



“DOCTORAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN COMPARATIVE HISTORY”

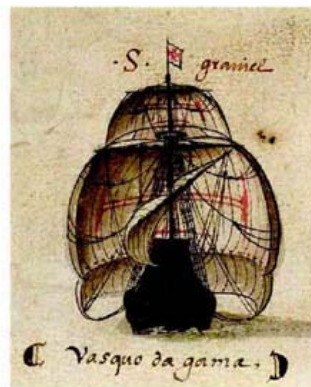
UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE (DOCTORAL SCHOOL IN THE HUMANITIES-DISCAM)
UNIVERSITY OF NANJING (RPC)

TRIESTE, 29 AUGUST-9 SEPTEMBER 2011

Director prof. Guido Abbattista

“的里雅斯特大学和南京大学比较史暑期学校”

With the cooperation of the University of Naples “L’Orientale”



SCUOLA DOTTORALE IN SCIENZE UMANISTICHE

“Andando más, más se sabe”
“读千卷书，走万里路”

With the support of the

Fondazione
FONDAZIONE CRTRIESTE

“DOCTORAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN COMPARATIVE HISTORY” UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE (DOCTORAL SCHOOL IN THE HUMANITIES-DISCAM)-UNIVERSITY OF NANJING (RPC), TRIESTE, 29 AUGUST-9 SEPTEMBER 2011

“的里雅斯特大学和南京大学比较史暑期学校”

With the cooperation of the University of Naples “L’Orientale”

29 August-9 September 2011

PROGRAM

“Themes in current Western historiography on European history: institutions, rights and economics”

Director prof. Guido Abbattista

CLASS SCHEDULE

Venue: via Lazzaretto Vecchio, 6, p. I, aula “M. Gigante”

| Day | Hours | Teacher | Subject |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|--|
| Tuesday 30 August | 9-11 | Dr. D. D’Amelio | <i>Trieste from the Empire to the Eastern border. A case of transition in modern European history (XVIIIth-XXth century). Part 1</i> |
| Tuesday 30 August | 11-13 | Dr. P. Karlsen | <i>Italy and the Countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the Twentieth Century Part 1</i> |
| Wednesday 31 August | 9-11 | Dr. D. D’Amelio | <i>Trieste from the Empire to the Eastern border. A case of transition in modern European history (XVIIIth-XXth century). Part 2</i> |
| Wednesday 31 August | 11-13 | Dr. P. Karlsen | <i>Italy and the Countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the Twentieth Century Part 2</i> |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Thursday 1 September | 9-13 | Prof. M. Dogo & Dr. B. Mitrović | <i>Reform and constraints in Southeastern Europe: Empires and nation-states in a competitive context, 18th-19th Centuries. Part 1. The Ottoman empire as a fiscal-military state: from perennial crisis to dissolution. The Habsburg Monarchy: between imperial mosaic and centralisation. "Minorities" in the Ottoman empire: an asset or a liability?</i> |
| Friday 2 September | 9-13 | Dr. B. Mitrović & Prof. M. Dogo | <i>Reform and constraints in Southeastern Europe: Empires and nation-states in a competitive context, 18th-19th Centuries. Part 2. Answers to the Eastern Question: the Great Powers and the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Modernizing peripheries: the European post-Ottoman state. Balkan capitals of the 19th century: European models and the Ottoman background.</i> |
| Monday 5 September | 9-11 | Prof. G. Abbattista | <i>Eighteenth-century Britain in the historiography of the 2000s and the problem of modernity in politics, society and economics. Part 1</i> |
| Monday 5 September | 11-13 | Dr. M. Platania | <i>Europe, Asia and the globalization of commerce in the long Eighteenth-century. Part 1</i> |
| Tuesday 6 September | 9-11 | Prof. G. Abbattista | <i>Eighteenth-century Britain in the historiography of the 2000s and the problem of modernity in politics, society and economics. Part 2</i> |
| Tuesday 6 September | 11-13 | Dr. M. Platania | <i>Europe, Asia and the globalization of commerce in the long Eighteenth-century. Part 2</i> |
| Tuesday 6 September | 15:30-17:30 | Dr. J. Todorović | <i>The Politics of Triumph. Understanding the function and meaning of the Early Modern spectacles of state</i> |
| Wednesday 7 September | 9-11 | Prof. G. Imbruglia | <i>The idea of religious and political tolerance: Locke, Voltaire and Beccaria. Part 1</i> |
| Wednesday 7 September | 11-13 | Prof. G. Imbruglia | <i>The idea of religious and political tolerance: Locke, Voltaire and Beccaria. Part 2</i> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| Thursday 8 September | 9-11 | Prof. E. Vezzosi | <i>Civil, political and human rights: a long and winding road. Part 1</i> |
| Thursday 8 September | 11-13 | Dr. M. Pretelli | <i>Global Migration since the 18th- up to the 21th-Century. Part1</i> |
| Friday 9 September | 9-11 | Prof. E. Vezzosi | <i>Civil, political and human rights: a long and winding road. Part 2</i> |
| Friday 9 September | 11-13 | Dr. M. Pretelli | <i>Global Migration since the 18th- up to the 21th-Century. Part2</i> |
| Friday 9 September | 15-16 | Plenary discussion session | |

DAILY PROGRAM BREAKDOWN

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Morning h 9-11 and h 11-13 | Afternoon | Meals 13:30-15:30 and 19:00-20:30 | Spare time |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------|

MONDAY 29TH AFTERNOON, H 16: INTRODUCTORY BRIEFING

| Tuesday 30 | Wednesday 31 | Thursday 1 | Friday 2 | Saturday 3 | Sunday 4 | Monday 5 | Tuesday 6 | Wednesday 7 | Thursday 8 | Friday 9 |
|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Dr. D'Amelio | Dr. D'Amelio | Prof. Dogo | Prof. Dogo | Day in Venice | Tour to Miramare Castle | Prof. Abbattista | Prof. Abbattista | Prof. Imbruglia | Prof. Vezzosi | Prof. Vezzosi |
| Dr. Karlsen | Dr. Karlsen | Dr. Mitrovic | Dr. Mitrovic | | | Dr. Platania | Dr. Platania | Prof. Imbruglia | Dr. Pretelli | Dr. Pretelli |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Dr. Lucchese Visit Museo Revoltella h. 15:30 | | | | | Dr. Jelena Todorovic h. 15:30-17:30 | | | General discussion |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | BBQ | | | Complimentary dinner | | |



PROGRAM AND TEACHING UNITS PRESENTATION

“DOCTORAL SUMMER SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN COMPARATIVE HISTORY”

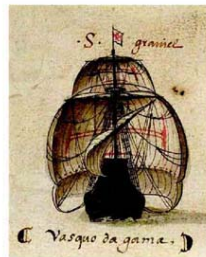
UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE (DOCTORAL SCHOOL IN THE HUMANITIES-DISCAM)-UNIVERSITY OF NANJING (RPC)

TRIESTE, 29 AUGUST-9 SEPTEMBER 2011

Director: prof. Guido Abbattista

“的里雅斯特大学和南京大学比较史暑期学校”

With the cooperation of the University of Naples “L’Orientale”



SCUOLA DOTTORALE IN SCIENZE UMANISTICHE

“Andando más, más se sabe”

“读万卷书，走万里路”

With the support of the

Fondazione
FONDAZIONE CR TRIESTE 

PROGRAM AND TEACHING UNITS PRESENTATIONS BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER

[G. Abbattista](#) | [D. D'Amelio](#) | [M. Dogo](#) | [G. Imbruglia](#) | [P. Karlsen](#) | [E. Lucchese](#) | [B. Mitrović](#) | [M. Platania](#) | [M. Pretelli](#) | [J. Todorović](#) | [E. Vezzosi](#)

The “Doctoral Summer School in European Comparative History” has been planned in order to offer an overview on some primary selected aspects of European history in the modern and contemporary age. Three main perspectives have led the program construction. The first one concerns the varieties of nation-states structures and institutions. Western history has been often treated as typically based on the development of the nation state formations, considered as the fundamental and most representative institutional outcome of a necessary historical process tending to overcome rougher and inferior forms of political organization. In fact, the varieties of forms of government and of political institutions in Western Europe developed from a more complex interplay between political factors to be ascribed to forms of imperial domination and could be represented as an alternate evolution towards national forms and survival and resurrection of imperial structures or aspirations. The cases of Great Britain, of the Habsburg empire and of the Ottoman empire will be considered, showing how extensively they resume and symbolize a more general historical experience. The history of the city of Trieste and its territory from the nineteenth and the twentieth century will be dealt with not just as an exposition of local history destined to provide foreign guests with a basic information on the place hosting their temporary stay, but as a particular ‘case-study’ of the problem of the passage from an imperial to a national institutional context and in the light of the multifaceted problem of the relationships between pre- and post-WWII Italy and Eastern and Central Europe.

The second perspective concerns the relationship between Western Europe and the rest of the world, particularly China, with which eighteenth century Europe maintained a complex set of economic and intellectual contacts, contributing to widen the first process of globalization and, on a longer period, to alter the balance of economic and political power within a fully globalized context. Commerce and migration of goods, ideas and peoples will be considered in this regard as major factor of this process.

The third perspective is focused on a fundamental aspect of the history of Western Europe. The more limited space allotted does not diminish the importance of this topic, consisting in the centrality, in European history, of the emergence and establishment of the concept and juridical consistence of individual 'rights' of human beings in all their varieties of civil, political and human rights. This theme will be presented from two standpoints: the contribution of the Enlightenment to the development of a culture of 'rights', religious and political, and the current debate on the persistent difficulties in the affirmation and defence of rights in the contemporary world, when the theme of 'rights' is increasingly assuming social and gender inflexions.

The program will be developed through a series of two-hours lectures, possibly accompanied by introductory readings and followed by debate on the questions raised. Lectures will be held by senior and junior teachers in the morning of the days from Tuesday, August 30th to Friday, September 9th in the premises of the Department of History and Culture from the Antiquity to the Contemporary Age, via Lazzaretto Vecchio 6, first floor.

I.

Teacher: Prof. Guido Abbattista (University of Trieste)

Subject: *Eighteenth-century Britain in the historiography of the 2000s and the problem of modernity in politics, society and economics*

Hours: Monday, 5 September h. 9:00 and Tuesday, 6 September h. 9:00

Abstract: These two lectures will consider the kind of representations of eighteenth-century British history emerging from recent historiographical synthesis. They will focus on the problem of the differences/affinities between eighteenth-Century Britain and the major States of Continental Europe and then of the exceptionalism of Britain from the standpoint of the dynamics of modernization and the end of the *ancient regime* type of societies, economies and politics which dominated the rest of Europe until the French revolution and beyond. They aims at giving a picture of the mainstream trends in British historiography as represented by some of the major available and more diffused historical synthesis produced by British academic historiography.

At the same time, it will be analysed one of the most interesting recent contributions on one of the main questions of eighteenth-century British historiography, that is the origins of the so-called 'industrial revolution'. The 2010 book by Joel Mokyr will be analysed as not just a research in economic history, but as an exemplary effort to understand major economic phenomena by connecting an interpretation of economic developments with a wider view of the state of society and the contribution to general change given by a vast and varied array of socio-cultural pre-conditions and therefore as a significant example of an integrated model of historical interpretation.

Main reference literature:

- Paul Langford, *The Eighteenth Century: 1688-1815*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2002
- H. T. Dickinson, *A Companion to Eighteenth-Century Britain*, Oxford, Wiley-Blackwell, 2006
- Joel Mokyr, *The Enlightened Economy: An Economic History of Britain, 1700-1850 (New Economic History of Britain)*, New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 2009

II.

Teacher: Dr. Diego D'Amelio (Scuola Superiore di Studi Storici, San Marino)

Subject: *Trieste from the Empire to the Eastern border. A case of transition in modern European history (XVIIIth-XXth century)*

Hours: Tuesday 30 August, h. 9:00, Wednesday 31 August, h. 9:00

Abstract: These two lectures will illustrate some important issues of contemporary European history, through the Trieste 'case study'. The peculiar history of the city and its geopolitical location allow to analyze the transition processes occurring in Europe between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Trieste is a sort of small laboratory where it is in fact possible to find, on a local scale, the events that affected an entire continent.

Supranational empires. The city belongs to the Austrian Empire from the fourteenth century and flourishes in the nineteenth century as the Empire only seaport, becoming a busy "emporium" in the northern Mediterranean.

National rivalries. The end of the nineteenth century marks the beginning of tension between Italians and Slavs: the Italians are the majority in the city and hold the political power, the Slavs are numerically dominant in the rural hinterland around Trieste.

Irredentism. Trieste becomes a symbol in Italy: part of the public opinion firmly believes that the conquest of the city would have concluded the unfinished unification of the Italian State.

War. The primary Italian objective in World War I against Austria is the conquest of the Italian-speaking territories, still administered by the Empire. Several citizens from Trieste refuse to fight for the Empire: they desert and recruit volunteers in the Italian army.

Collapse of empires. The outcome of the war leads to the fall of great empires and to the emergence of new nation states, based on self-determination.

New Boundaries. Trieste passes from Austria to Italy. It is the decline of the so-called "Mitteleuropa". Trieste becomes a city on the border of the Italian State.

Nationalism. After the war, the Italian government suppresses in several ways the rights of the Slav population living in the border areas of the new state. Peaceful co-existence is a memory of the past.

Totalitarianism. A few years after the war, the fragile Italian democracy is replaced by fascism. The regime has particularly harsh traits on the eastern border.

Political violence. In 1943 the city is occupied by the Nazis. The Germans build a concentration camp with a crematorium: Jews are imprisoned and taken to Germany; the captured partisans are killed in so-called "Risiera di San Sabba". In 1945, the Nazis withdraw and the city is occupied by the Yugoslav army. The new communist Yugoslavia, allied with USA, UK and USSR, wants to annex Trieste. Several thousand people are killed or deported from Trieste as fascists or simply anticommunist.

Return to democracy and reconstruction. After two decades of dictatorship and the lost World War II, Italy loses Trieste for ten years. The city is governed until 1954 by Anglo-Americans. A slow reconstruction begins: material, political and civil.

Cold War. Trieste is located a few kilometers from the "Iron Curtain". The city borders the Communist Yugoslavia and becomes one of the several places of the Cold War.

Population displacement. About 300 thousand Italians, resident in the hinterland of Trieste (transferred to Yugoslavia after the peace treaty), leave their homes and shelter in Italy. It's the so-called Exodus.

European integration. Trieste returns Italian in 1954, ten years after the end of the war. The tension on the border, however, lasts up to very recent times. The main problem is the never appeased mistrust between Italians and Slavs. Only recently, the opportunities offered by the European Community and the fall of the last borders prefigure a new era of mutual understanding, coexistence and cooperation.

Main reference literature:

- Bogdan Novak, *Trieste 1941-1954: The Ethnic, Political, and Ideological Struggle*, Chicago, 1970
- Dennison Rusinow, *Italy's Austrian Heritage, 1919-1946*, Oxford, 1969
- Glenda Sluga, *The Problem of Trieste and the Italo-Yugoslav Border: Difference, Identity and Sovereignty in Twentieth Century Europe*, New York, 2001
- Marina Cattaruzza, *L'Italia e il confine orientale, 1866-2006*, Bologna, 2008
- Elio Apih, *Trieste*, Roma-Bari, 1998

III.

[Teacher: Prof. Marco Dogo \(University of Trieste\)](#)

Subject: *Reform and constraints in Southeastern Europe: Empires and nation-states in a competitive context, 18th-19th Centuries. Parts 1, 3 & 5*

Part 1. *The Ottoman empire as a fiscal-military state: from perennial crisis to dissolution*

Hours: Thursday, 1 September, h. 9.00

Abstract: Though stretching over three continents, the Ottoman empire played its better and worst cards in the European power game. Territorial losses and a steady shift of tax revenues from the central administration to the provincial notables throughout the 18th C. drove the empire to the brink of collapse at the beginning of the 19th C.: but the turmoil of Napoleonic wars prevented European powers to profit from Ottoman weakness. In the following period the empire did recover fiscal sovereignty while entering a stage of modernizing reforms, but it kept losing further ground in terms of financial and military efficacy as compared with the European powers. Historians tend to view this story either as a case of deserved longevity or as a case of unduly protracted agony.

Selected bibliography

- Peter F. SUGAR, *Southeastern Europe under Ottoman rule, 1354-1804*, Seattle; London: University of Washington Press, 1977.
- Donald QUATAERT, *The Ottoman empire, 1700-1922*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
- Fikret ADANIR and Suraiya FAROQHI, eds., *The Ottomans and the Balkans: a discussion of historiography*, Leiden: Brill, 2002.

Download

- Şevket PAMUK, "Institutional Change and the Longevity of the Ottoman Empire, 1500-1800", *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, Vol. 35, No. 2 (autumn, 2004).
- Avigdor LEVY, "Military Reform and the Problem of Centralization in the Ottoman Empire in the Eighteenth Century", *Middle Eastern Studies*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (July, 1982).
- Martin HEPER, "Center and Periphery in the Ottoman Empire: With Special Reference to the Nineteenth Century", *International Political Science Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1980).

Part 3. "*Minorities*" in the Ottoman empire: an asset or a liability?

Hours: Thursday, 1 September, h. 11.30

Abstract: Non-Muslim groups in the Ottoman empire were protected minorities, subject to certain disabilities and to special taxation. As a fiscal source, they contributed in a relevant measure to the state's income in the European territories of the empire, where they amounted to a great majority. Through the centuries, they came to monopolize the external trade of the empire. Exposure to political patterns of the outer world moved some sectors of the minorities to rebellion and secession. Once the shock was absorbed, Ottoman response was an attempt at re-integrating minorities through reform and the proclamation of equality. Non-Muslim groups profited from the modernizing trend more than their Muslim counterparts, and this led to new conflicts and to the break-up of the empire. Historians ask themselves whether or not was Ottoman reformism bound to failure anyway in the age of nationalities.

Selected bibliography

- Benjamin BRAUDE and Bernard LEWIS, eds., *Christians and Jews in the Ottoman Empire. The functioning of a Plural Society*, Vol. I, *The Central Lands*, Holmes & Meier Publishers: New York, London, 1982.
- Justin MCCARTHY, *The Ottoman peoples and the end of empire*, London: Arnold; New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

- Salâhi R. SONYEL, *Minorities and the destruction of the Ottoman Empire*, Ankara: Turkish Historical Society Printing House, 1993.
- Yildiz ATASOY, "Citizenship and the collapse of the state: the Ottoman case", in M. SPENCER, ed., *Separatism: democracy and disintegration*, Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 1998.

Download

- Roderic DAVISON, "Nationalism as an Ottoman Problem and the Ottoman Response", in W. W. HADDAD, W. OCHSENWALD, eds., *Nationalism in a Non-National State. The Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire*, Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1977.
- Erik-Jan ZÜRCHER, *The Ottoman Empire 1850-1922 – Unavoidable Failure?*, <http://www.transanatolie.com/english/turkey/turks/Ottomans/ejz31.pdf>

Part 5: *Modernizing peripheries: the European post-Ottoman states*

Hours: Friday, 2 September, h. 10.30

Abstract: Born through secession from the Ottoman empire in the first decades of the 19th C., the new nation-states of Southeastern Europe adopted imitation of Western Europe as a parameter of overall progress and emancipation from the Ottoman heritage, by and large perceived as a negative one. Institutional change, however, proceeded at a slow pace because the state was weak, and its weakness prevented it from extracting resources from the mass of the "peasant nation". The Treaty of Berlin (1878) brought in international stabilization, and with it the post-Ottoman states gained an expansion of foreign trade and easy access to borrowing from the West. A growing fiscal pressure could be by now applied upon the countryside. Nonetheless, independence involved huge military expenses, and these diverted resources from policies conducive to economic development. The issue remains open among historians, whether and to what degree the post-Ottoman states actually profited from shifting from an imperial periphery to a periphery of Europe.

Selected bibliography

- John R. LAMPE and Marvin R. JACKSON, *Balkan Economic History, 1550-1950. From Imperial Borderlands to Developing Nations*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1982.
- Gale STOKES, “The Social Origins of East European Politics”, in Daniel CHIROT, ed., *The Origins of Backwardness in Eastern Europe. Economics and Politics from the Middle Ages Until the Early Twentieth Century*, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press, 1989.
- Stevan K. PAVLOWITCH, *A History of the Balkans, 1804-1945*, London, New York: Longman, 1999.

Download

- Michael PALAIRET, “Fiscal Pressure and Peasant Impoverishment in Serbia before World War I”, *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 39, No. 3 (Sep., 1979).
- George ANDREOPOULOS, “State and Irredentism: Some Reflexions on the Case of Greece”, *The Historical Journal*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (Dec., 1981).
- Kostas P. KOSTIS, “The formation of the state in Greece, 1830-1914”, in M. DOGO and G. FRANZINETTI, eds., *Disrupting and Reshaping. Early Stages of Nation-Building in the Balkans*, Ravenna, Longo Editore, 2002.

IV.

Teacher: Dr. Patrick Karlsen (Istituto Italiano di Studi Storici, Naples)

Subject: *Italy and the Countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the Twentieth Century*

Hours: Tuesday 30 August, h. 11:00 and Wednesday 31 August, h. 11:00

Abstract: The lesson aims to give an overview of foreign policy relations between Italy and the Countries of Eastern and Central Europe through the key events that affected the area in the last century: from the collapse of multinational Empires to the end of Communism and the eastward enlargement of the European Union.

Main References

- Robert Bideleux, Ian Jeffries, *A History of Eastern Europe: Crisis and Change*, New York, 2007.
- H. James Burgwyn, *Italian Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period, 1918-1940*, Westport, CT, 1997.
- Marina Cattaruzza, “Last stop expulsion” – The minority question and forced migration in East-Central Europe: 1918–49’, *Nations and Nationalism*, 16 (1), 2010, 108-126.
- Federico Chabod, *Italian Foreign Policy: the Statecraft of the Founders*, Princeton, NJ, 1996 (1951).

V.

Teacher: Girolamo Imbruglia (University of Naples “L’Orientale”)

Subject: *The idea of religious and political tolerance: Locke, Voltaire and Beccaria*

Hours: Wednesday 7 September, h. 9:00 and h. 11:00

Abstract: The lesson aims to give an overview of the European Enlightenment, through one of its most important theme, the idea of “tolerance”. From the Lockean theory that in religious belief had to be free in society because it was just a matter of conscience, Voltaire elaborated the idea of a State where laws had to be framed with no interference with religious matters. According to him, China provided an useful example in this regard. The third case study is Beccaria’s famous little book, *Dei Delitti e delle pene*, where the author describes both a new and rational code of penal laws and a new tolerant political society.

Main references:

- J. Locke, *A Letter Concerning Toleration* (1689)
- Id. *A Second Letter Concerning Toleration* (1690)
- Id. *A Third Letter for Toleration* (1692)
- Voltaire, *Traité sur la tolérance* (1763)
- C. Beccaria, *Dei Delitti e delle pene* (1764)
- F. Venturi, *Utopia and reform in the Enlightenment*, Cambridge, 1971

VI.

Teacher: Dr. Enrico Lucchese, PhD (University of Trieste)

Subject: *Art and History in Revoltella Museum*

Hours: Thursday 1 September, h. 15:30 (visit to Museo Revoltella)

Abstract: Elegant urban residence, in Renaissance style, belonging to Baron Pasquale (Venice, 1795-Trieste, 1869), the present Revoltella's palace hosts sculptures and works of modern painting.

The interior of the Revoltella museum, characterised by a spectacular helicoidal staircase that connects the three floors, preserves the original furniture and decorations, as well as a large art collection (Magni marble groups, historical scenes, landscapes and portraits dating back to the early 19th century).

During the 20th century, the museum Revoltella has found its location in the nearby Brunner building, which nowadays hosts one of the most important collections of modern art in Italy (with works by Hayez, Fattori, De Nittis, Morelli, Palazzi, Nono, Favretto, Bistolfi, Previati, von Stuck, Morandi, Fontana, etc.).

Main References

- *Museo Revoltella. The modern art gallery*, Trieste 2010
- *Il Museo Revoltella di Trieste*, edited by Maria Masau Dan, Vicenza 2004.

VII.

Teacher: Dr. Bojan Mitrović (University of Trieste)

Subject: *Reform and constraints in Southeastern Europe: Empires and nation-states in a competitive context, 18th-19thC. Parts 2, 4 & 6.*

Part 2. *The Habsburg Monarchy: between imperial mosaic and centralisation*

Hours: Thursday, 1 September, h. 10.30

Abstract. During the Early Modern and Modern period, the Habsburg Monarchy was one of the main actors of the history of the Continent. Its institutional framework was an almost inextricable knot of “sovereignties”, privileges, and local rights bound together by fear of foreign invasion, conditioned dynastic loyalties, and rather highly developed diplomatic skills of the central administrators both towards its European allies or enemies and towards the powers and privileges of the single crown-lands. By the second half of the 18th century this “imperial mosaic” would undergo a series of top-down reforms aimed not only to centralise political power but also to promote public education, free enterprise, agrarian reform and general welfare of the subjects. This lecture will try to sketch the main types of traditional Habsburg institutions and to bring forward the most important moments and conditions for centralisation.

Selected bibliography

- Robert EVANS, *The Making of the Habsburg Monarchy, 1550-1700. An Interpretation*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1979.
- Charles INGRAO, *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1618-1815*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
- Steven BELLER, *A Concise History of Austria*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- John BACHER, “The collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire”, in M. SPENCER, ed., *Separatism: democracy and disintegration*, Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 1998

Download

- John A. ARMSTRONG, “Administrative Elites in Multiethnic Polities”, *International Political Science Review / Revue internationale de science politique*. Vol.1, No. 1, Studies in Systems Transformation (1980), pp. 107-128.
- Gary B. Cohen, “Nationalist Politics and the Dynamics of State and Civil Society in the Habsburg Monarchy,1867-1914”, *Central European History*. Vol. 40, No. 2 (Jun., 2007), pp. 241-278.
- Peter F. SUGAR, “The Nature of the Non-Germanic Societies under Habsburg Rule”, *Slavic Review*. Vol. 22, No. 1 (Mar., 1963), pp. 1-30.

Part 4: *Answers to the Eastern Question: the Great Powers and the decline of the Ottoman Empire*

Hours: Friday, 2 September, h. 9.00

Abstract: By the 18th century the Ottoman Empire entered a long, and ultimately, fatal, period of military, political and economic decline. The Habsburg Monarchy was the first to profit from this weakness consolidating its southern border on the Sava and Danube rivers. In the second half of the century Russia would, as well, secure its southern border on the Black Sea. France, the traditional continental rival of the Habsburgs, deprived of its overseas possessions by Great Britain, was, by that time, trying to secure an economic supremacy over the Ottoman market, a supremacy that would be obtained by Britain in the first half of the 19th century. Within the lands of the Sublime Porte, strong centrifugal forces were emerging, from the Muslim strongmen of the provinces, to the rise of the new Christian “nations” (Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians...). Rather than giving a systematic presentation of the events, this lecture will try to present a list of, and the evolution of, options open to the Great Powers during the two centuries of Ottoman decline.

Selected bibliography

- Matthew S. ANDERSON, *The Eastern Question, 1774-1923: A Study in International Relations*, London: Macmillan, 1966.
- Marian KENT, ed., *The Great Powers and the End of the Ottoman Empire*, London: Allen & Unwin, 1984.

- Barbara JELAVICH, *Russia's Balkan Entanglements, 1806-1914*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Download

Part 3: Dr. Bojan Mitrović

Balkan capitals of the 19th century. European models and the Ottoman background.

Hours: Friday, 2 September, h. 11.30

Abstract: The post-Ottoman states of Southeastern Europe were all engaging a rapid process of modernisation and europeanisation. In this aspect, the development of capital cities was probably the most important aspect of this process. The capitals were considered to be “windows towards Europe” and both their architecture and their city planning was conceived to emulate the development of the large European capitals of the time, namely Paris and Vienna, and partially even London and Berlin. Yet, financial and material constraints provided limitation to this process of transformation of small provincial ottoman towns in would-be European metropolises.

Selected bibliography

- Thomas HALL, *Planning Europe's Capital Cities. Aspects of Nineteenth-Century Urban Development*, London: E & FN Spon, 1997.
- Alexandra YEROLYMPOS, *Urban Transformations in the Balkans (1820-1920). Aspects of Balkan Town Planning and the Remaking of Thessaloniki*, Thessaloniki, University Studio Press, 1996.

Download

- Egbert KLAUTKE, “Urban History and Modernity in Central Europe”, *Historical Journal*, 53:01 (March, 2010) pp.177-95.
- David A. NORRIS, “Dorćol: Belgrade from History to Metaphor”, *The Modern Language Review*, Vol. 89, No. 4 (Oct., 1994), pp. 942-956.
- Dobrina ZHELEVA-MARTINS, “Ethnic Structure of the Bulgarian Cities before their first urban Planning at the End of the 19th Century”, *Balkan Studies (Etudes balkaniques)*, 2 / 2002, pp. 125-136.
- Introduction to the Study of Urban History <https://cfmx1.webapps.ccs.uoguelph.ca/history/urban/mod01.html>

- Center for Urban History of East Central Europe <http://www.lvivcenter.org/>
- H-Urban <http://www.h-net.org/~urban/>

VIII.

Teacher: Dr. Marco Platania (University of Paris 1, Pantheon-Sorbonne, Paris)

Subject: *Europe, Asia and the globalization of commerce in the long Eighteenth-century.*

Hours: Monday 5 September, h. 11:00 and Tuesday 6 September, h. 11:00

Abstract: The seminar's title aims at avoiding the Eurocentric perspective taken on by alternative and recurring titles like "globalization of European commerce". Although European commerce became increasingly global during the eighteenth century, this dynamic does not imply that European commerce overtook other large scale economies until the end of the eighteenth century. Without over-emphasizing European supremacy on the global scale, it will then be suggested that Europe and China are to be considered as two economies that entered into mutual relationship and influenced each other. Only at the beginning of the nineteenth century this situation was to be gradually replaced by unequal development – produced also by means of violence and force. The scope of the seminar is chronologically delimited by using a relatively neutral expression as 'long Eighteenth-Century' instead of more Eurocentric categories as 'modern' or 'early modern era'.

The seminar is organized in two parts: the first one traces the development of Europe and China in the global economy of the long eighteenth century. Particular attention will be given to making sense of the "great divergence" of the respective economies at the end of the eighteenth century. The seminar's first part will also cast light on the new scenario opened up by the emergence of Chinese economy in the course of the twentieth century: do we face a new era and a new system of global commerce?

The second part of the seminar will cast light on the eighteenth-century representations of Chinese economy elaborated in France and Great Britain. Focus will lay on the importance of Chinese commerce for Europe.

Bibliography:

- Osterhammel, Jürgen, *China und die Weltgesellschaft: vom 18. Jahrhundert bis in unsere Zeit*, München, Beck, 1989
- Frank, Andre Gunder, *ReOrient. Global Econmy in the Asian Age*, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London, University of California Press, 1998.

- Pomeranz, Kenneth, *The Great Divergence: China, Europe, and the making of the modern world economy*, Princeton, N.J.-Oxford, Princeton University Press, 2000.
- Osterhammel Jürgen, *Die Verwandlung der Welt: eine Geschichte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, München, Beck, 2009
- Martin, Jacques, *When China rules the world: the rise of the Middle Kingdom and the end of the Western World*, London, Allen Lane, 2009

Further Readings:

- Hont, Istvan, *Jealousy of Trade: international competition and the nation state in historical perspective*, Cambridge, Mass : London, Belknap, 2005
- Breslin Shaun *China and the global political economy*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007
- Hung Ho-fung (ed.), *China and the transformation of global capitalism*, Baltimore, Md. : Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 2009

Sources (Long 18th Century):

- Du Halde, *The General History of China* (1736) ECCO)
- Montesquieu, *Esprit des lois* (1748)
- Voltaire, *Essais sur les Moeurs* (1756) Introduction chap. 8, Vol. I chap. 1-2, vol. III chap. 145 (cfr. <http://www.voltaire-integral.com>)
- Adams, John, *A view of universal history* (1795), vol. 3, Chap. 9.
- Anquetil, Louis-Pierre, *A summary of universal history; in nine volumes. Exhibiting the rise, decline, and revolutions of the different nations of the world*, London, 1800, vol. 5, pp. 527-574 (ECCO)
- Blancard, Pierre, *Manuel du commerce des Indes orientales et de la Chine*, Paris : Bernard, 1806 (The Making of the Modern World)
- Charpentier de Cossigny, Joseph-François (1730-1810), *Observations sur le "Manuel des Indes orientales et de la Chine"*, Paris : impr. de Gagnard, 1808 (The Making of the Modern World).

IX.

Teacher: Dr. Matteo Pretelli (University of Trieste)

Subject: *Global Migration since the 18th- up to the 21st-Century*

Hours: Thursday 8 September, h. 11:00 and Friday 9 September, h. 11:00

The four-hour lectures will aim to explore the topic of global migrations since the Modern age (18th-century) up to the Contemporary age. Students will analyze some interpretative categories such border, typology of migrations, causes which bring to the beginning of a migration flow, concepts as melting pot/multiculturalism, Diaspora/s, transnationalism, etc. Migration studies have longly reiterated old stereotypes in regard of an alleged tendency of the mankind of being sedentary rather than mobile. According to this view, European mass migrations to the Americas in the 19th- and early 20th-centuries would have been an 'exceptional' historical movement. Against this backdrop, today scholars tend to rather stress how mobility - and not sedentariness - and the encountering of cultures have been a peculiar component of the mankind. Many date back the beginning of migrations since the old times, passing through movements in the Middle age and the Modern age, sometimes even in terms of temporal continuity. In addition, a Euro-centric approach in studying migrations have been abandoned to be more inclusive of the other continents as well, especially Asia, where millions of people left behind their countries of origin to settle abroad.

An overview of main migrant flows from the Modern age onwards will be provided, including the role of Atlantic forced migrations of slaves from Africa to the Americas. The lectures will consider topics of social history (i.e. the ethnic neighborhood, discrimination and anti-immigrant bias, migrants perceived as 'fifth columns' or enemy of the host countries, etc.), and economic history (are immigrants beneficial enough for the host states' economies?), while the role of the state as agency of integration/repulsion of immigrants will be taken in account. Additionally, the lectures will shed light on contemporary topics, such as the concept of "Fortress Europe" and the fence erected by the United States alongside their borderline with Mexico, policies undertaken to counteract illegal immigration. Lastly, the role of migrant sending-states and how they aim to connect in a transnational and global framework to their Diasporas in the world (i.e. The Chinese case) will be analyzed.

Students' reading assignment:

McKeown, A. (2004), 'Global Migration, 1844-1940,' *Journal of World History*, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 155-89.

Bibliography:

- Bade, K.J. (2003), *Migration in European History*, Malden: Blackwell.
- Castles, S. & Miller, M.J. (2009, 4th ed.), *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World*, New York: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Hoerder, D. (2000) *Cultures in Contact: World Migrations in the Second Millennium*. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Lucassen, J., Lucassen, L., Manning, P. eds. (2010), *Migration History in World History. Multidisciplinary Approaches*, Leiden-Boston, Brill.
- Manning, P. (2005), *Migration in World History*, New York-London, Routledge.
- Page Moch, L. (2003), *Moving Europeans: Migration in Western Europe Since 1650*. Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.

X.

Teacher: [Dr. Jelena Todorović](#)

Subject: *The Politics of Triumph. Understanding the function and meaning of the Early Modern spectacles of state*

Hours: Tuesday 6 September, h. 15:30

This lecture will deal with one of the key mechanisms of the political presentation in Early modern Europe. From the early 15th century onwards the festivals and spectacles of state were seen as the most powerful multimedia tool for the propagation of current political concepts and ideologies of rule. With the development of the absolutist states these festivals gained both in richness and importance. They were an essential tool in the foreign policies of the Republic of Venice, France of Louis XIV, Spain of Philip II... From triumphal entries, state processions, court ballets and solemn state funerals, these events followed and glorified each important event in the life of an early modern political entity. They brought with them not just the new understanding of visual propaganda but also the concepts of space and time.

Often overlooked and underrated these festivals combined all visual and performing arts of the early modern world in the one complex mechanism of visual propaganda. Seen as the most important media of their time, the festivals of state were also the platforms for great creative developments both in the field of theatre, music and visual arts.

Thus this lecture aims to explore the different forms and functions that spectacles of state had to perform. It would present how these ephemeral events changed the political scene of Europe often being more successful than diplomatic negotiations themselves. Moreover, it will be shown how their legacy is transported into our time, and how our politics of presentation are still deeply shaped by it.

Selected reading:

- Allan, Ellenius, *Iconography, power, legitimation*, Princeton UP, 1999
- *All the world's a stage... : Art and Pageantry in the Renaissance and Baroque*, ed. by Barbara Wisch and Susan Scott Munshower) vols. 1&2, Pennsylvania State Univ. Press, 1990

- Ian W. Archer, ed. by, "City and Court Connected: The Material Dimensions of Royal Ceremonial, ca. 1480–1625", *Huntington Library Quarterly*, 71, 1 (March 2008): 157-179
- *Art, Politics and Performance*, ed. by J. R. Mulryne and Elizabeth Goldring, London, Ashgate, 2002, 15-25
- Louise George Clubb, "Magic Book of Renaissance Shows", *Artibus et Historiae*, 28, 55, (2007): 37-52
- Todorovic, Jelena *An Orthodox Festival Book from the Habsburg Empire*, London, Ashgate, 2006

Further reading:

- Gabriel Heaton, *Writing and Reading Royal Entertainments: From George Gascoigne to Ben Jonson*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2010
- Mircea Eliade, *The Sacred and the Profane*, New York, A Harvest Book, 1957
- Barbara Wisch, Susan Scott Munshower) vols. 1&2, Pennsylvania State Univ. Press
- Zaho, Margaret Ann, *Imago Triumphalis*, New York, Peter Lang, 2004.

Useful web-sites:

<http://www.recreatingearlymodernfestivals.com/index.htm>

Festivals in Italy

<http://www.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/homepage.html>

<http://special->

[1.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/pageview.aspx?strFest=0188&strPage=001](http://www.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/pageview.aspx?strFest=0188&strPage=001)

Habsburg court

<http://www.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/habsburg.html>

<http://special->

[1.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/pageview.aspx?strFest=0148&strPage=001](http://www.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/pageview.aspx?strFest=0148&strPage=001)

Tudor court

<http://www.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/stuartengland.html>

<http://special->

[1.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/pageview.aspx?strFest=0006&strPage=001](http://www.bl.uk/treasures/festivalbooks/pageview.aspx?strFest=0006&strPage=001)

XI.

Teacher: [Prof. Elisabetta Vezzosi](#)

Subject: *Civil, political and human rights: a long and winding road*

Hours: Thursday 8 September, h. 9:00 and Friday 9 September, h. 9:00

Abstract: This lecture will treat the long-run history of citizenship rights in Western history (since the end of the eighteenth century until the present). It will focus on the twentieth century and the building of the 'Welfare State' (social rights). A universalistic model of citizenship has been usually related to the context of the Nation-States, but in the last two decades research has tried to go beyond its ethnocentric and androcentric frame and to understand its national varieties, also by a fuller understanding of women's and ethnic groups' struggles to obtain civil, political, social, cultural and human rights. During the lecture the following particular themes will be examined:

- Are rights 'western' ?
- Rights tested in the light of gender differences
- A hierarchy of rights: Thomas Marshall
- The building of the 'welfare State'
- Cultural rights as human rights

Reference literature:

- Friedman Marilyn, ed. by, *Women and Citizenship*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005
- Kerber Linda, *The Meaning of Citizenship*, «Journal of American History», 84, 3 (Dec. 1997): 833-854.
- Marshall, T.M.. *Class, Citizenship, and Social Development*. Garden City, NY, Anchor Press, 1965.
- Nussbaum Martha C., *Frontiers of Justice*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 2006
- Rawls, John, *A Theory of Justice*, rev. ed. Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1999.