



Center for
EUROPEAN STUDIES
at the University of Florida

SPRING 2018 COURSES

For more information on courses, contact CES Academic Programs Coordinator, [Corinne Tomasi](#).

AREA STUDIES

EUS 2003 – EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE

Maria Stoilkova
MWF 4

This comprehensive interdisciplinary course will introduce you to the study of “Europe” and the academic field of “European Studies.” The course is part of a two-course series in the curriculum of UF Center for European Studies that are designed to examine Europe from a multi-disciplinary perspective and variety of experiences, as gained from those that inhabit the continent.

Some key questions that these courses raise are: What is Europe; is it more than a geographic area? Is it an assemblage of nations (with some core value basis), an economic unit (a “common market”), or a set of political institutions? How does “Europe” relate to the “European Union”? Is there such a thing as a “European identity” and if so, what does that “identity” consist of?

EUS 3110 – MODERN CZECH CULTURE & SOCIETY*

Holly Raynard
T 7, R 7-8

This course will attempt to situate Czech(oslovak) culture vis-à-vis such relative and dynamic notions of geography, history and politics by presenting numerous perspectives on the Czech question and the fate of Central Europe. This course provides a Czech cultural history from the optimism of the First Czechoslovak Republic to the betrayal at Munich and subsequent Nazi occupation, through the turmoil of the communist era to the 1989 Velvet Revolution and more recent entry into the European Union. We will examine such periods of cultural transition through the prism of literature, art, film and music and explore the role of the artist as chronicler, critic and agent in these historical developments.

* Counts towards the East and Central European Studies minor or certificate.

EUS 3221 – SOCIALIST CONTROL & RESISTANCE IN EASTERN EUROPE AFTER 1945*

Edit Nagy

T 4, R 4-5

This course is designed to explore the political, intellectual, social and cultural history of Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1990. The course begins with an overview of Communism (from Marx to Stalin), specifically the ways in which the Soviet leadership manipulated the governing and legal systems of the Eastern European Communist countries to fit its design. We will analyze the Soviet Control as well as the Soviet Bloc countries' own reactions to this era.

The course will focus on comparing the everyday life in Eastern Europe vs. US - talk about the bright and the dark side of the Communism.

EUS 3930 – THE 'OTHER' EUROPE†

Esther Romeyn

T 8-9, R 9

This course explores the complexities and contradictions inherent in the concept of European identity. The discourse of "Europeanness" presumes an essential "core" of European identity. But "Europeanness" is, and has historically been, always constructed in a relation of opposition to its various internal and external "Others." This course critically examines the construction of "European Identity" in relation to the social and ethnic groups, regions, and religions which have been, and in some cases still are, posited as Europe's "Other." It explores the after effects of these constructions of Otherness on the contemporary scene of European politics, in the light of recent events such as the Euro crisis, the refugee crisis and the rise of anti-immigrant xenophobia

EUS 3930 – ISLAM IN EUROPE†

Jep Stockmans

MWF 5

Description - TBD

† Counts towards the EU Studies minor or certificate

EUS 3930 – POSTSOCIALIST REALITIES: EAST EUROPE & RUSSIA AFTER THE COLD WAR*

Maria Stoilkova

T 5-6, R 6

This course looks at the societies of Eastern Europe and Russia amid swift and momentous social change. It has been over 20 years now since the “transition” from socialism to capitalism began and the outcomes of the transformations unpacking in this region are far from clear or complete. The course thus gives us an opportunity to revisit some of the major political and social developments in the world during and after the Cold War, and raise principal questions about capitalism, development, modernity and our “common global future”.

We will address the field of *postsocialist studies* from an anthropological perspective. We will focus on the contradictions, paradoxes and ambiguities of postsocialism by looking closely at emerging forms of nationalism, gender relations, language use, production and consumption, identification with place, and new assumptions about identity, memory, personhood and nation.

EUS 3930 – INTRO TO REFUGEE STUDIES

Esther Romeyn

T 6, R 6-7

This course is designed as a broad, interdisciplinary introduction to the field of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. This course will offer the intellectual, analytical and research tools to understand the history and complexities of forced migration and refugeehood and their centrality to political, social and economic change in global, regional and national contexts.

It will introduce students with an interest in local, national, as well as international career opportunities in human rights, development, refugees, or migration to relevant topics and discussions in the academic literature, as well as develop an understanding of various research methods.

EUS 3930 – POLITICS OF HOLOCAUST MEMORY IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE*

Esther Romeyn

W 7-9

This course surveys European Holocaust memorialization as a site of contestation and identity politics. The EU effort to institutionalize a transnational memory of the Holocaust has been ongoing since the Stockholm Declaration in 2000 framed the Holocaust as a universal moral lesson, and as the crucible for a shared set of values—tolerance, democracy, human rights, anti-racism—which would define European identity. As a result, the European Union’s integration of member states entails, also, adoption of the European benchmarks on Holocaust recognition and memorialization. However, this process of adoption is strongly shaped by local and national contexts, and increasingly evokes revisionist (and often ultra right wing) reactions that contest the supremacy of Holocaust memory and the moral imperatives attached to it.

EUS 3930 – GREEK EXPERIENCE: PAST TO PRESENT

Chrysostomos Kostopoulos

T 7, R 7-8

This is a broad interdisciplinary course that attempts to provide an overview of the timeless achievements of the Greeks from the ancient to modern times putting special emphasis on the continuity of the Greek civilization. During the semester we will examine aspects of Greek politics, culture, society, literature and the arts. Special mention will be given to the financial crisis and the political developments after the recent elections of 2015.

The class is taught in English and there are no special requirements.

EUS 3930 – POST-SHOAH FRANCE

Gayle Zachmann

T 7, R 7-8

What are the forms and ways in which cultural production may “bear witness”? What is “the generation of post-memory”? And how might “post-memory” writers engage with the still controversial legacies of the Holocaust and French historical culture? An inquiry into the history and memory of Occupied France in a range of cultural production, including literature and visual media, this course zeroes in on the documentary impulse and testimony to examine the changing place of Jews and Judaism in post-Shoah France. Particular attention will be paid to occupation and post-war imaginings of Jewish history, trauma, practice, and identity in French literature and culture, as well as to how and why cultural production might engage the Holocaust at key moments of post-war history. Class may count toward Certificate in European Jewish Studies and Holocaust Studies.

EUS 3930 – GERMANY IN THE 1920s*

Michael Schuering

MWF 6

This course seeks to explore one of the most politically volatile and culturally productive periods in modern German history. After the disgraceful fall of their glamorous and hubristic monarchy at the end of World War I, the Germans – for the first time in their history – embarked on the project of a fully democratic, socially progressive republic. This state would eventually be torn apart by economic problems, fierce domestic enemies, and irreconcilable sociopolitical contradictions.

Yet, the so called Weimar Republic was a breeding ground for social reform, scientific enthusiasm, cultural experiments and avant-garde modernism. The era has brought about cultural icons and innovations that would have a lasting impact on the 20th century.

EUS 3930 – GENES, BLOOD, AND THE BODY*

Michael Schuering

T 5-6, R 6

National Socialism constituted an eclectic ideology. One unique feature of the NS-Regime, however, was its belief that it was founded on alleged biological theories, especially the idea of the existence of human races which differed in value and had to be kept separate. The concept of racial superiority led to a cruel war of extermination and the Holocaust. It also helped to justify the discrimination and even murder of the sick and helpless.

But what role did the German scientific community play in all of this? In the first half of the 20th century Germany was an important center for biological, biochemical and medical research. How did German scientists contribute to the justification or implementation of forced sterilization and murder? How did geneticists, anthropologists and biologists define or work with the notion of race and eugenics? Was this an episode of a monstrous deviation from ethical principles, or is there something about the life sciences that makes some physicians and scientists susceptible to these ideas?

EUS 4210 – POLITICS AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE EU[†]

Asli Baysal

T 4, R 4-5

This course is designed to be an introduction to the history, political institutions, decision-making and policies of the European Union. The creation and development of the European Union is one of the most fascinating political events of the last century. In the past half-century the EU has grown from a set of weak/poorly defined institutions with a limited policy domain and an emphasis on national sovereignty into an extensive political system with increasingly strong supranational actors influencing all aspects of political and economic life.

The goal of this course will be to examine this transformation both theoretically and historically from a comparative politics perspective, keeping in mind the changing (and growing) global role of the EU and the impact of recent crises on its development.

EUS 4213 – TURKEY & EU: HISTORY, PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE[†]

Emrah Sahin

MWF 7

This is a course about Turkish-European relations and Turkey's journey toward the European Union. It places greater focus on Turkish sources and views. In three parts, the course explores: historical memory (imagined boundaries, modernity, religious conflicts, and past conflicts), rapprochement (the 1923 revolution, republican system, democratization, and representation), and the EU (diplomacy, identity politics, dialectics, and the realistic scenarios of Turkey's future). The course presents secondary sources and original sources, including films, interviews, documentaries, and historical texts. These sources present a nuanced understanding of the ongoing debates over the development of modern Turkey with a view to the EU and regional circumstances.

**EUS 4930 – PROTESTS, POPULISTS, & GRASSROOTS ACTIVISM:
CONTEMPORARY MOVEMENTS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE**

Maria Stoilkova
MWF 8

For activists, academics interested in power and politics, and engaged citizens alike, the last decade have offered a veritable fortune of moments with which to re-imagine the world: the place of the 'citizen' in it; the relationships between 'rulers' and 'the ruled'; and the very meaning of 'democracy'. What these spectacular events have come to testify is that some sort of a tectonic shift in relationships of power has been underway that is difficult to ignore.

Drawing on a set of the more prominent social projects for change of the current era (grass-root as well as professional) this course helps students raise several key questions. Is there a connection between the protests against inequalities of wealth and other social movements? How can the now longstanding anti-global-capital movement help us grapple with identity politics? How do we reconcile the demand for 'growth' and the rising awareness of our planet's finite resources and precarious climate?

LANGUAGES

CZECH LANGUAGE COURSES

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HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE COURSES

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POLISH LANGUAGE COURSES

Agata Kowalewska

TURKISH LANGUAGE COURSES

Emrah Sahin & Yasemin Eylem Peker