

# COURSE DESCRIPTION

## I. COURSE DATA

**1. Code number:**

7NK40NFV34B

**2. Title of the course (in Hungarian):**

Nemzetiségi és etnikai problémák a kommunizmus utáni Európában

**3. Title of the course (in English):**

Post-Communist Europe and its National/ Ethnic Problems

**4. Number of lessons:**

2/0

**5. Credit value:**

3

**6. Frequency the course is launched at:**

Spring semester

**7. Language of the course:**

English

**8. Pre-study requirements:**

-

**9. Type of the course:**

elective

**10. Person/Institute responsible:**

Institute for International Studies

**11. Name of the person responsible:**

Jeszenszky Géza

**12. Course content:**

Between Western Europe, the fifteen older members of the European Union and Russia (to-day) there are twenty (with Greece 21) independent, sovereign states, with a population about 200 million. Sometimes aptly called „the heart of Europe,” this region has figured prominently in international affairs: both world wars broke out there (partly due to the conflicting national claims), and the origins of the Cold War also lie in the imposition of Soviet Communism on the whole region. The peaceful dismantling of Marxist authoritarianism in Poland and Hungary in 1989 led to the fall of all the Communist dominoes and the emergence of vibrant new democracies. Largely having completed the painful transition (“shock therapy”), the majority of the formerly Communist-dominated countries have become members of NATO and the European Union.

In most of the states of what used to be called Eastern Europe, a considerable proportion of the inhabitants do not belong to the national group which gives name to the country (“titular nation”), they are national or ethnic minorities. With the end of Communism long-suppressed sentiments like patriotism revived, but, sadly, national intolerance, too, re-emerged. That led to the break-up of three federal states, terribly brutal wars in the Balkans and continuing intolerance towards the national minorities. Since most of the minorities have a "mother country" or a “kin state”, the treatment of the minorities has an important international bearing as well, that is why the European Union and NATO have paid considerable (but still insufficient) attention to the handling and fair resolution of this issue.

The controversy about the status of Kosovo, the Russian endorsement of claims for separation by small regions in the Caucasian area, and even more the questions posed by multiethnic states like Afghanistan and Iraq, show how crucial it is to find the means and methods that help to achieve harmonious co-existence between the various national, ethnic and religious communities which live within existing states.

The lectures and discussions would place the nationalist/ethnic tensions and conflicts resulting from the diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious composition of the former Communist countries in the context of history and contemporary politics.

**13. Mid-term study requirements:**

An approx. 10,000 character long essay should be presented in class and submitted by the end of March (30 % of grade)

**14. End-term study requirements:**

oral examination (colloquy)

## 15. Assessment method:

Attendance and active participation in the class lectures (20 per cent of final grade). Knowledge of required reading and the contents of the lectures will be assessed in a final oral examination (50 per cent of final grade). An approx. 1200 word (10,000 character) long essay or book review (30 % of grade) is to be turned in by the end of March.

## 16. Literature:

### Required Reading

Jeszzenszky, Géza: *Post-Communist Europe and Its National/Ethnic Problems*. Budapest: Kairosz, 2009. (Can be purchased after class)

Magocsi, Paul Robert: *Historical Atlas of Central Europe. Revised and Expanded Edition*. University of Toronto Press, 2002 (available at Corvinus Library)

Mandelbaum, Michael (ed.): *The New European Diasporas. National Minorities and Conflict in Eastern Europe*. New York: Council on Foreign Relations Press, 2000. (available at Corvinus Library)

Wandycz, S. Piotr, *The price of freedom. A history of East Central Europe from the Middle Ages to the present*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Routledge, 2001. Chapters 7-8.

[In Hungarian: A szabadság ára. Bp. Osiris, 2004.]

### Recommended Reading (suitable also for the book review)

Balogh László: *Románia története*. Budapest: Aula Kiadó, 2001.

Barany, Zoltan and Volgyes, Ivan (eds.): *The Legacies of Communism in Eastern Europe* London and Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995

Bárdi Nándor (szerk.): *Konfliktusok és kezelésiük Közép-Európában*. Budapest: Teleki L. Alapítvány, 2000.

Bibó, István: "The Distress of the East European Small States" [1946] In: I. Bibó: *Democracy, Revolution, Self-Determination*. Boulder, Colo., 1991. pp.13-86.

Borsody, Stephen (ed.): *The Hungarians: A Divided Nation*. New Haven, 1988.

Borsody, Stephen: *The New Central Europe. Triumphs and Tragedies*. Boulder, Colo, 1993.

Brubaker, R.: *Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe*. Cambridge, University Press, 1996.

Brunner, Georg: *Nationality problem and minority conflicts in Eastern Europe*. Gütersloh, 1996.

[*Nationalitätenprobleme und Minderheitenkonflikte in Osteuropa*. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 1993; *Nemzetiségi kérdés és kisebbségi konfliktusok Kelet-Európában*. Budapest : Teleki László Alapítvány, 1995.]

Bugajski, Janusz: *Ethnic Politics in Eastern Europe. A Guide to Nationality Policies, Organizations, and Parties*. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe, 1993.

Cadzow, John F., Ludanyi, A. and Elteto, L.J. (eds.): *Transylvania. The Roots of Ethnic Conflict* Kent State University, 1983.

Chaszar, Edward: *The International Problem of National Minorities*. Toronto - Buffalo, 1999.

Cordell, Karl (ed.): *Ethnicity and Democratisation in the New Europe*. London and New York: Routledge, 1999.

Cuthbertson, Ian M. and Leibowitz, Jane (eds.), *Minorities: the New Europe's Old Issue*. Institute for EastWest Studies: Westview Press, 1993.

Farkas, Evelyn: „The Politics of Ethnicity and Stability: Collective Rights, Democracy, and Hungarian Minorities,” in Micgiel, John S. (ed.): *State and Nation Building in East Central Europe: Contemporary Perspectives*. New York: Columbia University, 1996.

*Foreign Policy Review* [Budapest], Vol. 2, No.2 (2003) [articles and documents on Hungary's Benefits Law]

Galántai, József: *Trianon and the Protection of Minorities*. Budapest: Corvina, 1992. [*Trianon és a kisebbségvédelem*. Bp. 1989.]

Glatz, Ferenc: *Minorities in East-Central Europe*. Budapest: Europa Institut, 1993

Illyes, Elemer: *National Minorities in Romania*. Boulder, Colo., 1982.

Janics, Kálmán: *Czechoslovak Policy and the Hungarian Minority, 1945-1948*. New York: Columbia UP, 1994.

Janos, Andrew C.: *East Central Europe in the Modern World: The Politics of the Borderlands from Pre- to Postcommunism*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000.

Joó, Rudolf and Ludanyi, Andrew (eds.): *The Hungarian Minority's Situation in Ceausescu's Romania*. New York: Columbia UP, 1994.

Juhász József: *Volt egyszer egy Jugoszlávia*. Budapest: Aula, 1999.

Kaplan, Robert: *Balkan Ghosts: A Journey Through History*. London, 1993.

Kocsis, Károly and Hodosi-Kocsis, Eszter: *Ethnic Geography of the Hungarian Minorities in the Carpathian Basin*. Budapest, 1998.

Kollar, Miro (ed.): *Scepticism and Hope. Sixteen Contemporary Slovak Essays*. Bratislava: Kalligram, 1999.

Kovács, Péter: *International Law and Minority Protection*. Budapest, 2000.

Ludanyi, Andrew (ed.): *Hungary and the Hungarian Minorities. Nationalities Papers*, Vol. 24 No. 3, Sep. 1996.

Macartney, C.A.: *Hungary and Her Successors. The Treaty of Trianon and its Consequences 1919-1937*. Oxford, 1937, repr. 1965.

Macartney, C.A.: *National States and National Minorities* (London, 1934, repr. 1968)

Pavkovic, Aleksandar et al. (eds.): *Nationalism and Postcommunism*. Dartmouth, 1995.

Pearson, Raymond: *National Minorities in Eastern Europe, 1848-1945*. New York, 1983.

Popély Árpád - Štefan Šutaj - Szarka László: *Beneš-dekrétumok és a magyar kérdés, 1945-1948. Történeti háttér*,

- dokumentumok és jogszabályok. Attraktor Kiadó, 2007, 366 o.
- Poulton, Hugh: *Minorities in Southeast Europe: Inclusion and Exclusion*. London, Minority Rights Group International, 1998.
- Rady, Martyn: "Minority Rights and Self-Determination in Contemporary Eastern Europe," *The Slavonic and East European Review*, Vol. 71/1. January, 1993, pp.717-728.
- Ramet, Sabrina P.: *Balkan Babel: the Disintegration of Yugoslavia from the Death of Tito to the Fall of Milošević*. Boulder, Colo., 2002.
- The Rise of Nationalism in Eastern Europe & the Former Soviet Union. *Uncaptive Minds*, vol. 9, 1997, nos. 3-4.
- Romania: a Case of "Dynastic" Communism. Freedom House, 1989.
- Romsics, Ignác: *Nemzet, nemzetiség és állam Kelet-Közép- és Délkelet Európában a 19. és 20. században*. Napvilág, Budapest, 1998.
- Romsics, Ignác: *Hungary in the twentieth century*. Budapest, 1999.
- Romsics, Ignác: *The Dismantling of Historic Hungary: the Peace Treaty of Trianon, 1920*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2002.
- Romsics, Ignác and Király, Béla K. (eds.): *Geopolitics in the Danube Region, Hungarian Reconciliation Efforts, 1848-1998*. Budapest: CEU Press, 1999.
- Rotschild, Joseph: *Return to Diversity, A Political History of East Central Europe Since World War II*. New York, 1993.
- Seton-Watson, Hugh: *Nations and States. An Enquiry into the Origins of Nations and the Politics of Nationalism* (London, 1977, Westview Press 1986)
- Várdy, Steven Béla and Tooley, T. Hunt (eds.): *Ethnic Cleansing in Twentieth Century Europe*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.
- Vogel Sándor: *Európai kisebbségvédelem – erdélyi nemzetiségpolitikák*. Csíkszereda: Pro-Print Kiadó, 2001

## 17. Teacher(s):

Jeszenszky Géza

## II. COURSE PROGRAMME (DETAILS ON CONTENT AND REQUIREMENTS)

### 18. Course description:

1. Ethnic diversity in the world. Central Europe: a region of conflicts? (Reading: Preface, More Bosnians...? Ethnic Cleansing... and One Thousand Years...) The "three Europes." Languages, religions, cultural and social characteristics. States, nations and minorities
2. "National awakening." The national problem in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and its internationalization in World War I. "The apple of Eris": the Trianon Peace Treaty and its aftermath.
3. The international protection of minorities under the League of Nations. Aggravating the problem: border changes, expulsions and population exchanges, 1938-1948.
4. Post-war transformation and versions of Stalinism. Minorities under Communism. „*Annus mirabilis*”: the fall of the communist dominoes.
5. Fears and hopes after the collapse of Communism. The three pillars of Hungary's foreign policy.
6. The unexpected (?) outburst of passions: the break-up of Yugoslavia.
7. Contrast: the peaceful dissolution of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.
8. Minorities in Hungary. The issue of the *Roma* (Gypsies). Minority self-government in Hungary.
9. International norms for the protection of minorities: the OSCE and the Council of Europe. The role of NATO and the EU: stability *versus* justice?
10. Slovakia and its policy towards the minorities. The bilateral treaty with Hungary, and opposition to the "Status (or Benefits) Law" of 2001.
11. Romania from totalitarian nationalism to coalitions with its Hungarians.
12. Russians "near abroad." Minorities and conflicts in the successor states of the Soviet Union.
13. New tensions around Russia and in the Balkans: Kosovo as a model?
14. Working solutions in Western Europe: regionalism, the Swiss cantonal system, federalization in Spain, autonomy in Italian South Tyrol and devolution in Britain. How to defuse a world problem?

### 19. Competency description:

The aim of the course is to make the students (especially those from abroad) aware of the issue of the problem of minorities in the former Soviet Bloc, so that they would be prepared to deal with similar issues here as well as in other parts of the world.

### 20. Individual student assignments:

An approx. 1200 word (10,000 character) long essay or book review (30 % of grade) is to be turned in by the end of March.

**21. Course participation:**

Understanding the complex story of Central Europe (beyond names and dates) requires regular attendance. The lectures will be interspersed with thought-provoking questions, and the answers may not be found in the textbooks.

**22. Mid-term assessment:**

The grade for the essay or book review will guide the students about their understanding of the problem.

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To: Contains applicable subelement data  $\text{\textcircled{R}}$  Removed DE 60 (Advice Reason Code) note pertaining to Maestro acquirers. Changed DE 48, comments in the Authorization Authorization. Bit number 1 in the Primary Bit Map and bit number 65 in the Secondary Bit Map (that is, the first bit in each bit map) do not have corresponding data elements. These bits indicate the presence or absence of additional data elements in the message. If bit number 1 is 1, the Secondary Bit Map is present and selected data elements in the range DE 66-DE 128 exist in the Secondary Bit Map of the message. [Interactive Coding Exercise] Data Types. 06:04. Mathematical Operations in Python. Who this course is for: If you want to learn to code from scratch through building fun and useful projects, then take this course. If you want to start your own startup by building your own websites and web apps. If you are a complete beginner then this course will be everything you need to become a Python professional. The code supports numbers up-to 4 digits, i.e., numbers from 0 to 9999. Idea is to create arrays that store individual parts of output strings. One array is used for single digits, one for numbers from 10 to 19, one for 20, 30, 40, 50, .. etc, and one for powers of 10. The given number is divided in two parts: first two digits and last two digits, and the two parts are printed separately. C. Get hold of all the important DSA concepts with the DSA Self Paced Course at a student-friendly price and become industry ready. My Personal Notes [arrow\\_drop\\_up](#). Save.