

## 2024/25 Spring Semester

<b>Course title:</b> Regional policy in the European Union
Type (lecture/seminar/practice/consultation) and number of contact hours: seminar
Evaluation method (end-term exam mark/ term mark / other): end-term exam mark
Suggested semester: 4
Frequency of availability: 2
Language: English
Prerequisites ( <i>if any</i> ): -
<b>Description</b>
<p><b>Aims:</b> Hungarian experiences of the last few years also prove that the role of regions is increasing. The purpose of the subject is to present the regional policy of the EU, its theory and functional practice. During the semester the students get acquainted with the status of the Hungarian regional structures, its present situation and function. The students acquire a theoretical and practical knowledge of the development of Hungarian settlements, the questions and challenges of the European integration from the view of local (settlement and regional) governments and their institutions.</p> <p><b>Competences to develop:</b> Students will gain a varied competences when analysing the concept of regional policy such as: - analytical skills - understanding legal texts - presentation skills - debating skills - English vocabulary - teamwork.</p> <p><b>Course content and schedule:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Organizing strength of the European identity</li><li>2. The role of the cross border cooperation</li><li>3. The appearance of national interests from a regional view and from the perspective of globalization</li><li>4. Euro-regions in light of international treaties</li><li>5. Supply- and demand oriented regional strategies</li><li>6. Regional strategies in the EU</li><li>7. Nation-strategies and regional planning systems</li><li>8. Hungarian regional development strategies in Hungary</li><li>9. Macrostructures in Central- and Eastern-Europe</li><li>10. NUTS-system and its function</li></ol> <p><b>Education management:</b></p> <p><b>Assessment:</b> This class will be a discussion-based seminar. Therefore, students are expected to come to class regularly, arrive on time, and be active participants in discussions. Those who complete the assessment tasks (e.g. presentation, reading) are also required to write two (mid-term and end-term) test.</p>

**Compulsory reading:**

1. Bailey, A. (2005): Making Population Geography 2013 Series: Human Geography in the Making, University of Leeds, UK, p. 256
2. Haggett, P. (2001): Geography: A Global Synthesis - Prentice Hall; 4Rev Ed edition, p. 864.
3. Nash, A.: "Population Geography", Progress in Human Geography 18(3), 1994, pp.385-395.
4. Noin, D. and Woods, R. (eds) (1993): The Changing Population of Europe, (Blackwell, Oxford).
5. Rogers, A. (1995): Multiregional Demography: Principles, Methods and Extensions. N.Y.: Wiley 1995.

**Optional reading: -****Supporting (compulsory/optional) digital materials: -****Person in charge of program: Dr. György Majtényi****Person in charge of the course:****Instructor:****Instructor's office hours:****Preferred contact details:****Online communication method: -**

<b>Course title: History of Hungarian foreign policy 1990 to the present day</b>	<b>Code:</b> NMG_NT104K3	<b>Credits: 3</b>
Type (lecture/seminar/practice/consultation) and number of contact hours: lecture		
Evaluation method (end-term exam mark/ term mark / other): end-term exam mark		
Suggested semester: 2		
Frequency of availability: 1		
Language: English		
Prerequisites ( <i>if any</i> ): -		
<b>Description</b>		
<p><b>Aims:</b> the course is a comprehensive introduction into the contemporary foreign policy of Hungary. Students will get an overview about the history of the Hungarian foreign policy after the regime change until recently. The program - using a chronological approach to the lectures - will focus on the bilateral and multilateral relations of Hungary during the last quarter century with special regard to the NATO and EU integration processes. Challenges faced as EU and NATO member, the institutions and the instruments of the foreign policy as well as the current situation in the Hungarian foreign policy will also be analysed. Taking into consideration the significant number of foreign students in the course the Lecturer will focus on the contemporary European processes too.</p> <p><b>Competences to develop:</b> This course aims to improve the general political sense and analytical skills of students with the aim of making them prepared to elaborate more in-depth analyses of dynamics and trends in contemporary politics and diplomacy beyond the level of everyday public discourse.</p> <p><b>Course content and schedule:</b>  1. Introduction: structure of the course, thematic, requirements. What does regime change in Central and Eastern Europe in the end of the 1980s mean? Geopolitical context of the regime change.  2. The international context of the regime change in Hungary  3. The foreign policy of Hungary under the government of József Antall (1990-1994)  4. The foreign policy of Hungary under the government of Gyula Horn (1994-1998)  5. The foreign policy of Hungary under the government of Viktor Orbán (1998-2002)  6. Lecture: The foreign policy of Hungary from 2002 to 2006 (under the government of Péter Medgyessy and Ferenc Gyurcsány)  7. The foreign policy of Hungary from 2006 to 2010 (under the government of Ferenc Gyurcsány and Gordon Bajnai)  8. The foreign policy of Hungary from 2010 to 2016 (under the government of Viktor Orbán); the institutional background of the Hungarian foreign policy (ministry; diplomatic, consular, cultural and trade missions abroad)  9. The international context of the current Hungarian foreign policy; challenges and answers</p>		

10-12. Summarizing the results of the course, overview of the set of criteria for colloquium.

### **Education management:**

#### **Assessment:**

Students are required to write three minute papers during the semester, which form a considerable part of the overall grade. Minute papers are short written exercises on key points of the lecture's assignment (e.g. readings, contents of previous lectures). Those who complete the assessment tasks (e.g. written tests, article analysis) are allowed to go to the final oral exam. Class attention and participation will also count for the overall grade.

#### **Compulsory readings:**

- Ferenc Gazdag: From alliance to alliance: Hungary's path from the Warsaw Pact to NATO. Foreign Policy Review, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), 156–181.
- Pál Dunay: Hungarian foreign policy in the era of transition, 1990–2004. Foreign Policy Review, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), 196–216.
- György Varga: The Evolving Balance of Power and Hungary's Foreign Policy Options: Adapting to NATO and the EU. In: Foreign Policy Review, 2000.
- Géza Jeszenszky: Hungary's Foreign Policy Dilemmas", The Hungarian Quarterly, 34 (1993 Summer): pp. 313.,
- Erzsébet N. Rózsa: Hungary External Relations ([www.europeum.org/data/articles/hu-external-relations.pdf](http://www.europeum.org/data/articles/hu-external-relations.pdf))
- László Póti: Hungarian Foreign Policy and ENP in the East: Energy- (and) Nationality-based Policy (citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.587...)
- <http://www.visegradgroup.eu/about/history>
- <http://www.cei.int/content/25th-anniversary-central-european-initiative>
- [http://penguincompaniontoeu.com/additional\\_entries/pact-on-stability-in-europe/](http://penguincompaniontoeu.com/additional_entries/pact-on-stability-in-europe/)
- <https://eu.boell.org/en/2014/10/28/hungary-and-european-union-1989-2014-success-story>
- Andrzej Podraza: Central Europe in the process of European Integration (rss.archives.ceu.hu/archive/00001107/01/89.pdf)
- Linda M. Royer: HUNGARY'S LONG JOURNEY TO NATO AND BEYOND [www.bundesheer.at/pdf\\_pool/publikationen/10\\_wg9\\_taf\\_100.pdf](http://www.bundesheer.at/pdf_pool/publikationen/10_wg9_taf_100.pdf)

#### **Recommended readings (for Students speaking also in Hungarian):**

- Magyar külpolitikai gondolkodás a 20. Században, Szerkesztette: Pritz Pál, Magyar Történelmi Társulat, Budapest, 2006
- Kiss J. László: Globalizálódás és külpolitika – Nemzetközi rendszer és elmélet az ezredfordulón. Teleki László Alapítvány, Budapest, 2003
- Magyarország helye a 20. századi Európában – Tanulmányok, Szerkesztette Pritz Pál, Magyar Történelmi Társulat, Budapest, 2002
- Dr. Terényi János: 1989-2009: húsz év a Magyar külpolitikában ([http://www.mfa.gov.hu/kulkepviselet/DE/hu/20\\_eves\\_jubileum/terenyi.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.hu/kulkepviselet/DE/hu/20_eves_jubileum/terenyi.htm))
- A magyar külpolitika története 1848-tól napjainkig, Győri Szabó Róbert, 2012, Budapest

**Optional reading: -**

**Supporting (compulsory/optional) digital materials: -**

**Person in charge of program: Dr. György Majtényi**

**Person in charge of the course:**

**Instructor:**

**Instructor's office hours:**

**Preferred contact details:**

**Online communication method: -**

<b>Course title: National and nationality policy in East-Central Europe</b>	<b>Code: NMG_ES108G5</b>	<b>Credits: 5</b>
Type (lecture/seminar/practice/consultation) and number of contact hours: seminar		
Evaluation method (end-term exam mark/ term mark / other): student presentation and written exam		
Suggested semester: spring		
Frequency of availability: every spring semester		
Language: English		
Prerequisites ( <i>if any</i> ): -		
<b>Description</b>		
<p><b>Course objectives</b></p> <p>The major aim of the course is to introduce students to the field of nationalism and minority studies and to explain the theoretical framework of topic. The course focuses on the major theories and approaches to nationalism. The following issues will be discussed: the birth and development of nations, the concept of political and cultural nation, the globalization and the nation state, the methodology of research on national minorities, the question of definition, typologies of national minorities, the ethnic conflicts, the justification of minority rights, the minority issues in the neighbouring states and in Hungary.</p> <p><b>Competences to develop</b></p> <p>By the end of the course and by utilizing the experiences gathered from selected historical case studies, the students shall be able to understand and analyse the main features, dilemmas concerning national and nationality policies in East-Central Europe.</p> <p><b>On the classes:</b></p> <p>The course is composed of lectures and interactive seminars. Lectures introduce the topic, which is usually quite broad, and seminars are devoted to presentation, of recommended readings, by one or two of the participants, followed by a discussion of both the lecture material and of the seminar presentation.</p> <p><b>Course schedule:</b></p>		

## **Weeks 1-2. Approaches to nationalism**

### *Readings:*

Rogers Brubaker: "Myths and Misconceptions in the Study of Nationalism," in John Hall, ed., *The State of the Nation. Ernest Gellner and the Theory of Nationalism*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Greenfeld Liah, "Etymology, Definitions, Types," lead theoretical essay, *Encyclopedia of Nationalism*, v. 1, 2000. pp. 251-265

## **Week 3. Nations and Nationalism**

### *Readings:*

Brubaker, Rogers: *Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996, 13-22.

Renan, Ernest: What is a Nation? In O. Dahbour-M.R. Isray (eds.): *The Nationalism Reader*, New Jersey: Humanities Press, 1995, 143-155.

## **Week 4. Modernism and socio-cultural transformation**

### *Readings:*

Anderson, Benedict: *Imagined Communities. Reflections on the Origin and the Spread of Nationalism*, London: Verso, 1983, 1-46.

Gellner, Ernest: *Nations and Nationalism*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1983.

## **Week 5. Typologies of nationalism**

### *Readings:*

Kohn, Hans: Western and Eastern Nationalism. In. John Hutchinson – Anthony Smith (eds.): *Ethnicity*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1996. 162-164.

Plamenatz, John: Two Types of Nationalism. In. Eugene Kamenka (ed.): *Nationalism: The Nature and Evolution of an Idea*. Canberra: Australian National University Press. 1973. 22-37.

## **Week 6. 'Identity-politics' and 'struggles for recognition'**

### *Readings:*

Taylor, Charles 1994: The Politics of Recognition. In: *Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition* (ed.: Amy Gutmann). Princeton University Press, pp. 25-75

Habermas, Jürgen 1994: Struggles for Recognition in the Democratic Constitutional State. In: *Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition* (ed.: Amy Gutmann). Princeton University Press, pp. 107-149

## **Week 7. 'Nationalism Reframed'**

### *Reading:*

Brubaker, Rogers: Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe, Cambridge University Press, 1996; chapter "Nationalizing states in the old 'New Europe' -- and the new"

## **Week 8. Dealing with the past: ethno-symbolism, history**

### *Readings:*

Hobsbawm, Eric-Ranger, Terence (eds.): *The Invention of Tradition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.

Smith, D. Anthony: *The Ethnic Origins of Nations*, Oxford: Blackwell, 1988.

## **Week 9. East-Central European Minorities**

### *Readings:*

Szarka, László: *Typological Arrangement of the Central European Minorities*. Minorities Research, 2000.

Szarka, László (ed.): *Hungary and the Hungarian Minorities: Trends in the Past and in Our Time*. Atlantic Studies on Society in Change 122. East-European Monographs, DCLVII. Boulder, Colorado -- Atlantic Research and Publications, Inc. Highland Lakes, New Jersey.



2004.

### **Week 10. The Roma in postcommunist East-Central Europe**

#### *Readings:*

Kertesi, Gábor 2004. *The Employment of the Roma – Evidence from Hungary*. Budapest Working Papers No 1, Institute of Economics, HAS – Dept. of Human Resources, Corvinus University

Szalai, Júlia, Vera Messing, and Mária Neményi 2010: *Social and Ethnic Differences in Education in a Comparative Perspective*. Chapters II and III. Online publication ([www.edumigrom.eu](http://www.edumigrom.eu))

Havasi, Éva 2002. Poverty and Exclusion in Contemporary Hungary. *Review of Sociology*. Vol.8, No.2, pp.53-75 International Centre for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations 2003.

### **Week 11. Anti-semitism and jewish identity in postcommunist East-Central Europe**

#### *Readings:*

Alena Heitlinger, In the shadows of the Holocaust & communism: Czech and Slovak Jews since 1945. 9. 67-123.

András Kovács, Anti-semitism and Jewish identity in Postcommunist Hungary, In: *Anti-Semitism and the Treatment of the Holocaust in Postcommunist Eastern Europe*. Ed. R. L. Braham, Columbia University Press, New York 1994. p.. 129-142

### **Week 12. Final remarks.**

**Requirements:** Student participation is a very important component of this course. I assume full and active engagement with the readings, lectures, and discussions in the class. Students will also be expected to give one in-class presentation. The presentation covers a chosen article from the weekly class readings and should take up no more than 30 min. Presentations are made during the first part of the class.

**Note:** Dates for submitting the short essays and for individual presentations will be fixed in advance in class. Submission deadline of the final essay: April 20, 2017. Final grading will be given individually, latest by May 1, 2017. Each occasion must be attended. Prior agreement is needed if you are unable to attend. If you have serious difficulties meeting the deadline also prior arrangement must be found.

<p><b>Compulsory reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brubaker, Rogers: <i>Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe</i>, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996</li> <li>• Eriksen, T. H.: “Ethnicity, Race, Class and Nation “, text 4, in Hutchinson, John, Smith Anthony, eds. (1996) <i>Ethnicity</i>, Oxford- New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 28-31</li> <li>• EU race equality directive "<i>Implementing the Principle of Equal Treatment Between Persons Irrespective of Racial or Ethnic Origin</i>" Directive 2000/43/EC (adopted on 29 June 2000)*</li> </ul> <p><b>Optional reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kraus, Peter A. (2011): The politics of complex diversity: A European perspective. <i>Ethnicities</i>, 12(1) 3–25.</li> <li>• Wrench, John (2011): Data on discrimination in EU countries: statistics, research and the drive for comparability, <i>Ethnic and Racial Studies</i>, 34:10, 1715-1730.</li> </ul>
<b>Person in charge of program: Dr. György Majtényi</b>
<b>Person in charge of the course:</b>
<b>Instructor:</b>
<b>Instructor's office hours:</b>
<b>Preferred contact:</b>
<b>Online communication method: -</b>

<b>Course title:</b> Democracies and democratization processes	<b>Code:</b> NMG_NT161K3	<b>Credits:</b> 3
Type (lecture/seminar/practice/consultation) and number of contact hours: LECTURE-SEMINAR		
Evaluation method (end-term exam mark/ term mark / other): END TERM MARK		
Suggested semester:		
Frequency of availability: weekly		
Language:English		
Prerequisites ( <i>if any</i> ): -		
<b>Description</b>		
<p>In this semester, the course will focus on the democratic transitions of East Central Europe. 1989 – in the witty words of Klaus von Beyme – was a “black Friday” for social sciences. It was the year of political system changes in Eastern Central Europe. There were several social science theories on the fate of state socialist systems in the era of 1945-1989 but none of them was able to precisely predict the system change in the Eastern Central European countries. Most of these theories, like the convergence theory, seemed to be disproved by the subsequent social, economic and political processes. The academic transitological literature following the period of 1989/1990 provided post-descriptions, explanations on the fall of socialist systems while interpreting the transition itself. Some works emphasized the diplomatic constellations; others focused on the analysis of the state socialist systems and traced the causes of the fall back to domestic affairs, failures of the system. The causes of the collapse of the system through the history of socialist elites, social resistance and opposition movements were also studied. The explanations of political transition to democracy and the economic transition to capitalism also often created contradictory interpretations. In several countries of the region, the issue of territorial arrangements and autonomy was inseparable from the history of the political system changes. The terminological language of transitology is not coherent, either, just to mention some examples of the best known definitions here: ‘<i>stipulated revolution</i>’, ‘<i>recovery revolution</i>’, ‘<i>velvet revolution</i>’, and ‘<i>coordinated transition</i>’.</p> <p>-</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Part I: Historical Background</b></p> <p><b>Week 1-2:</b> History of East Central Europe in the 20th Century</p>		

East Central Europe through a historical perspective; Situating the Region; the Interwar Period; WWII and Its Aftermath

**Readings:**

Iván T. Berend, *Decades of Crisis*. Central and Eastern Europe Before World War I, University of California Press, 2001. 1-113., 247-357. o.; Iván T. Berend, *Central and Eastern Europe 1944-199: Detour from the Periphery to the Periphery*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. 39-153; 155-181; 182-253; 254-301. o.

**Part II: State Socialism**

**Week 3: Behind the Iron Curtain**

The Statesocialist State and the Command Economy; Stalinism; De-Stalinization; Interpretations of the System

**Reading:**

Sheila Fitzpatrick: Introduction. In uó (szerk.): *Stalinism. New Directions*. London–New York, Routledge, 2000. 1–14.

**Week 4: Everyday Socialism I.**

**Reading:**

Stephen Kotkin: Introduction. In *Magnetic Mountain: Stalinism as a Civilization*. Berkeley, 1995. 1-25. o.

**Week 5: Everyday Socialism II.**

**Reading:**

Vaclav Havel, 1989. “The Power of the Powerless”. From: *Living in Truth*. Faber and Faber, London [available on the web at: <http://www.vaclavhavel.cz/index.php?sec=6&id=2&kat=&from=6&setln=2>]

**Week 6: What Was State Socialism?**

Katherine Verdery. 1997. “What was Socialism and Why did it Fall? From: *What Was Socialism and What Comes Next?* Princeton University Press. Pp. 19-39

**Part III: Regime Change**

## **Week 7: History of Regime Change**

The International Context: Gorbachev, Perestroika, and Glasnost; Economic, Political Crisis and Reform

### ***Reading:***

Zoltán Ripp: *The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party: Towards the Multiparty System (June 1987-February 1989)*. In: Regimes and Transformations. Hungary in the Twentieth Century. Edited by István Feitl and Balázs Sipos. Napvilág, Budapest, 2005. pp. 403-428.

## **Week 8: The Meanings of 1989**

### ***Reading:***

Katherine Verdery: "A Transition from Socialism to Feudalism? Thoughts on the Postsocialist State" In "From Communism to Postcommunism: The Return of Liberalism". Stanford: Stanford UP, 2000: 329-360.

## **Week 9: The Interpretations of 1989**

Negotiated Transition: Regime Collapse

### ***Reading:***

János Kis. "Between reform and revolution: three hypotheses about the nature of the regime change." In *Lawful Revolution in Hungary, 1989-94*, edited by B. K. Király, 33-59. Boulder: Social Science Monographs, 1995.

## **Week 10: The 1989 Revolutions**

Varieties of Democratization, An Overview of the 1989 Revolutions

### ***Reading:***

Andrew Janos, *East Central Europe in the Modern World: The Politics of the Borderlands from Pre- to Postcommunism*, "From Communism to Postcommunism: The Return of Liberalism" Stanford: Stanford UP, 2000: 329-360.

## **Part IV: The Practice of Democracy After State Socialism**

## **Week 11: Democracy and Its Critics**

Andrew Janos, *East Central Europe in the Modern World: The Politics of the Borderlands from Pre- to Postcommunism*. In "From Communism to Postcommunism: The Return of Liberalism". Stanford: Stanford UP, 2000): 329-360.

## **Week 12-14. Understanding the “Transition”**

### **Film: “Goodbye Lenin”**

We will be watching a cult film, which will be used not only to “visualize” some of the topics raised by the readings, but to add another discursive layer to the discussions on history of the regime change.

## **Week 15: Final remarks**

**Education management:** weekly lectures, interactive discussion, presentations by students

**Requirements:** Student participation is a very important component of this course. I assume full and active engagement with the readings, lectures, and discussions in the class. Students will also be expected to give one in-class presentation. The presentation covers a chosen article from the weekly class readings and should take up no more than 15 min. Presentations are made during the first part of the class. **Assessment:** Written exam at the end of the term.

### **Compulsory reading:**

Andrew Janos: *East Central Europe in the Modern World: The Politics of the Borderlands from Pre- to Postcommunism*. In "From Communism to Postcommunism: The Return of Liberalism". Stanford: Stanford UP, 2000): 329-360.

Iván T. Berend, *Central and Eastern Europe 1944-199: Detour from the Periphery to the Periphery*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996

Iván T. Berend, *Decades of Crisis*. Central and Eastern Europe Before World War I, University of California Press, 2001.

János Kis: "*Between reform and revolution: three hypotheses about the nature of the regime change*." In *Lawful Revolution in Hungary, 1989-94*, edited by B. K. Király, Boulder: Social Science Monographs, 1995. 33-59.

### **Optional reading:**

Joseph A. Schumpeter: *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*, Routledge, London, 1981.

Katherine Verdery: "A Transition from Socialism to Feudalism? Thoughts on the Klaus von Beyme: *Transition to Democracy in Eastern Europe*. Houndmills, 1996.

Larry Diamond: *Developing Democracy, Toward Consolidation*, The John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1999.

London [available on the web at: [http://www.vaclavhavel.cz/index.php?Postsocialist State](http://www.vaclavhavel.cz/index.php?Postsocialist%20State)] "From Communism to Postcommunism: The Return of Liberalism". Stanford: Stanford UP, 2000: 329-360.

Ralph Dahrendorf: *Reflections on the Revolutions in Europe*, Random House, London, 1990.

sec=6&id=2&kat=&from=6&setln=2]

Sheila Fitzpatrick: Introduction. In uő (szerk.): *Stalinism. New Directions*. London–New York, Routledge, 2000. 1–14.

Stephen Kotkin: Introduction. In *Magnetic Mountain: Stalinism as a Civilization*. Berkeley, 1995. 1-25. o.

Terry Cox – Bob Mason: *Social and Economic Transformation in East Central Europe: Institutions, Property Relations and Social Interests*. Cheltenham and Northampton, 1999.

Vaclav Havel, 1989. "The Power of the Powerless". From: *Living in Truth*. Faber and Faber,

Zoltán Ripp: *The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party: Towards the Multiparty System (June 1987-February 1989)*. In: *Regimes and Transformations. Hungary in the Twentieth Century*. Edited by István Feitl and Balázs Sipos. Napvilág, Budapest, 2005. pp. 403-428.

**Person in charge of program: Dr. György Majtényi**

**Person in charge of the course:**

**Instructor:**

**Instructor's office hours: Tuesday morning**

**Preferred contact details: via email**

**Online communication method: gyorgymajtenyi@hotmail.com**

