



Center for  
**EUROPEAN STUDIES**  
at the University of Florida

## SPRING 2021 COURSES

### AREA STUDIES

#### **EUS 3110 – LIFTING THE CURTAIN: LIFE UNDER COMMUNISM IN EASTERN EUROPE (NEW COURSE!)**

Edit Nagy  
T 5-6, R 6

This course is designed to explore the daily life of the ordinary citizens in the former Soviet Bloc countries from the end of the WWII to the collapse of the Communist system. Through the course topics (housing, education, music, fashion etc.); the weekly reading and visual materials students will study about the tactics and mechanisms that allowed the people to either accommodate or resist the regime, to either help shape its norms or circumvent them altogether. The course also points out of similarity to “western” societies, as well as the internal differences within the Socialist Bloc. Students gain boarder insight into the European history in the 20th century, as well as into different methods of researching history of everyday life and popular culture.

#### **EUS 3142/ASH 3931/EUH 3931 – ISLAM AND TURKEY**

Emrah Sahin  
MWF 5

This is a course about what Islam is and what Turks believe that it is. Particular topics include: a) Islamic message, sources, and theological conflicts; b) Turkish encounters with Islam, the Ottoman legacy, and interactions between secularism and Islam; c) intellectual and mystic movements; and d) Islamist politics and the discord between political and social activists. The course explores these topics through the prism of original sources such as Quran and Islamist literature, and emphasizes ways cultural forces contribute to the making of modern Islam. There is no prerequisite for the course and all the materials will be provided in English on the e-learning site.

#### **EUS 3400/GEO 3930 – FREE TO MOVE? MOBILITY AND MIGRATION IN EUROPE**

Esther Romeyn  
T 8-9, R 9

Mobility, as we have learned the hard way this spring being suddenly confronted with im/mobilities in the form of quarantine, confinement, social distancing, e-learning, and closed borders, is something most of us take for granted.

Mobilities are not only basic human practices, they frame how global society is organized. They are managed by local, national and international policies and regulations, which facilitate or impose barriers to movement.

In this course we will examine im/mobility and the way it shapes global society, and examine infrastructures of im/mobility (travel, roads, movement, walls, gates, borders, boundaries). This will enable us to contextualize how the Corona Virus outbreak is disrupting and reshaping already deeply differentiated and contested mobility rights and practices.

We will take a broad understanding of mobility as our point of departure. Mobility includes cross-border and in country migration, commutes, mobile work, and mobile lifestyles (e.g. travelling communities and tourists) and, increasingly virtual im/mobility. It also includes the movement of goods and services, such as capital and products. The right to mobility is differentially distributed across various subjects and segments of populations. Who gets to be a “mobile subject”? How is im/mobility “imagined” in popular culture? How does mobility become a metaphor for a certain kind of mental horizon of life? What does it mean to be or feel “stuck?”

**EUS 3900 – EXPERIENCE OF MODERNITY: IDEALISM V. MODERNISM (NEW COURSE!)**

Esther Romeyn  
W 7

**EUS 3930/CPO 4000 – PARTY ORGANIZATION IN THE GERMAN-SPEAKING WORLD**

Marcel Lewandowsky  
MWF 3

This course examines the organization of political parties on the European continent. It will provide an extensive theoretical perspective on different types of party organization as well as their historical evolution. Furthermore, the internal decision-making processes, the formal structure, elite-membership relations as well as organizational conflicts of political parties will be examined. The empirical focus of the course is on Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, which will be covered in depth as well as in comparative perspective. In this regard, the historical development of specific families of parties (e.g. Conservatives/Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, and Liberals) and the specifics of their organization will be covered. Against this background, the course will also discuss problems of party organization in the changing societies of Europe and perspectives of organizational reform.

**EUS 3930/INR 4931 – HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW (NEW COURSE!)**

Alexander Panayotov  
T 5-6, R 6

This is an introductory course in international human rights law. It has three main objectives: 1) to explore the origins of international law (IL) and its relation to international politics; 2) to outline the general principles governing the creation, interpretation, and enforcement international human rights rules, 3) to provide a broad overview of the emerging issues in international human rights law: human rights in armed conflicts, counter-terrorism, and corporate social responsibility. While we will study the evolution of IHRL at the intersection of legal and political theories, the crux of the course will be a systematic examination of international rules and cases decided by international, European, and US courts. We will start with a general introduction to international public law. Then we will examine the sources of international human rights obligations, the UN system for their protections, and the regional human rights systems. We will proceed to examine the protection of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. Consequently, we will explore the rights of women, vulnerable groups, victims, and civilians in armed conflicts. We will conclude with a close examination of the responsibility of non-state actors, especially in the area of corporate social responsibility.

**EUS 3930/POS 4931 – SOCIAL MOVEMENTS & CONTENTIOUS POLITICS IN MODERN EUROPE**

Conor O’Dwyer

T 4, R 4-5

This class is intended for intermediate and upper-level undergraduates in European Studies and the related social sciences and humanities. Its subject is the relation between social contention and politics. Using modern Europe, both East and West, as a source of comparative case studies, the course aims to:

- (1) provide a survey of the literature on social and protest movements,
- (2) introduce students to methods for studying these movements, and
- (3) furnish tools for interpreting protest across different social and political contexts.

Specifically, we will address the following questions: Under what conditions do social movements form? How and when do they exploit opportunities to mobilize? What internal resources do they draw on in order to overcome obstacles to mobilization? What are the implications of how a social movement frames its cause? What is the role of internationalization on social movement development? Relatedly, can transnational institutions such as the European Union effectively promote social movements whose goals they support?

These questions are central to disciplines across the social sciences – political science, sociology, anthropology, and history – and this class aims to draw intermediate to advanced undergraduate students from across those disciplines for a class focused on the European and European Union context.

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

Esther Romeyn  
T 7, R 7-8

#### **EUS 3930/CLA 3930 – THE GREEK ROOTS OF EUROPE (NEW COURSE!)**

Chrysostomos Kostopoulos  
MWF 4

#### **EUS 3930/GEO 3930 – HEALTH AND POLICY: EUROPEAN'S APPROACH TO FOOD**

Agata Kowalewska  
T 8-9, R 9

European Union's largest manufacturing industry is food production. The region is the largest exporter of food and drink products in the world, with exports outside of the Union reaching more than 110 billion EURO.

At the same time, most of the EU agriculture is directed and supported by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The CAP uses more than 60% of the overall EU budget, upward of 58 billion EURO, and supports around 10 million farms and 22 million people who regularly work in food production. In addition to CAP, there are food safety regulations, environmental regulations and since December 2019, all the activities are impacted by Europe Green Deal policies. All the factors affect food production, practices and traditions relating to methods of conserving, processing, cooking, sharing, and eating food. In Europe, the intangible cultural heritage is bound to different European regions and results in unique foodways and health outcomes for the local populations.

The course reviews agriculture-related rules and policies, and the resulting landscape of foodways and health of Europeans, on the continent and in the Union. The course does not have pre-required courses.

**EUS 3930/GEA 3500 – GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE**

Heidi Lannon  
T 5, R 5-6

**EUS 3930/RUT 3600 – TWENTIETH CENTURY THROUGH SLAVIC EYES**

Galina Rylkova  
M 9-11

**EUS 3937/RUW 4932 – IMPERIAL RUSSIA: FILM AND HISTORY (TAUGHT IN LANGUAGE)**

Seth Bernstein  
M 8

This European Applied Language course will use Russian/Soviet films about the Russian Empire's past to explore both the history of the Russian Empire and the politics of history in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The films begin with the period of Ivan the Terrible and proceed chronologically to finish with films about the late nineteenth century. Although each film reveals an important aspect of Russian history, the films' creators worked in a specific historical context—in the Soviet Union or post-Soviet Russia—which influenced the presentation of the past. Our discussions will focus on what we can learn about the historical topic in the films but also about how the films are historical objects specific to their own time.

**EUS 3937/GER 3332 – CURRENT AFFAIRS IN GERMAN (TAUGHT IN LANGUAGE)**

Christine Le Jeune  
R 9

This course is geared toward practicing your spoken German! It utilizes audiovisual material so that you gain exposure to the German language as it is spoken in the news, on the radio, in film, and on television.

It covers contemporary topics and current affairs such as Germany's *Energiewende* (transformation toward green energy), science and technology development, immigration and integration, right-wing extremism and right-wing populism, and the political, economic, geographical, and cultural landscapes of regions in Germany.

Other relevant current political, economic, environmental, and cultural topics are covered according to current events and to student interest.

**EUS 4210/POS 4931 – POLITICS & INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Asli Baysal  
T 4, R 4-5

The creation and development of the European Union is one of the most fascinating political events of the last century. It represents a unique opportunity to study the evolution of a political system without having to rely solely on historical documents. 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. What began in 1951 as an experiment in cooperation in the coal and steel sectors among six states has grown to be a formal political and economic union between 28 member states from Estonia to Ireland and

Malta to Sweden (and it is still growing). 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.

### **EUS 4930/POS 4931 – MAJORITARIAN AND CONSENSUS DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE AND BEYOND**

Marcel Lewandowsky  
MWF 4

This course will examine the history and contemporary shape of European democracies from the perspective of Arend Lijphart's theory on majoritarian and consensus models of democracy. Based on this concept, it will take a comparative view on the evolution, the functional principles as well as problems and conflicts of majoritarian and consensus democracies in Europe and beyond. The course will introduce and discuss the dimensions of Lijphart's concept in detail, analyzing types of government, parliament, electoral systems, party systems, and the federal structure of the state. Furthermore, problems of majoritarian and consensus democracy will be discussed, namely questions of legitimacy, policy output, and capacity to reform.

### **EUS 4930/CCJ 4934 – TERRORISM**

Tiffany Jenson  
Online Asynchronous

### **EUS 4930 – DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING IN EUROPE**

Asli Baysal  
MWF 7

Democratic backsliding and the rise of nationalist far-right populism have prompted authoritarian tendencies at the national level in Europe in recent years. The coming to power of Mussolini in Italy marked the start of "the first reverse wave of democratization" in Europe reducing the number of democratic states in the world to 12 by 1942. The devastating experience Europe faced with the rise of authoritarianism in its recent history, it is of utmost importance to understand the recent attempts at eroding democracy especially in Central and Eastern European countries. The increasing popularity of authoritarian leaning far-rights leaders of Europe elsewhere begs the question if this is going to be a wider European trend in the upcoming years. This course examines democratic backsliding in Europe from the perspective of the European Studies. The initial goal of the course is to provide the type of fundamental understanding of political regime decay that would allow for informed research writing and political analysis. The primary theoretical focus of the course is on political regime research as part of comparative politics. After reviewing democratic erosion theories, and problems with democratic transition and democratic consolidation, the course will focus on empirical cases from Europe starting from the inter-war years until today. The readings provide the foundations for understanding the core concepts, processes, and theoretical approaches to authoritarian turn in Europe. After establishing similarities of tactics used by parties and leaders in steering the regime away from democracy, the course will end on a note that "snowballing," or the demonstration effect of transitions in stimulating and providing models for subsequent efforts at democratization can also be followed by reverse waves as exemplified in European history.

### **EUS 4932/EUS 6932 – JEAN MONNET SEMINAR: EU CULTURAL POLICY: BEYOND MASTERS AND MUSEUMS**

Francesca Fioentini, Kristin Hausler, Andrzej Jakubowski  
R 4-5

In this course, participants will hone their knowledge of EU policy through an analysis of the European approach to the protection and promotion of culture and cultural heritage. What cultural heritage does the European Union consider worthy of protection and promotion, and how does it protect and promote its heritage and culture? Is cultural heritage considered an area in which the Union has competence or are its Member States able to decide what elements of their culture should be protected and promoted, and how? Does culture play a role in Europe's economic integration or its foreign policy? These are some of the questions that this course will address through an analysis of some key European policy and legal developments.

The European Union designated 2018 as the European Year of Cultural Heritage. Join this course to learn why this topic was recently selected as the driver of initiatives to promote a shared sense of identity and belonging among Europeans. Reflecting Europe's diversity, this course will be offered by three European scholars, each hailing from a different European region.

### **EUS 4944/CPO 4000 – EU: YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW**

Amie Kreppel  
T 8-9, R 9

### **EUS 4944/POS 4931 – EU IN CRISIS**

Asli Baysal  
T 7, R 7-8

The European Union (EU) thrived as the world's most successful integration project as if its modus operandi has been its constant exposure to crises. Each crisis in the history of European integration was claimed by many as an indicator of the demise of the EU. Yet, each crisis helped the EU to make necessary adjustments to continue with the processes of widening (enlargement) and deepening (further integration) more than it contributed to its disintegration. Although the EU has never been short of existential anxiety, the multiple crises it faces today are uniquely challenging. The crises of Eurozone and migration have aggravated preexisting trends of polarization and fragmentation. The divisive force of Brexit and the rise of right-wing populism in combination with Euroskepticism bleak the future of the EU more than ever. This course is interested in a close reading of European integration process with an emphasis on actors' ability to manage crisis in various occasions to situate current events in perspective.

### **EUS 6930/POS 6933 – GRADUATE SEMINAR ON EUROPE**

Amie Kreppel  
T 8-10

### **EUS 6930/EDG 6931 – INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

Swapna Kumar  
Online Asynchronous

LANGUAGES

**Beginning, Intermediate, and Advanced Courses Available in:**

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