

<b>Academic subject: History of Eastern Europe</b>			
<b>Degree Class:</b> LM-52		<b>Degree Course:</b> Relazioni Internazionali e Studi Europei	
		<b>Academic Year:</b> 2021/2022	
		<b>Kind of class:</b> mandatory	<b>Year:</b> 2021
			<b>Period:</b> First semester
			<b>ECTS:</b> divided into <b>ECTS lessons:</b> <b>ECTS</b> <b>exe/lab/tutor:</b>
<b>Time management, hours, in-class study hours, out-of-class study hours</b>			
lesson: 200		exe/lab/tutor: 64	in-class study: 64
			out-of-class study: 136
<b>Language:</b> Italian	<b>Compulsory Attendance:</b> no		
<b>Subject Teacher:</b> Massimiliano Pezzi	<b>Tel: 0805717286</b> <b>e-mail:</b> massimiliano.pezzi@uniba.it	<b>Office:</b> Department of Political Sciences  Room Floor VI°	<b>Office days and hours:</b> Lunedì, 10,30-13,00 Martedì, 10,30-13,00
<b>Prerequisites:</b> Good knowledge of the fundamentals of Early Modern and Modern History			
<b>Educational objectives:</b>			
<b>Expected learning outcomes (according to Dublin Descriptors)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The aim of the lectures is to increase and offer a critical knowledge of the historical events and simplify the interpretation of the current issues of international and diplomatic politics by identifying their historical roots with a specific focus on the Eastern Europe between 18th and 19th century. A correct socio-political and economical-institutional analysis of the Eastern European states will allow the students to evaluate the processes of separation and aggregation that have marked out the societies of South-eastern Europe. The students who will attend the module will be able to understand the troublesome evolution of the Eastern states and the long process to join the European Union.</li> <li>•Through in-class debates, working groups and individual study, students are expected to develop autonomous, innovative and original research projects. Another potential source of learning for the students could be the analysis of original archival sources to submit to the assessment of the module leader and their attending colleagues during seminars.</li> <li>•Students will have to be able to analyse and summarise original texts and documents, using the studies of the best experts on the subject. Furthermore, they will have to be able to make independent evaluations, that might also differ from those commonly accepted in the official historiography.</li> <li>•The students attending the lectures will have to present the results of suggested reads that will be agreed at the beginning of the module. These might be enriched with web researches. During the seminars communication tips and skills will also be suggested.</li> <li>•The assessment of the acquired knowledge will also be useful to highlight and fill gaps. Particular importance lies on the respect of teamwork and agreed deadlines, to better co-ordinate the programmed specific in-depth discussions.</li> </ul>		
<b>Course program</b>			
The module is divided into three parts:			
- The first part scrutinises long-term general historical topics, to provide the students with the necessary tools to understand the specific situations of Eastern Europe.			
- The second part deals with the role of the diplomacy in the capital and main cities of the Ottoman Empire. A particular attention will be devoted to the transmission of diplomatic and commercial information, as this is a very effective way to critically analyse the signs of the lengthy disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, subject to the expansionistic aims of several European states. Commercial and diplomatic correspondence will be scrutinised within the frame of the rising “Eastern Question”, with a special attention to the formularies used by the Republic of Ragusa in its communications with the European counterparts. The focus will also be on the procedures of encryption/decryption as well as the systems			

used by a number of European governments to protect or violate the secrecy of correspondence, taking advantage of health and safety measures during epidemics. The communications' itineraries and costs will be used to analyse Ottoman Europe's society and the centre-periphery dynamics of the Empire, especially after the long Russo-Ottoman wars and the partial opening to the commercial navigation of the Dardanelles.

- The third part inspects specific institutional topics such as: the European diplomacy in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; the first permanent Ottoman envoys to Europe; the reform of Russian nobility in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; the insurrections and rebellions in Eastern Europe; women's role in the Islamic society and their participation to political power; projects of partition of the Ottoman Empire; the Polish Constitution of 1791; the reform of the Ottoman Navy; European diplomacy at Constantinople; the protection of ethnic and religious minorities in the Balkans; Selim III's reforms; the plague and the protection of public health; agrarian transformations in Russia and Ottoman Europe.

**Teaching methods:**

Face-to-face lectures with Power Point presentations.

Didactic work involving the active participation of the students.

**Auxiliary teaching:**

**Assessment methods:** Oral exam.

**Bibliography:**

M. Pezzi, *La Posta Spagnola di Costantinopoli alla fine del XVIII secolo*, Cosenza, Edizioni Orizzonti Meridionali, 2012, oppure M. Pezzi, *La Posta del Levante tra Sette e Ottocento*, Prato, Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi" onlus, in press.

**One of the following books:**

M. P. Pedani, *Venezia porta d'Oriente*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2010.

M. Natalizi, *La rivolta degli orfani: la vicenda del ribelle Pugačëv*, Roma, Donzelli, 2011.

N. V. Riasanovsky, *Storia della Russia*, Milano, Bompiani, 2010. (solo la parte relativa ai secoli XVII-XIX).

E. Ivetic, *Jugoslavia sognata, Lo jugoslavismo delle origini*, Milano, Franco Angeli, 2012.

M. Pezzi, *La peste nell'Impero ottomano tra Sette e Ottocento*, collana "EurAsia", Tricase, Edizioni Libellula, in press.

The read of a general History textbook is highly recommended.

For the in-depth discussions, the books will be indicated in due course during the lectures.