

The description of the current courses in the Modern Age Program

DMELM101: The historiography of Hungarian and universal history

The aim of the lecture is to give a general introduction to the best-known Hungarian and universal historiography. The course introduces students to the results of modern historiography. It discusses the first professional researches in the 18th century, source publications, summaries. It treats the historians of the second half of the 19th century (Mihály Horváth, László Szalay) and source publication series. He examines the development of university history education, the great personalities of the turn of the century. It introduces the students to the great history workshops of the Habsburg Monarchy, the German and French history schools. It also provides insight into the research history of Eastern Europe and the Balkans. The course treats mainly the historical studies and their authors dealing with the period of 15-18th centuries, and the research methods and source research of this period. The less discussed epoch and themes can be mastered by the published literature.

DMLM102: The bases of the research of the Modern Age

This lecture is given by several researchers and researchers of the Institute of History, which indicates that the training differs according to the periods of modern historical research. After the first general introductory lecture, students will be sent a study or book excerpt each lecture, and the methodological tricks during its preparation and the methodology of their availability are discussed. The last four elements of the course are transformed into a workshop seminar, where students present their research topics, presenting their resources and methodological skills.

DMVAL102: The main problems of the 16-20th century Hungarian history.

The aim of the seminar is to shed light on the history of the Hungarian state between late 15th and the first half of the 18th centuries. After Hungary split into three parts, the western areas remained permanently under the control of the Habsburgs. The central area remained in the Ottoman Empire, where the Ottoman rule and occupation resembled the Balkan and Anatolian areas of the empire. Under the rule of the sultans, however, Transylvania retained its inner self-sufficiency, and after the election of the estates, the voivodes and then the princes were inaugurated by the Ottoman Porte. Transylvania paid taxes and gifts to the Porte every year. The aim of the seminar is to present the political and military scope of action of the small state

and to answer questions of independence or submission. The main questions are: why the Ottoman could subjugate the Hungarian Kingdom after the death of Matthias Corvinus, what happened during the rule of the Jagiellonian kings that the Hungarian Kingdom was not able to defend itself against the Ottoman conquest, what was the place of the west part of Hungary in the system of the Habsburg Monarchy, and how the national Hungarian consciousness survived during the almost three centuries.

DMELM102: Nation and society in the Modern Age

The course outlines the social sciences interpretations and historical evaluations on the origin of national idea. Besides it presents the main theoretical classical interpretations and the main theoretical critics of the idea of the nation. The course outlines the types and characteristics of the idea of nation.

DMSZV102: The history of the Middle East in the 19-20th centuries

In the framework of the doctoral seminar, we will learn about the Islamic civilization, the late era of the Ottoman Empire, attempts at modernization, the emergence of Arab nationalism and Zionism, and the Middle East rearrangement after the First World War, and the history of events between the two world wars, the operation of the mandate system. We list the most important elements of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the interventions of the great powers in the region and their relationship with the parties. We turn to the role of Islam in Middle Eastern politics. The role of oil in the Middle East is presented. We will prioritize the exploration, presentation and analysis of relevant sources.

DMELM102-2: American intellectual history

The subject is an integrative element of the MA program as well in American Studies. In an interdisciplinary manner it examines the various attempts at reinterpretation and appropriation of ideas of “Americanness,” “American identity” throughout American history from the Colonial period to the mid-20th century. It relies on the assumptions of new intellectual history and integrates them with the methodology and procedures of cultural studies, understanding culture in its wider conception including the phenomena of material culture as well. The subject examines the ideas and intellectual traditions generally identified as dominant and central and their consequences in the political, economic and cultural history of the US. In the courses the original documents of the “dominant” and the subversive, occasionally marginal intellectual

movements and ideas are read alongside with their later/subsequent reinterpretations in an (ideology) critical mode, completed by interdisciplinary examination of various American cultural practices.

DMELM103-2: Approaches to US Cultural and Intellectual History

This course is designed to offer a discussion of past and present major research trends in US cultural and intellectual history. From the consensus school through contemporary trends drawing upon cultural theory and philosophy, it is also to focus on the dilemmas and tensions that have characterized the profession. It also focuses on the challenges that various representatives of the profession have been trying to meet, such as the cultural turn in the social sciences. The course concludes with an in-class written exam paper.

DMVAL103: The history of political thinking in Hungary in the 19th century

The course reviews the processes of the history of political ideas in the 19th century by using the work of István Schlett (*The history of political thinking, Budapest I-II. Századvég, 2009-2010*) and analyzing the major thematic chapters of the two volumes.

DMVAL105: The Anglo-Saxon world in the Modern Age

The aim of the course is the examination of the development of the Anglo-Saxon world in the Modern Age. The course overviews the economic, social and political background, that allowed England to strengthen and expand, with special emphasis on the activities of different merchant companies. Attempts at early colonization are examined by sources, as well as the circumstances and history of the establishment of the first North American permanent settlements and the 13 English colonies. The course analyzes the period up to the War of Independence, then the U.S. constitution and political system. It also treats the early history and developmental characteristics of Canada and Australia.

DMVAL103: Chapters from the history of the Hungarian Kingdom and the Habsburg Empire in the 16-17th centuries – War, Finance and Society 1

The course discusses the source groups of the topic. It analyzes in detail the concept of castle/fortress and plank, the organization of the castle people, the county field armies and their organization, the foreign armies assigned to the castle, and the Chief of Staff (Court Military Council/Hofkriegsrat). It also examines the economic background of the castle area, the tax

voted by the parliament/diet (dica), income collected under sovereignty, the aid from the Austrian hereditary provinces and of the German-Roman Empire. It discusses the role of particular social strata (familials, servitors, serfs and the valiant order) and deals with some prominent personalities (Tamás Nádasdy, Miklós Pálffy) as well.

DMVAL103, DMVAL 112: Chapters from the history of the Hungarian Kingdom and the Habsburg Empire in the 16-17th centuries – War, Finance and Society 2

The course treats the source groups related to foreign troops. It examines the issues of setting up foreign armies (recruitment, military inspection, hiring), the equipment, tactics and leadership of cavalry and infantry troops, the commanding staff of the armies, the issues related to the payment of foreign soldiers (aid from the Austrian hereditary provinces and the Czech Kingdom, and the „Turkish aid” of the German-Roman Empire). It deals with the career and role of prominent foreign warlords (Adolf von Schwarzenberg, Ludwig von Baden)

DMVAL 110: Hungarian and European ethnology, cultural anthropology – trends and methods

The course overviews the domestic and foreign history of science in European ethnology and cultural anthropology, its main trends and methodology. Among these we treat more emphatically those trends, which can be connected from theoretical, methodological aspects to the dissertational topics of the PhD students participating in the program. The requirements are to complete the course, that an oral report and a written version about the theoretical, conceptual, methodological frameworks and connected to the individual doctoral topic, should be submitted.

DMVAL111: Way of life, society and culture in the 18-21th centuries in Hungary and in Europe

The course gives an overall picture about the phenomena, processes examined by ethnography on 18-21th centuries in Hungary, in European context, highlighting case studies. It studies the historical and recent aspects of peasant and civil way of life and culture. Regular course attendance is required and an individual presentation connecting to the dissertational topic.

DMKUT 101–103: Individual research

Students conduct their research task under the guidance of their supervisor. Resources are being researched and processed, studies are being prepared and prescribed. The gathering of sources and secondary literature necessary for the doctoral thesis. These courses are to be taken over more semesters.

DMFOR101–103: Reading sources, source knowledge

The students work on the Hungarian or foreign language sources of the chosen doctoral topic within the framework of the course. In doing so, they learn not only to read these sources, but also learn how to apply them, how to interpret them, and how to use them critically. These courses are to be taken over more semesters.

DMFOR101: Reading sources, source knowledge

During the course the student read and process resources related to the early history of the United States of America. These sources illuminate the formation of an independent state and a characteristic development of the first half of the 19th century. This is followed by the examination of the early history of Texas, with special regards to the peculiarities of the European immigration, and within this the German immigration.

DMFOR102: Reading sources, source knowledge

During the course the reading and interpreting of sources in German language (16-17. centuries) and mastering paleographic rules.

EN-DMFOR102: Reading sources, source knowledge

Reading sources means, in this case, to deal with the Ottoman documents at a higher level. On this level, we use the excellent publications of Lajos Fekete, Anton Schaendlinger, Claudia Römer, Gisela Prohazka-Eisl, Marcus Köchbach and Ernst Dieter Petritsch, in addition to the publications of Sándor Papp and the archive materials prepared for publication. In addition to teaching, Sándor Papp is working on a modern handbook with explanations and translations in English and Hungarian, based primarily on the resources worked on in class.

DMFOR103: Reading sources, source knowledge

During the Hungarian paleographic practice the reading of archival sources of 16-17. centuries. By reading and interpreting of these sources, the highlighting of their specialities and an introduction to the practice of edition of archival sources.

DMFOR104: Reading sources, source knowledge

An individual consultation seminar of French-language sources on 19th century travel literature (Maghreb countries). Translation of at least 5000 keystroke of literary source text during the course.

DMELM105: Special seminar

In the framework of the seminar, students will study, examine and process the topic of the doctoral research in a comprehensive way. During this they discuss the main historical issues and analyze the published literature. As a result of the course, the students will gain in-depth knowledge of the background of their scientific research work.

DMKON101-102: Supervisor tutorial

During the course, the students participating in the organized training of the doctoral program will have a regular consultation with their supervisor in connection with the preparation of their dissertation. The supervisor assists and monitors their work according to their individual progress plan.

DMSZV105: Ottoman language resources 1

For a student, who aims to delve into the history of the Ottoman Empire on the basis of original Turkish sources, we offer more opportunities in several courses of training to participate in manuscript reading. In this seminar we deal with the documents of the central and provincial bodies. Ottoman diploma reading takes place on two levels; on the first level we learn the Arabic letters, the simpler grammatic structures. At this level we already use the excellent publications of Lajos Fekete, and in addition the publications of Sándor Papp and the archival materials prepared for edition.

DMSZV106: Ottoman language resources 2

The processing of Ottoman language-resources for doctoral student who specialize in this field will appear in several units of the doctoral training. For a more in-depth look, we offer another

option by Ottoman language courses 1-2. We continue the method started earlier, we use the excellent publications of Lajos Fekete, Anton Schaendlinger, Claudia Römer, Gisela Prochazka-Eisl, Marcus Köhbach and Ernst Dieter Petritsch, and the handbook of Sándor Papp.

DMSZV109: Elementary Arabic 1

The previous minimum requirements for classical Middle East studies was that the student had to become familiar with the three most important languages of Islam, Arabic, Persian and Turkish. Our aim is to continue this tradition. Arabic is the most important religious and mediating language in the Islamic world. With the spread of Islam to Central Asia, Arabic spread to today's Iran and its surroundings. We start the Arabic lessons in 2 semesters with the intention to contribute primarily to the understanding of Ottoman-Turkish sources. We deal with the general language version of standard Arabic that is currently spoken and written, and we offer the understanding of simpler texts with a basic grammar.

DMSZV110: Elementary Arabic 2

Arabic is the most important mediating language of the Islamic world. We start the Arabic lessons in two semesters offered in our training with the intention of primarily helping to understand Ottoman-Turkish sources. We are dealing with the common Arabic version of the currently spoken and written standard, offering basic grammar for understanding simpler texts.

DMSZV107: Elementary Persian 1

Persian is the very important mediating and culture language in the large parts of Middle Asia. The influence of the Persian language on all Turkish Muslims has been at least as great as the influence of Arabic on Persian. We start the Persian lessons in two semesters with the intention of primarily helping to understand the Ottoman-Turkish sources. We are dealing with the spoken and written standard Persian (but not the colloquial), and offering basic grammar for understanding simpler texts.

DMSZV108: Elementary Persian 2

Persian is a very important mediating tool and respected culture language in the large parts of Middle Asia. Recently official language in three countries, such as Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan, even though the colloquial language of the largest cities (Bukhara, Samarkand) of Middle Asia. The lecture follows the Elementary Persian 1 from the same books, complementing other reading materials.