AREA STUDIES

EUS 2003 – EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE
Asli Baysal
MWF 5

This course is a broad inter-disciplinary course that aims to introduce students to the study of contemporary “Europe” and the academic field of European Studies. An important theme of the course is to discuss three core questions – (1) What is Europe(an)?; (2) Where is Europe?, and; (3) In what direction is Europe moving? To answer these existential questions, the course will examine theories and readings from Anthropology, History, Political Science, and Sociology.

Themes will include, but are not limited to, foundations of democracy, the Westphalian state, European revolutions, nationalism, imperialism and colonialism, the World Wars, the European Union, fall of the Berlin Wall, and the current issues such as migration, populism, and economic crisis.

EUS 3100/FRT 4523 – EUROPEAN IDENTITIES, EUROPEAN CINEMA*
Sylvie Blum-Reid
T 8-9, R 9-E1

Provides knowledge of different cultures, languages and identities that make up contemporary European cinema.

EUS 3110/HUN 4936 – FOOD CUSTOMS IN EUROPE
AGATA KOWALEWSKA
T 8-9, R 9

In this course, students will explore the intersection of food and culture in the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Poland, and Turkey – discussing food patterns, traditional cuisine, and food & special occasions. The class will also look at how the cuisines have been exported to other countries in Europe and the US.

* Eligible course for EU Studies minor or certificate.
No prior knowledge of the countries, agricultural environment, or food patterns is required.

**EUS 3140 – EUROPEAN AVANT-GARDE**

Holly Raynard  
T 5-6, R 6

World War I. The Russian Revolution. The rise of Hitler and the Nazi party. Freud and the unconscious. Marx and class-consciousness. Airplanes, automobiles, and industrialized factories. The radio, telegraph and movie camera. How did these radical developments and contributions change life in modern Europe? What role did art play in these revolutions? How did this new era inspire innovation in art?

The European avant-gardes, arising out of the cultural crisis before the First World War, present a unique opportunity to explore the interstices of art, politics, and ideas. This course will approach the avant-gardes in a comparative and interdisciplinary light, showing the cross-fertilization of ideas between cultures and interdependence between traditionally distinct media. The course is an introduction to the ideology and aesthetics of the major movements of the 20th-century avant-garde, focusing on developments in Paris, Berlin, Prague and Moscow (with excursions beyond the capitals). We will draw from several disciplines and media to present the avant-garde in all the dynamics of its development.

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

Edit Nagy  
T 4, R 4-5

Explores the political, intellectual, social and cultural history of Eastern Europe from 1945 to 1990 and discusses ways in which the Soviet leadership manipulated the governing and legal systems of the Eastern European Communist countries.

**EUS 3900/IDH 2935 – DEATH IN THE EU: A NOVEL (NEW 1-CREDIT COURSE)**

Amie Kreppel  
T 9

The goal of this directed readings class is to use the award-winning novel, *The Capital*, by Austrian writer Robert Menasse as the foundation for a discussion of the role of the EU in shaping post WWII Europe. Though the novel is fiction, the environmental context of the story is a largely accurate representation of life in the “EU bubble” where expats from across the EU’s member states engage in the politics, bureaucracy and ideological battles that shape both the EU institutions and, increasingly, the city of Brussels. The core of the story is murder and mayhem. The goal of this class is to understand the story in the context of the EU’s integration project.

† Eligible course for East-Central European Studies minor or certificate.
**EUS 3930/POS 4931 – Rise of Populism in Europe**

Marcel Lewandowsky

MWF 8

This course deals with populism as a feature of political parties from a theoretical and conceptual as well as from an empirical perspective. The first goal is to consider different conceptual approaches to populism and to elaborate on the intensive debate within research. The second aim of the course is to shed light on the causes of populist parties’ electoral success in terms of socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions as well as voters’ attitudes. Empirically, third, students shall learn about different ideological variants of populism in Europe with special regard to the comparison of regionally specific types in Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe and the European South. In this context, the course also examines populist parties and movements in Latin America and the United States. In the fourth and concluding part, the effects of successful populist parties on political competition and democratic governance shall be investigated.

**EUS 3930/REL 3930 – Islam in Europe**

Jep Stockmans

T 8-9. R 9

Description TBA

**EUS 3930/CPO 3614 – Eastern European Politics**

Conor O’Dwyer

MWF 4

This class will provide a survey of the politics of post-communist Eastern Europe, from the emergence of national states in the interwar period to their accession to the European Union. Just as the collapse of the region's communist regimes took social scientists by surprise in 1989, so too has the divergence of political and economic trajectories since. In some countries, democratic institutions were swiftly consolidated. In others, free elections produced "illiberal democracies." Likewise in the economic sphere, outcomes have varied widely: while some governments quickly managed difficult reforms and laid the conditions for growth, others faced extended economic stagnation. Finally, a number of the region's states have joined the European Union and NATO, a process that, arguably, has deepened democracy and cemented economic reforms even as it adds new complexity to the post-communist transition.

In short, the range of outcomes in post-communist Europe makes the region an ideal laboratory for testing the explanatory power of major theories of comparative politics. Our survey of political and economic developments in this region will cover democratization and political participation; privatization and macroeconomic reform; nationalism and ethnic conflict; as well as regional integration. Though we will cover the whole region, the countries that will receive primary consideration are Poland, the former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the former Yugoslavia, and Romania.
EUS 3930/CLA 3930 – GREECE AND TURKEY
Chrysostomos Kostopoulos
T 7, R 7-8

A legacy of animosity between Greeks and Turks exists for a variety of reasons both historically and culturally rooted. Despite their geographical proximity and cultural congruence, it is surprising to note how little interaction exists between the two neighbouring countries. This broad interdisciplinary course aims at providing a first examination of the areas of friction between Greece and Turkey and a discussion of the reasons why these problems have become so entrenched. It emphasizes that Turkey, and Greece remained in contact and conflict through the past, and discusses the interaction between the two countries in four thematic units: Ottoman Turks and Greeks; Nationalism, Religion, and Modernization; Political Encounters between Greece and Turkey; and Mediterranean Cultures with emphasis on cuisine, identity, and music. There is no prerequisites and all the sources will be provided on Canvas. The course will offer students a better understanding of Greece and Turkey, and their interaction during the 20th century, all the while helping to dispel the existing myths and stereotypes around these countries.

EUS 3930 – GREECE DURING WWII
Chrysostomos Kostopoulos
T 2-3, T 3

Along with England, Greece was the only European country that stood against the fascist forces of Mussolini and Hitler. In 1940 the valiant Greek forces not only succeeded in pushing back from Greece the Italian invaders of Mussolini but also pushed them out of the southern one third of Albania. Although Hitler conquered Greece in 1941, the Greek people, organized in numerous resistance groups, continued to fight bravely against the Nazi occupation until the final day of liberation.

This is a broad course that aims at providing an overview of Greece during the Second World War. During the semester we will focus on the German occupation of Greece and the rise of the resistance movement. We will discuss also the fate of Greek Jewry between 1941 and 1944 as well as the Greek Civil War. We will also analyze how Greece became the first battlefield of the Cold War.

EUS 3930/SYA 4930 – SOCCER CULTURE IN EUROPE
Emrah Sahin
T 7, R 7-8

This course explains ways soccer reflects and shapes the continental, national, political, and social culture of modern Europe. In three parts, it focuses on: 1) Soccer as a traditional, political, and national game, 2) Soccer through the lens of migration and business, and 3) Soccer experience as it relates to identity, gender, and fanaticism. Students who are interested in EU, Europe, and
Interdisciplinary Studies are especially encouraged to join this course. The prerequisite is sophomore standing or higher or the instructor’s approval.

**EUS 3930/POS 4931 – GERMANY IN THE EU**

Marcel Lewandowsky
MWF 4

This course will reflect upon the political system of the Federal Republic of Germany in the political and historical context of the European Union (EU). Germany is a particularly interesting case due to its early and active involvement in the European project. Thus, the Europeanization of national political systems can be examined through the Federal Republic. In particular, institutions, actors, processes of decision-making as well as legislation under the conditions of supranational integration are investigated. The course will adapt both a bottom-up perspective in order to understand Germany’s influence on EU policies and institutions as well as a top-down viewpoint to comprehend how the Federal Republic’s political system has been changing through Europeanization. The course concludes with an analysis of German political debates on specific European policies and events.

**EUS 3930/INR 4931 – INTRO TO REFUGEE STUDIES**

Esther Romeyn
T 10, R 10-11

One of the most pressing issues currently facing humanity concerns the conflict and disaster-driven displacement and forced movement of millions of people across the globe, and the geopolitical, legal and humanitarian ramifications of these displacements. While it is the European refugee crisis that has the world’s attention right now, the refugee crisis is a global phenomenon.

Driving the increase in global displacement is a combination of intertwined factors, including civil war, risk of genocide, intrastate conflict, internal violence perpetrated either by organized crime or religious fundamentalists, ecological disaster due to climate change, and lack of security and opportunities for social and economic development. The EU response to the refugee crisis reveals severe limitations in its and its constituent countries’ ability and willingness to receive mass flows of refugees, and in the legal protection and human rights frameworks theoretically in place to protect refugees. This again, is a phenomenon in which the EU is by no means unique. In fact, it appears that the global policy responses to the worlds’ growing displaced population have three aspects in common, namely, the so-called illegalization of migration, the militarization of borders, and the erosion of asylum. In addition, the politicization of the refugee issue is seriously polarizing receiving societies.

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 — LAW AND SOCIETY: US AND EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES**

Alexander Panayotov  
MWF 7

This is an introductory course in law and society. It has three main objectives: 1) to explore the nature of law and legal reasoning; 2) to outline both the classic and contemporary theories explaining socio-legal phenomena; and, 3) to demonstrate how law constrains and shapes human behavior in various areas with a special emphasis on the politics of privacy regulation at the intersection of US and European law. The unifying theme of this course is the systematic exploration of the similarities and the differences between the common law and the civil law traditions. No prior knowledge of law is required.

**EUS 3930/RUT 3600 — 20TH CENTURY THROUGH SLAVIC EYES**

Galina Rylkova  
T 7, R 7-8

Eastern and Central Europe underwent social and political change in the 20th-21st centuries that by far exceeded the more gradual and progressive transitions that affected other “Western” cultures. This course gives students an opportunity to explore the major historical, social and cultural upheavals of the twentieth-twenty-first centuries through the eyes of a large community of European Slavs. We will do this through the medium of literature, film and other contemporary art forms. The course will take its lead from the assumption that it is not so much events as perceptions of events that influence the thoughts and ideas of subsequent generations. The course will place special emphasis on how these perceptions changed over an extended period of time (1900-2019). Taught entirely in English.

**EUS 3930 — THE “OTHER EUROPE”**

Esther Romeyn  
T 8-9, R 9

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. And it ultimately questions the viability of the “European Project” in the light of recent events such as the Euro crisis, the crisis in Ukraine, the refugee crisis and the rise of anti-immigrant xenophobia.
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.

**LANGUAGES**

**CZECH (HYBRID SECTION AVAILABLE)**
Courses in Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Czech

**GREEK**
Courses in Beginning Greek

**HUNGARIAN (HYBRID SECTION AVAILABLE)**
Courses in Beginning, Elementary, and Advanced Hungarian

**POLISH (ONLINE SECTION AVAILABLE)**
Courses in Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Polish

**TURKISH**
Courses in Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Turkish