

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

Kommentiertes
Vorlesungsverzeichnis
für den
Masterstudiengang
„Global Studies“
am

Zentrum für
Höhere Studien **ZHS**

Sommersemester 2008

ADRESSEN UND ANSPRECHPARTNER

Anschrift: Universität Leipzig
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Masterstudiengang „Global Studies“

Der Masterstudiengang „Erasmus Mundus Global Studies in a European Perspective“ setzt sich zusammen aus Lehrveranstaltungen in Leipzig, London, Wien und Wrocław. Für den Leipziger Teil siehe das folgende Angebot:

For first year students:

Modul GS 810 Regions in Globalization: Africa

You have to take: 2 seminars

Co-operation and Conflict – Africa’s New Security Architecture

Ulf Engel

S Wed 9am-11am, Beethovenstraße, R2216

English

With the transformation from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU) in 2002, Africa’s continental organisation and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have embarked on a substantial institutional reform programme. Among others, a new security architecture is in the making – comprising the Peace and Security Council (PSC), a Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), a Panel of the Wise and an African Standby Force (ASF). In this seminar we will be analysing the genesis of this process, its institutional framework, challenges and shortcomings as well as political implications.

This course addresses fourth or fifth year students in the Magister Afrikanistik programme and first year students in the European Master Global Studies and Master African Studies programmes, respectively. The coursework comprises of one verbal presentation (in a small group), a handout and – for a graded certificate – a written assignment of 3,500 words. The group size is 30 (20 African Studies, 10 Global Studies). A reader will be available at the beginning of the term.

Introductory reading

Assembly of the African Union, First Ordinary Session 2002. Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union.

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/organs/psc/Protocol_peace%20and%20security.pdf>

Co-operation and Conflict – Re-Spacing Africa in the 21st century

Ulf Engel

S Thu 9am-11am Beethovenstraße, R2216

English

Space has been reintroduced as an analytical category to social sciences in the early 1990s. In fact territorial references of collective political, social and cultural action are changing rapidly. This is usually attributed to a process conceptualised as ‘globalisation’. In Africa, too, the dialectic of the un-making of territorial references (de-territorialisation) and the re-making of these references (re-territorialisation) is affecting all spheres of life: politics and economics, but also sports, media to name but a few. In this seminar we will be reviewing the implications of the so-called spatial turn for the analysis of Africa in globalisation. Special emphasis will be on regionalisations, cities, borders and the process of bordering, migration, new regimes of territorialisation etc.

This course addresses fourth or fifth year students in the Magister Afrikanistik programme and first year students in the European Master Global Studies and Master African Studies programmes, respectively. The coursework comprises of one verbal presentation (in a small group), a handout and – for a graded certificate – a written assignment of 3,500 words. The group size is 30 (20 African Studies, 10 Global Studies). A reader will be available at the beginning of the term.

Introductory readings

T.b.a.

Africa's Challenges

S Wed 1pm – 3pm NGW 2216

Helmut Asche

English

The seminar deals with three interlaced topics of Africa's Political Economy: determinants of economic growth from independence until today; the new aid debate and the controversy about a Big Push for Africa; theory and empirics of resource economies in Africa. This course addresses fourth or fifth year students in the Magister Afrikanistik programme and first year students in the European Master Global Studies and Master African Studies programmes, respectively. The coursework comprises of one verbal (group) presentation, a handout and – for a graded certificate – a written assignment of 3,500 words. The group size is 30 (20 African Studies, 10 Global Studies). Minimum: 5 global studies participants.

Introductory reading (in library file): Collier, Paul / Gunning, Jan Willem (1999): Explaining African Economic Performance, in: Journal of Economic Literature, Vol. XXXVII (March 1999), S. 64-111.

Africa in Globalisation

S Tue 11am – 1pm NGW 2216

Helmut Asche

English

Selected key problems of Africa's economy will be treated: Africa's agriculture in the global environment / food security; migration, brain drain, and remittances; China and Africa; challenges of global trade policy. - The course addresses fourth or fifth year Magister Afrikanistik students and first year Global Studies and Master African Studies students, respectively. The coursework comprises of one verbal (group) presentation, a handout and – for a graded certificate – a written assignment of 3,500 words. The group size is 30 (20 African Studies, 10 Global Studies). Minimum: 5 global studies participants.

Introductory reading (in library file):

- a) World Development Report 2008, overview
- b) Castles (2007), Migration as an African-European Challenge
- c) Asche (2007), China in Africa – (Resourcen-)Curse or Blessing
- d) Asche (2008), Preserving Africa's economic policy space in trade negotiations

Ethnicity in African History

S Fri 11am-1pm GWZ 2216

Adam Jones

English

Thirty years ago many people expected that ethnic affiliation in postcolonial Africa would give way to 'more modern' forms of consciousness. This supposition rested upon a mistaken understanding of history. As recent developments show, ethnicity is more than just a relict from a 'tribalist' past.

In the seminar we will first look at the nature of fragmentation in precolonial Africa, the significance of the colonial partition for existing groupings and the role of European and African intellectuals in the crystallisation of ethnic identities. This will be followed by historical case studies, drawn mainly from South Africa (Inkatha, the homelands, Coloureds, Afrikaners), Botswana ('Bushmen'), Kenya (Maasai, Kikuyu), Rwanda (Hutu, Tutsi), Nigeria (Yoruba, Hausa) and Mali (Bambara, Fulbe and Malinke).

A reader will be available for purchase.

Modul GS 820 Regions in Globalization: the Americas

You have to take: 2 seminars

The U.S.A. in the modern World System – Theory & History

S Thu: 11am – 1pm ZHS 3.15

Peter Gärtner

English or German
(depending on the demand)

The course aims to explain the rise of the United States of America as a global world power in historical and theoretical perspective. The first part begins with an introduction of the World System Theory (I. Wallerstein). In the next part we will discuss the rise of the United States to the hegemonic imperialist power of the Western Hemisphere in the long 19th century (until World War I). The third part occupies with the U.S. world politics in the 20th century and in the first years of the 21st century. In the centre stands the problem of the base and power of the U.S. hegemony. The main issue of the last part are the different theoretical explanations and interpretations which try to explain the unique position of the United States in the modern World System.

I. Theory (1): The modern World System

1. The World System Theory
2. Periodisation of the World System
3. The Cycle of Hegemonies in the World System

II. U.S. History (1): From Independence to Imperialism

4. The British Empire and the Birth of the U.S. (1763 - 1815)
5. Continental Expansion and Civil War (1815 - 1865)
6. Industrialisation and Imperialism (1865 - 1914)

III. U.S. History (2): From imperialist newcomer to global Super-Power

7. A World Power in the waiting-room (1914-1941)
8. The Western Super-Power (1941-1991)
9. The lonely Super-Power - bipolar moment and 9/11 (1991-2008)

IV. Theory (2): Explanations and interpretations

10. American Exceptionalism – New Jerusalem or New Rome?
11. Imperialism – old or new?
12. Empire – formal or informal?
13. Globalisation – good or bad?
14. Hegemony – solid or failing?

Transformationen im Zentralamerika und ihr internationaler Kontext

S Wed, 11am-1pm Brühl 10-18

Heidrun Zinecker

German (Essays a presentations in English)

Das Seminar soll einen historisch-strukturellen Überblick über die wichtigsten Transformationsprozesse in Zentralamerika von der Conquista bis heute und deren Einbindung in die verschiedensten internationalen (ökonomischen und politischen) Kontexte in der jeweiligen Zeit verschaffen. Folgende Gliederung ist geplant:

1. Einführung
2. Zentralamerika zwischen Spaniens Conquista und politischer Unabhängigkeit
3. Zentralamerika – Hinterhof der USA
4. Zentralamerika und Komintern
5. Zentralamerikas Integration in den Weltmarkt I: alte Renten (Kaffee, Zucker, Bananen)
6. Zentralamerikas Integration in den Weltmarkt II: von der importsubstituierenden Industrialisierung zur neoliberalen Strukturanpassung

7. Zentralamerikas Integration in den Weltmarkt III: neue Renten (Finanzrenten, Remittances) und maquila
8. Costa Rica – Modellfall für die Region?
9. Die Sandinistische Revolution in Nicaragua und die contras in Costa Rica und Honduras
10. Bürgerkriege in El Salvador und Guatemala – Stellvertreterkriege der USA und der Sowjetunion?
11. Peace-making und -building in El Salvador und Guatemala und die Rolle der Vereinten Nationen
12. Zentralamerika und CAFTA
13. Gewaltkriminalität in Zentralamerika – Regionalisierung und Internationalisierung
14. Sicherheitsstrategien in und für Zentralamerika
15. Abschlusskolloquium

Englischsprachige Lektüre ist Bedingung, spanischsprachige erwünscht.

Leistungsnachweis: Referat, 4-seitiges Thesenpapier, Mitarbeit in Arbeitsgruppen

Literatur:

Booth, John A./Walker, Thomas W.: Understanding Central America. Boulder/San Francisco/Oxford & Westview Press 1993.

Bulmer-Thomas, Victor: The Political Economy of Central America since 1920. Cambridge & Cambridge University Press 1987.

Call, Charles T.: Sustainable Development in Central America: The Challenges of Violence, Injustice and Insecurity. Hamburg & Übersee-Institut 2000.

Dunkerley, James: Power in the Isthmus. London/New York & Verso 1988.

Robinson, William: Transnational Conflicts. Central America, Social Change, and Globalization. London/New York & Verso 2003.

Woodward jr., Ralph Lee: Central America, a Nation Divided. New York/Oxford & Oxford University Press.

Modul GS 830 Regions in Globalization: Asia

You have to take: 2 seminars

"Slavery and Slave Trade in the Indian Ocean and Beyond. Sixteenth to Nineteenth Century"

Michael Mann

S Thu: 1-3pm

ZHS 3.15

English

Generally speaking, slave trade and slavery in modern times is associated with the trans-Atlantic slavery-system and the so called "triangular trade" between Europe, Africa and the Americas. However, viewed from a different (global) perspective, slavery and slave trade was not restricted to the Atlantic but has an even longer history in the Indic/Indian Ocean. On the islands of the Malayan Archipelago, on the Indian Subcontinent, in Persia and Arabia and along the east coast of Africa we find a well established regional and inter-continental system of slave trafficking, ivory and other luxury items. In the early 18th century, the French introduced the Caribbean plantation system in the Indian Ocean. On Reunion and the Ile de Re (Mauritius) sugarcane-monoculture and masses of African slaves indicated the new agrarian regime, whilst cloves and slaves became the "markers" of the capitalist plantation system of the Sultan of Zanzibar on Zanzibar and Pemba in the 19th century. In South Asia slavery seems to have been omnipresent in many parts of the country and a well established system of labour control within many Indian societies. In British India the colonial government did not interfere into the existing social and legal practices. When the slave trade and slavery was abolished in the first half of the nineteenth century within the British and the French empires, the government of British India, however, did not implement the laws arguing that slavery in India is not comparable to slavery in the Caribbean. The seminar will, therefore, outline the main developments of slavery and slave trade in the Indic concentrating on indigenous and colonial forms of slavery as well as on the participants, organisers and profiteers of human trafficking.

S Thu: 3-5pm

Thomaskirchhof

English

1. History of India up to 1857

The political economy of the pre-colonial state, the East India Company, an early transnational ideological debate: Orientalist vs. Utilitarians, The „first war of independence“ (the Mutiny of 1857)?

2. Foundation of the Indian National Congress 1885

End of liberal hopes, a new transnational coalition the emergence of a loyal Indian middle class

3. From the division of Bengal in 1905 to independence in 1947

Muslim League in 1906, Morley Minto Reform, First WW and Rowlatt Act, the times of the mass movements starts with Gandhi, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation, Salt March, Mobilisation through Hindu nationalistic symbols, Congress between different interests: Worker vs. Capital, Government of India Act

4. The „Age of Hope“ and the Nehruvian Stateclass

The problems of the independent India: Bombay Plan (economy) and territorial integration, a de facto one-party system

5. Emergence of new social layers in post independent India

Dalits and Other Backward Castes

6. Maoistic Rebels in India: the Naxalites since the 1970s

How can 10,000 armed rebels controll up to 40% of India?

7. Rise of regional parties and decent of the Nehruvian State class

Polit-economic background, Emergency

8. Theories on fundamentalism

What does the literature say? The two meta-theories idealism vs. realism

9. The Hindu nationalists: their first party and the „family“ of hindu nationalistic organisations

10. The central ideology of Hindu nationalism: „Integral Humanism“

Comparison with Germany in the 19th century, Occidentalism

11. The economic programme of the Hindu nationalists

The Indian answer to the diffusion of neoliberalism or a social democractic programme?

12. Struggle for ideologic hegemony: the textbook controversy and re-conversion

13. Ayodhya

Was the destruction of the Mosque by Hindu nationalists only the result of symbolic policy? (Movies)

14. India of the „post-liberation“ time

Economic liberalisation after 1991 and Hindu nationalists in power 1998-2004

The emerging International System seems to be characterised by balance of power politics between a limited number of major powers. The „concert“ of these powers will be oriented to a relatively low level of international conflict and to regionalism. This new emergence of realism in foreign policies has roots in the problematic of any decentralised political system, such as the international system, as well as in the internal political cultures of the new emerging powers. These cultures have their bases in the socio-economic structures of the emerging powers. The seminar focuses especially on India and to a lesser degree on the People's Republic of China.

Proposed topics:

1. The debate between realism and constructivism in international relations theory
2. The World View of the Indian Congress Party: From Non-alignment to Great Power Politics.
3. Cultural Nationalism and international relations: The Indian BJP.
4. Regional influence: India, SAARC, Pakistan and the minor states: Bangladesh, Nepal; Bhutan, Sri Lanka (Could comprise also a case study)
5. China and the Soviet Union in the Third World until 1990.
6. The China-US Relationship since 1973
7. India and the Soviet Union
8. China's Politics of integration into the World Economy: The internal causes.
9. The Chinese export offensive in manufacturing products.
10. Financial globalisation: The capital relations between China and the rest of the world.
11. India's liberalisation policies since the 1990s
12. The structure of comparative advantage of India and India's micro-electronic industry.
13. The role of the diasporas
14. The issue of rules for trade liberalisation: India, China, the WTO and new alliances in the Third World.
15. China and India in the negotiations about an international environment protection regime.
16. China and India and the attempt to create an international human rights regime and an international structure for the punishment of war crimes.
17. Who makes foreign policy in India and China: What do we know about?
18. The nuclear issue: India enters the nuclear club
19. The competition about resources: A new race for raw materials?
20. Issues in the Himalayas and the Indian Chinese rapprochement
21. Minority issues in India and China and the reciprocal restraint in their exploitation (Could comprise a case study on Tibet)
22. China and India in the War on Terrorism
23. Rivalry between China and India in the regional groupings of Asia
24. Internal Conflicts in India about foreign policy issues: The case of the relations between India and USA
25. Norms and Interest in the Chinese and India foreign policy

Those topics, with the exception of numbers one to three and 25 will be chosen, for which a seminar member is ready to make a report for the appropriate session. Participants therefore can influence the structure of the seminar

Literature:

- Ashley J. Tellis. 2005. India as a New Global Power: An Action Agenda for the United States. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
- Bhattacharya, Abanti: "Chinese Nationalism and China's Assertive Foreign Policy", in: *Journal of East Asian Affairs*, 21, 1 (Spring 2007); pp. 235-262.
- Christian Wagner. 2005. Die "verhinderte" Großmacht? Die Außenpolitik der Indischen Union, 1947-1998. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

- Das, Runa: "Postcolonial (In)Securities, the BJP and the Politics of Hindutva: Broadening the Security Paradigm Between the Realist and Anti-Nuclear/Peace Groups in India", in: *Third World Quarterly*, 24, 1 (Spring 2003); pp. 77-96.
- Elsenhans, Hartmut: "Good Governance, Moral Economy, and the Shift from Secular State Classes to Identitarian Political Movements with Reference to Developing Countries", in: *Indian Journal of Political Science*, 65, 4 (October-December 2004); pp. 469-498.
- Elsenhans, Hartmut: "India, Europe, and Globalisation", in: Jain, Rajendra K. (ed.): *India and the European Union in the 21st Century* (New Delhi: Radiant, 2002); pp. 213-240.
- Elsenhans, Hartmut: "Security in the 21st Century: Terrorism and the Stability of the International System", in: Elsenhans, Hartmut; Jain, Rajendra K. (eds.): *India, Europe and the Changing Dimensions of Security* (New Delhi: Radiant Publishers, 2006); pp. 20-74.
- Elsenhans, Hartmut: "The WTO, Globalisation and New Political Movements of the South", in: Elsenhans, Hartmut; Jain, Rajendra K. (eds.): *India, the European Union and the WTO* (New Delhi: Radiant Publishers, 2006); pp. 51-98.
- George Perkovich. 2001. *India's Nuclear Bomb: The Impact on Global Proliferation*. Delhi: OUP.
- Joshi, Manoj: "China, Sweet and Sour: China is an Opportunity, Rather Than a Threat to India", in: Voll, Klaus; Beierlein, Doreen (eds.): *Rising India – Europe's Partner?* (Berlin: Weißensee, 2006)
- Joshi, Manoj: "China, Sweet and Sour: China is an Opportunity, Rather Than a Threat to India", in: Voll, Klaus; Beierlein, Doreen (eds.): *Rising India – Europe's Partner?* (Berlin: Weißensee, 2006); pp. 102-106.
- Klintworth, Gary: "China: Status Quo Power or Regional Threat", in: *Journal of East Asian Affairs*, 12, 2 (Summer/Autumn 1998); pp. 364-384.
- Koithara, Verghese: "India-US Defence Cooperation. Expectations and Prospects", in: *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40 (2005); pp. 3585-3589.
- Mansingh, Surjit: "India and the US. A Closer Strategic Relationship?", in: *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40 (2005); pp. 2221-2225.
- Mohan, C. Raja: *Crossing the Rubicon: the Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*. (New Delhi: Viking, 2003)
- Park, Ihn-Hwi: "Changing U.S. Alliance Strategy and the Limits of Bilateral Alliance Structure in Northeast Asia", in: *Journal of East Asian Affairs*, 21, 1 (Spring 2007); pp. 49-91.
- Robert G. Wirsing. 1994. *India, Pakistan, and the Kashmir Dispute*. Basingstoke: Macmillan
- Stephen P. Cohen. 2001. *India: Emerging Power*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Stern, Robert M.: "The Interests of the Developing Countries in the Forthcoming WTO Negotiations", in: *Journal of East Asian Affairs*, 13, 2 (Autumn-Winter 1999); pp. 287-334.
- Sumit Ganguly. 2002. *Conflict Unending: India-Pakistan Tensions since 1947*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Yuan, Jing-Dong: "Studying Chinese Security Policy: Toward an Analytic Framework", in: *Journal of East Asian Affairs*, 13, 1 (Spring-Summer 1999); pp. 131-195.

Modul GS 840 Regions in Globalization: Europe

You have to take: 2 seminars

Von Gustav Weigand zu Hans Mayer:

Philologie und Politik an der Universität Leipzig im 20. Jahrhundert

S Tue, 3-4.30 pm ZHS, 3.15

Stefan Troebst

German

Vor allem diejenigen philologischen Disziplinen an der Universität Leipzig, deren Untersuchungsobjekte sich zugleich im Fokus deutscher Außenpolitik und Expansionsstrebens befanden, wiesen temporär deutliche Nähe zur Politik auf. Dies galt für die Slavistik und die Germanistik ebenso wie für die Leipziger Besonderheit einer auf Südosteuropa fokussierten Ostromanistik. Deren Begründer Gustav Weigand war in Kaiserreich wie Weimarer Republik eng mit politischen und militärischen Instanzen vernetzt. Im Dritten Reich waren überzeugte Anhänger des NS-Regimes wie der Baltist Georg Gerullis oder der Niederlandist André Jolles zugleich Propagandisten der NSDAP, gar Mitarbeiter des „Ahnenerbes“ der SS. Gleichfalls stark politisiert waren etliche Verfahren zur Neuberufung von Professoren auf philologische Lehrstühle in SBZ und DDR, darunter 1947 der Romanist Werner Krauss, ein aktiver Gegner des Nationalsozialismus und weltoffener Marxist, und 1949 der sozialistische Jurist

und Sozialwissenschaftler Hans Mayer, der vergleichende Literaturwissenschaft lehrte. Krauss geriet im Zuge der Titoismus-Kampagne der SED 1950 vorübergehend unter den Verdacht des „Trotzkismus“, während Mayer von 1956 an als „bürgerliches Element“ kritisiert wurde und 1963 in die Bundesrepublik übersiedelte. Der Druck des SED-Regimes lastete dabei nicht nur auf den Lehrenden, sondern gerade auch auf den Studierenden, so etwa auf den Germanistikstudenten Wolfgang Natonek, Manfred Bierwisch, Christa Wolf und Uwe Johnson – siehe dazu den Schlüsselroman des letztgenannten: *Mutmassungen über Jakob* (1959). Die Philologien der Karl-Marx-Universität schließlich wurden aufgrund ihrer intensiven Auslandskontakte von der Bezirksverwaltung Leipzig des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit der MfS besonders scharf beobachtet. Entsprechend waren MfS-Präsenz und IM-Dichte hier besonders hoch, wie die Unterlagen in der Außenstelle Leipzig der Bundesbeauftragten für die Unterlagen des Staatssicherheitsdienstes der ehemaligen Deutschen Demokratischen Republik in der „Runden Ecke“ am Dittrichring belegen. Eine späte Fußnote ist der Fall des 2004 von der Universität Leipzig fristlos entlassenen Germanisten und Linguisten Peter Porsch, der als IM „Christoph“ für das MfS tätig gewesen sein soll.

Literatur:

Krause, Konrad: *Alma mater Lipsiensis. Geschichte der Universität Leipzig von 1409 bis zur Gegenwart*. Leipzig 2003; Bochmann, Klaus: *Gustav Weigand. Zum 75. Todestag am 8. Juli 2005*. In: Homepage der Universität Leipzig

(URL <http://www.uni-leipzig.de/campus2009/jubilaeen/2005/weigand.html>);

Morgenstern, Ulf: „Jetzt ist es blosses Vergnügen Nazi zu sein ...“ Der Leipziger Baltist Georg Gerullis (1888-1945) zwischen Universität und NS-Politik. In: *Journal der Universität Leipzig* 2007, H. 5 (Oktober), S. 10-11; Thys, Walter (Hrsg.): *André Jolles (1874–1946). „Gebildeter Vagant“*. Briefe und Dokumente. Amsterdam, Leipzig 2000; Ette, Ottmar u. a. (Hrsg.): *Werner Krauss. Wege – Werke – Wirkungen*. Berlin 1999;

Kebir, Sabine: *Frankreich als Vorbild. Der Romanist Werner Krauss*. In: Freitag. Die Ost-West-Wochenzeitung H. 34/2005 vom 26. August 2005 (<http://www.freitag.de/2005/34/05341501.php>);

Lehmstedt, Mark (Hrsg.): *Der Fall Hans Mayer. Dokumente 1956-1963*. Leipzig 2007;

Berbig, Roland, Erdmut Wizisla (Hrsg.): „Wo ich her bin ...“ Uwe Johnson in der D. D. R. Berlin 1993;

Scheithauer, Lothar: *Die Jahre in Leipzig. Ein Gespräch*. In: *Johnson-Jahrbuch* 4 (1997), S. 17-38;

Saadhoff, Jens: *Germanistik in der DDR. Literaturwissenschaft zwischen „gesellschaftlichem Auftrag“ und disziplinärer Eigenlogik*. Heidelberg 2007.

**„Europa-Studien“, „Europawissenschaft“, „Europäistik“:
Neue Paradigmata kultur- und sozialwissenschaftlicher
Forschung?**

Stefan Troebst

S/Coll Tue, 5-6.30 pm ZHS, 3.15
oquium

German

Philologen, Historiker, Soziologen, Juristen, Ökonomen und Politikwissenschaftler u. a. haben im vergangenen Jahrzehnt unterschiedliche Versuche unternommen, den durch Euro-Einführung und EU-Osterweiterung(en) intensivierten Prozess europäischer Integration mit historischer Tiefenschärfe – und unter Einbeziehung der zuvor in der Regel vernachlässigten Osthälfte - wissenschaftlich zu fassen sowie erste Synthesen und Kompendien vorgelegt. So hat etwa eine Autorengruppe der Europa-Universität Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder eine lehrbuchartige Einführung in das dort so bezeichnete Fach „Europa-Studien“ erstellt, die sich explizit von einer blossen „EU-Integrationswissenschaft“ abgrenzt; ein Forscherteam des Wissenschaftszentrums Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB) hat einen umfangreichen kompendienähnlichen Band zu dem vorgelegt, was als „Europawissenschaft“, die „mehr sein muss als ‚European Studies‘“, bezeichnet wird; und der Wiener Neuzeithistoriker Wolfgang Schmale bahnt gleichsam im Alleingang einer als „Europäistik“ firmierenden Geschichtsforschung zu Europagedanke, -bild und -konzeptionen, aber auch zu historischen Strukturmerkmalen, die in dieser Perspektive für Europa konstitutiv sind, den Weg.

Ebenfalls Bestandteil der Lehrveranstaltung sind Kurzexkursionen zu Leipziger Instituten mit Europa-bezug wie dem Leibniz-Institut für Länderkunde, dem Europa-Haus Leipzig, dem Euro Info der IHK u. a.

Literatur:

Beichelt, Timm u. a. (Hrsg.): Europa-Studien. Eine Einführung. Wiesbaden 2006; Schuppert, Gunnar Folke, Ingolf Pernice, Ulrich Haltern (Hrsg.): Europawissenschaft. Baden-Baden 2005; Schmale, Wolfgang: Geschichte Europas. Wien, Köln, Weimar 2001; ders.: Die Komponenten der historischen Europäistik. In: Stourzh, Gerald (Hrsg.): Annäherungen an eine europäische Geschichtsschreibung. Wien 2002, S. 119-139; ders.: Europäische Geschichte als historische Disziplin. Überlegungen zu einer „Europäistik“. In: Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 46 (1998), S. 389-405; Kaelble, Hartmut: Sozialgeschichte Europas. 1945 bis zur Gegenwart. München 2007; Mitterauer, Michael: Warum Europa? Mittelalterliche Grundlagen eines Sonderwegs. München 2003; Patel, Klaus Kiran: Europas Symbole. Integrationsgeschichte und Identitätssuche seit 1945. In: Internationale Politik 59 (2004), H. 4, S. 11-18; Petri, Rolf; Siegrist, Hannes (Hrsg.): Probleme und Perspektiven der Europa-Historiographie. Leipzig 2004 (= Themenheft von Comparativ 14 [2004], H. 3); Troebst, Stefan (Hrsg.): Zur Europäizität des östlichen Europa. Berlin 2006 (Schwerpunkt des Themenportals „Europäische Geschichte“, URL <http://www.europa.clio-online.de>).

The European Union as a “global player” – concepts, driving forces, policies

Jens Boysen

S Tues: 1-3pm

Thomaskirchhof

English

Since the end of the east-west conflict in 1990, various factors have made the EU set out – next to its continued internal development – to not only enlarge in several steps but also to seek a role as one of the major “poles” of a still to-be-defined ‘new world order’. Visibly, here, the EU on one hand follows its value-based *raison d’être* from inside, entailing certain external policy decisions, while on the other hand, and at the same time, it reacts to external challenges stemming from that changed international order. The seminar will address these different factors and the policies resulting from them, beginning with the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

Literature: René Cuperus (ed.), The EU – a global player?, Berlin 2006; Mayte Peters / Sina Pusca, Challenging the US? – A challenge for Europe!, Luxemburg 2006; Ole Elgström, The European Union’s roles in international politics. Concepts and analysis, London 2006

- number of places available for Global Studies’ students: 20
- weighing of performance elements: 30% oral participation, 70% final essay

Poland and Germany as members of the enlarged EU – political and economic challenges

**Jens Boysen/
Sebastian Pióciennik**

BS Presumably 25th/26th/ 10 am – 4pm Thomaskirchhof
29thand 30th May

English

The European Union’s 2004 enlargement into Central Europe was heralded, not least by Polish and German personalities, as “reunification of Europe”, alluding to German reunification 14 years earlier. Today, a lot of the magic seems to have been lost in the sobering experience of everyday policy-making. Being caught in an almost permanent debate on “reform”, the EU has just weathered the latest storm by adopting in December 2007 the Treaty of Lisbon as the downscaled version of the failed Constitution. Likewise, the relations between old and new member states are not always sunny; notably Poland and Germany have been at odds over a number of issues in recent years. Nevertheless, these two neighbours may be seen as something like the potential backbone of a truly unified EU, each being the largest and strategically most important country in its ‘half’. Ever since 1990, Germany has acted as Poland’s foremost advocate in the west; and Poland can play its imagined role as the EU’s ‘guardian in the east’ – in particular vis-à-vis Russia and Ukraine - only in cooperation with Germany. This seminar wants to elaborate some of the crucial challenges the two countries are facing four years after the enlargement. While Dr Pióciennik will deal with economic issues, Dr Boysen will address questions of external and security policies.

Introductory literature:

David Marsh: Germany and Europe. The crisis of unity, London 1994; Peter Havlik: EU enlargement. Economic impacts on Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, Wien 2001; A. Thomas Lane: Poland and European Unity. Ideas and reality, Wroclaw 2007
 Alois Guger, Thomas Leoni, Ewald Walterskirchen, European Socio-economic Model: Experience and Reform perspective, Euroframe EFN, 2007 Report.
 Radosław Piwowarski, The Polish Tax system. What have been achieved thus far? What should be done in the future? CASE, Warsaw 2007.
 European Monetary Union. The Eurp's first steps into the East, Credit Suisse, "International Issues", January 2007. https://entry4.credit-suisse.ch/csfs/research/p/d/de/international/euro/media/pdf/061222_inter_Euro_Steps_en.pdf

1989 in a global perspective

RS Wed, 3.15-4.45pm ZHS 3.16
 Start: 30.04.08

Matthias Middell
 English and German

1989 was perceived both as a revolution in East Central Europe and as a turn in the global order. The end of the Cold War and the bloc confrontation not only affected Eastern Europe and the Western Hemisphere, but at the same time other parts of the world have seen a turbulent transformation, from a Near East destabilized by war and internal conflicts to Africa, that has seen the end of the Apartheid Regime and a wave of attempts to democratize post-colonial regimes.

From the end of the Soviet Empire to the internal conflict in China resulting in the Tian'anmen-massacre, and from the deep crisis of Castro's socialism to the new regimes in Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina reaches a long story of political turmoil. The course main concern is to ask if these transformations justify speaking of a caesura in the history of world or if the confrontation of an Ancient Regime to a new world has to be put in question when it comes to a global history perspective.

Therefore, the course discusses recent international scholarship on the various aspects of '1989' and looks for new research opportunities.

Requirements: Students are expected to write one book review of a recent publication (to be submitted by June, 25) and a scientific commentary on one contemporary text fitting into the overall topic of the research seminar (to be submitted by July, 31). Reviews should not be longer than 7.000 signs or 1.200 words, while commentaries should not exceed a length of 15.000 signs or 2.500 words (notes included). Best reviews and comments will be considered for publication.

Book reviews should

- analyse the author's/ editor's ambition
- describe the essays(chapters of the book with their main arguments
- compare it to the author's/ editor's announced or implicit ambition
- look for lacks in the argumentation
- summarize the contribution the books makes to the field of 1989 as a global moment and give a statement to the reader if you would advice it worth to be read

Commentaries should contextualize the source and give indications about its author(s) as well as its diffusion.

Language policy: The research seminar is designed for the international PhD-program "Transnationalization and Regionalization since the 18th century" and opened to "Global Studies" Students. It will be held both in English and German, students are expected to have at least passive knowledge of both languages.

Modul GS 850 Regions in the Globalization: Middle East

You have to take: 2 seminars

Fundamentalismus

BS T.b.a.

Einführungsveranstaltung: 07.04.2008;
12.00-14.00 Uhr; GWZ 4.1.15

Rachid Ouaisa

German

Die Hauptthese des Seminars ist, dass die Radikalisierung und Internationalisierung der islamistischen Bewegung als Ergebnis des Scheiterns der Synthese zwischen den beiden Gruppierungen, Radikale und Moderate, sei. Der radikale Flügel ist auf der nationalen Ebene militärisch besiegt und sucht nach Verbündeten auf internationaler Ebene. So entstehen internationale gewalttätige Organisationen wie El-Quaida, die sich hauptsächlich aus den in den einzelnen Staaten zerschlagenen gewaltorientierten Teilen der islamistischen Bewegung zusammensetzt. Der moderate Flügel erhofft sich durch seine Präsenz in nationalen Parlamenten die Gesellschaft von „oben“ zu islamisieren. In diesem Seminar sollen die Struktur, Strategien und Programme ausgewählte islamistische Gruppierungen und Parteien, wie Hizbollah, FIS, etc. analysiert werden.

Leistungsnachweis: Referat und Hausarbeit (Englisch- und Arabisch- und Französischkenntnisse sind erwünscht). Teilnahmebestätigung per Mail obligatorisch.

Literatur:

Marty, Martin E. [Hrsg.], *Fundamentalisms and the State. Remaking Politics, Economies, and Militance*, Chicago [u.a.] Verlag Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1993, Signatur : 93-4-1413 (HB)

Marty, Martin E.[Hrsg.], *Fundamentalisms Comprehended*, Chicago [u.a.] Verlag Univ. of Chicago Press, 1995. Signatur: BE 2800 M388-5 (Freihand Amerikanistik)

Marty, Martin E.–[Hrsg.], *Fundamentalisms and Society. Reclaiming the Sciences, the Family, and Education*, Chicago [u.a.], Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1993. Signatur: MS 6750 M388 (Freihand Soziologie)

Marty, Martin E.–[Hrsg.], *Titel Accounting for Fundamentalisms. The Dynamic Character of Movements*, Chicago [u.a.], Univ. Chicago P., 1994. Signatur: BE 2800 M388-4 (Freihand Amerikanistik)

Gilles Kepel, *Jihad: The Trail of Political Islam*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2002.

Die US-Politik gegenüber der Arabischen Welt

BS T.b.a.

Einführungsveranstaltung: 07.04.2008;
10.00-12.00 Uhr; GWZ 4.1.15

Rachid Ouaisa

German

Vom CIA Putsch gegen Mossadegh im Jahre 1953 bis zur Besetzung des Iraks ist die US-Politik im Nahen Osten seit der Ablösung Großbritanniens durch eine gewisse Kontinuität gekennzeichnet.

Gleichzeitig aber stellt sich die Frage, ob die arabischen Staaten, die interne Rivalitäten und Feindlichkeiten aufweisen, ohne Amerikas Präsenz überleben können?

In diesem Seminar sollen die verschiedenen (veränderten) geostrategischen Ziele und die verfolgten Strategien der amerikanischen Außenpolitik gegenüber den Staaten des Nahen Ostens analysiert werden. Hier wird die provokante These vertreten, dass es sich innerhalb der arabisch-amerikanischen Beziehungen um verfeindete Brüder handelt.

Leistungsnachweis: Referat und Hausarbeit. Teilnahmebestätigung per Mail obligatorisch

Literatur

Telhami, Shibley/ (2002): *The stakes : America and the Middle East; the consequences of power and the choice for peace.*

Khalidi, Rashid (2004): *Resurrecting Empire : Western footprints and America's perilous path in the Middle East.*

Fraser, T. G. (1989): *The USA and the Middle East since World War 2.*

Kaufman, Burton Ira (1996): *The Arab Middle East and the United States: inter-Arab rivalry and superpower diplomacy.*

Modul GS 860 Global Studies Colloquium

Compulsory for all the Global Studies students

Global Studies Colloquium

Wed, 7-9pm ZHS 3.16

Start: 23.04.08

**Matthias Middell/
Ulf Engel**
English

The general aim of the Global Studies Colloquium is to provide information about fields of application of Global Studies i.e. overviews on international organisations, different perspectives on global entanglements from the various civilizations in the world, practical experience in the development policy.

The main idea of the 2008 Global Studies Colloquium is to contextualise the master thesis topics of this year within the research agenda of the Leipzig approach towards Global Studies while inviting prestigious quest speakers from abroad as well as main actors of the Global Studies-programme in Leipzig.

Requirements:

The Colloquium will be opened to both the first and the second year students.

- a) First year's students are expected to actively participate in class discussion and to submit a book review (1000 words length) on one recent publication from the reading list.
- b) Second year's students are expected to introduce one of the quest speakers and to comment one his/her lecture relating the topic of their own Master thesis to the lecture. By mid July they have to submit a paper (3000 words length) discussing the place their own MA thesis has within the overall GS-research agenda.

Modul GS 870 Summer School

Obligatory for all the first year students

Global Studies Summer School 2008, 25.07. – 30.07.2008 in Leipzig

For second year students:

Modul GS 1010 Cultural Dimensions of the Globalization

You have to take: 1 seminar

Comparative Cultural History of Europe between the Wars

S Mo, 3:00-5:00pm GWZ, 5.116
(start 14.04.08)

Helke Rausch

English

While historical research on Western European Cultures, Societies and Politics leaves us with a plethora of literature, comparative approaches are still rare. This is all the more striking as both numerous parallels (from post-war traumata and moribund democracies to mass leisure movements and science discourses) and considerable differences in the European interwar development suggest themselves for a closer analysis. The seminar offers comparative perspectives on fundamental issues and topics of Cultural History in Germany, France and Britain covering the period. Extensive weekly reading of English texts, short analytical presentations and input statements are an essential prerequisite for all participants.

The seminar reader will be introduced in the first session on 14 April. Please note that there is **no admission to this seminar after this introductory session**. Proposals for specific topics or readings are welcome as soon as they reach me by early April at the very latest (contact: hrausch@uni-leipzig.de).

Literatur

Kathleen Canning, *Gender History in Practice. Historical Practices on Bodies, Class and Citizenship*, Ithaca, London 2006. – Victoria de Grazia, *Irresistible Empire: America's Advance through Twentieth-Century Europe*, Cambridge 2005. – Deborah Cohen, *The War Come Home. Disabled Veterans in Britain and Germany 1914–1939*, Berkeley, CA 2001.

Leistungsnachweis:

Extensive regular reading, several short presentations and input statements, final papers

Paradigms of the French Policy of Assimilation: Mission civilisatrice and Notions of Mission

S 15.04. and 17.04. – 9 am-5pm ZHS 3.15 (15.04.)
ZHS 3.16 (17.04.)

Amadou Lamine Sarr

English

France was the only metropolis who tried to put the concept of assimilation into practice. During the process of decolonisation, particularly at the end of 19th century and rising 20th century, there started an intensive Debate about two models of domination: association and assimilation. The notion of association was supported by the argument that non-european societies had their own social und cultural values, which had to be recognized in any case. On the other side, assimilation would be the integration of all colonized people into the grande Nation, which means the boundless identification between dominator und dominated. The core of both concepts was that neither association nor assimilation had to prevent the French supremacy! The logic of the policy of assimilation was therefore the negation of specific characteristics of civilization of colonized peoples. These should be saved from their "historic stagnation" by the assumption of the metropolitan culture.

Task of this course is to illuminate the ideological basis of the Mission civilisatrice, respectively to analyse the French sense of Mission (in correlation with the colonial expansion). Further the effects of the colonial administration consequently carried through the policy of assimilation on the one hand, as well as the exertion of influence on African anticolonialists' basic position are to examine on the other hand. Requirements to complete the course: active participation and a written work.

Modul GS 1020 Political and Economic Dimensions of the Globalization

You have to take: 1 seminar

1989 in a global perspective

RS Wed, 3.15-4.45pm
Start: 30.04.08

Matthias Middell
English and German

1989 was perceived both as a revolution in East Central Europe and as a turn in the global order. The end of the Cold War and the bloc confrontation not only affected Eastern Europe and the Western Hemisphere, but at the same time other parts of the world have seen a turbulent transformation, from a Near East destabilized by war and internal conflicts to Africa, that has seen the end of the Apartheid Regime and a wave of attempts to democratize post-colonial regimes.

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- summarize the contribution the books makes to the field of 1989 as a global moment and give a statement to the reader if you would advice it worth to be read

Commentaries should contextualize the source and give indications about its author(s) as well as its diffusion.

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Political Economy of Globalisation

S Fr, 3pm-5pm Städtisches Kaufhaus, room 205

Hartmut Elsenhans
English

The challenge of globalisation consists in the tendencies to the oligopolistic removal of fundamental mechanisms of control in a capitalist economy, including the disempowerment of labour, against the prevailing arguments of neo-classical economics. The often mentioned mechanisms of increased non-economic transborder interactions seem less relevant than the modalities of world-wide economic integration and the attempts of adjusting to new challenges to international competitiveness. Catching-up countries engage in devaluation driven manufacturing exports together with rent-based industrial policies, whereas industrial leaders opt for strategic trade in order to reap technological rents in order

to maintain their being first. The perspectives of a benign convoy and a doomsday pattern of globalisation of profit are discussed, as globalisation of profit versus globalisation of rent. The argument is based on a generalisation of keynesian arguments to the global level.

1. World society and the receding importance of borders.
2. Policy fields of globalisation: Environment and human rights
3. Is there a world wide civil society: the NGOs
4. The production of epistemic communities and the structure of world news
5. Globalisation in historical perspective: the forgotten period of imperialism and some issues in the economic theories of imperialism
6. Where does economic globalisation occur: Regional clusters of interaction.
7. New tendencies to group formation at the international level
8. Regional integration as a compensatory mechanism. Is the European integration process transferable to other regions of the world.
9. Race to the bottom, exchange rates and competitiveness.
10. Limits and opportunities of devaluation and the combination with rent –seeking. Globalisation, the State, and rent in catching-up economies.
11. Endogenous growth theory, strategic trade, and the struggle for being first.
12. Global finance: Actors and mechanisms of the financial markets
13. Long-term capital movements, foreign direct investments and oligopolistic transnational enterprise.
14. The absence of labour in the globalisation process.
15. New cultural-identitarian movements and the globalisation process
16. A convoy model versus an underconsumptionist rent-based model of globalisation

Literature:

- Elsenhans, Hartmut: *Globalization Between A Convoy Model and An Underconsumptionist Threat* (Münster: LIT Verlag, 2006)
- Elsenhans, Hartmut: "A Benign Globalization vs. a Domsday Scenario: How to Make Globalization in a Capital and Welfare Perspective", in: *Review of Global Politics*, 10 (April 2005); S. 1-66.
- Elsenhans, Hartmut: "Globalisierung von Profit oder Globalisierung von Rente", in: *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftswissenschaften*, 3 (2004); S. 263-289.

Modul GS 1030 Global Studies Colloquium II

You have to take: 1 colloquium

Compulsory for all the Global Studies students

Global Studies Colloquium

Wed, 7-9pm
Start: 23.04.08

ZHS 3.16

**Matthias
Middel/Ulf
Engel**
English

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Additional Course offered (for first and second year students)

**(S) Paradigmen der französischen Assimilationspolitik:
Mission civilisatrice und Missionsgedanke (English)**

Amadou Lamine Sarr

April 15 and April 17, 9am-5pm, ZHS 3.15 and 3.16

France was the only metropolis who tried to put the concept of assimilation into practice. During the process of decolonisation, particularly at the end of 19th century and rising 20th century, there started an intensive Debate about two models of domination: association and assimilation. The notion of association was supported by the argument that non-european societies had their own social und cultural values, which had to be recognized in any case. On the other side, assimilation would be the integration of all colonized people into the grande Nation, which means the boundless identification between dominator und dominated. The core of both concepts was that neither association nor assimilation had to prevent the French supremacy! The logic of the policy of assimilation was therefore the negation of specific characteristics of civilization of colonized peoples. These should be saved from their "historic stagnation" by the assumption of the metropolitan culture.

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German language classes (beginners and intermediate):

Tues: 3-5 pm

Language coach institute (Emilienstr. 17)

ABKÜRZUNGS- UND ORTSVERZEICHNIS

S	Seminar
BS	Blockseminar
RS	Research Seminar
Brühl	Seminargebäude Am Brühl
Dresdner Bank	Dittrichring 5-7
Mensa Jahnallee	Sportwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Jahnallee 59
NGW	Neubau Geisteswissenschaften, Beethovenstraße 15
Schiller	Institut für Orientwissenschaften, Schillerstr. 6
Städt. Kaufhaus	Neumark 9 –19/ Universitätsstraße
Thomaskirchhof	Frankreichzentrum, Thomaskirchhof 20
ZHS	Zentrum für Höhere Studien, Emil-Fuchs-Straße 1

Gesamtübersicht (Akademisches Jahr) zum Sommersemester 2008

Zeitraum	01.04.2008 - 30.09.2008	
Lehrveranstaltung	vom 07.04.2008	
	bis 26.07.2008	
darin		
1. Mai	01.05.2008 (Donnerstag)	vorlesungsfrei
Pfingstpause	vom 13.05.2008	vorlesungsfrei
	bis 17.05.2008	
Prüfungen (Vorzugszeitraum)	vom 28.07.2008	
	bis 09.08.2008	

Summer School EMGS: 25.07.-30.07. (First year students)

Submission:

Essays: 31.08.2008 (first year students)
31.07.2008 (second year students)

Master thesis: 31.07.2008