of the history of Southeast Europe.
- Independent research of individual topic sets within the framework of Southeast Europe and historical anthropology of this area.
- Interdisciplinary study of history of Southeast Europe.

### **2.2. General Competences Obtained by the Programme:**

- Speaking and writing communication skills at a higher level.
- Competence and skill for team work.
- Competence to acquire knowledge and skills independently.
- Competence for life-long learning in the company of knowledge.
- Competence to analyse, synthesize, foresee solutions and consequences at a higher level.
- Competence to develop personal research approaches and problem solution focus.
- Ability to use information communications technology.
- Knowledge of research methods, procedures and processes.
- Ability of critical and self-critical judgement.
- Ability of ethic reflection and adherence to professional ethics.
- Ability of independent work in the field.
- Ability to develop a critical mind.

### **2.2. Subject-Specific Competences Obtained by the Programme:**

- Knowledge of history of SE Europe.
- Ability to interpret historical events, processes and structures in the area of SE Europe.
- Ability to place the past of SE Europe in a wider European and non-European space.
- Ability to describe and explain individual historical events and processes.
- Ability to recognize basic texts and theoretical historiographical starting points, which are significant for the study of SE Europe.
- Ability to interpret independently historical events and critically evaluate the starting points of Slovenian, Romanian, Austrian, German, Croatian, Greek, Bulgarian and/or Serbian historiography.



- Knowledge and use of historical anthropological approach and interdisciplinary treatment of historical events.
- Textual competences in Slovenian, German, Romanian, Croatian, Serbian, Greek and Bulgarian.

### **3. Entry Conditions and Selection Criteria in the Case of Limited Entry,**

#### **3.1 Entry Conditions and Selection Criteria in the Case of Limited Entry**

The joint 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle study programme can be enrolled by those who have completed:

- a 1<sup>st</sup> cycle study programme in history or ethnology and cultural anthropology with at least 180 CP;
- a 1<sup>st</sup> cycle study programme in the following social sciences (geography, geography of contact areas, cultural studies and anthropology, cultural studies, political science, sociology) and the humanities (archaeology, Croatian, Serbian or Macedonian language, comparative literature, comparative Slavic linguistics, sociology of culture, art history) if prior to enrolment they had completed study obligations in the scope from 10-60 credit points, which are essential for continuing the study.

In accordance with a contract students who have successfully completed other study programmes can be accepted in the master's study programme if the selection committee judges their qualifications to be equivalent.

In the event of limited enrolment a candidate selection committee is formed, which considers the following criteria: average grade in the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle (70 %) and average grade of subjects on History and other subjects which relate to the South-Eastern Europe in the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle (30 %).

**The anticipated number of entry places for the study programme is 5.**

#### **3.2 Criteria for the Recognition of Knowledge and Skills Obtained before Entry in the Programme**

In the case of limited enrolment the following can be acknowledged as a selection criterion: knowledge, qualification or abilities that were obtained with formal, informal or experiential learning prior to enrolment. Awards, certificates and other documents and publications are taken into account, as well as other original works by students in social science expert and scientific magazines which the discipline acknowledges as influential. Publications and other original works by students are granted up to 5 CP.

Precise provisions on the use or actualisation of criteria for acknowledging knowledge and skills, obtained prior to enrolment in the programme, are



published annually in the Pre-Enrolment Announcement prepared by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

On the basis of acknowledgement criteria the Faculty of Arts, using a regular procedure, handles individual documented applications of students in compliance with the statutory provisions and rules of the Faculty of Arts.

## **4. Registration and Admission**

### **4.1 Registration**

4.1.1 The master programme is open to all students provided they possess the following formal requirements:

- Proof of a completed bachelor's or diploma programme
- Language certificates about the knowledge of the language that is required for the study in the country of the home university.

4.1.2 The number of participants may be limited. Admission restrictions are only permissible if a restriction is required by at least one of the partner universities. Since this is a joint programme, such a restriction will be valid at all partner universities.

4.1.3 For organizational reasons, students can only begin the master programme in the winter semester of the respective academic year.

### **4.2 Admission**

Admission to the master programme a two-step process:

4.2.1 Students who wish to participate in the master programme have to provide the required documents and apply to the respective coordinator of the home university chosen by them for the selection process by the deadline announced. The coordinator will be responsible for the coordination of the degree and its academic supervision and will serve on the selection committee of the consortium.

(a) The application deadline is the same at all partner universities and will be announced at all participating universities on the same day. The application deadline is May. The decision on whether a student can take part in the master programme is made by the selection committee by June.

(b) Required documents:

- Completed application form
- Personal statement
- Diploma certificate/ degree certificate
- Transcripts or Diploma Supplement
- Language proficiency on level B2 according to the Common European Framework of the language which is required for the study at the home

university (German / Slovenian / Romanian / Greek / Bulgarian / Croatian / Serbian)

(c) Admission to the master programme only granted to graduates who have completed a Bachelor's or Diploma Programme in a field of the humanities. In addition, they must show proficiency in one of the foreign languages required for this master's programme (B2 level in Slovenian, Romanian or German according to the European Framework of Reference). Graduates from different forms and fields of studies can be admitted if the completed programme is judged to be equivalent by the selection committee.

(d) The selection committee decides on the ranking and admission of the applicants. The selection committee consists of the coordinators of the individual universities each with a second person of the faculty.

(e) In case a nominated student withdraws from his/her application, the next person moves up to take the free place.

4.2.2 Admission is granted according to the regular procedure of the respective university to which the student has applied. The university at which the student registers for the master programme is considered to be the home university.

4.2.3 Admission to this master's programme is only granted to persons who have completed a three-year bachelor's programme or diploma programme from the field of the humanities at home or abroad. In addition, students must prove their language proficiency\* (intermediate, passive command of the language) in one of the potential languages of instruction of this master's programme (German, Romanian, Slovenian, Greek, Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian). The primary target groups of the master's programme are graduates from a Bachelor's or Diploma programme in the field of humanities, particularly historians, ethnologists, Balkanologists, and cultural anthropologists.

## **5. Tuition Fees**

(1) Registration or tuition fees are charged by the respective home universities. Registration and tuition fees are only waived for mobility students at partner universities if they have been paid at their respective home universities.

(2) Students in their mobility phase are regarded as regular students and will be granted normal access to the facilities of the host university.

(3) Local fees and health insurance provisions may vary per institution.

## **6. Obligatory Semester Abroad and Programme Requirements**

### **6.1 Obligatory Semester Abroad**



(1) Students can freely choose at which partner university they would like to spend their obligatory semester abroad. They are obliged to inform the responsible coordinator about their choice for the following summer semester by no later than November 1. The deadline for the winter semester is April 2.

(2) Places are allocated according to the available resources. The long-term goal is to achieve reciprocity in the exchange.

(3) The individual Offices of International Relations at the universities (or their institutional equivalents) support the visiting students by providing them with information on accommodation, the infrastructure, language courses, and visa regulations etc.

## **6.2 Conditions for Advancement under the Programme**

For the advancement from the first to the second year of the study programme, the student must fulfil 90% of the obligations prescribed by the weekly schedule of subjects and the individual curriculums for the first year, in the total amount of 54 out of 60 ECTS.

In accordance with the Statute of the University of Ljubljana upon the transition to a higher year a student can be exceptionally overlooked up to 9 ECTS of study obligations (15 % of the total number of ECTS for an individual year), if there is justifiable reason. The justifiable reasons are listed in the Statute of the University of Ljubljana.

The overlooked study obligations must be fulfilled by the students prior to entry in a higher year.

The conditions for the extension of student status are defined by the Statute.

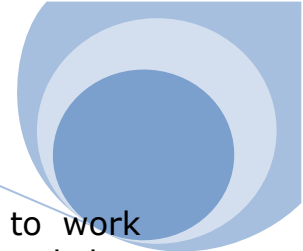
In accordance with the Statute of the University of Ljubljana the student, who failed to fulfil all the study obligations for entry in a higher year, as defined by the study programme, has the option of repeating the year once during his or her study, if he or she fulfils the conditions for repetition as defined by the study programme. The condition for the repetition of a year within the proposed study programme is the fulfilled study obligations in the total amount of 30 ECTS.

## **6.3 Programme Requirements**

The programme lasts a minimum of two years or 4 semesters. It is 120 ECTS credits in total of which at least 30 ECTS credits have to be completed at one of the partner universities.

The master programme includes at least one obligatory semester abroad at one of the partner universities (Cluj, Graz, Ljubljana, Novi Sad, Zagreb, Regensburg, Thessaloniki, Sofia) where students should earn at least 30 ECTS credits. Semesters abroad have to be selected between the second and the fourth semesters.





The master's thesis serves to prove that the student is qualified to work independently on academic topics in a methodologically sound way, and that he/she is capable of producing a suitable text. It can be written at any of the partner universities and is worth 30 ECTS credits. Assessment of the master's thesis is carried out by an advisor at one of the three universities who has the teaching qualification. The assessment is done according to the respective statutes at the three partner universities. The basis for the assessment of academic success (overall grade) is the assessment of the master's thesis (50 percent), the final oral master's examination (20 percent), and the course examinations (30 percent total).

## **7. Transitions between Study Programmes**

Transitions are possible between study programmes of the same cycle, i.e. of the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle.

Transitions are possible between study programmes:

- which ensure the obtaining of comparable competence at the conclusion of study;
- in which, with regard to the acknowledgement criteria, at least half of the obligations from the European Credit Transfer System of the first study programme, which relate to the compulsory subjects in the second study programme, can be acknowledged.

A student can enrol in a higher year of the second study programme if during the acknowledgement procedure due to the transition he/she is acknowledged at least as many credit points and those credit points that form the conditions for enrolment in a higher year of the publicly valid study programme.

Enrolment into the initial year of the study programme is not considered transition between programmes.

In the transition process the following can be acknowledged:

- comparable study obligations which the student completed in the first study programme;
- informally acquired comparable knowledge.

A student proves priorly acquired knowledge with appropriate documents.

In accordance with Article 5 of the Criteria for Transition between Study Programmes, students can also transfer from university (non-Bologna) study programmes, adopted prior to 11<sup>th</sup> June 2004, to Bologna study programmes, with the transition possible:

- only between study programmes of the same disciplines and
- if no more than 2 years have passed since the candidate last enrolled into the university study programme from which he/she is transferring; in any case, no later than the end of the 2015/2016 study year.





The fulfilment of transfer conditions and the acknowledgement of obligations, based on an individual application by the candidate and certificates of concluded obligations, is decided on by the competent faculty body with a procedure that is established in the Statute of the University of Ljubljana.

In the event that the student has completed obligations at a foreign higher education institution he/she submits an application for the acknowledgement of education carried out abroad on the prescribed form pursuant to the Recognition and Evaluation of Education Act and the rules in force. The student encloses the necessary documents with the application.

## 8. Examination Regulations

### 8.1 Types of examinations and examination procedures

8.1.1 Course examinations are examinations that serve to prove the knowledge and capabilities acquired in the individual courses. In courses with immanent examination character, assessment takes place not on the basis of a single examination at the end of the course, but on the basis of regular written or oral contributions on the part of the participants. In these courses, the instructors inform the students (in a suitable form) at the beginning of the semester about the assessment criteria, the required written papers and also about deadlines.

8.1.2 The final master's examination has to be taken on the required subject History of South-Eastern Europe, (a focus on the Historical Anthropology of South-Eastern Europe is also permitted), as well as on one of the historical subjects chosen in the required elective. The examination lasts 30 minutes for each subject (total of 1 hour).

### 8.2 Repetition of examinations

The respective statutes of the three partner universities are valid for the repetition of examinations.

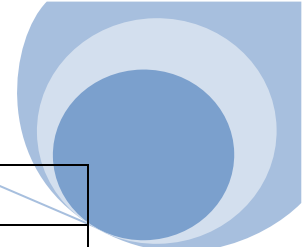
### 8.3 Examination methods

Course examinations are oral or written, or oral and written, depending on the course type. The final master's examination is an oral examination taken before a committee.

### 8.4 Grading systems

The international grading system is used for the assessment of the workload achieved by the students:

ECTS Grade	Definition (D)	Definition (E)
A	ausgezeichnete Leistungen und nur wenige unbedeutende Fehler	outstanding performance with only minor errors
B	Oberdurchschnittliche Leistungen, aber einige Fehler	above the average standard but with some errors
C	insgesamt gute und solide	generally sound work with a number of notable



	Arbeit, jedoch mit einigen grundlegenden Fehlern	errors
D	mittelmäßig, jedoch deutliche Mängel!	fair but with significant shortcomings
E	die gezeigten Leistungen entsprechen den Mindestanforderungen	performance meets the minimum criteria
F	es sind erhebliche Verbesserungen erforderlich	considerable further work is required

### 8.5 National grades:

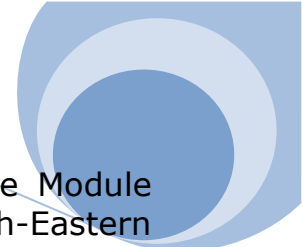
The international grading system is used for the assessment of the workload achieved by the students.

ECTS Grade	Definition (D)	Definition (E)	Equivalent Cluj-Napoca	Equivalent Graz	Equivalent Ljubljana	Equivalent Novi Sad	Equivalent Regensburg	Equivalent Sofia	Equivalent Thessaloniki	Equivalent Zagreb
A	ausgezeichnete Leistungen und nur wenige unbedeutende Fehler	outstanding performance with only minor errors	10 (excellent)	1 (sehr gut)	10 (excellent)	10 (excellent)	1 (sehr gut)	6 (excellent)	10-9 (excellent)	5 (excellent)
B	Überdurchschnittliche Leistungen, aber einige Fehler	above the average standard but with some errors	9 (very good)	2 (gut)	9 (very good)	9 (very good)	2 (gut)	5 (very good)	8 (very good)	4 (very good)
C	insgesamt gute und solide Arbeit, jedoch mit einigen grundlegenden Fehlern	generally sound work with a number of notable errors	8/7 (good)	3 (befriedigend)	8 (very good)	8 (very good)	3 (befriedigend)	4 (good)	7 (good)	3 (good)
D	mittelmäßig, jedoch deutliche Mängel	fair but with significant shortcomings	6 (sufficient)	4 (genügend)	7 (good)	7 (good)	4 (ausreichend)	3 (sufficient)	6 (good)	2 (satisfactory)
E	die gezeigten Leistungen entsprechen den Mindestanforderungen	performance meets the minimum criteria	5 (sufficient)	4 (genügend)	6 (sufficient)	6 (sufficient)	4 (ausreichend)	3 (sufficient)	5 (sufficient)	2 (satisfactory)
F	es sind erhebliche Verbesserungen erforderlich, nicht bestanden	considerable further work is required, failed	4 (fail)	5 (nicht genügend)	5 (fail)	5 (fail)	5 (nicht ausreichend)	2 (fail)	4 (fail)	1 (unsatisfactory)

### 8.6. Methods of Evaluation

The methods of evaluation or the methods of the assessment of knowledge are defined for each subject individually in the curriculums and include oral examinations, written examinations, papers, seminar papers, master papers and essays.

## 9. Curriculum



The required subjects are divided into four modules or groups: the Module Theory of History (10 ECTS credits), the Basic Module History of South-Eastern Europe (15 ECTS credits), the Advanced Module History of South-Eastern Europe (15 ECTS credits), and the Supplement Module History of South-Eastern Europe (10 ECTS credits). The modules don't represent the structure of the program, but a group or listing of mutually connected extracurricular subjects.

## **YEAR 1 (60 ECTS)**

### **SEMESTER 1 (30 ECTS)**

#### **Module Theory of History (5 ECTS):**

Theory of History I

#### **The Basic Module History of South-Eastern Europe (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 3 subjects, together 15 ECTS, two subjects from History of Southeast Europe):**

- Fundamentals of Mediaeval History of Southeast Europe
- Fundamentals of History of Southeast Europe in Early Modern Times
- Fundamentals of History of Southeast Europe in the 19th Century
- Fundamentals of Contemporary History of Southeast Europe
- Fundamentals of Slovenian Mediaeval History
- Fundamentals of Slovenian History in Early Modern Times
- Fundamentals of Slovenian History of the 19th Century
- Fundamentals of Contemporary Slovenian History

#### **Free optional subjects (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 2 subjects at Faculty of Arts or at University of Ljubljana, together 10 ECTS)**

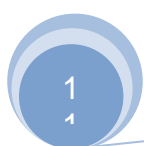
### **SEMESTER 2 (30 ECTS)**

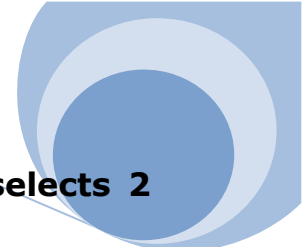
#### **Module Theory of History (5 ECTS):**

Theory of History II

#### **Advanced Module History of South-Eastern Europe each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 3 subjects, together 15 ECTS, two subjects from History of Southeast Europe):**

- Late Antiquity
- Selected Topics in Mediaeval History of Southeast Europe
- Selected Topics in History of Southeast Europe in Early Modern Times
- Selected Topics in History of Southeast Europe in the 19th Century
- Selected Topics in Contemporary History of Southeast Europe
- Selected Topics in Slovenian Mediaeval History
- Selected Topics in Slovenian History in Early Modern Times
- Selected Topics in Slovenian History of the 19th Century
- Selected Topics in Contemporary Slovenian History





**Obligatory selected subjects (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 2 subjects, together 10 ECTS):**

Contemporary General History  
General History of the 19th Century  
General History of Early Modern Times  
Ethnology of the Balkan

**YEAR 2 (60 ECTS)**

**SEMESTER 3 (30 ECTS)**

**Obligatory selected subjects (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 1 subject):**

Contemporary General History  
General History of the 19th Century  
General History of Early Modern Times  
Ethnology of the Balkan

**Free optional subjects (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 1 subject at Faculty of Arts or at University of Ljubljana)**

**Supplement Module History of South-Eastern Europe (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 2 subjects, together 10 ECTS, one subject from History of Southeast Europe):**

Selected Questions from Mediaeval History of Southeast Europe  
Selected Questions from Southeast Europe in Early Modern Times  
Selected Questions from History of Southeast Europe in the 19th Century  
Selected Questions from Contemporary History of Southeast Europe  
Selected Questions from Slovenian Mediaeval History  
Selected Questions from Slovenian History in Early Modern Times  
Selected Questions from Slovenian History of the 19th Century  
Selected Questions from Contemporary Slovenian History

**The master's thesis (10 ECTS):**

Master's thesis (10 ECTS)

**SEMESTER 4 (30 ECTS)**

**Obligatory selected subjects (each subject 5 ECTS, student selects 1 subject):**

Contemporary General History  
General History of the 19th Century  
General History of Early Modern Times  
Ethnology of the Balkan

**The master's thesis (25 ECTS):**



Master's thesis (20 ECTS)  
Master's examination (5 ECTS)

## 10. Free optional subjects and mobility

The student can choose general optional subjects within the University of Ljubljana or any other university in Slovenia.

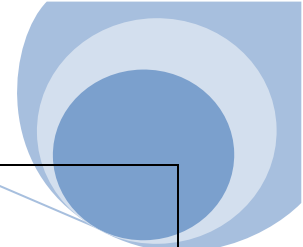
The student has to spend at least one semester abroad at one of the partner universities (Cluj, Graz, Novi Sad, Zagreb, Sofia, Regensburg, Thessaloniki) where students should earn at least 30 ECTS credits.

The Department of History at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana actively participates in the Lifelong Learning Programme – Erasmus. International exchanges are also possible through the CEEPUS and BASILEUS programmes, and through other bilateral agreements. Depending on the agreements, exchanges can last from 3 to 12 months.

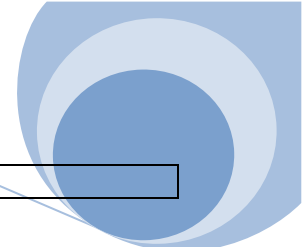
## 11. Short presentation of the courses (subjects)

### Module Theory of History:

Course/ subject	Description of the content, types of courses and examination with fundamental references	Providers
Theory of History I	<p>The course Theory of history discusses the conditionality of historical research and the epistemological issues that were particularly clearly set by Marc Bloch in his <i>Apologie pour l'histoire ou métier d'historien</i> (1949). It theoretically opens up the background to individual historiographical issues, especially those dealing with the following thematic groups: history – memory, history – politics, historian – judge, historian – witness, history – gender. It acquaints the students with the latest historiographical debates in the field of researching and writing national history (also of the multiethnic and border regions), the gender determination of national history, its public use and the criticism it receives within national and cultural studies. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the central concepts of a nationally profiled historiography (nation, national history, national identity, ethnic territory, multiculturalism), ethnocentric paradigms and orientalism. Their theoretical orientational function and their empirical use is problematised.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:</p>	prof. Marta Verginella



	<p>B. Anderson, <i>Imagined Communities: Reflections On the Origin and Spread of Nationalism</i>, London 1983 (v slov. <i>Zamišljene skupnosti</i>, Ljubljana 1998)</p> <p>G. Balakrishnan (ur.), <i>Mapping the nation</i>, London - New York 1996</p> <p>M. Bloch, <i>Apologie pour l'histoire ou métier d'historien</i>, Pariz 1949 (v slov. <i>Apologija zgodovine in zgodovinarjev poklic</i>, Ljubljana 1996)</p> <p>E. J. Hobsbawm, Ranger.T. (ur.), <i>The Invention of Tradition</i>, Cambridge 1983</p> <p>M. Halbwachs, <i>Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire</i>, Pariz 1968 (v slov. <i>Kolektivni spomin</i>, Ljubljana 2001)</p> <p>R. Koselleck, <i>Vergangene Zukunft</i>, Frankfurt am Main 1989 (v slov. <i>Pretekla prihodnost</i>, Ljubljana 1999)</p> <p>E. W. Said, <i>Orientalism</i>, New York 1978 (v slov. <i>Orientalizem</i>, Ljubljana 1996)</p> <p>P. Burke, <i>Revolucija v francoskem zgodovinopisju</i>, Ljubljana 1995</p> <p>K. Jenkins, <i>On 'What is history?'</i>, London in NewYork 1995</p> <p>P. Veyne, <i>So Grki verjeli v svoje mite</i>, Ljubljana 1999</p>	
<p>Theory of History II</p>	<p>The course Theory of history discusses the conditionality of historical research and opens up the theoretical background of individual historiographical issues, problematises the epistemological issues regarding the writing of history and the historian's research of the past of Southeast Europe. The students try out in depth the independent reflection on individual historiographical methods (regressive method, indicative method, oral history, the use of photography as a historiographical source), the writing of national and ethnocentric history. They independently problematise individual thematic groups (the public use of history, the relation between memory and history, the relation between the individual and collective memory, the relation between history and memory).</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:          B. Anderson, <i>Imagined Communities: Reflections On the Origin and Spread of Nationalism</i>, Verso, London 1983 (v slov.: <i>Zamišljene skupnosti</i>, Ljubljana 2000)          M. Bloch, <i>Apologie pour l'histoire ou métier d'historien</i>, Pariz 1949 (v slov. <i>Apologija zgodovine in zgodovinarjev poklic</i>, Ljubljana 1996)          R. Koselleck, <i>Vergangene Zukunft</i>, Frankfurt am Main 1989 (v slov. <i>Pretekla prihodnost</i>, Ljubljana 1999)          S. Kemlein (ur.), <i>Geschlecht und Nationalismus in Mittel - Osteuropa</i>, Osnabrück 2000          M. Halbwachs, <i>Les cadres sociaux de la mémoire</i>, Pariz 1968 (v slov. <i>Kolektivni spomin</i>, Ljubljana 2001)          E. W. Said, <i>Orientalism</i>, New York 1978 (v slov. <i>Orientalizem</i>, Ljubljana 1996)          E. W. Said, <i>Culture and Imperialism</i>, London 1992 (v slov. <i>Kultura in imperializem</i>, Ljubljana 2005)          G. C. Spivak, <i>A critique of Postcolonial Reason</i>, Cambridge-London 1999 -New York 1996          M. Sahlins, <i>Islands of History</i>, Chicago 1985</p>	<p>prof. Marta Verginella</p>



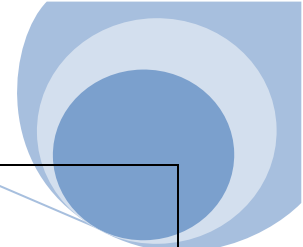
**The basic modul History of South-Eastern Europe:**

<b>Course/ subject</b>	<b>Description of the content, types of courses and examination with fundamental references</b>	<b>Providers</b>
<p>Fundamentals of Mediaeval History of Southeast Europe</p>	<p>Structural framework of the course:                      - the genesis of the terminology with a space and time definition of the concept of SE Europe;                      Slav settlement:                      - directions and phases of the settlement,                      - economic and social development of the Slavs at the time of the settlement,                      - influences of the natives on the Slavs;                      Formation of a mediaeval society (7th–11th century):                      - ethnogenesis of individual ethnic groups,                      - SE Europe as an area of conflicting interests of the Frankish or German kingdom and Byzantium,                      - Christianisation in SE Europe,                      - the formation of individual political centres in the area of SE Europe functioning as the beginnings of the later mediaeval Balkan countries,                      - the political, social, and economic development in individual nations;                      SE Europe between Hungary, Venice and Byzantium (11th–15th century):                      - the demise of the Byzantine empire,                      - the strengthening of central authority in Balkan countries,                      - the political, social, and economic development of individual political formations in SE Europe;                      The fall of the mediaeval Balkan countries:                      - centrifugal forces in mediaeval Balkan countries,                      - the arrival of the Turks as a future decisive force in SE Europe and their gradual domination.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                      I. Voje, <i>Nemirni Balkan</i>, Ljubljana 1994, str. 8–180                      J. Ferluga, <i>Bizantinska družba in država</i>, Ljubljana 1990                      K. Kaser, <i>Südosteuropäische Geschichte und Geschichtswissenschaft</i>, Wien 2002, 2. izd.  <i>Studienhandbuch östliches Europa Bd. 1: Geschichte Ostmittel und Südosteuropa</i>, Köln 1999                      M. Todorova, <i>Imaginarij Balkana</i>, Ljubljana 2001                      E. Hösch, <i>Geschichte der Balkanländer. Von der Frühzeit bis zur Gegenwart</i>. München 1988, str. 13–77                      G. Ostrogorski, <i>Zgodovina Bizanca</i>, Ljubljana 1961                      S. Ćirković, <i>Istorija srednjovekovne Bosne</i>, Beograd 1964  <i>Povijest Hrvata. 1. knjiga: Srednji vijek</i>, Zagreb 2003  <i>Istorija srbskog naroda</i>, Beograd 1981–1983</p>	<p>prof. Peter Štih</p> <p>assoc. prof. Janez Mlinar</p> <p><b>assist. prof. Dušan Mlacović</b></p>

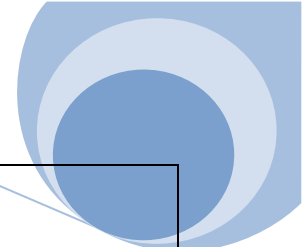




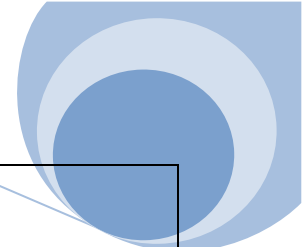
<p>Fundamentals of History of Southeast Europe in Early Modern Times</p>	<p>The course covers the period when, in the area of Southeast Europe, particularly the Ottoman Empire, the Hapsburg monarchy and the Venetian Republic prevailed, spread/lost territory and influence. In connection with the presentation of the role of the metropolises that reached into the area of Southeast Europe – originally Rome and Constantinople (the Latin and Greek worlds), followed in the modern times by Vienna, Venice and Istanbul – not only of the political, economic and military, but also of the social, cultural and religious patterns, the students become acquainted with broader developmental historical (civilisational) trends in the area and with the related concepts of the area's slow development in relation to Western Europe, with the peripheral character and the marginalisation of the area in relation to the metropolises, and with the non-simultaneous development of the parts of this geographically and demographically very diverse area at chronologically the same time. The narrower thematical selection of the historical development discusses the expansion of the Ottoman country at the Balkan peninsula, the position of the subordinate nations, the introduction of the Ottoman government, the feudal system and the Islamisation, and the situation of the vassal principalities. In the case of the weakening of the Ottoman state the students become acquainted with the inner political and economic crisis, and the dissolution of the feudal system related to it, with the migrational movements and the changed ethnical arrangement and with the role of the Catholic and particularly the Orthodox church within the Ottoman state and the Hapsburg monarchy. In connection with the above-mentioned topics, attention is also paid to the presentation of the political, economic, and military growth of the Hapsburg monarchy in the area of Southeast Europe: (the acquisition of the Hungarian and Croatian crown, the enforcement of absolutism and the rebellion against it, peasant uprisings, the establishment of a military balance with the Ottoman Empire, the Austrian-Turkish wars, territorial conquest, and colonisation; the origin and development as well as the inner regime of the Vojna krajina (Military Frontier), the appearance of political thought in the Balkans, the formation of the so-called Eastern Question, a view of the Ottoman Empire and the shaping of the image of the Turks in the Hapsburg monarchy /in the West/), the Venetian Republic in Dalmatia and on the Peloponnese (Venetian-Turkish wars), and the political situation and economic importance of the Republic of Dubrovnik until its dissolution. With the presentation and analysis of the events and processes the students are acquainted with the key sources and relevant literature.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:  P. Anderson, <i>Rodovniki absolutistične države</i>, Ljubljana 1992 (7. poglavje Islamske dežele), str. 390-424  B. Đjurđev, <i>Odnos između ohridske arhiepiskopije i srpske crkve od padca Smedereva (1459) do obnovljenja</i></p>	<p>assoc. prof. Sašo Jerše</p> <p>(assist. prof. Dušan Mlacović)</p>
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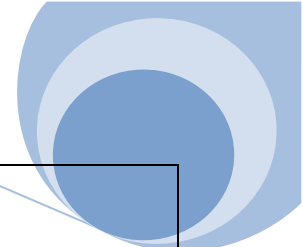
	<p>pečke patriaršije (1557). V: <i>Radovi Akademije nauka BiH</i> 38. Sarajevo 1970, str. 185-209</p> <p>B. Grafenauer, Migracije v jugoslovanskih deželah od 15. do 18. stoletja in njihov pomen za nadaljni narodnostni obstoj. V: <i>Zgodovinski časopis</i> 45, 1991, 2, str. 203-208</p> <p>A. Handžić, <i>Tuzla i njena okolina u 16. vijeku</i>. Sarajevo 1975 (poglavje Muslimani, islamizacija), str. 117-142</p> <p>J. Lučić, <i>Društveni razvoj u Dubrovačkoj republici od 16. do 19. stoljeća</i>. Zagreb 1981 (Društveni razvoj u Hrvatskoj od 16. do početka 20. stoljeća), str. 153-173</p> <p>N. Petrović, O nekim otvorenim pitanjima kolonizacije srednjeg Podunavlja u XVIII veku. V: <i>Istorijski časopis</i> 1976, 1-2, str. 19-40.</p> <p>Maria Todorova, <i>Imaginarij Balkana</i>. Ljubljana 2001, str. 51-73</p> <p>I. Voje, <i>Oris zgodovine jugovzhodne Evrope (novi vek)</i>. Ljubljana 1992</p>	
<p>Fundamentals of History of Southeast Europe in the 19th Century</p>	<p>A presentation of the fundamental historical processes in the history of SE Europe at the time in question. The students are acquainted with the events in the economy, politics and culture, and with the changes of social structures. Emphasis lies on the following thematic groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of the modern nations and the process of the formation of nation states, with the simultaneous weakening of the dominant forces (Turkey, Austria-Hungary), and the influence of the European forces on the developments;</li> <li>- the introduction of unified and modernised literary languages and the process of the unification of culture when faced with regional and local languages, tongues and cultures;</li> <li>- the modernisation of social structures alongside the weakening of the traditional forms of social organisation;</li> <li>- the beginnings of industrialisation and the development of modern traffic (railway network, steamboat traffic).</li> </ul> <p>With the presentation and analysis of the events and processes, the students are acquainted with key sources and relevant literature.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, written exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:</p> <p>E. M. Despalatović, <i>Ljudevit Gaj and the Illyrian Movement</i>, New York, Boulder, London 1975</p> <p>M. Glenny, <i>The Balkans 1804-1999: Nationalism, War and Great Powers</i>, London 1999</p> <p>B. Jelavich, <i>History of the Balkans</i>, 2 zv., 1983; Cambridge, New York, Melbourne 1999</p> <p><i>Russia's Balkan Entanglements, 1806-1914</i>, 1991; Cambridge 2004</p> <p>Ch. in B. Jelavich, <i>The Establishment of the Balkan National States, 1804-1920</i>, Seattle, London 1977</p> <p>L. Kontler, <i>Tisočletje v Srednji Evropi: madžarska zgodovina</i>, Ljubljana 2005</p> <p>J. Milojkovic-Djuric, <i>The Eastern Question and the Voices of Reason: Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the Balkan States, 1875-1908</i>, Boulder 2002</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Rok Stergar</p>



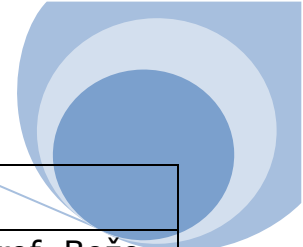
	<p>A. Rossos, <i>Russia and the Balkans: Inter-Balkan Rivalries and Russian Foreign Policy, 1908-1914</i>, Toronto 1981</p> <p><i>Social History of Hungary from the Reform Era to the End of the Twentieth Century</i>, ur. G. Gyáni, G. Kövér in T. Valuch, New York 2004</p> <p>L.S. Stavrianos, <i>The Balkans since 1453</i>. 1958; London 2000</p>	
<p>Fundamentals of Contemporary History of Southeast Europe</p>	<p>The study in lecture form primarily discusses the following issues: the creation of the Yugoslav state, its national, economic and cultural structure; battles for frontiers; the constitutional organisation; national and socioeconomic issues; battles of political parties and of other factors; Yugoslavia's foreign policy, particularly its role in SE Europe; the main characteristics of the development of the countries in this region between the wars; the occupation and division of Yugoslavia in 1941; the characteristics of the resistance movement and the phases of its development; the issues of collaboration, revolution, and civil war; the peculiarities of the interwar development in individual Yugoslav nations and the comparison with resistance movements in SE Europe; the periodisation of Yugoslavia's post-war development; battles for frontiers; the development of the constitutional organisation; the renewal and takeover of authority by the Communist party, revolutionary measures; dealing with opponents; administrative socialism; the dispute with the Informbiro, self-governance; the Party and non-Party opposition; the economic, social and cultural development; the relations of Yugoslavia with countries of SE Europe and the characteristics of their development; the dissolution of Yugoslavia and its consequences; the relations with newly founded countries.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  B. Jelavich, <i>History of the Balkans</i>, Cambridge 1983  <i>The Columbia history of Eastern Europe in the twentieth century</i>, New York 1992                  R. J. Crampton, <i>The Balkans since the second World War</i>, London [etc.] 2002                  M. Glenny, <i>The Balkans 1880-1999. Nationalism, War and Great Powers</i>, London 2000                  L. Benson, <i>Yugoslavia : a concise history</i>, Houndmills 2001                  V. Meier, <i>Wie Jugoslawien verspielt wurde</i>, München 1995                  J. Rothschild, <i>East Central Europe between the Two World Wars</i>, Washington 1984                  John, R. Lampe, <i>Yugoslavia as History. Twice there was a country</i>, Cambridge 1996                  J. Pirjevec, <i>Jugoslavija. Nastanek, razvoj in razpad Karadjordjevićeve in Titove Jugoslavije</i>, Koper 1995                  B. Petranović, <i>Istorija Jugoslavije: 1918-1988. I, II, III</i>, Beograd 1988</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Mitja Ferenc</p>
<p>Fundamentals of Slovenian</p>	<p>The paradigm Slovenian history – the history of Slovenes. Images of the Slovenian Middle Ages and historical reality. The influence of geographical and spatial factors</p>	<p>prof. Peter Štih</p>



<p>Mediaeval History</p>	<p>on a concrete historical event. Slovenian territory in the early Middle Ages: new ethnical, social, political and cultural manifestations after the end of Antiquity; the Carolingian period and a (re)integration into the Western European civilisational sphere; the specifics of the development on our territory; review by regions. High and late Middle Ages: the feudalisation of society in all its segments; the formation of provinces; the dynastic-political development and the holders of power and authority; nobility, peasants, the bourgeoisie; the Church; culture.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:  P. Štih, V. Simoniti, <i>Slovenska zgodovina do razsvetljenstva</i>, Ljubljana 1995, str. 8-152  P. Štih, <i>Ozemlje Slovenije v zgodnjem srednjem veku. Osnovne poteze zgodovinskega razvoja od začetka 6. do konca 9. stoletja</i>, Ljubljana 2001  P. Štih, <i>Iz slovenskega srednjega veka in o slovenskem srednjem veku. Izbrane razprave</i>. Ljubljana 2004  <i>Zgodovina Slovencev</i>, Ljubljana 1979, str. 94-224  B. Grafenauer, <i>Zgodovina slovenskega naroda I, (str. 305-458), II</i>, Ljubljana 1978, 1965  B. Grafenauer, <i>Karantanija. Izbrane razprave in članki</i>, Ljubljana 2000  <i>Zgodovina Cerkve na Slovenskem</i>, Celje 1991 str. 29-92  S. Vilfan, <i>Pravna zgodovina Slovencev od naselitve do zloma stare Jugoslavije</i>, Ljubljana 1961, str. 49-219  D. Kos, <i>Kdor z mestom ne trpi, naj se z mestom ne krepí</i>, Ljubljana 1998  M. Kosi, <i>Potujoči srednji vek</i>, Ljubljana 1998</p>	
<p>Fundamentals of Slovenian History in Early Modern Times</p>	<p>The following thematic groups are emphasised: the formation of provincial classes and the monarchy-class duality; wars and the rounding off of the Hapsburg hereditary property; the political division of Slovenian ethnic territory; demographical movements from the middle of the 15th to the middle of the 18th centuries; economic development in the 15th and 16th centuries; Turkish raids in the 15th century; the colonisation of the 'Uskoki'; the development of the military organisation and the connections between Inner Austrian provinces; towns and the bourgeoisie; the position of the subjects and the peasant uprisings; the Church and spiritual circumstances since the foundation of the Ljubljana diocese to the beginnings of the Reformation; Protestantism until the first Slovenian book and the translation of the Bible; monarchic Counter-Reformation and the Catholic restoration; confessional absolutism; Turkish raids into Prekmurje in the 17th century; the Austrian-Venetian war; the economic crisis of the 17th century; the stratification of the peasant population; the characteristics of the land seignery in the 17th and 18th centuries; the peasant uprisings in the 17th and in the beginning of the 18th century; changes in the structure of the nobility; the increase in superstition and witchcraft; the cultural flowering in the second half of the 17th century; the height of the Baroque; the role of</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Sašo Jerše</p>

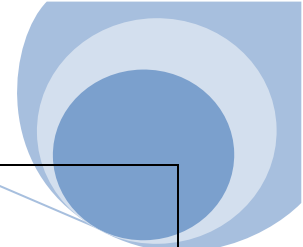


	<p>Trieste; the enforcement of legal absolutism; the economic development in the first half of the 18th century; the reforms of Maria Theresa and their significance.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:  V. Simoniti, <i>Slovenska zgodovina v zgodnjem novem veku</i>, Ljubljana 1999 (skripta)  B. Grafenauer, <i>Kmečki upori na Slovenskem</i>, Ljubljana 1974  <i>Zgodovina Cerkev na Slovenskem</i>, ur. M. Benedik, Celje 1991  M. Žvanut, <i>Od viteza do gospoda</i>, Ljubljana 1994  V. Simoniti, <i>Vojaška organizacija na Slovenskem v 16. stoletju</i>, Ljubljana 1991  B. Reisp, <i>Kranjski polihistor Janez Vajkard Valvasor</i>, Ljubljana 1984  J. Šorn, <i>Začetki industrije na Slovenskem</i>, Maribor 1984  M. Tratnik Volasko in M. Košir, <i>Čarovnice. Predstave, procesi, pregoni v evropskih in slovenskih deželah</i>, Ljubljana 1995</p>	
<p>Fundamentals of Slovenian History of the 19th Century</p>	<p>The following thematic groups are emphasised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The characteristics and the dynamics of the economic modernisation of Slovenian territory in comparison with other regions of the Hapsburg monarchy.</li> <li>- The demographic development and gradual altering of the social structure of the inhabitants in Slovenia.</li> <li>- The characteristics of the process of the formation of Slovenes as a nation, in comparison with other nations of the Hapsburg monarchy (from the nationalism of elites to the mass movement).</li> <li>- Slovenian-German (Italian, Hungarian) relations.</li> <li>- The formation of the characteristic ideologically political configuration in the process of the political democratisation of the monarchy (differences by provinces).</li> <li>- The self-image of Slovenes (the feeling of endangerment, the search for allies, the /Yugo/Slav idea).</li> <li>- Slovenian politics in the National Assembly.</li> <li>- The attitude of Slovenes towards the Hapsburg monarchy.</li> </ul> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:  F. Zwitter, <i>Nacionalni problemi v Habsburški monarhiji</i>, Ljubljana 1962  F. Zwitter, <i>O slovenskem narodnem vprašanju</i>, Ljubljana 1990  V. Melik, <i>Slovenci 1848-1918. Razprave in članki</i>, Maribor 2003  J. Šorn, <i>Začetki industrije na Slovenskem</i>, Maribor 1984  <i>Slovenska kronika XIX. stoletja</i>, I-III, Ljubljana 2001-2003  <i>Razprave iz slovenske politične zgodovine</i> (skripta: gradivo za interno uporabo), 2004</p>	<p>assist. prof. Irena Selišnik</p>



	<p><i>Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918. Zv. VII. Verfassung und Parlamentarismus, I-II, Wien 2000</i></p>	
<p>Fundamentals of Contemporary Slovenian History</p>	<p>The course discusses the socio-political, economic, social and cultural history of Slovenes from the end of the First World War onwards in the entire ethnic territory. It is chronologically divided into five basic thematic groups: the interwar period; the period of the Second World War; the period after the Second World War; the period of Slovenia gaining its independence; and the period after independence. The thematic groups equally include the political, military, economic, social and cultural history, scientific development and technological advances as well as the changes in society that result from these two. Political history emphasises the current social situation, the domestic political circumstances and the relations between political forces in Slovenia. In the interwar period the position of Slovenia in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia is discussed, together with the position of Slovenes in neighbouring countries. The period during the Second World War includes the position of Slovenes in individual occupation zones, the occupation politics (comparatively), the actions of the leading forces in society and the historical events and processes connected with them (collaboration, resistance, revolution, the attitude towards Yugoslavia). The period after the Second World War is divided into several time and thematic groups: the forties (the period of the Communist Party's takeover of authority, the implementation of revolutionary measures, the introduction of administrative socialism and accelerated industrialisation, the dispute with the Informbiro; all of which is compared with other countries sharing a socialist regime); the fifties (the period of self-governing socialism); the sixties (the period of the so-called Party »liberalism«); the seventies (the period of the delegate system and the »agreed economy«); the eighties (the period of the economic crisis and the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the formation of a civil society and of the oppositional ties, which later evolved into parties); the beginning of the nineties (the transition to a multiparty system and the gaining of Slovenia's independence), followed by the position of Slovenia until its entry into the European Union and afterwards. The course is connected to the History of Southeast Europe and Contemporary General History.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:  D. Nečak, B. Repe, <i>Slowenien, Wieser geschichte – Europäischer Osten</i>, Klagenfurt 2006 (v tisku)  J. Prunk, <i>A brief history of Slovenia</i>, Ljubljana 1996  Ž. Lazarević, J. Prinčič, <i>The economic history of Slovenia 1750-1991</i>, Vrhnika 1999  L. Plut Pregelj, C. Roger, <i>Historical dictionary of Slovenia</i>, London, 1996  J. Gow, C.e Carmichael, <i>Slovenia and the Slovenes: a small state and the new Europe</i>, London 2000</p>	<p>prof. Božo Repe</p>



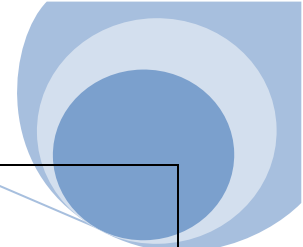


	<p>L. Plut- Pregelj, A. Gabrič, B. Repe, <i>The repluralization of Slovenia in the 1980s</i>, Seattle 2000</p> <p><i>Slovensko-avstrijski odnosi v 20. stoletju (Slowenisch-österreichische Beziehungen im 20. Jarhundert</i>, Ljubljana 2004</p> <p>B. Repe, The place of the Second World War in the internal evolution of Post-War Slovenia and Yugoslavia. V: <i>The second world war in 20th century history</i>, Paris 2000, str. 127-143</p> <p>B. Repe, Das Besondere am "Titoismus" - seine Gewaltherrschaft und sein Zerfall. <i>Aufrisse</i>, 13 (1992), 3 "Flammenzeichen Jugoslawien"; str. 27-32</p> <p>D. Nečak, Die Alpen –Adria – Region 1945 bis 1991, v: A. Moritsch, H. Krahwinkler: <i>Alpen – Adria: zur Geschichte einer Region</i>, Klagenfurt, Ljubljana, Wien 2001</p>	
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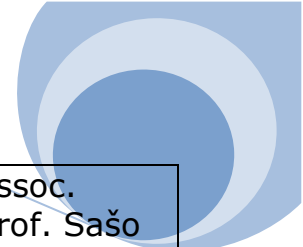
### Advanced Module History of South-Eastern Europe:

Course/ subject	Description of the content, types of courses and examination with fundamental references	Providers
Late Antiquity	<p>Selected topics will be compiled on the basis of newer historical (and partly archaeological) literature. The student, in addition to the outline of the development of the Roman world within the discussed territory (political and military history), will also be familiarised with the development of the main structures of the late Antique empire (governance, defence, the organisation of the church) when confronted with the »barbaric« world (Germanic ethnogeneses, Huns, Avars).</p> <p>The course will include the following main topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A short historical review of the period from the arrival of Diocletian until the end of the 6th century;</li> <li>- The west Balkans and the central Danube region as a source of conflict between the Western and Eastern Roman Empire;</li> <li>- The development of civil and military governance;</li> <li>- Demographic development: the loss of the population of Roman provinces;</li> <li>- The formation of Germanic tribal unions and their presence in this area (Western and Eastern Goths); other Germanic groups in the 5th century (the Suebi, the Alamanni, the Rugians, the Scirii, the Gepids); the Lombards and Bavarians in the 6th century, and the development until the arrival of the Avars and the demise of antique structures.</li> </ul> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references: F. Lotter, unter Mitarbeit von R. Bratož und H. Castritius, <i>Völkerverschiebungen im Ostalpen-Mitteldonau-Raum zwischen Antike und Mittelalter (375-600)</i>,</p>	assist. prof. Milan Lovenjak

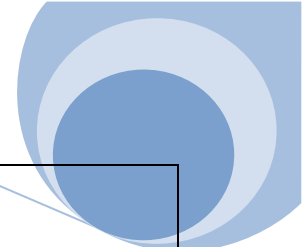




	<p>Ergänzungsbände zum Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde, Herausgegeben von H. Beck, D. Geuenich, H. Steuer, Band 39, Berlin – New York 2003 (slovenski prevod z dopolnitvami: F. Lotter ter R. Bratož in H. Castritius kot sodelavca, <i>Premiki ljudstev na območju Vzhodnih Alp in Srednjega Podonavja med antiko in srednjim vekom (375-600)</i>, Ljubljana 2005)</p> <p>A. Cedilnik, <i>Ilirik med Konstantinom Velikim in Teodozijem Velikim. Balkansko-podonavski prostor v poročilih Atanazija, Hilarija, Sokrata Sholastika, Sozomena, Teodoreta in Filostorgija. Thesaurus Memoriae, Dissertationes 3</i>, Ljubljana 2004</p> <p>R. Bratož (izd.), <i>Westillyricum und Nordostitalien in der spätromischen Zeit</i>, Ljubljana 1996</p> <p>R. Bratož, Dioklecijanovo preganjanje kristjanov v provincah srednjega Podonavja in zahodnega Balkana. V: Slavko Krajnc (ur.), <i>Mednarodni znanstveni simpozij ob 1700 – letnici smrti sv. Viktorina Ptujškega. Zbornik razprav</i>, Ptuj 2003, str. 29-98</p> <p>Isti, Die diokletianische Christenverfolgung in den Donau- und Balkanprovinzen. V: <i>Diokletian und die Tetrarchie. Aspekte einer Zeitwende</i>. Herausgegeben von A. Demandt, A. Goltz, H. Schlange-Schöningen (Millenium-Studien zu Kultur und Geschichte des ersten Jahrtausends n. Chr. / Millenium Studies in the culture and history of the first millenium C.E., Band 1), Berlin, New York 2004, str. 115-140</p> <p>Isti, Verzeichnis der Opfer der Christenverfolgungen in den Donau- und Balkanprovinzen. V: <i>Diokletian und die Tetrarchie. Aspekte einer Zeitwende</i>. Herausgegeben von A. Demandt, A. Goltz, H. Schlange-Schöningen (Millenium-Studien zu Kultur und Geschichte des ersten Jahrtausends n. Chr. / Millenium Studies in the culture and history of the first millenium C.E., Band 1), Berlin, New York 2004, str. 209-252</p> <p>Isti, Die Beziehungen zwischen den ethnischen und konfessionellen Gruppen (Katholiken, Arianer, Heiden) im Ostalpen- und Mitteldonauraum im Lichte der schriftlichen Quellen. V: <i>Probleme der frühen Merowingerzeit im Mitteldonauraum</i>. Herausgegeben von Jaroslav Tejral, Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 19, Brno 2002, 73-98</p>	
<p>Selected Topics in Mediaeval History of Southeast Europe</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Historische Bücherkunde Südosteuropa, Band I: Mittelater</i>, München 1980 (starejša literatura)</li> <li>- <i>Historische Bücherkunde Südosteuropa, Band I: Mittelater</i>, München 1980</li> <li>- <i>Repertorium fontium medii aevi</i>. Roma 1960 -</li> <li>- <i>Südost Forschungen</i>, München</li> <li>- <i>Osthefte</i>, Wien</li> </ul>	<p>prof. Peter Štih</p> <p>assoc. prof. Janez Mlinar</p> <p><b>assist. prof. Dušan Mlacović</b></p>

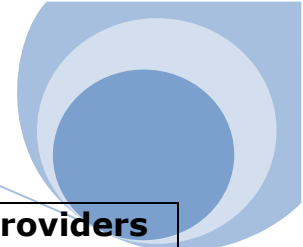


<p>Selected Topics in History of Southeast Europe in Early Modern Times</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  B. Grafenauer, <i>Migracije v jugoslovanskih deželah od 15. do 18. stoletja in njihov pomen za nadaljni narodnostni obstoj</i>, <i>Zgodovinski časopis</i>, 45/2, 1991, str. 203-208                  M. Todorova, <i>Imaginarij Balkana</i>, Ljubljana 2001, str. 51-73                  I. Voje, <i>Nemirni Balkan</i>, Ljubljana 1994, str. 157- 275</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Sašo Jerše</p> <p>(assist. prof. Dušan Mlacović)</p>
<p>Selected Topics in History of Southeast Europe in the 19th Century</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  M. Glenny, <i>The Balkans 1804-1999: Nationalism, War and Great Powers</i>, London 1999                  D.P. Hupchick, <i>The Balkans: from Constantinople to Communism</i>, New York [etc.] 2002                  B. Jelavich, <i>History of the Balkans</i>, 2 zv., 1983; Cambridge, New York, Melbourne 1999</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Rok Stergar</p>
<p>Selected Topics in Contemporary History of Southeast Europe</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  M. Glenny, <i>The Balkans 1880-1999. Nationalism, War and Great Powers</i>, London 2000                  J. Pirjevec, <i>Jugoslavija. Nastanek, razvoj in razpad Karadjordjeviceve in Titove Jugoslavije</i>, Koper 1995                  B. Petranović, <i>Istorija Jugoslavije 1918-1988.I, II, III</i>, Beograd 1988</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Mitja Ferenc</p>
<p>Selected Topics in Slovenian Mediaeval History</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  M. Kos, <i>Srednjeveška kulturna, družbena in politična zgodovina Slovencev. Izbrane razprave</i>, Ljubljana 1985                  M. Žvanut, <i>Od viteza do gospoda</i>, Ljubljana 1994                  S. Vilfan, <i>Zgodovinska pravotvornost in Slovenci</i>, Ljubljana 1996                  A. Suppan (Hg.), <i>Zwischen Adria und Karawanken</i>, Berlin 1998, str. 18-111                  L. Hauptmann, <i>Nastanek in razvoj Kranjske</i>, Ljubljana 1999</p>	<p>prof. Peter Štih</p>

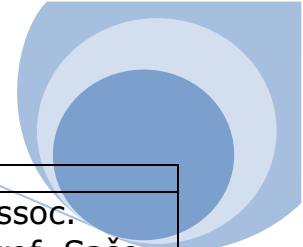


	<p>A. Moritsch (Hg.), <i>Alpen-Adria. Zur Geschichte einer Region</i>, Celovec-Ljubljana-Dunaj 2001, str. 11-172                  P. Štih, <i>Srednjeveške goriške študije</i>, Nova Gorica 2002                  H. D. Kahl, <i>Der Staat der Karantaner</i>, Ljubljana 2002                  B. Benussi, <i>Nel medio evo. Pagine di storia istriana</i>, 1-2, Rovigno-Trieste 2004                  D. Kos, <i>Vitez in grad</i>, Ljubljana 2005</p>	
<p>Selected Topics in Slovenian History in Early Modern Times</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  I. Grdina, <i>Od Brižinskih spomenikov do razsvetljenstva</i>, Ljubljana 1996                  M. Štuhec, <i>Rdeča postelja, ščurki in solze vdove Prešeren</i>, Ljubljana 1995                  B. Grafenauer, <i>Kmečki upori na Slovenskem</i>, Ljubljana 1974</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Sašo Jerše</p>
<p>Selected Topics in Slovenian History of the 19th Century</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  F. Zwitter, <i>O slovenskem narodnem vprašanju</i>, Ljubljana 1990                  R. Okey, <i>The Habsburg Monarchy c. 1765-1918. From Enlightenment to Eclipse</i>, New York 2001                  P. Vodopivec, <i>Od Pohlinove slovnice do samostojne države</i>, Ljubljana 2006                  J. Cvirn, <i>Trdnjavski trikotnik: Politična orientacija Nemcev na Spodnjem Štajerskem (1861-1914)</i>, Maribor 1997</p>	<p>assist. prof. Irena Selišnik</p>
<p>Selected Topics in Contemporary Slovenian History</p>	<p>Selected topics change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  P. Vodopivec, <i>Od Pohlinove slovnice do samostojne države</i>, Ljubljana 2006                  B. Repe: <i>Jutri je nov dan. Slovenci in razpad Jugoslavije</i>, Ljubljana 2002                  J. Pirjevec: <i>Jugoslavija 1918-1992. Nastanek, razvoj ter razpad Karadjordjevičeve in Titove Jugoslavije</i>, Koper 1995                  J. Vodušek-Starič, <i>Prevzem oblasti</i>, Ljubljana 1992</p>	<p>prof. Božo Repe</p>

**Supplement Module History of South-Eastern Europe:**



Course/ subject	Description of the content, types of courses and examination	Providers
Selected Questions from Mediaeval History of Southeast Europe	<p>Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper.</p>	<p>prof. Peter Štih</p> <p>assoc. prof. Janez Mlinar</p> <p><b>assist. prof. Dušan Mlacović</b></p>
Selected Questions from Southeast Europe in Early Modern Times	<p>Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper.</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Sašo Jerše</p> <p><b>(assist. prof. Dušan Mlacović)</b></p>
Selected Questions from History of Southeast Europe in the 19th Century	<p>Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper.</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Rok Stergar</p>
Selected Questions from Contemporary History of Southeast Europe	<p>Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p> <p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper.</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Mitja Ferenc</p>
Selected Questions from Slovenian Mediaeval History	<p>Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p>	<p>prof. Peter Štih</p>

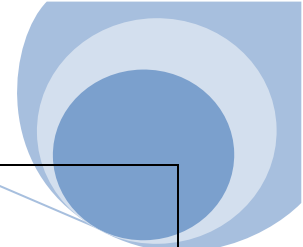


<p>Selected Questions from Slovenian History in Early Modern Times</p>	<p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper. Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p>	<p>assoc. prof. Sašo Jerše</p>
<p>Selected Questions from Slovenian History of the 19th Century</p>	<p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper. Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p>	<p>assist. prof. Irena Selišnik</p>
<p>Selected Questions from Contemporary Slovenian History</p>	<p>60 hours: 30 hours of lectures, 30 hours of other work, seminar paper. Selected issues change from year to year and depend on the research work of the lecturers and on the specific interests of the students. Emphasis lies on the presentation of the history of the research, and on the current state with a review of relevant literature and the main sources. In addition, the students are acquainted with the leading approaches to research. In the case of seminar work and independent research, the students acquaint themselves with the issues and open questions and are able to form a research problem on their own, gather the sources and literature, analyse them, and present their findings in writing and in a presentation.</p>	<p>prof. Božo Repe</p>

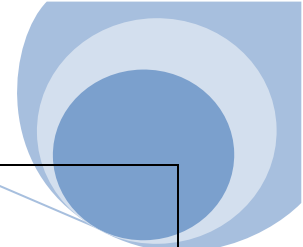
**Obligatory selected subjects:**

<p><b>Course/ subject</b></p>	<p><b>Description of the content, types of courses and examination with fundamental references</b></p>	<p><b>Providers</b></p>
<p>Contemporary General History</p>	<p>The course primarily discusses the following issues: the prehistory of contemporary history; the end of the First World War; the revolutionary wave after it; peace treaties; the formation of new countries and social systems; the characteristics of the development of individual countries, especially the neighbouring ones; the characteristics of Fascism, Nazism and Communism; the Great Depression; the People's Front; the division of the world into the two camps that had clashed in the Second World War; the crisis focal points before the beginning of the war; the military and political events during the Second World War and the resistance movements during it; the end of the Second World War and its consequences; the UN and its role; the collapse of the anti-fascist coalition; the Cold War; the formation of blocs; the Non-Aligned Movement; the crisis focal points; decolonisation and the start of new countries; the economic, social and cultural issues of the post-war world; the world after the collapse of the Eastern bloc.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:  <i>Svetovna zgodovina</i>, Ljubljana 1979                      M. Mikuž, <i>Svet med vojnama</i>, Ljubljana 1968                      M. Mikuž, <i>Druga svetovna vojna</i>, Ljubljana 1966                      M. Mikuž, <i>Svet v katerem živimo I. II.</i>, Ljubljana 1983  <i>Stoletje vojn</i>, Ljubljana 1982</p>	<p>assist. prof. Kornelija Ajlec</p>





	<p>D. Nećak, B. Repe, <i>Oris sodobne obče in slovenske zgodovine</i>, Ljubljana 2003</p> <p>D. Nećak, <i>Sodobna zgodovina – obča (Izbrana poglavja)</i>, Ljubljana 2003</p> <p>D. Nećak, A chronology of the decay of Tito's Yugoslavia 1980-1991. <i>Natl. pap.</i>, 1993, letn. 21, št. 2, str. 173-187</p> <p>A. L. Nećak, D. Nećak, Slovene as a minority language: historical background and sociolinguistic prospects. <i>Slov. stud.</i>, 1990, let. 12, št. 2, str. 169-181</p> <p>D. Nećak,. Historical elements for understanding the "Yugoslav question". V: P. Akhavan (ur.), R. Howse (ur.). <i>Yugoslavia, the former and future: reflections by scholars from the region</i>. Washington, Geneva 1995, str. 13-28</p>	
<p><b>General History of the 19th Century</b></p>	<p>The course discusses the general history of the 19th century, with special emphasis on the global demographic, economic, social and cultural processes, such as the demographic revolution, urbanisation (city – countryside relation) and migration (forms and directions); agrarian revolution; protoindustry; the Industrial Revolution; the origin of national markets and colonial policy; changes in the structure of classes; the development of the bourgeoisie (with special emphasis on the development of new professions and the bourgeois professional culture of the 19th century and of the bourgeois sociability); the national movements and the nationalisation of the masses; liberalism and the origin of mass political parties; the women's political movement; secularisation; the appearance of anti-Semitism and racism.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  F. Braudel, <i>Materialna civilizacija, ekonomija in kapitalizem</i>, I. in II. del, Ljubljana 1988-1991                  G. Bock, <i>Ženske v evropski zgodovini</i>, Ljubljana 2004                  J. Fontana, <i>Evropa pred zrcalom</i>, Ljubljana 2003                  R. Sieder, <i>Socialna zgodovina družine</i>, Ljubljana 1998                  H. Schulze, <i>Država in nacija v evropski zgodovini</i>, Ljubljana 2004                  P. Ariès, G. Duby (ur.), <i>Histoire de la vie privée</i>, Pariz 1987, III. del.                  G. L. Mosse, <i>Nationalization of the Masses</i>, New York 1975                  J. Kocka, <i>Burgertum im 19. Jahrhundert</i>, München 1988                  P. Hudson, <i>The industrial revolution</i>, Arnold 1996</p>	<p>prof. Marta Verginella</p>
<p><b>General History of Early Modern Times</b></p>	<p>The concept of the early modern times; the formation of the state in the early modern times; the demographic movements from 1300 to 1750 in Europe and the world; the economy in Europe in the 16th century; the geographic discoveries of the Europeans; the non-European world in the time of European expansion; the origin of colonial empires; the consequences of European discoveries; humanism and the Renaissance; the press and the media revolution; reformations in Europe; the Counter-Reformation and the Catholic reform; the fundamental features of the domestic and foreign policy in the 16th century; non-European countries, societies and cultures in the 16th century and their contact with European culture; the economic stagnation and crisis of Europe in the 17th century; the domestic and foreign policy in Europe in the first half of the 17th century; absolutism; English parliamentarism; the laicisation of politics; the economy in the 17th century; mercantilism; world trade and the first globalisation; religion in the 17th century; the origin of a new scientific paradigm; social groups and social conflicts in the Europe of the early modern times; social discipline and change of behavioural patterns; the culture of the elites; people's culture and everyday life in preindustrial Europe; gender relations and the relations between generations from the 16th to the 18th centuries; the body, health, disease and medicine in the Europe of the modern times; domestic and foreign policy in Europe in the first half of the 18th century; non-European countries, societies and cultures in the 17th and in the first half of the 18th century.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, oral exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  M. Livi Bacci, <i>Prebivalstvo v zgodovini Evrope</i>, Ljubljana 2005, str. 7-156                  F. Braudel, <i>Materialna civilizacija, ekonomija in kapitalizem: XV.-XVIII. stoletje: Strukture vsakdanjega življenja I-II</i>, Ljubljana 1988                  P. Burke, <i>Evropska renesansa</i>, Ljubljana 2004                  C. Tilly, <i>Evropske revolucije</i>, Ljubljana 2005</p>	<p>assist. prof. Marko Štuhec</p>



	<p>U. Rublack, <i>Reformation Europe</i>, Cambridge 2005                  G. Vigarello, <i>Čisto in umazano. Telesna higiena od srednjega veka naprej</i>, Ljubljana 1999                  A. Völker-Rasor (ur.) <i>Frühe Neuzeit</i>, München 2000                  E. R. Wolf, <i>Evropa in ljudstva brez zgodovine I</i>, Ljubljana 1998</p>	
<p><b>Ethnology of the Balkan</b></p>	<p>- A review of the research; foreign and domestic authors; the altering of data in the research of the Balkan peninsula. The geographical, political, historical and cultural borders in the Balkans; the Balkans as an intersection and border between the East and West; the Balkans and Europe. The enlightenment and the cultural construct of the savage. Romanticism and local colour; the orientalised of the Orient.                  - The dissolution of traditional culture; the patriarchy and the cult of the hero. Traditional culture and modernisation.                  - Religion and the nation. Difference as identity; nationalism and the national state.                  - The past, (cultural) heritage and history. Collective remembrance and collective forgetting.</p> <p>60 hours: lectures, written exam.</p> <p>Fundamental references:                  J. Allcock, John, <i>Explaining Yugoslavia</i>, London 2002                  L. M. Danforth, <i>The Macedonian Conflict. Ethnic Nationalism in a Transnational World</i>, Princeton 1995                  N. Elias, Norbert, <i>The History of Manner</i>, Oxford 1983                  V. Goldsworthy, Vesna, <i>Inventing Ruritania. The Imperialism of Imagination</i>, London 1998                  B. Jezernik, <i>Wild Europe. The Balkans in the Gaze of Western Travellers</i>, London 2004                  R. Kabbani, <i>Europe's Myths of Orient</i>, London 1986                  J. Kristeva, Julia, <i>Strangers to Ourselves</i>, New York 1991                  L. S. Stavrianos, <i>The Balkans since 1453</i>, New York 1958                  M. Todorova, <i>Imagining the Balkan</i>, New York in Oxford 1997                  M. Todorova, ur., <i>Balkan Identities. Nation and Memory</i>, London 2004</p>	<p>prof.  <b>Božidar Jezernik</b></p> <p>(assist.                  prof.  <b>Alenka Bartulović</b>)</p>

## 12. Fields of activity

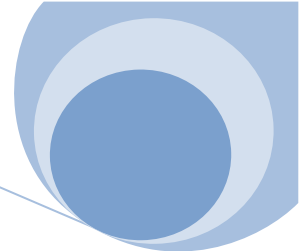
The following can be considered to be the fields of activity of graduates of the master's programme: professional research, academic teaching, librarianship and archive studies, relevant media relations as well as cultural and science management.

## 13. Recognition and further studies

The principle of this master's programme is based on the joint curriculum at the Universities of Cluj (Romania), Graz (Austria), Ljubljana (Slovenia), Thessaloniki (Greece), Regensburg (Germany), Zagreb (Croatia). Graduates of the Joint Master's Programme in "History of South-Eastern Europe" are entitled to the automatic recognition of this degree in all countries of the partner universities (Austria, Romania, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Germany, Croatia). Academic degrees and the rights connected therewith will be acquired from each of the participating states.

Graduates of the master's programme can continue their doctoral studies in Slovenia, Austria, Romania, Croatia, Greece, Germany or Bulgaria without nostrification.





## **14. Further information about the programme**

**Contact person: [rok.stergar@ff.uni-lj.si](mailto:rok.stergar@ff.uni-lj.si)**

Department secretary: [info.zgodovina@ff.uni-lj.si](mailto:info.zgodovina@ff.uni-lj.si)

Department Coordinator for International Relations: [ziga.zwitter@ff.uni-lj.si](mailto:ziga.zwitter@ff.uni-lj.si)

Website of the Department of History: <http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/studij/Oddelki>

Website of the programme: <http://wff1.ff.uni-lj.si/oddelki/zgodovin/DANIJELA/ZGODOVINAJVEVROPE/index.htm>

Website of the Joint Master's programme in History of South-Eastern Europe:  
**[www.jointdegree.eu/seeh](http://www.jointdegree.eu/seeh)**

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