

# HISTORY

**Educational qualification level:** Bachelor

**Professional qualification:** historian

**Duration of studies:** 8 semesters

**Mode of studies:** full time

## QUALIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

The admission and training of students in the specialty "History" for the educational qualification degree "bachelor" with professional qualification "historian" is organized and carried out in accordance with the Higher Education Act, the Ordinance on state requirements for higher education and the Regulations of Southwestern University.

The obligatory disciplines in the curriculum have the task to give fundamental knowledge to the students in the field of Bulgarian, Balkan and world history, meeting the modern requirements of the historical science. The elective courses have the task to provide specialized training in some current areas related to solving the main problems and tasks of Bulgarian society, to expand the thematic areas in history and provide students with more choice according to their interests. The educational practice aims to form in students the necessary professional skills and news, through practical forms of education such as archaeological practice, work in archives, work with a library fund.

Students gain knowledge about the main events, processes and phenomena of history; learn to analyze and interpret events from the past; to make up-to-date conclusions and summaries; acquire basic research skills.

History students participate in extracurricular activities such as clubs, conferences, seminars. Term of study: regular - 4 years (eight semesters).

The training of students of history ends with a state exam (written and oral or defense of a diploma thesis) after which they successfully pass the educational qualification degree "bachelor".

Students majoring in History are trained as specialists in historical museums and archives in the country, as well as specialists in political, scientific and cultural institutes such as historians, archaeologists, ethnographers, informants, historians in the media. Specialist historians acquire the right to be experts in history in the various units of the educational system, as well as in the system of archives and museums in the country, specialists and scientific institutes. If desired, they can also complete a module for obtaining additional qualifications as history teachers.

Graduates of the specialty History can be realized as:

- specialists in history, archeology and ethnology;
- specialists in educational institutions, political, scientific and cultural institutes;
- archivists and documentarians in the state administration, in state and private archives;
- consultants in the media;
- specialists in libraries and library units;
- guides;
- curators in museums and museum collections.

**CURRICULUM STRUCTURE**  
**Specialty: "History" – code 04.31.8.10**

<b>First year</b>			
<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>
Introduction in history of historiography	3	Ancient history part II	6
Ancient history part I	7	Archeology part II	5
Thracology	7	Medieval general history part I	5
Archeology part I	7	Medieval Bulgarian history part I	5
Elective course 1 (first group)	3	Elective course 3 (second group)	3
Elective course 2 (first group)	3	Elective course 4 (second group)	3
Sports		Elective course 5 (second group)	3
		Sports	
<b>Elective courses (students choose two courses)</b>		<b>Elective courses (students choose three courses)</b>	
Culture of Ancient Greece	3	Thracia Pontica	3
Lydia - the unknown empire of Asia Minor	3	The traditional sea culture on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast	3
Introduction to history	3	Balkan Middle Ages	3
Ethnic and religious communities in the Caucasus region 19-21 century	3	Byzantine Constantinople	3
Written and spoken language culture	3	Introduction to art history and museology	3
		Numismatics	3
	Total 30		Total 30
<b>Second year</b>			
<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>
Medieval general history - part II	5	Modern Balkan History 1453-1833	7
Medieval Bulgarian history - part II	4	Modern general history part I	6
History of the Bulgarian people XV-XVII century	5	Classical language (ancient Greek or Latin)	3
Archival science part I	4	English	3
Ethnology	3	Archival science 2 part	5
Elective course 6 (third group)	3	Elective course 9 (fourth group)	3
Elective course 7 (third group)	3	Elective course 10 (fourth group)	3
Elective course 8 (third group)	3		
<b>Elective courses (students choose three courses)</b>		<b>Elective courses (students choose two courses)</b>	
Culture of Ancient Southeastern Europe	3	History of gender and sexuality	3
Ancient Phrygia	3	Politics and historical memory	3
Captives and captivity in Medieval Bulgaria	3	Czechoslovakia 1918-1993	3
The culture of Medieval Bulgaria	3	Contemporary political systems	3
History of the Ottoman Empire	3		
The idea of federation of the Balkans in the XIX century	3		
	Total 30		Total 30
<b>Third year</b>			
<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>

Modern General History Part II	5	Contemporary General History Part II	6
Modern Bulgarian history	5	Contemporary history of Bulgaria	6
Contemporary General History Part I	4	Bulgarian Renaissance	8
English	3	Historical anthropology	4
Contemporary history of the Balkans	5	Elective course 14 (sixth group)	3
Elective course 11 (fifth group)	3	Elective course 15 (sixth group)	3
Elective course 12 (fifth group)	3		
Elective course 13 (fifth group)	3		
<b>Elective courses (students choose three courses)</b>		<b>Elective courses (students choose two courses)</b>	
Charity and public support in Bulgaria 19-20 century	3	Theory of international relations	3
History of Dobrudzha	3	Specifics of the development of the countries in Latin America in the second half of the 20th century	3
Balkan nationalism	3	Military history	3
War and Trauma: The Wars in the Balkans in the 20th Century	3	Colonization of the world 15-19 century	3
Social functions of history	3		
History of modern constitutionalism in Western Europe and the United States	3		
	Total 30		Total 30
<b>Fourth year</b>			
<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>	<b>1st semester</b>	<b>ECTS credits</b>
Contemporary trends in historiography	6	Practice in libraries and museums	3
History of Byzantium	6	Art history and museology	8
Practice in archives	3	Contemporary history of Bulgaria (for historians)	3
Digital archives	3	Elective course 18 (eighth group)	3
Practice in archeology	3	Elective course 19 (eighth group)	3
Modern history of Bulgaria (for historians)	6	State exam or diploma work	10
Elective course 16 (seventh group)	3		
Elective course 17 (seventh group)	3		
<b>Elective courses (students choose two courses)</b>		<b>Elective courses (students choose two courses)</b>	
Microhistory and historical science from the 70s of the 20th century to the present day	3	Modern democracy	3
The First World War and the modernization between the two world wars	3	Comparative history	3
Bulgarian nationalism	3	Resistance against the Soviet system in Eastern Europe	3
History of the "Macedonian question"	3	Japan in the 20th century	3
	Total 30		Total 30

**TOTAL FOR 4 ACADEMIC YEARS: 240 CREDITS**

# ANNOTATIONS OF COURSES

## *OBLIGATORY COURSES*

### INTRODUCTION IN HISTORY OF HISTORIOGRAPHY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** I

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Associate Professor Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

In the last few decades, the history of historiography has necessarily taken a key place in the curriculum of many historical departments. This lecture course on "Introduction to the History of Historiography" is the main and only one that gives students knowledge about the development of history after its emergence as a modern professional discipline. The course is not "philosophy of history", but "history of historiography". It is an introduction to and a continuation of the short historiographical reviews made in separate disciplines of the curriculum. The aim is for students to gain knowledge about the meaning of the term "historiography"; for the development of history as a research discipline, its object, research methods, source base, research approaches, the change in understandings of the historical source, description techniques, etc. Through this course, students will also be faced with problems such as - what historians do and how they think; what historical "knowledge" involves; how the political and intellectual context influences historical research and description; notions of concepts such as knowledge, understanding, imagination, explanation, analysis, narrative; understanding how history as a discipline models itself. Along with this, the course focuses on schools, circles, authors and research that are representative of the important trends in the development of history as a scientific discipline. Problems such as the professionalization of historiography and its concentration in universities will take its place; views on research methodology and the possibility of "objective knowledge"; about the connection between the research historian and the past reality; major changes in the thinking and practice of historians; changes in the forms of historical research and historical description; the specifics of the historical narrative and the historical discourse; the change in the concepts of historical time, etc.

**Syllabus:**

Historical knowledge from Herodotus to the Enlightenment; the emergence of history as a professional discipline; Romanticism in historiography in the 19th century; Classical historicism Europe and the world; The crisis of classical historicism; "Progressive Historians" in the United States; the Annals School in France; the Marxist approach to British historiography after the end of World War II; German social history since the 1960s; The New Social History in the United States from the 1950s to the 1970s; postmodern theory of history; postmodernism and various historical schools and tendencies; intellectual history; the new social history; recent trends in Marxist historiography; the new cultural history; Gender history; history of sexuality; From a "linguistic turn" to a "historical turn" in the social sciences and the humanities; historiography in the countries of the former Soviet bloc, an overview of the trends in Bulgarian historiography; Recent trends in Bulgarian historiography.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures and answer a question in writing.

**ANCIENT HISTORY part I and II****ECTS credits for part I:** 7.0**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control**Semester:** I**ECTS credits for part II:** 6.0**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** II**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturers:**

Prof. Kalin Porozhanov DSc., Department of History

E-mail: [kalinsp@swu.bg](mailto:kalinsp@swu.bg)

Chief Assistant Alexander Portalsky PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [portalsky@abv.bg](mailto:portalsky@abv.bg)**Annotation**

The History of the Ancient World began with the first appearance of written records, begins with the first self-awareness and spiritual commensurability of Man. She recovered, primarily based on written, but also of archaeological sources.

The main objective of the course lectures is to acquaint students with the world's first civilizations, while starting to gain critical historical thinking and self-evaluation and the surrounding world and its own behavior, both in antiquity and today.

Another important goal is that students learn that their (our) assessment categories have their own home, which is rooted in the history of the ancient world that human civilization will only grow and the more rights and Ascendant, and is evolving before all intellectual (and not just material!) deposits, which are implemented through pulses at certain historical moments. These pulses are represented by ancient civilizations.

**Syllabus:**

The course includes lectures oldest civilizations on Earth evolved from the end of 4<sup>th</sup> / early 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC to mid-1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD in North Africa, West / Front Asia (Mesopotamia, the Iranian plateau, actual Eastern Mediterranean – Levant, Asia Minor) and Europe (Balkan and Apennine peninsulas). In those vast lands are presented primarily Egyptian, Sumerian, Sumerian-Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Hittites, Minoan, Achaean, Ancient Greek, Etruscan and Roman civilizations formed civilizations. These civilizations multifaceted, but unified historical-cultural space and self-improvement to social structure and life.

Especially important in human history is the transition of societies to early class relations in 4<sup>th</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> mill. BC. This is the time when creating the oldest government organizations in the world, time, and starting naming them as civilizations. It is about Egypt, Mesopotamia, Minoan Crete, Hittites state and Achaean Greece.

The flowering of ancient societies during the 1<sup>st</sup> mill. BC have developed slave class relations. This is the maximum age of spiritual development and universal human cultural achievements related to the promotion of values peaked in classical Hellas and finally evolved during the Hellenistic and Roman times. It is these universal values and achievements of antiquity are the basis of pan-European civilization continued its development during the Middle Ages, the Renaissance to the present day, including.

Decline and fall of ancient societies in the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> mill. AD, it is best represented by the Roman Empire, a period during which the observed depletion of ancient social relations, there is a search and finding of new societies (feudal ) relations for a successful reorganization and the inclusion of new nations from the "periphery" of the ancient civilization. With these new nations are actually creators of their own and world history, expanding the perimeter of the story.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Examples, including visualization, illustrate the lectures. The students prepare in advance for participation in the lectures. A term project is prepared by the students as a home assignment. There is a term test. The final exam during the regular session is written. The final mark is a proportion between the results of the term test, the projects and the final exam.

## THRACOLOGY

**ECTS credits:** 7.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 2 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** II

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Prof. Kalin Porozhanov DSc., Department of History

E-mail: [kalinsp@swu.bg](mailto:kalinsp@swu.bg)

Chief Assistant Alexander Portalsky PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [portalsky@abv.bg](mailto:portalsky@abv.bg)

**Anotation:**

Thracology is a complex interdisciplinary science that explores the story of Thrace and the Thracians in antiquity. The story of Thrace and the Thracians is presented as an integral part of the ancient history of Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

**Syllabus:**

Thracian society and others like it in the Ancient East, in Achaean Greece and Roman kingdom, represent the usual development of ancient societies, while Greece and Rome in certain periods of history are exceptions to this rule. Therefore the lectures present a society, different from the classical ancient societies of Greece and Rome. In it one can see the similarities in the history of Thrace and the Thracians with other societies in the ancient world. The specific characteristics of the History of Thrace and the Thracians can be followed, that are a basis and a part of Bulgarian culture and history.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching is conducted through lectures. Students take written essay in class, test and work on coursework that they represent to their colleagues. The requirements for the successful semester closing are positive results in essay and test and submitted coursework. The final evaluation takes into account the results of the ongoing control and the evaluation of the end-of-semester-exam in the ratio of 1: 1. The average grade should be at least *average* 3 (in case of *poor* 2 for the ongoing control or for the end-of-semester-exam is not subject to averaging).

## ARCHEOLOGY part I and II

**ECTS credits for part I:** 7.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control

**Semester:** I

**ECTS credits for part II:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** II

### **Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

### **Lecturers:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alexei Gotsev

E-mail: [alexaim@abv.bg](mailto:alexaim@abv.bg), Department of History

Chief assistant Miroslava Stoilova Georgieva, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [m\\_georgieva@swu.bg](mailto:m_georgieva@swu.bg)

### **Annotation:**

The current curriculum includes three modules "General Archeology", "Classical Archeology" and "Archeology of Bulgaria". The first module introduces students to general theoretical issues that define the specifics of archeology as an independent scientific discipline, the second – with the archaeological heritage of ancient Greece and ancient Rome, and the third – with issues related to the archeology of Bulgarian lands from prehistory to the Middle Ages. The characteristic features of the culture during the separate periods and districts and the most remarkable sites and monuments in them are presented. Students are introduced to the latest research and discoveries and scientific concepts and interpretations. Attention is paid to the issues related to the preservation, promotion and management of the archaeological cultural heritage in Europe and Bulgaria and to the problems and perspectives facing it. The seminars discuss issues related to more important groups of monuments or individual artifacts that cannot be covered in the lecture material, as well as the acquisition of skills for recognizing archaeological materials and finds from different epochs.

### **Syllabus:**

Archeology as a science, origin and development; Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) and Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age); Neolithic (Neolithic Age); Chalcolithic (Stone-Copper) and Bronze Age; The Aegean world during the Bronze Age. Cycladic, Minoan, Hellenic culture; Iron Age; Culture of Ancient Greece during the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Ages; Ancient Greek architecture; Ancient Greek sculpture; Ancient Greek pottery and vase painting; Culture of Ancient Rome; Rome - organization of city life; Roman art; Emergence and development of archeology in Bulgaria; State policy and regulations on the issues of cultural heritage in Bulgaria from the Liberation to the present day; Paleolithic and Mesolithic in the Bulgarian lands; Neolithic and Chalcolithic in the Bulgarian lands; Bronze Age in the Bulgarian lands; Thracian culture during the Early Iron Age; Thracian culture during the Late Iron Age; Thracian tomb architecture and monumental painting; Articles of toretics in Ancient Thrace; Thrace under Roman rule (I-IV century); Monuments of ancient art in Moesia and Thrace (I-IV century).

### **Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course and seminars. Teaching is based on the traditional lecture practice of humanities education in Bulgaria in combination with modern interactive teaching methods – extensive use of multimedia forms (reproductions, presentations, films) and direct involvement of students in the learning process. The current control is carried out during classes during the semester through course assignments, tests and tests on the respective point system.

The training in the discipline ends with a written exam on the study material according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

## **MEDIEVAL GENERAL HISTORY part I and II**

**ECTS credits for part I:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control

**Semester:** II

**ECTS credits for part II:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

### **Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

### **Lecturers:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhanka Rakova, Department of History

E-mail: [rakovasn@yahoo.com](mailto:rakovasn@yahoo.com)

Chief assistant Dr. Yanko Hristov, Department of History

E-mail: [iahristov@abv.bg](mailto:iahristov@abv.bg)

### **Annotation:**

The curriculum of the discipline is divided into two parts (respectively in two semesters): Early Middle Ages (V-X century) and Crusades and Late Middle Ages (XI-XVI century). The idea of the similarities and differences in the historical progress taken by the modern peoples inhabiting Europe is formed.

The whole course focuses on the various areas of historical knowledge of European history: political and social processes are followed; special attention is paid to cultural history; the development of economic processes is presented, including those in the history of communications. Students are offered knowledge about the most important research of the already classical authors in the field of medieval studies, get acquainted with the basic theories and research methods, as well as with the latest achievements of this science.

The seminars on the course complement and enrich the information that students receive from the lectures. They offer special training and skills to read and comment on the most important written and material sources for the Middle Ages; as well as analytical thinking skills.

### **Syllabus:**

The lecture course follows chronologically the main historical stages and offers knowledge about the most important processes and phenomena of the Middle Ages: the fall of the Roman Empire and the emergence of Barbarian states; the process of Christianization of Europe; the history of the Franks; the rise and prosperity of the cities and the economy of the Mediterranean; the phenomenon of the Crusades, the knightly and monastic orders, the Renaissance and others. Priority of the lecture course are the periods of transition: from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages and from the Late Middle Ages to the New Age, when most of the modern countries already exist and when the processes of modernization in the field of trade, economy and culture begin.

### **Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course and seminars. During the training during the two semesters the students prepare respectively 2 course works on topics from the lectures. The final exam covers the entire material.



## **MEDIEVAL BULGARIAN HISTORY part I and II**

**ECTS credits for part I:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control

**Semester:** II

**ECTS credits for part II:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturers:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhanka Rakova, Department of History

E-mail: [rakovasn@yahoo.com](mailto:rakovasn@yahoo.com)

Chief assistant Dr. Yanko Hristov, Department of History

E-mail: [iahristov@abv.bg](mailto:iahristov@abv.bg)

**Annotation:**

The curriculum introduces students to the history of the Bulgarian Middle Ages. The training in the discipline is divided into two parts, respectively in two semesters, considering the period of the Early Middle Ages (VII-XII century) and the time of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom (end of XII-XIV century). The aim is to create a basic knowledge for the political structures, social life and cultural achievements of the Bulgarians during this era. An idea of Bulgaria's place in the system of the Byzantine Orthodox community is formed. The priority of the lecture course is the period of the XIII-XIV C., when many important figures had lived and important works of literature and art appeared. Particular attention is paid to the sources of Bulgarian history - Bulgarian and foreign. The whole course focuses on different areas of historical knowledge: political history, cultural history and economic history. Students are introduced to the most important studies of classical authors in the field of Bulgarian studies, get acquainted with the basic theories and research methods, as well as the latest achievements of historical science.

The seminars offer special preparation and building skills for reading and commenting on the most important written and material sources; skills for analytical thinking and independent written presentation by students on specially selected topics.

**Syllabus:**

The lecture course follows the main stages in the historical development of medieval Bulgaria and offers knowledge about the most important processes and phenomena: the creation of the Bulgarian state and the culture of pagan Bulgaria; the process of Christianization and the Golden Age of literature; the history of the First Bulgarian Kingdom; the reign of Samuel, Bulgarian Tzardom; culture and society during the XIIIth-XIVth centuries.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course and seminars. During the training (in two semesters) the students prepare respectively 2 course works on topics from the lectures. The final exam covers the entire material.

## **HISTORY OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE XV-XVII CENTURIES**

**ECTS credits:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Ass. Prof. Valentin Spasov Kitanov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [kitvalmil@swu.bg](mailto:kitvalmil@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

This curriculum introduces students in the first centuries of Ottoman rule, the Bulgarian lands / XV - XVII century / and their overall social , economic, cultural and religious life. The course addresses the issue of the Ottoman conquest of the Bulgarian lands and its consequences , the impact of the Ottoman political system on the everyday life of Bulgarians islamization processes and their results traditions in economic production and specific agrarian relations , the status of the Orthodox Church and the ritual associated with it , canonical and family life, anti-Ottoman resistance Bulgarian cultural life in XV - XVII During the seminars, an essential element in the preparation and learning activities is to work with historical sources. Students acquire skills for their analysis and correct interpretation . Receive an overview of the achievements of the historiography of the Bulgarian history during that period .

**Syllabus:**

Characteristics of the study of the history of the Bulgarian people in the early centuries of Ottoman rule, imposition of Ottoman rule and the mechanisms of its management in the Bulgarian lands in XV-XVII centuries, Development of economic life in the Bulgarian village in the XV-XVII century, agrarian relations and changes in timarskata system; city as the administrative and commercial center, anti-Ottoman resistance to the Bulgarian people in the XV-XVII century, demographic and ethno-religious development of the Bulgarians, Bulgarian culture in the fifteenth-seventeenth century

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching is through lectures and seminars. During the course students prepare 1 multimedia presentation on the topics of the lectures that present the seminars. On the day of the exam, students develop a written question.

**ARCHIVAL STUDIES part I и II**

**ECTS credits for part I:** 4.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 1 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control

**Semester:** III

**ECTS credits for part II:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** IV

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturers:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mariana Piskova, Department of History

E-mail: [piskova@swu.bg](mailto:piskova@swu.bg)

Chief Assistant Nurié Muratova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [nmuratova@swu.bg](mailto:nmuratova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The evolutionary path of formation and development of the archives worldwide, the periodization of the archives' history, the detection of different types of archives and archival models are the thematic emphasis

in the study of the archives' historical development and the formed complexes of these documents from antiquity to the modern information society. In the context of the foreign archives' history we trace the steps and the policies to construct the national archival system in Bulgaria. The specificity of classical and computer archival studies have been determined in comparative terms. Students acquire skills to work with electronic documents and archives and learn the main technologies used in Computer Archivology.

**Syllabus:**

The lectures are divided into two modules. Module One - History of The Archives. Module Two - Stages for the Construction and Operation of a National Archival System. Practical exercises include working with archival finding aids – inventories, catalogs, guides and reviews and aim to help students when searching for archival sources on specific topics.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Training is done through lectures and individual work. Variety of visual and interactive teaching materials in electronic form and in a traditional version are used during the sessions that support full mastering of content by the students. Initiatives and activities for students have been promoted. During the course students are evaluated continuously and by written exam. The total number of credits per course is 7.0. They are equivalent to 100 conventional units, 40 of which of the auditorium and 60 of individual work. Students are exempt from examination under honors the semester

## ETHNOLOGY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

Department of Ethnology and Balkan Studies, Faculty of Philology

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Iliya Nedin PhD, Department of Ethnology and Balkan Studies

E-mail: [i\\_nedin@swu.bg](mailto:i_nedin@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course builds knowledge on the main problematic circle of ethnological knowledge, the basic concepts and analytical approaches in ethnology. The course begins with a brief follow-up of the ideas in ethnology and the history of ethnology / anthropology as an independent scientific discipline. The following lectures are focused on community life forms, community formation, typology of community relationships, construction of community identities and the specifics of different communities - ethnic, religious, linguistic, kinship, etc., as well as their relationship with societal structures. Another main range of topics is related to the cultural basis for the formation of community identities - language, religion, myth, ritual, clothing, nutrition, medicine, etc. The emphasis is on ethnicism and ethnicity as a community, as well as the basic theories of ethnicity and nation.

**Syllabus:**

The main content includes basic ideas of anthropological and ethnological nature during the pre-scientific period and the leading theoretical directions in the history of ethnology / anthropology: evolutionism, diffusionism, relativism and historical particularism, functionalism, structural functionalism, structuralism, interpretativeism, postmodernism. The content further follows the distinction "community - society", typology of community relations, theories of ethnicity, typology of ethnic communities, ethnicity and religion, ethnicity and statehood, ethnicity and language, theories of nations; systems of kinship, marriage

and family, myth and mythology, mythical text and culture, shamanism, magic, ritual, life cycle and life path, rituals of transition; socio-anthropological minimum: ethnology of nutrition, ethnology of clothing, ethnomedicine; the human body as an ethnological problem, gender and gender; ethnology of space; history and ethnology.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Classroom employment with a total duration of 30 hours is carried out in the form of lectures (2 hours per week). The lecture course is organized in 15 main topics related to the main problems of ethnology. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam in the form of an essay, which can be a short field study or a theoretical problem, based on a syllabus previously announced by the teacher. The final grade is formed on the basis of the current control and the grade from the exam (in a ratio of 1:1).

### MODERN BALKAN HISTORY 1453-1821

**ECTS credits:** 7.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Snezhana Dimitrova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [s.dimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:s.dimitrova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The curriculum of the course New Balkan History 1453-1821 consists of several thematic modules, which cover the basic empirical and theoretical content of Balkan history for the period. The aim is to acquaint students with modern scientific paradigms and public debates, whose key is the way we study the past and meet the challenges of the present. Cultural-anthropological-historical information is articulated in fifteen topics related to the two main problem registers of the discipline: 1) the nature of the Ottoman invasion of the Balkans and the changes in the political status quo, social structure and economic development of the lands included in the Ottoman system. management; 2) the emergence of the Balkan national projects.

**Syllabus:**

MODULE I (On the Legacy of the Ottoman Conquest in the Balkans: Historiographical Perspectives): Orientalism and Balkanism: The Debate Today (The Balkans as a Metaphor). Status and problems of world Ottoman studies (XIX-XX centuries). The Two Worlds: An Early History and Settlement of the Ottomans in Europe Until the Fall of Constantinople. The city of the Balkans 15-19 century — The Balkan city: European, oriental or the city of the intermediate zone? Ottoman art in the Balkans. MODULE II (The Balkans under Ottoman rule: power, elites, society): The apogee of the empire: 1453-1566. The "classical" structure of Ottoman society (XV-XVI). Ottoman state institutions in Southeastern Europe (16th - 17th century). The beginning of the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman society from the 16th to the 18th century. MODULE III (Wars and power: political and ideological development): European - Ottoman political relations (15th - 17th century). Wallachia and Moldova in the 15th-18th centuries. The Balkan provinces of the Habsburgs (15th - 18th century). Eastern Question: The Ottoman Empire from the Congress in Nemirov to the beginning of the Tanzimat. GDL in the Balkans: Phase A (historical-literary and folklore movement). Phase B (emergence of political programs and fighters for their implementation).

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Classroom employment is in the form of lectures and seminars. New forms of work with students are also included in the classes: scientific expeditions; comparative analysis of documentaries and feature films

(relevant to the topic) and participation in student conferences (within extracurricular student employment). The final grade is formed on the basis of the current control and the grade from the exam (in a ratio of 1: 1).

### **MODERN GENERAL HISTORY part I and II**

**ECTS credits for part I:** 6.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control

**Semester:** IV

**ECTS credits for part II:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Ivan Metodiev Petrov, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

The course studies the history of the world in its entirety from the end of the XV century to the end of the First World War in 1918. The course covers the basic features of this period - a period of transition from feudalism to modern society. In this era is created the world economy and is performed the industrialization, also are held scientific-technical and military revolutions. It teaches the socio-political development of the countries and regions. It emphasizes on the dominance of Europe in the field of theoretical knowledge, technology, military, political ideas and institutions, as well as the modernization of societies in Eastern Europe, Asia and the Western Hemisphere.

**Syllabus:**

Sources; English Revolution of the XVII century, England in the XVII-XVIII century, the German states in the XVII-XVIII century, the Austrian Empire in XVII-XVIII century, French absolutism; International Relations in XVII-XVIII century, the War of Independence and the formation of the United States; Great French revolution 1789-1799 period; France during the Consulate and the Empire, the Vienna Congress and Sacred Union National liberation movements in Latin America, the Far East during the first half of the XIX century, 1815-1848, the German states, revolutions of 1848-1849, in Europe, the United Kingdom 1815-1914, the Second Empire in France, German unification, the unification of Italy, 1783-1914, the United States, France, the 1870-1914, 1871-1914, the Germany and Italy in 1871-1914; countries of the East in the late XIX and early XX century, International relations in 1870-1914, First World War 1914-1918.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in New Modern History is done through lectures and seminars. Seminars include the following components: introduction of new information, summary and revision, presentation and analysis of the self-completed tasks - preparing separate reports on a given topic, using authentic texts. Students take two tests each semester. Regularly attended classes and shown positive results during the exercises and tests are required for completion and certification of each semester.

### **MODERN BULGARIAN HISTORY**

**ECTS credits:** 5.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

This program tries to go beyond the one-dimensional and conventional presentation of the new Bulgarian history. It aims to provide students with knowledge concerning both the political history of the period and a more socially and culturally oriented history, without losing the sense of the political framework. This period has been very well studied in the last ten years from different points of view. The aim of the course is to bring this new knowledge to undergraduate students. The ultimate goal is for students to gain an initial orientation towards unexplored and challenging problems and research fields such as nations and national identity, national ideology; history of political culture, political thought and social movements; history of everyday life, etc.

**Syllabus:**

The Tarnovo Constitution and the Beginning of the Bulgarian Post-Liberation Political Life; power of attorney regime; political life of Eastern Rumelia and the Union; The Political Crisis of 1886-87; Stambolov's management; political life and political parties in Bulgaria at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century; a national question from the Liberation to the wars; Bulgaria during the wars 1912 - 1918; management of the AAU; political life and political organizations in Bulgaria between the wars; authoritarianism in Bulgaria; the national question between the two world wars; Bulgaria during the Second World War; The change on September 9, 1944.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course and seminars. Attendance at weekly classes is mandatory and part of the assessment at the end. Participation in individual consultations is also taken into account, as well as active work during the semester. Control works and tests are also carried out. Short papers are also presented, which also participate in the final formation of the assessment. Finally, a final test for admission to a written examination is held, as well as a written examination.

**CONTEMPORARY GENERAL HISTORY part I and II**

**ECTS credits for part I:** 4.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** current control

**Semester:** V

**ECTS credits for artII p:** 6.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturers:**

Assoc. Prof. Ivan Petrov, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

Chief Assistant Diana Veleva Ivanova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [velevad@swu.bg](mailto:velevad@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course examines the main trends and patterns in the development of civilization of the twentieth century. The time between the two world wars is dedicated to the political, social and societal development of the leading countries in the development of civilization: the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia. World War II is considered in its generally accepted three stages of development. The role of the Cold War in international relations in the second half of the twentieth century is traced, the essence of the bloc division of the world after 1945, the development of the world's leading countries is revealed; students get acquainted with the crises in the seemingly monolithic Eastern bloc and its disintegration, as well as with the building of the EU.

**Syllabus:**

International relations between the two world wars; The great industrialized nations between the two world wars; Russia and the USSR in the period 1917-1939; The defeated winner - Italy between the two world wars; Germany between the two world wars; Japan and China between the two world wars; Stages and course of hostilities during the Second World War; The diplomacy of the Anti-Hitler Coalition during the Second World War; Beginning of the Cold War; The imposition of "people's democracy" in Eastern Europe (1944-1949); The crises in the socialist bloc; The USSR after the Second World War; The United States after World War II; The great European countries in the second half of the twentieth century; Far Eastern countries in the second half of the twentieth century; International relations after the Second World War; The collapse of "real socialism" in Eastern Europe; Main stages of European integration.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training is carried out through a lecture course and seminars. The seminars include the following components: introduction of new information, summary and negotiation, presentation and analysis of independently performed tasks - preparation of independent reports on a given topic, work with documents. Students do a test every semester. The requirements for certification of each semester are the regular attendance of the exercises and positive results shown during the exercises and in the control works.

**CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF THE BALKANS 1821 - 2008****ECTS credits:** 5.0**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 1 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** V**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Snezhana Dimitrova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [s.dimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:s.dimitrova@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The curriculum of the course Contemporary History of the Balkans 1833 - 2008 covers several thematic modules, whose unifying center is the contemporary debate on nations and nationalisms. The aim is to acquaint students with modern scientific paradigms and public discussions in order to discover the resources for a new European identity ("Europe below") in the context of globalism and regional resistance. The theoretical and empirical content of the course is organized in fifteen topics, linked in three problem registers: 1) building nation-states in the Balkans; 2) Wars: social mobilization, economic and political radicalism (19th - 20th century); 3) Political regimes in the Balkans during the long 19th and short 20th centuries.

**Syllabus:**

MODULE I (Nationalism and modern statehood — theoretical and historiographical case): 1. Modernity and modernization debates: theoretical cases. 2. Nations and Nationalism: Theories and Practices (Domodernity and (Post) Modernity in the Balkans) 3. State Building in the Balkans: Modernization and Nationalism (Political Practices) MODULE II: Nationalism and the Modern State — Individual and Power; Society and Nation; state and governments; elites and classes — historical cases.): 1. Reforms in the Ottoman Empire. 2. Balkan states (Greece; Serbia; Romania) 1821 - 1912. 3. Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania (beginning of 19th century to 1914) 4. The Balkans during the wars: 1912 - 1913, 1914 - 1918 5. The Balkans between the two world wars - Yugoslavia, Greece, Romania: foreign policy victories and domestic political crises 6. New Turkey. Kemalism 1923-1939: The National Revolution 7. The Balkans and the Second World War: Hitler's New Order, Resistance and Cooperation, the Jewish Question MODULE III (Balkan Modernity: The Power of the Political and Ideological): 1. Greece after the Second World War war 2. Turkey after WWII. 3. Romania after the Second World War. 4. Establishment, development and disintegration of the second Yugoslavia (1943-1992). 5. Vardar Macedonia after the Second World War.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Lectures and seminars are a basic form of education. New forms are scientific expeditions; comparative analysis of documentaries and feature films; participation in student conferences. The final grade is the result of the grades from the current control and the exam (in a ratio of 1: 1).

**CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF BULGARIA****ECTS credits:** 6.0**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 2 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** VI**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kristina Popova, Department of History

E-mail: [kpopova@swu.bg](mailto:kpopova@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The aims of the course “Contemporary History of Bulgaria” is to introduce students to history in the period 1944 – 1989 and historiography about political, economic and cultural development during socialism as well as to present the current discussions about this period. Special attention is paid to the specifics of the historical sources and resources and the historical analyses of periodicals, documents and memoirs from this period. The development of the ideology of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the ideologisation of every public activity, the characteristics of the planned economy, the removal of private property, the elimination of the civil sector and the centralization of society, as well as the characteristics of the so-called developed socialist society are presented. The lecture course also introduces students to the current debates on the characteristics of socialism as "totalitarian" or "authoritarian" government, as well as its periodization.

**Syllabus:**

Historical sources and historiography of the recent Bulgarian history. Establishment of the Patriotic Front's power 1944 - 1945 and its first government. Policies of repression: so-called "People's Court", establishment of Labor camps. The Patriotic Front and the Opposition 1945 – 1946. The activity of the Grand National Assembly and the political struggles 1946 – 1947. Tenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Labor Party / communists/ and its decisions on the Macedonian question. The new



Constitution of December 1947 and the nationalization of industrial enterprises and banks. The Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Labor Party / communists/ in 1948 and the establishment of the Soviet model of the "late Stalinism" in Bulgaria. Collectivization of agriculture and its consequences. The April plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in 1956 and the Nikita Khrushchev 's new political course. Attempts of the Bulgarian Communist Party to reform the economic system in the 1960-1970es. The crises of socialism in the second half of the eighties and the so-called "Revival process" (persecutions of Bulgarian Muslim and Turkish population).

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course and seminars . During the training students prepare 1 course work on topics from lectures and seminars.

## **BULGARIAN RENAISSANCE**

**ECTS credits:** 8.0

**Weekly:** 3 lectures, 2 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Ass. Prof. Valentin Spasov Kitanov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [kitvalmil@swu.bg](mailto:kitvalmil@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

Lectures and seminars for the Bulgarian Revival scientifically interpret the essence and the universal nature of the transition of Bulgarian society in XVIII - XIX of the Middle Ages to the bourgeois world , with its main trends , socio-economic and ideological characteristics with its spiritual and political changes in the context of Renaissance multilateral process with its ultimate historical results - the construction of cultural and national identity and the restoration of the Bulgarian state in 1878 Contoured frame and marked general concept of the course in Bulgarian Revival determine the optimal extent and content of its thematic program, which includes the most significant problems , phenomena , events and aspects of socio-economic , spiritual and political life of the Bulgarians in their struggle for cultural emancipation and national liberation, as shown in their natural relationship , dialectics and development, and the complexity of their interaction with internal and external political factors, their role in national -forming process and in the implementation of the main political issue of the Renaissance - the liberation of Bulgaria .

**Syllabus:**

Historical feature of the Bulgarian Revival , Chronological frames and periodization of Renaissance , Sources for the history and historiography of the Bulgarian Revival Creation of national liberation ideology. Political ideas and movements in the second half of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, The Movement for modern culture and education, fight for national ecclesiastical independence. Establishment of the Bulgarian Exarchate, new stage in the ideological and organizational development of the Bulgarian national liberation movement; East crisis and the Bulgarians. April uprising in 1876, the liberation of Bulgaria and the policy of Western countries.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching is through lectures and seminars. During the course students prepare 1 multimedia presentation on the topics of the lectures that present the seminars. On the day of the exam, students develop a written question.

## HISTORICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

**ECTS credits:** 4.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assistant professor Milena Angelova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [mangelova74@yahoo.com](mailto:mangelova74@yahoo.com); [milena\\_angelova@swu.bg](mailto:milena_angelova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The goal of this course is to acquaint students with the recent development in historical anthropology. The course aims to introduce students in the MA program in history in theoretical frameworks and problematic fields of historical anthropology and expand their professional horizons to historical images of basic human experiences, gender and sexuality, life cycles, religion and religiosity, space and time, private life etc. An important objective of the course is to form a strong sensitivity to different cultures and social backgrounds to everyday life, the opportunities to historicize previously neglected by historical science phenomena. An important task of the course is to equip students with skills to work with a wide range of sources for historical research. Another focus of the course is related to the introduction of interdisciplinary research methods and sources related: autobiography, memoirs, visual etc. Students learn about current scientific discussions on interdisciplinary methods in history at leading research centers.

**Syllabus:**

Sources and occurrence of historical anthropology: cultural and social anthropology, social history, history of everyday life. Centers and discussion of historical anthropology in the 80's. Changing paradigms in history. The man at the center of historical research. Methods of historical anthropology: microhistory, historical case study. Bulgaria: difficult birth of a new historical discipline. Main topics of historical anthropology. Anthropology of power in history. Autobiographical texts and personal testimonies as historical sources: family records, letters, photographs, memories, oral history. Analysis of autobiographical memory. Basic methods of interpretation of autobiographical memory. Young people in different historical periods in Bulgarian history. Historical anthropology of the family.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Examples, including visualization, illustrate the lectures. The students prepare in advance for participation in the lectures. A term project is prepared by the students as a home assignment. There is a term test. The final exam during the regular session is written. The final mark is a proportion between the

## CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN HISTORIOGRAPHY

**ECTS credits:** 6.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 1 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

In recent decades, due to the many questions raised in other fields of the humanities and social sciences, the history of historiography has become one of the key and essential disciplines in the departments of history around the world. This course is the second historiographical in the bachelor's degree after the introductory course related to the history of historiography in the first semester. It is oriented towards upgrading the basic historiographical knowledge and acquainting students with the latest trends in the development of contemporary historiography. In this way, they will deepen the knowledge already gained about the meaning of the "history of historiography"; the development of history as a discipline, its object, methods, sources, methodological approaches, changes in the idea of the historical source, the narrative strategies of history, etc. Special emphasis will be placed on the developments in the discipline of history, especially in the last 3-4 decades - history of political culture, intellectual history, cultural history, micro-history, history of gender, etc.

**Syllabus:**

The "postmodern" theory of history; An overview of the influence of "postmodernism" in various historiographical schools; "Intellectual" history; The rise of cultural history; Microhistory; The birth and rise of feminist historiography and the so-called "gender history"; From a "language turn" to a "historical turn" in the social sciences and humanities; Reflections of new trends in Bulgarian historiography.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures and answer a question in writing.

## HISTORY OF BYZANTIUM

**ECTS credits:** 6.0

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Semester:** VII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhanka Rakova

e-mail: [rakovasn@yahoo.com](mailto:rakovasn@yahoo.com)

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 1 exercise

**Type of exam:** written

**Annotation:**

The curriculum presents the more important problems from the history of Byzantium (IVth-XVth C.): the political model; the idea of imperial power and the idea of imaginary "family" of rulers; the social model and state-church relations; administrative, legal and fiscal organization; the cultural model – aristocracy and church elite; cultural and literary phenomena. Creating an idea of the special place of Byzantium in the European Middle Ages and of the presence of Byzantine-Slavonic Orthodox community is essential. A consistent chronological exposition is envisaged, as well as a visual presentation of the spatial and geographical borders, including the representative sources, the monuments of art, etc.

**Syllabus:**

The lecture course follows the main stages in the historical development of Byzantium and offers knowledge about the most important processes and phenomena: in the period of Early Byzantium, the development during the Macedonian and Comnenus dynasties; Byzantium and the Crusades, Late Byzantium and the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. At the same time, the cultural history and the process of development of literature and art are traced.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course and seminars. During the training students prepare a term paper (or presentation) on a topic from the lectures.

### ART HISTORY AND MUSEOLOGY

**ECTS credits:** 8.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** VIII**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief assistant Miroslava Stoilova Georgieva, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [m\\_georgieva@swu.bg](mailto:m_georgieva@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The curriculum in the discipline "History of Art and Museology" is designed for students majoring in "History" at the Faculty of Law and History at SWU "Neofit Rilski" – Blagoevgrad. It covers two modules: Art History and Museology. The aim of the course is to form a broad knowledge base on the artistic cultural heritage preserved from antiquity to the present day. The emphasis is placed both on the acquisition of good theoretical training of students and on the practical orientation, forming skills for recognizing and analyzing artistic artifacts and works.

**Syllabus:**

The content of the curriculum includes:

- knowledge of the periodization in the artistic development and museum work from antiquity to the present day;
- knowledge of the historical prerequisites for the emergence, development and demise of a style, the cultural models of a given era;
- knowledge of the stylistic features of architecture, painting, sculpture and some types of applied arts during the different periods;
- knowledge of individual works of art;
- knowledge of artists and their individual contribution to the history of art;
- knowledge of the art exhibitions of the world-famous museums.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Training is conducted through lectures and out-of-auditorium classes (independent work – preparation of papers, presentations, preparation for tests). Teaching is based on modern interactive teaching methods – wide use of multi media forms and direct involvement of students in the training process through classes conducted, whereby the students play an active part. The final grade shall take into account the results from the ongoing control and the result from the examination in 1:1 ratio, provided that each of the grades is at least Satisfactory 3.

### RECENT HISTORY OF BULGARIA (FOR HISTORIANS)

**ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 1 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** VIII**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kristina Popova, Department of History

E-mail: [kpopova@swu.bg](mailto:kpopova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course aims to introduce students to the academic discussions about the contemporary development of Bulgaria and the characteristics of the "Bulgarian transition" after 1989 till the European integration of Bulgaria in 2007. Special attention is paid to the specificity of the historical source base of the late 30 years and the digital resources. The lecture course introduces students to the current debates on the "Bulgarian model" of transition – the so old “peace transition” in the 1990s in the context of changes in Eastern Europe and the process of the European integration. Attention is paid to the structural changes in the economic field: privatization, restitution, “shadow” economy, as well as to the social differentiation during this period. The creation of a multiparty system and its main characteristics are considered. The most general trends are also presented: political democratization, transition from a planned to a market economy, decentralization of governance, the reception in the society of the European values and process of the EU integration .

**Syllabus:**

Historical sources for the transition after 1989. Intensification of informal movements and dissident demonstrations in the autumn of 1989. The beginning of a new political system: rebuilding old Bulgarian parties and new political parties. The "Round Table" January - May 1990 and the beginning of the political democratization. The elections for the Grand National Assembly in June 1990. and the political opposition . Parliamentary elections in October 1991 and the coming to power of the Union of the Democratic Forces in a coalition with the Movement of Rights and Freedom. The Lyuben Berov’s government 1993 - 1994 and the Bulgarian Socialist Party government. The election of the UDF representative Petar Stoyanov as Bulgarian president . The government of Ivan Kostov 1997 - 2001 and attempts for radical economic reforms. Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's return to Bulgarian politics : The Establishment of the his party in June 2001 and intensification of politics of EU integration. Bulgarian minorities and their integration under the conditions of transition. Development of the civil sector after 1989. Admission of Bulgaria to NATO and the EU integration in 2007.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures.

***ELECTIVE COURSES***

**CULTURE OF THE ANCIENT GREECE**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** I

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Prof. Alexandar Savov Portalsky, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [portalsky@abv.bg](mailto:portalsky@abv.bg), [portalsky@swu.bg](mailto:portalsky@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

This lecture course covers the period from the third to the end of the first millennium BC. During this period, with the development of the Minoan civilization (in the III and the first half of the II millennium BC) and the Achaean civilization (in the II millennium BC) laid the foundations for the development of the culture of Ancient Greece in the first millennium BC. The exceptional achievements of this culture are one of the foundations of modern European civilization and modern behavior. In the lecture course, culture is understood as the active behavior of individuals and society as a whole. Active behavior towards the surrounding nature and towards the society itself. It is this behavior - represents and gives rise to culture, as the fruit of the creative beginning of man and society in the history of civilization. It - culture - is expressed in material monuments, in literature, art, science, etc. These are the main sources for studying the culture of Ancient Greece, both in its genesis and initial development, and in its heyday.

**Syllabus:**

Development of the notions of ancient Greek culture; Minoan culture - III - the middle of the II millennium BC; Achaean culture in the 2nd millennium BC; Ancient Greek culture in the XI-IX century BC; Ancient Greek culture in the 8<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century BC; Ancient Greek culture in the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC; Ancient Greek culture in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC; Culture of Hellenism 4<sup>th</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The lecture course is conducted using interactive methods. The lectures are presented in presentations, the taught material is illustrated with many examples. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

**LYDIA - THE UNKNOWN ANATOLIAN EMPIRE****ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** I**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Prof. Alexandar Savov Portalsky, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [portalsky@abv.bg](mailto:portalsky@abv.bg), [portalsky@swu.bg](mailto:portalsky@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The lecture course covers the period from the Late Bronze Age to the Persian invasion, ie. the time of the independent existence of the Lydian state. The aim is to present one of the emblematic countries in the PalAeo-Balkan-Westanatolian community, which sets many models of convergence and common development with the Greek polis.

Special attention is paid to the appearance of coinage and its role in the development of commodity-money relations in antiquity, without which classical antiquity would have been impossible. The problems of culture, the similarities with the non-classical societies of the Balkan Peninsula also find a place in the lecture course. Additional analysis of known material monuments is given and more attention is paid to the mytho-literary heritage and the Homeric epos.

**Syllabus:**

Sources for the history of Lydia and the Lydians; Geographical borders of the country; Lydia's natural conditions as an opportunity to accumulate resources; Lydia in the Late Bronze Age; Lydia in the time of

the dynasties of Heraclids and Mernmads; Lydia and the Greek world; The beginning of coinage; Lydia in the Palaeobalkan-Westanatolian community.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The lecture course is conducted using interactive methods. The lectures are presented in presentations, the taught material is illustrated with many examples. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

## INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** I

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assistant professor Milena Angelova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [mangelova74@yahoo.com](mailto:mangelova74@yahoo.com); [milena\\_angelova@swu.bg](mailto:milena_angelova@swu.bg)

**Annotation**

The central purpose of this course is to introduce students to the theoretical approaches that have informed and shaped the writing of history, with a heavy focus on twentieth century directions in theory. The rationale for this course is to provide an outline of some of the main debates around historical usage of key concepts such as class, gender, race, power, space, memory, narrative and archive. This course focuses on professionalization: students will expand research methods and learn about professional organizations for historians. The course aims to provide a critical introduction to some of the most influential frameworks of explanation in historical work today.

**Syllabus:**

Introduction to Historical Methods. Foundations of Historical Thinking. History as humanities. Forms and levels of historical knowledge. The theories, research methods. Main categories and concepts of historical knowledge - "history," "historical time", "historical source", "historical truth" and "historical pattern". Historical memory and historical fact. Objectivity and reliability of historical knowledge. Historical Analysis and Interpretation. History and social theory. Historical Research and Writing.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Examples, including visualization, illustrate the lectures. The students prepare in advance for participation in the lectures. A term project is prepared by the students as a home assignment. There is a term test. The final exam during the regular session is written. The final mark is a proportion between the results of the term test, the projects and the final exam.

## ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE CAUCASUS (19TH-21TH CENTURIES)

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** I

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assistant professor Milena Angelova, PhD, Department of History

Email: [mangelova74@yahoo.com](mailto:mangelova74@yahoo.com); [milena\\_angelova@swu.bg](mailto:milena_angelova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

This course examines the history of the Caucasus as a discrete area – that is, including both North and South Caucasus. We will explore how such concepts as religion, nation, ethnicity, territory, and class have been employed to explain components of Caucasian history and the extent to which they succeed or fail to explain developments from the perspective of the Caucasus' diverse populace. Though the focus of the course is on the Caucasus region during the Russian encounter (19th-21st centuries), students are encouraged develop projects highlighting other key imperial interactions in the region (e.g. Ottoman/Turkish and Iranian). In addition to history, we will incorporate perspectives from anthropology and ethnography, literature, fiction, and film to broaden our conceptual and methodological toolkit for examining this region

**Syllabus:**

Frames and Maps. Encounters, Annexations, Conquests. The Caucasus, Imagined

The Caucasus in the Age of Nationalism Wars, Independence, Revolutions. Into the Soviet Fold.

Education methods and assessment. Geographic environment and population of the Caucasus, religions and ethnos in Caucasus, main confessions and their territorial and ethnic localization; geographic, political and cultural foundations of the division of Northern and Southern Caucasus. Templates of memory in Caucasus.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Examples, including visualization, illustrate the lectures. The students prepare in advance for participation in the lectures. A term project is prepared by the students as a home assignment. There is a term test. The final exam during the regular session is written. The final mark is a proportion between the results of the term test, the projects and the final exam.

**THRACIA PONTICA**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Semester:** II

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Prof. DSc. Kalin Porozhanov, Department of History

Email: [kalinsp@swu.bg](mailto:kalinsp@swu.bg)

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Type of exam:** written

**Annotation:**

The purpose of the eligible discipline *Thracian Sours-knowledge. Thraca Pontica* is the students to be well grounded in the basic written, archaeological and linguistic sources for the History of the Thracian nationalities on the South-East Europe and North/Northwest Anatoly, as and the Methodology of their interpretation.

The proposed working hypotheses and conclusions are historical phases in the research process by which students can get acquainted. This gives possibilities of those who have the desire, ambition and ability to train themselves to make their first steps in research through research Thracology.



**Syllabus:**

Ancient authors examine and know mainly and better the littorals of Aegean, Marmara and Black Seas, where were the Thracian nationalities, than internal lands. That is why paying special attention to Maritime Thrace – Thracia Pontica. The archaeological sources given data on the social structure of the Thracian society. Linguistic – for the distribution of the Thracians in South-East Europe and North/North-West Anatolia.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Examples, including visualization, illustrate the lectures. The students prepare in advance for participation in the lectures. A term project is prepared by the students as a home assignment. There is a term test. The final exam during the regular session is written. The final mark is a proportion between the results of the term test, the projects and the final exam.

**TRADITIONAL MARITIME CULTURE OF THE BULGARIAN BLACK SEA COAST****ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** II**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Prof. D.Sc. Kalin Porozhanov, Department of History

Email: [kalinsp@swu.bg](mailto:kalinsp@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The purpose of electives *Traditional maritime culture in Bulgarian Black Sea coast* is studying the extraction, processing and storage of information about maritime history, culture and memory stored by generations. The main source for the collection are living informants - local coastal population. No less important is the cumulative documentation in the study of this population. The task is to study the typical sea elements in traditional culture.

The main directions:

- Exploring the names coastline of localities and villages, names of winds, currents - directions and locations - in nearby coastal waters.
- Exploring these elements of spiritual culture and memory, which are related to maritime history and culture preserved in legends and myths.
- Exploring and storage elements of traditional material culture related to the sea and sea life.
- Exploring traditional fisheries and their relationship with objects and water areas such as port facilities, berths and areas of marine casualties.
- Exploring marshruts of fishing and merchant ships used by gliding tradition of sailing.
- Exploring of customs, where archaic pagan elements are covered with and comprehend clearly visible Christian Plating.

**Syllabus:**

I. Names of winds, currents and locations:

1. Rose of the Winds;

2. Currents;

3. Coastal anthropology, topo-, hydro and oronimi.

II. Tools, customs and rituals associated with the sea.

1. tools: -boatbuilding] -fishing nets and fishing gear.

2. Sea rituals associated with fishing craft.
3. Names of edible fish and method of preservation.
4. Good and bad beliefs associated with the catch.

III. Agricultural activity.

IV. Legends related to the settlement, its surroundings and the sea.

The four main sections are allocated to settlements on the northern Black Sea coast as Krapets, Tyulenovo, Kamen Bryag, Balgarevo, Kavarna, Kranevo and on the southern Bulgarian Black Sea coast as Obzor, Sv. Vlas, Nessebar, Pomorie, Sozopol, Primorsko, Kiten, Tsarevo, Ahtopol.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Examples, including visualization, illustrate the lectures. The students prepare in advance for participation in the lectures. A term project is prepared by the students as a home assignment. There is a term test. The final exam during the regular session is written. The final mark is a proportion between the results of the term test, the projects and the final exam.

## **THE MIDDLE AGES IN THE BALKANS**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** II

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhanka Rakova, Department of History

e-mail: [rakovasn@yahoo.com](mailto:rakovasn@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

The program presents the past of the Balkan peoples from the beginning of the Middle Ages to the time of the Ottoman conquest. The main emphasis is placed on the relations between Byzantium and the Slavonic states in the Balkans. An idea of the similarities and differences in the historical path taken by the peoples inhabiting the peninsula is formed. The common features in their state and political development are sought – from the beginning of the Byzantine Empire, through the creation of the Byzantine-Slavonic Commonwealth, to the time of the fall of the late medieval Balkan states in the 15th century. The priority of the lecture course is the period of the Late Middle Ages – XIVth -XVth C. when the Balkans are closely connected with other Central and Western European countries, but also the new Ottoman Empire emerges.

**Syllabus:**

The scope of the entire course focuses on statements and processes that are included in the general European history such as: the Crusades, the relations with the Italian trade cities, the Ottoman invasion, etc. The wide range of topics covered represents the history of Byzantium, as well as that of the Serbian state, Bosnia and the Wallachian principalities. The problems of cultural history (art and architecture, literature), economic processes and the use of communications are also presented.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training the masters prepare a course work on a topic from the lectures.

## BYZANTINE CONSTANTINOPLE

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** II

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhanka Rakova, Department of History

e-mail: [rakovasn@yahoo.com](mailto:rakovasn@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

The content of this curriculum introduces students to "Byzantine Constantinople" in detail and with a variety of topics - from urban planning and history of important monuments of the city, through its economic, religious and cultural history from the IV century to the XV century. The course of lectures on the history, topography and monuments of Byzantine Constantinople aims to create in-depth ideas about the medieval period of the city. Knowledge of the history of the Byzantine capital city of the Bosphorus will be built through a consistent chronological presentation of topics and problems related to different historical periods, as well as visual representations of specific objects studied, including art analysis of the most representative monuments.

**Syllabus:**

The lecture course follows the main stages in the historical development of Constantinople - from its founding by Constantine the Great to its conquest by the Ottomans in 1453. The sequential chronological presentation of topics and problems follows the different historical periods: the city during the Macedonian and Comnenus dynasties; the impact of the Crusades; the period of the Latin Empire and Late Byzantium during the Palaeologus dynasty. The illustration includes a visual presentation of the important objects of the topography of the city: Hagia Sophia, Hippodrome, fortress walls, etc., including some written sources, art monuments and others.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare a term paper on a topic from the lectures.

## INTRODUCTION TO ART HISTORY AND MUSEOLOGY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** II

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief assistant Miroslava Stoilova Georgieva, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [m\\_georgieva@swu.bg](mailto:m_georgieva@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course introduces art history as a discipline consisting of the subdisciplines "Art History", "Art Theory" and "Art Criticism" and museology through its two aspects: historical and structural. The lecture course consists of three modules: 1. Introduction to art history; 2. Museum studies; 3. History

of art from the late Paleolithic to Antiquity inclusive. The boundaries and content of the course are motivated by the problems of historical and artistic knowledge, the history of art and historical and art museums. The various historical stages in the knowledge of art history, the methods used in the last two centuries, as well as the ideas underlying the history of art as a modern humanitarian discipline are traced, and the history of collecting and the emergence of museums is considered.

**Syllabus:**

Ancient knowledge of art; Knowledge of art in the Middle Ages; Renaissance: collecting and art historiography; Winkelmann and the Scientific History of Art Philosophy of Art; History, art and museums in the 19th century; Hippolyte Ten. Jacob Burkhart; The museum: structure and functions. Museology, museography and museology; History of museums and collecting XVI-XIX century; The art of the late Paleolithic and Mesolithic; Art during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages; The art of the Aegean world; The Art of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Training is conducted through lectures and out-of-auditorium classes (independent work – preparation of papers, presentations, preparation for tests). Teaching is based on modern interactive teaching methods – wide use of multi media forms and direct involvement of students in the training process through classes conducted, whereby the students play an active part. The final grade shall take into account the results from the ongoing control and the result from the examination in 1:1 ratio, provided that each of the grades is at least Satisfactory 3.

## NUMISMATICS

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** II

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Prof. DSc. Ilya Prokopov, Department of History

E-mail: [ilya.prokopov@gmail.com](mailto:ilya.prokopov@gmail.com)

**Annotation:**

The elective course "Numismatics" has two goals: to provide knowledge introducing numismatics as an auxiliary historical science and to present knowledge of Roman provincial coinage in the Bulgarian lands, to develop students' practical skills for recognizing and attributing ancient coins. The course includes two modules: I. Ancient numismatics. II. Roman provincial coinage on Bulgarian lands.

**Syllabus:**

Introduction to numismatics. Subject, tasks, methods. History of numismatics - main stages. Historiography. Coin systems. The coinage of Greece. The coinage of Rome during the republican and imperial periods. Roman provincial coinage on Bulgarian lands. Comparative analysis of images on obverse and reverse as a source of historical knowledge. Serdika's coinage. The coinage of Nicopolis ad Istrum. The coinage of Marcianopol. The coinage of Dionysopol. The coinage of Nicopolis ad Nestum. Portrait images of historical figures on coins.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Students are provided with all editions of catalogs of coinage of individual cities during the Roman era in the Bulgarian lands, copies and originals of coins, specially prepared teaching aids from obverses and

reverses to develop practical ability to attribute coins. The requirements for certification of the semester are regular attendance at classes, performance of assigned tasks.

## **CULTURE OF THE ANCIENT SOUTHEAST EUROPE**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Prof. Alexandar Savov Portalsky, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: portalsky @abv.bg, [portalsky@swu.bg](mailto:portalsky@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The content of this curriculum introduces students initially to the theory of the cultural history. Then, various important cultural realities for the ancient inhabitants of Southeastern Europe are considered, many of which have an impact on our current worldviews. They affect both religious beliefs and practices in nutrition, war, community life. Particular attention is paid to the connection between the ancient beliefs, their reflections in the megalithic and architectural monuments and in the texts and their passage to the heart of the Eastern Orthodox Christianity.

The culture of past epochs is expressed in material monuments, in literature, art, science, etc. These are the main sources for studying the culture of ancient Greece, both in its genesis and initial development, and in its heyday. Thus, three parts are formed in the content of the course.

The first part examines cultural-historical theory, as it is an attempt to synthesize the views of Alexander Fol and Jan Assman. The concepts of memory and history are considered in a comparative plan, and Maurice Halbwachs' views are also commented on. On this basis, the fundamental difference between written and illiterate societies and between literary and non-literary ones is considered.

The second part considers faith as the highest expression of culture-behavior and its incarnations in the cult objects of the deepest antiquity.

The third part considers Thrace, its non-literary faith and the Thracian kings-priests and heroes as the most famous and well-studied phenomenon in Southeast Europe, incl. from a historiographical point of view. The Constantinople chora is analyzed as the center of the old rituals (and therefore - faith) and the new religion - Christianity.

**Syllabus:**

Culture of remembrance; The social construction of the past according to Halbwachs and Assman; Memory versus history; Written culture - from ritual to textual coherence; The written canon; The faith - the highest expression and motivator of culture-behavior; Reasoning of time and space; Thrace of the non-literate faith, of the kings-priests-heroes and of the Thracologists; The chora of Constantinople.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The lecture course is conducted using interactive methods. The lectures are presented in presentations, the taught material is illustrated with many examples. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

## **ANCIENT PHRYGIA**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Prof. Alexandar Savov Portalsky, PhD, Department of History

E-mail: portalsky @abv.bg, [portalsky@swu.bg](mailto:portalsky@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The content of this curriculum covers the period from the Late Bronze Age to the Persian invasion, ie. the time of the independent existence of the Phrygian state. The lecture course offers an exposition of the archeological material and the history of the excavations. A special place is given to Gordion and the so-called Mound of Midas. After that is the political history of Phrygia from the Assyrian information about mushki to the invasion of the Cimmerians and its existence as a Lydian province. In the third place, there is presented the figure of Midas as an emblematic king of Phrygia, standing equally in history and mythology. The Midas-city is described in detail as an emblematic site for rock-cut megalithic monuments in the Palaeo-Balkan-Westanatolian community.

**Syllabus:**

Sources on the history about Phrygia and Phrygians; Geographical borders of the country; The natural conditions of Phrygia as an opportunity to accumulate resources; Phrygia in the Late Bronze Age; Phrygians and Brigians - is there migration from the Balkans; King Gordias; King Midas; Gordion's Archeology; The beliefs of the Phrygians.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The lecture course is conducted using interactive methods. The lectures are presented in presentations, the taught material is illustrated with many examples. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

## PRISONERS OF WAR AND CAPTIVITY IN MEDIEVAL BULGARIA

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Yanko Mitkov Hristov PhD, Department of History,

E-mail: [yanko.hristov@swu.bg](mailto:yanko.hristov@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

This course is for those who study *History*. The course is concentrated on the problem of captivity and prisoners of war in medieval Bulgarian. Undoubtedly, the problem of captives and captivity in the Middle Ages goes far beyond the chronological and territorial scope of the medieval Bulgarian society. However, the voluntary recognition of narrower chronological and spatial boundaries is motivated by the peculiarities of the inter-Balkan relations, suggesting that no specifics in the relevant direction remain constant, even for the outlined period. It is also noticeable that in the Middle Ages prisoners of war (in the broadest medieval sense) were an integral part of the efforts to achieve the

political objectives of the Bulgarian rulers. Response mechanisms against prisoners of war were highly dependent on the course of the conflict and their attitude towards their own warriors and subjects caught up in enemy hands. They included a wide range of solutions, which could be grouped into three main areas: the first one refers to killing (and / or mutilation) of war prisoners; the second main line was connected with preserving the lives of the captives; the third group of measures was due to the fact that an immediate effect is not always haunted.

**Syllabus:**

Captivity in the Middle Ages; Captivity among the Bulgarian and Slavic groups; Prisoners of war and captivity in the so-called First Bulgarian State; Captives and captivity from the last decades of the XII to the appearance of the Ottoman Turks in the Balkans; Captivity among the Bulgarians and captured and abducted members of Bulgarian society in the time of the Ottoman conquest; Social and legal status of prisoners.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training course has two hours lectures weekly. Students participate in the preparation of the next lecture by selection of the relevant bibliography and preparation of short reports on different topics. Students are also encouraged to participate in debates; in preparation of their own scientific researches, papers, PPT presentations, etc. The final examination is written.

## THE CULTURE OF MEDIEVAL BULGARIA

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** III

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Yanko Mitkov Hristov PhD, Department of History,

E-mail: [yanko.hristov@swu.bg](mailto:yanko.hristov@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The training course *The Culture of Medieval Bulgaria* is additional to the basic education. It extends students' knowledge beyond theoretical statements and stereotypes. Such educational activity presents peculiarities of cultural life in the medieval Bulgaria by studying various types of sources – including these with huge prestige among the scientists as well as the narratives, which have been neglected at all. An attempt to overcome the sceptical attitude and openly disregarding of some historical sources is among the main goals. Beyond such over-simplification, on the deeper level students can develop skills in the investigation of different aspects and moments of medieval past seen through the archaeological evidences and literary works on focus.

**Syllabus:**

The course comprises nine topics. They are based on the three main directions: First, the display of the selected examples and the development of the Bulgarian society during the late ninth and the tenth centuries. The second moment is related to some particular and distinguished differences with the so-called conventional narratives, which are traditional historical database for the Bulgarian historical science. Third, by studying written evidences and remarks during the training course, the young investigators are not obliged to abide the paralyzing domination of political history.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training course has two hours lectures weekly. Students participate in the preparation of the next lecture by selection of the relevant bibliography and preparation of short reports on different topics. Students are also encouraged to participate in debates; in preparation of their own scientific researches, papers, PPT presentations, etc. The final examination is written.

### HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

**ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** III**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Ass. Prof. Valentin Spasov Kitanov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [kitvalmil@swu.bg](mailto:kitvalmil@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The course of lectures on the current curriculum examines the general historical development of the Ottoman state from the thirteenth to the twentieth century. Following the established European tradition of interpreting Ottoman history, the emphasis is on the political, economic, social and demographic characteristics of Ottoman historical development. In foreign policy, the emphasis is on relations with European powers. Attention is also paid to the development of Ottoman culture and art.

**Syllabus:**

The curriculum emphasizes the source and historiographical characteristics of the history of the Ottoman Empire, its emergence and transformation into a world military and political force located in territories of Europe, Asia and Africa; the organization and structure of power in the state and the changes in the various institutions during the specified period; the specifics of the social organization and the cultural models that are formed in the different provinces of the empire; the functioning of the social structures of the various religious and ethnic groups; the disintegration of the state and the state of the post-Ottoman space;

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The lecture course is conducted using interactive methods. The lectures are presented in presentations, the taught material is illustrated with many examples. The current control is carried out during classes during the semester by assessing course assignments. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

### THE IDEA OF FEDERATION OF THE BALKANS IN THE XIX CENTURY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** III**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Ass. Prof. Valentin Spasov Kitanov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [kitvalmil@swu.bg](mailto:kitvalmil@swu.bg)



**Annotation:**

The course of lectures on the current curriculum examines the history of the idea of a federation in the Balkans in the nineteenth century. Serious attention is paid to the various aspects of the federal idea and the various variants of its theoretical interpretation, as well as the practical attempts for its realization by the Balkan societies and countries of the 19th century. The aim of the course is to acquaint students with the essence of the federated idea in the Balkans in the XIX century and to build a lasting interest in them in the Balkan political thought and practice concerning the various manifestations of the federal idea; to form ideas and a certain amount of knowledge on the prerequisites and results of the implementation of individual federal projects, the place and role of the Balkan peoples and the Great Powers in them; to reveal the multifaceted nature of the person-idea-society relation and its development in relation to the federal idea in the Balkans.

**Syllabus:**

The curriculum emphasizes the source and historiographical characteristics of the history of federal ideas in the Balkans; the stages in the development of the federal idea; main political carriers; the place of the federal idea in the national liberation movement and in the national programs of the Balkan peoples; the behavior of the Great Powers on the problems of Balkan unity and federation in the aspects of their global policy on the Eastern Question.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The lecture course is conducted using interactive methods. The lectures are presented in presentations, the taught material is illustrated with many examples. The current control is carried out during classes during the semester by assessing course assignments. The training in the discipline ends with a written exam according to the attached syllabus. The final grade takes into account the results of the current control and the grade from the exam in a ratio of 1:1.

## HISTORY OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** IV

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Associate Professor Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The content of the elective course is related to the introduction of students in the issues related to the history of gender. Concepts such as gender and social gender, their treatment by different disciplines in the field of social sciences and humanities will be clarified. We will focus more on the problems of masculinity and femininity, as well as on the role of gender in the development of political life, as examples will be given more than the period of the new and recent Bulgarian history. After completing the lecture course, students must have knowledge of the main theoretical and methodological issues related to the study of gender in a historical perspective. They must know the basic approaches in the study of gender and sexuality and be able to apply them in solving specific research tasks. At the same time, they must be able to highlight the gender dimension in a variety of research issues.

**Syllabus:**

Introduction to the course; New directions in research on the history of gender and sexuality; The images of man and woman - the creation of the modern notion of masculinity and femininity in Europe; The change of man and masculinity in post-Ottoman Bulgaria; "Bad time to be a husband", "Hard time to be a father" - Challenges and crisis of masculinity in Bulgaria at the turn of two centuries; Feminism and the women's suffrage movement in Bulgaria; Political pornography in Bulgaria. Gender, sexuality and prostitution; Bulgarian nationalism and the ideals of masculinity and femininity; Gender, masculinity, femininity and political scandals in Bulgaria at the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century; The revolutionary movement in Macedonia and Edirne and masculinity, femininity and sexuality; The Balkan Wars (1912-13), the First World War (1914-18) and the sexes in Bulgaria; Changes in gender and sexuality during the interwar period; The culture of "Hollywood" and masculinity in Bulgaria in the 30s and early 40s of the XX century.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures.

**POLITICS AND HISTORICAL MEMORY****ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** IV**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Associate Professor Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

In recent decades, memory policies have established themselves as a fruitful field of interdisciplinary research. They consider the production of meaning for the past, its construction and reconstruction with a view to its service to new generations; the constant contestation of the collective memory; the selective nature of memory and forgetfulness; the invention of memory; the connection between the politics of the present and the formation of notions of the past. This course will begin with a theoretical introduction related to the main issues related to memory policies, introducing concepts and issues related to history and memory; collectivity of memory; the memory of the nation; the national consciousness and the national idea; the role of historiography and folklore for memory; the connection between tradition and memory. The course will continue with some cases of European history that have become textbooks in terms of memory policies (the French Revolution, the Revolution of 1848, Nazism and the Holocaust, the Spanish Civil War and Francoism, the Hungarian Revolution of 1956). Particular emphasis will be placed on comparative analysis of national memory policies. The second part of the course will be entirely devoted to the policies of memory in the Bulgarian nation state and in relation to the "Bulgarian past" (the question of the origin of the Bulgarians, the Batak massacre, the memory of prominent historical figures such as V. Levski and St. Stambolov, the Union, the declaration of independence, September 9, 1944, communism or socialism, public holidays, intimate and intimate places of remembrance).

**Syllabus:**

Politics, history and memory. Places of memory; The French Revolution in French Politics (19th-20th Centuries); National Memory Policies in Romania, Hungary and Slovakia - The Celebration of the Revolution of 1848 in 1998, Nazism and its Remembrance in Germany, the GDR and United Germany,

The Historical Memory of the Spanish Civil War and Francoism; The struggle to commemorate the Hungarian uprising of 1956; "Race" and politics - the memory of the beginning (between Slavs, Bulgarians and Thracians); Batak 1876 and policies of memory; The "creation" of the national hero Vasil Levski; Stambolov after Stambolov - "Life" of a revolutionary, politician and statesman (1895-2011); The memory of September 9, 1944; The memory of communism (socialism) in Bulgaria.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures.

### **CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1918-1993**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** IV

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Ass. Diana Veleva Ivanova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [velevad@swu.bg](mailto:velevad@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course traces the evolution of the political system in Czechoslovakia from democracy to authoritarianism and re-return to democracy. Attention is paid to the national question between the two world wars, which underlies disastrous for the country Munich Agreement; the forced imposition of a foreign model of governance after 1945; of the "Prague Spring" as an attempt for national emancipation; a "velvet revolution" as a result of the gradual overcoming the atomisation of society. The course orients students to the dynamics of the events in Czechoslovakia, which are closely related processes in Eastern Europe. Acquaint them with the activities of prominent politicians and intellectuals. It is working with numerous photos and film material. Multimedia presentations are using.

**Syllabus:**

The creation of Czechoslovakia in 1918. Czechoslovakia between the two world wars. Czechoslovakia during World War II. Czechoslovakia during the "people's democracy". Czechoslovak intellectuals and attempts to de-Stalinization in the country. "Prague Spring" of 1968 - the last attempt to democratize the socialist system. Czechoslovakia during the "normalization". The influence of the Soviet "perestroika" in Czechoslovakia. "Velvet Revolution" in Czechoslovakia. 1990 - the year of truth for the Czechs and Slovaks. "Velvet divorce" and the end of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak culture.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching should be organized in lectures and seminars. During the course students should prepare 1 theoretical scientific research. On the exam, the students develop a written question. The final mark is based on the assessment of the monitoring and evaluation of the exam in the ratio 1:1.

### **CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SYSTEMS**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** IV

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Ass. Diana Veleva Ivanova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [velevad@swu.bg](mailto:velevad@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course aims to provide students with a knowledge of the essence of democracy, totalitarianism and authoritarianism; to identify similarities and differences between different versions of the same political system; to acquire good theoretical and practical training necessary for the proper analysis of the events and processes in the twentieth century. The course introduces students to current research on the issue and presents the main "models" of democracy - British, Continental and American. It outlines the parameters of the two types of totalitarianism - right in Germany and left in the USSR; seen in comparison similarities and differences between them and the specifics of fascism in Italy and National Socialism in Germany. It was drawn attention to the nature of authoritarian regimes and distinctions from totalitarian systems. It is traced the evolution of the right and left variant of authoritarianism. The course examines the transition from non-democratic political systems to democracy.

**Syllabus:**

Introduction to the issue and overview of the researches. Democracy as a political system. European democracy between the two world wars. Totalitarian systems in the interwar period. Features of Italian fascism. National Socialism in Germany. The left totalitarianism in the USSR. The authoritarianism. Authoritarian regimes in the Balkans between the two world wars. The authoritarianism in Central Europe in the interwar period. Iberian authoritarianism. Authoritarianism and left totalitarianism in Eastern Europe after World War II. Transitions from non-democratic to a democratic political system.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching should be organized in lectures and seminars. During the course students should prepare 1 theoretical scientific research. On the exam, the students develop a written question. The final mark is based on the assessment of the monitoring and evaluation of the exam in the ratio 1:1.

## **CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN BULGARIA 19-20 CENTURY**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kristina Popova, Department of History

E-mail: [kpopova@swu.bg](mailto:kpopova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course "Charity organizations and social assistance in Bulgaria 19-20 century" aims to introduce students to the history of one of the most important components of the civil sector and a source of civic participation – charity societies. Another aim is to present the historical development of the transition of the charitable social work into a profession, as well as the importance of maintaining the unpaid voluntary work as a form of civic participation. The importance of the public visibility of the groups of the population in need of support is also presented as well as the transparency of the public support and their

financing. The main discussions on public care are included as well as the role of eugenic, racial, class and other theories of social control and isolation. The development of public support during the years of socialism are traced. The role of little-known figures with great contributions for the professionalization of the social work in Bulgaria is also stressed. Particular attention is paid to the role of women and the Bulgarian Women's Union, which have made a great contribution to the establishment of this professional field.

**Syllabus:**

The history of charity, public care and social work as a topics in historical science. From traditional religious charity to modern institutions. in Bulgaria and Europe. Urbanization and industrialization in the early twentieth century and the emergence of social issues. The contribution of Bulgarian Women's Union to the social care discussions. Charity during the wars of 1912-1918. and the role of Queen Eleanor. The beginning of the struggle against juvenile delinquency. Municipality support services in the 1930-es. The charity organizations after the First World War and its international contacts. Establishment, ideology and activities of the Union for Child Protection in Bulgaria in 1925. The law on public assistance in 1934. Anti- Jewish laws and public discussions. The Soviet model of public support after 1944.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The education process includes lectures and work with different resources. Students initiatives and activities are encouraged. During the education process students have ongoing assessments and a written exam.

## HISTORY OF DOBRUDZHA

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kristina Popova, Department of History

E-mail: [kpopova@swu.bg](mailto:kpopova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course in "History of Dobrudzha" aims to present the historical past of Dobrudzha from the Middle Ages to the present day. The aim is also to present the forms of economic exploration during that time and the economic and political importance of the region. The ethno-demographic processes and the cultural resources of the different groups are also analysed. The beginning of the so called "Dobrudzha question" is revealed as well as the different political alternatives and interpretations. The political, cultural and economic changes in Dobrudzha under Romanian rule are considered, as well as the main forms and political goals in the Dobrudzha movement and organizations. The Bulgarian diplomatic efforts for a peaceful solution for Dobrudzha are stressed as well as the return of South Dobrudzha to Bulgaria in 1940 after Craiova agreement.

**Syllabus:**

Dobrudzha in the Bulgarian historiography. Dobrudzha during the Bulgarian Middle Ages. Ethnic, economic and cultural processes during the Ottoman rule. Dobrudzha during the Renaissance. Development of the urban life. Economic and cultural policies of Romania in Northern Dobrudzha after 1878. Economic and cultural life of Southern Dobrudzha 1878 - 1912. Ideas for autonomy of Dobrudzha during and after the WWI. South Dobrudzha under Romanian rule 1918 – 1940. Emigrants Dobrudzha

movement in Bulgaria. The Communist International and the idea of the separate Dobrudzha nation. International relations and the Dobrudzha issue. Diplomatic efforts and return of South Dobrudzha to Bulgaria in 1940. Political repression and the People's Court in South Dobrudzha after 1944. South Dobrudzha after 1989 during the democratic transition.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The education process includes lectures and work with different resources. Students initiatives and activities are encouraged. During the education process students have ongoing assessments and a written exam.

## **BALKAN NATIONALISM**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Snezhana Dimitrova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [s.dimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:s.dimitrova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The curriculum of the course "Balkan Nationalism (18th - 20th Century)" focuses on the way in which the idea of the nation is created, assimilated and used by the various political elites in the Balkans. The thematic emphasis falls on the normative structures through which the various European ideologies, social influences and rival cultural projects invade the modern Balkan world (of the nation state). The aim is to outline the role of the institutions of the modern state (family, school, army, church, bureaucracy) in nation building (in the Balkans) in order to reveal the contradictions in the ideological heritage of Western European nationalism, but also the prospects of national country in the global world.

**Syllabus:**

1. Nations and nationalism: theories and practices. Historiographical sketches. 2. Phases of GDL in the Balkans: Hroch 's Theory and Balkan Cases. 3. National identity practices in the Balkans: the 'millet system' and national emancipation; the example of the southern Slavs within the Habsburg Empire. 4. Megali idea and Pan-Romanism: the Romanian intellectuals in Transylvania and the idea of a nation in the 18th-19th centuries; the institutions of Hellenism and the creation of the modern Greek nation-state (1821-1939). 5. Balkan integrations: Federal and confederate systems - crises of utopias (Yugoslavia - Greater Serbia - Pan-Croatia. Illyrianism and Yugoslavia). 6. The Macedonian question: the imaginary national community or the contradictions of heritage. 7. New nationalisms: "Europe on the principle of nationality" against "Europe of strategic security" (Paris Peace Conference, 1919 - 1920). 8. Crisis of national identity (20th century): the problem of national minorities and the issue of refugees. 9. Fascism and authoritarianism - the nationalism of the interwar Balkans: the royal institution and mass nationalism; state nationalism and the charisma of the national leader. 10. Communism & Nationalism: why did communism not solve the national question in the Balkans?

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Lectures and consultations on individual work (including preparation for scientific expeditions, participation in student conferences) are the main forms of education. The final grade is the result of the grades from the independent work and the exam (in a ratio of 1:1).

## WAR AND TRAUMA: THE WARS IN THE BALKANS IN THE 20TH CENTURY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Prof. Snezhana Dimitrova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [s.dimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:s.dimitrova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The lecture course consists of 15 topics and its main problem spectrum concerns slightly treated aspects of war, namely war as an experience. On the eve of the Balkan War, Boyan Penev wrote that "Behind history there is something for which a simple glance is not enough. This is our life - and whoever does not see it has no right to judge us. " In fact, what this course seeks to do is to reduce the lens of history to the most subjective - human lives in their affective environment, to explore the conditions for the possibility of a transition from phenomenology to anthropology (and vice versa). Thus, the other archives (and spaces of history) fall into the center of interest - of "pain and suffering", considered as an effect of traumatic, shock experience in dialogue with the new paradigms (of war and peace).

**Course content:**

Von Clausewitz's theory; Trauma and war; Other evidence, documents and archives of the war; "Why War"; "The banality of evil"; The other Balkan wars !; Documentary cinema and the Balkan wars - one hundred years of inheritance; About the mystery of the First World War - the crisis legacy of a historical phenomenon; World War I and Balkan literature. Case studies; World War II - the failed attempt to resolve the First World War; More about the trauma - the topics of violence in the 1970s and 80s in the Balkans. Three examples; The CNN wars and the war in Yugoslavia - the postmodern war; "The Other Balkan Wars!" - The war in Yugoslavia; Women and war - the paradigm of unarmed peace and the 'new mental economy'. Examples from the Balkans.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Lectures and consultations on individual work (including preparation for scientific expeditions, participation in student conferences) are the main forms of education. The final grade is the result of the grades from the independent work and the exam (in a ratio of 1:1).

## SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF HISTORY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Prof. DSc. Kostadin Paev, Department of History

E-mail: [kostapaev@swu.bg](mailto:kostapaev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

Course in *Social functions of history* is designed to acquaint the students with the nature, structure and functions of historical consciousness, with the basic concepts and categories related, with the methods and forms of research in this area. Besides the classical scientific problems of the Didactics of history, students will also discuss a number of issues related to the place of history in society and its problems flowing from the deep socio-economic, political and spiritual processes typical of our times.

**Syllabus:**

Subject and tasks of the course *Social functions of history*; character and views of historical consciousness; factors and stages of formation of the historical identity; function and role of historical consciousness in modern society; approaches and methods of study of the historical consciousness; historical consciousness and problems of personality socialization; history and national identity; the historical consciousness in the context of global communication and integration; historical consciousness in a multicultural society.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching subject *Social functions of history* is realized by lectures. Some of the lectures are presented in the form of multimedia presentations and is accompanied by charts and other graphics. This creates good prerequisites for commentary and debate on various issues. Formation of the evaluation is based on the continuous assessment and written examination. One of main practical assignment for the students is organizing and conducting the survey on the historical consciousness. Preparing the questionnaire and processing of the results is carried out in the seminar classes. Continuous assessment is also based on: attendance of lectures, preparation of reports on various topics, writing essays, preparing a report with findings and conclusions of the inquiry. The written examination requires: knowledge of basic concepts, opinions and bibliography on the subject; skills for independent scientific analysis and interpretation of the problems, knowledge on the debatable questions.

## **HISTORY OF THE MODERN CONSTITUTIONALISM IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE USA**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** V

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Prof. DSc. Kostadin Paev, Department of History

E-mail: [kostapaev@swu.bg](mailto:kostapaev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course *History of Modern Constitutionalism in Western Europe and the United States* aims to present the constitutional history of individual countries, which is of particular importance for the development of constitutionalism worldwide, for which the primary sources are actively involved. In this connection, the attention here is focused mainly on the constitutional development of the major European countries and the United States.

**Syllabus:**

Essence and principles of modern constitutionalism. Periodization of world constitutional history. The unwritten constitution of England. The US Constitution and its amendments. The French constitutions of the 1790s. The Polish constitution of 1791 and the constitutions of the early nineteenth century. The second



generation constitutions. The third generation constitutions. Constitutionalism in post-World War II Europe.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching subject *History of the modern constitutionalism in Western Europe and the USA* is realized by lectures. Formation of the evaluation is based on the continuous assessment and written examination. Continuous assessment is also based on: attendance of lectures, preparation of reports on various topics, writing essays, preparing a report with findings and conclusions of the inquiry. The written examination requires: knowledge of basic concepts, opinions and bibliography on the subject; skills for independent scientific analysis and interpretation of the problems, knowledge on the debatable questions.

### **THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Ivan Metodiev Petrov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

The course examines the nature, specifics and functions of the theory of international relations, as well as the various approaches to its role and significance in the modern world. The system is considered in its totality of economic, political, legal, ideological, diplomatic, military, religious, cultural and diplomatic relations between the subjects on the international stage. Special attention is paid to the role of the subjective factor in international relations. The main directions in the theories of international relations are presented: from mercantilism, realism and Marxism to postmodernism, neoliberalism and globalization.

**Syllabus:**

Formation of the global system of international relations; Structure, functions and goals of the MoD system; Types of subsystems of the Ministry of Defense; Making a foreign policy decision; Diplomatic relations; Subsystem of international economic relations; Subsystem of military strategic relations; Normative subsystems of international relations; Ethical dimension of the MoD; Regulatory action of religions in the Ministry of Defense; Subsystem of relations in the field of science, education and culture; Non - structural subsystems of cooperation. International unions, coalitions and international organizations; Subsystems of contradictions and struggle; Theories of conflict and war.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training is carried out through a lecture course. Students do control work and theoretical development, which form the assessment of current control. The requirements for certification of each semester are shown positive results in the control work and in the presentation of the theoretical work.

### **SPECIFICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATES FROM LATIN AMERICA**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Ivan Metodiev Petrov, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

The course examines the main trends and patterns in the development of Latin American societies in the twentieth century. The unique views of Simon Bolivar, which have left their mark on the further development of the continent, are considered.

In the first half of the twentieth century, students became acquainted with the development of young republics and the establishment of nationality in conditions of economic dependence. The occupation regimes in Venezuela, Haiti, and Nicaragua are examples of specific dependent development.

Emphasis is placed on the peculiarities and patterns of dictatorships in the 70-80s, the role of the individual in history, the formation of Latin American self-consciousness and attempts at democratic development in the neoliberal model of the global world.

The transition to democracy is extremely complex and examines the impact of drug economies in the Andean countries, as well as the drug mafia and the problems of militarization of countries in the region. The crises in Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela show the need to reform the financial policy of the IMF, the World Bank and the external debt policy.

**Syllabus:**

Morality - a fundamental principle in the management of societies. Significance of Bolivar's legacy, projections in modern history; Establishing nationality in the conditions of economic dependence; Occupation regimes in the first half of the twentieth century; German expansion in Latin America; Building dependent political systems in Latin America; Development of countries in the 50s. Guatemala and Bolivia; The Cuban Revolution - January 1. 1959; Dictatorial regimes and development models in the 1970s and 1980s; Management of the so-called "Progressive Military"; IMF policy in Latin American countries; The Contador process - an attempt at independent policy; Christian Democracy in Latin America; The global world. The ideology of neoliberalism and its consequences; The contradictions of the modern world; Latin American cooperation with Europe.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training is carried out through a lecture course. Students do control work and theoretical development, which form the assessment of current control. The requirements for certification of each semester are shown positive results in the control work and in the presentation of the theoretical work.

## WAR HISTORY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Ivan Metodiev Petrov, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Type of exam:** written

**Annotation:**

War History studies the outbreak, the stages and the results of the main wars in the history of mankind from early eras till nowadays. For that period we could talk about world history in the real sense of the definition. The discipline gives possibilities students to be acknowledged with the development of war powers through the centuries and to create an understanding of its development.

**Syllabus:**

Origin of war and armies. The wars in Ancient East. The wars in ancient Egypt, Assyria, Persia and China. The wars in Ancient Greece. War art of Athens and Sparta. Greek-Persian wars. Peloponnese war. Boeotia war. The rides of Alexander the Great. War art in Rome and Cartagena. Punic wars. Civil wars. Julius Caesar. The wars of the Roman Empire. The wars in V-X c. The wars of Byzantium in the period of V-VI c. Bulgarian war arts in VII-XI c. Arab's invasion in V-X c. The wars in the Frank's state in VI-X c. The wars in X-XV centuries. Crusaders rides. The wars of the Second Bulgarian kingdom in XII-XIV centuries. The wars in XV-XVII c. The development of weapons in XV and XVI c. The wars in Western Europe in XV-XVI c. The reflection of the Nederland and the English revolutions upon the development of the military works. Swedish military hegemony in the first half of XVII c. The wars in XVIII c. The war for the Spanish heritage; the war for the Austrian heritage; Seven years war, Russian-Turkish wars, The war for the American independence, the wars of revolutionary France. French military hegemony during the reign of Napoleon 1796-1815. The wars in the middle of XIX c. The Crimean war, the wars for unification of Germany and Italy. The civil war in the USA. Russian-Turkish liberation war, Serbian-Bulgarian war. First Imperialistic wars: Spanish-American war of 1898. British-Burks war of 1899-1902 and Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905. Bulgaria in the wars for national unification 1912-1918. First Balkan war 1912-1913. Second Balkan war 1913, First World War 1914-1918. First World War 1914-1918. Second World War 1939-1945. The wars after 1945: Korean war 1950-1953; Vietnam wars 1946-1954, 1965-1975. Arabian-Israeli wars 1948, 1956, 1967, 1973, and 1982. Falkland Islands war of 1982. The war in Afghanistan 1979-1989. Gulf wars in 1991 and 2003.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The education of the "WAR HISTORY" discipline is conducted through lectures. The students prepare 1 written thesis in accordance with the syllabus.

**COLONIZATION OF THE WORLD XV – XIX CENTURY**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VI

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Ivan Metodiev Petrov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

Colonization of the world XV – XIX century reviews the period from the beginning of the Great Geographical Discoveries until the end of the XIX century. The focus is on the creation of the big colonial empires of the European States – Spain, Portugal, Holland, England and France. The discipline gives opportunities of the students to get familiar with the stages in the creation of the of the biggest colonial empires, the relations between them as well as the importance of the colonization for the economics of the European States, the New World and the situation of the colonial peoples.

**Expected results:**

After completing the course the students have to know the main stages in the colonization of the world of the European States, to know the processes of the wars between them for colonial supremacy as well as the effect of these processes upon the colonized peoples. In addition they should acquaint enough facts and terminological knowledge of the theme, and to be able to teach the course and do further researches.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The education of the "COLONIZATION OF THE WORLD XV – XIX CENTURY" discipline is conducted through lectures. The students prepare 1 written thesis in accordance with the syllabus.

**MICROHISTORY AND HISTORICAL SCIENCE  
FROM THE 70S OF THE 20TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** VII**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Snezhana Dimitrova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [s.dimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:s.dimitrova@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

Based on contemporary theoretical and methodological debates in historiography, social sciences and humanities, this course is organized in two modules - "The Road to Micro-History and its Protocol" and "Opening the Other Archives: Research Cases; methods and reflexivity ". Hence, following the ways of accepting another invitation, such as this one, to play with the micro- and macro-scales in order to blow up the history-synthesis and "break" into research cases, but through two mutually enriching positions, and namely, the micro-historical project of the three fathers of micro-history (Grandi; Ginzburg; Levy), on the one hand, and Rovel's micro-analysis on the other, the lecture problem outlines the methodological context of this challenge. And that is the interdisciplinary encounters in the social sciences and humanities through the potential of microhistory.

**Syllabus:**

The Legacy of the Enlightenment - an introduction to the basic theoretical approaches of historiography of the 19th and 20th centuries; Annals historians and new interdisciplinary tracks in the social sciences: methods, topics, and debates; Annals and Social History after 1945; Reflexive history; Post-modernism and Gender studies; Microhistory and the affective turn - the paradigms of the 21st century The history of everyday life and the microhistorical paradigm; How to read the historiographical debate on "folk culture"? - Ginzburg, Mandru, Levi; How to read the debate on the "story-trace"? - Grandi, Ricoeur, Rovel; How to work with scale games? - Rovel, Ginzburg, Ricoeur, Grandi; Serial history as an alternative to traditional historical narrative; Visual archives - film material as part of 'other archives'; Completing the archive of "The Life of Dishonest People"; "My-body-hostage-to-others": a body as a depot of critical discourses; The microhistorical project and approbation of the disciplinary boundaries.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Lectures and consultations on independent work are the main forms of education. The final grade is the result of the grades from the independent work and the exam (in a ratio of 1:1).

## THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE MODERNIZATION BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Snezhana Dimitrova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [s.dimitrova@swu.bg](mailto:s.dimitrova@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The curriculum of the course "World War I and Modernization between the two world wars" focuses on the global debate on the legacy of the Great War, outlining the possibilities for introducing a phenomenological perspective into the research horizon of military history. The emphasis is on the 'experienced war' and its role in constructing the identity of the modern individual in post-war Europe. The broad thematic spectrum and the corresponding interdisciplinary form distinguish this course from conventional historical readings about the First World War. Built on historical cases from the Eastern and Western fronts, it outlines the common phenomena that manifest the silhouette of the Great War as a place of common European identity. The aim is to expand the competence of students in order to turn interdisciplinarity into a real practice in historical knowledge and thus to increase the resources of young people for orientation in the complex and rapidly changing (global) world.

**Syllabus:**

1. Somnambulists in Europe: European Historiography and the Great War: A Hundred Years of Debate. 2. Myth, Ritual and Romanticism: "At war - before the war". 3. The war of politicians (1914-1918). The four phases of the war and the intervention of the Balkan countries. 4. "My war is not your war": for the other resources of positional warfare. 5. Thessaloniki front, hospitals, trenches, everyday life. 6. "My body": military neuroses or why did they challenge classical modernity? 7. The man of war in the face of death: the crises of modern identity. 8. Men, death and modernism: trauma and literature; trauma and cinema; trauma and fine art - 'identity and organization of the visual field'. 9. "And never again such innocence": the literature of everyday life; imagination-experience - the birth of modern memory. 10. Winners and losers: the new social loneliness - military monuments and graves; Europe's new tourist routes (battlefields and trenches).

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Lectures and consultations on independent work are the main forms of education. The final grade is the result of the grades from the independent work and the exam (in a ratio of 1:1).

## BULGARIAN NATIONALISM

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The lecture course is upgrading. He will follow in depth the process of formation of the Bulgarian nation, as well as the various attempts and mechanisms for national mobilization and the extent to which it is reached in its search. Both sides of this course will be presented as part of a pan-European perspective. The manifestations of the so-called conditionally French and German type of nationalisms on Bulgarian soil will be sought. Students will be introduced to the main elements of the ideology of Bulgarian nationalism and their functioning through the chronological segment. As a result of the course, they must be able to formulate problems related to the study of nationalism and solve them.

**Syllabus:**

Introduction to theories of nations and nationalism; Birth and development of the Bulgarian national ideology; Bulgarian national ideology after 1878 until the wars; The building of the nation at the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century; Bulgarian nationalism during the wars; Bulgarian national ideology (s) during the interwar period; Bulgarian nationalism during the communist regime; Bulgarian nationalism after the changes in 1989

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures and answer a question in writing.

## HISTORY OF THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Stefan Dechev PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [stdetchev@swu.bg](mailto:stdetchev@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The lecture course is upgrading. It will offer a whole new perspective on one of the hottest debates in Balkan politics, involving Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania, Albania and the Republic of Northern Macedonia. The genesis of the conflict will be traced, as well as the subsequent intertwining of the aspirations of the individual nationalisms and the Balkan states, as well as the policy of the great powers on this issue. Special attention will be paid to the genesis and development of "Macedonian protonationalism", as well as to Greek, Bulgarian and Serbian contributions to Macedonian nationalism. The history of IMRO and IOMC will be considered in a completely new perspective. The complex ethnic picture in Macedonia and the clash of individual movements, as well as the policies of the individual Balkan states in the course of history, will be revealed. Special attention will be paid to the controversies on the Macedonian issue in the interwar period, during the time of Tito's Yugoslavia, as well as in the period after the break-up of Yugoslavia and the declaration of independence of the former Yugoslav republic.

**Syllabus:**

Macedonia - past and ethnic picture; Macedonia in the plans of Balkan nationalisms, the Macedonian question after the Berlin Congress; Greece and the Macedonian question; Serbia and the Macedonian question; Romania and the Macedonian question; The Albanian Movement and the Macedonian Question;

Early ethnicizations of Macedonian identity. Genesis of "Macedonian protonationalism"; The Macedonian question during the interwar period; Aegean Macedonia in Greece; Bulgaria and Macedonia during the interwar period; Macedonia during World War II; Macedonia in Tito's Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Macedonianism; Aegean Macedonia in Greece; Macedonia in Bulgaria after the Second World War; The former Yugoslav Republic as an independent state.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The training in the discipline is carried out through a lecture course. During the training students prepare 1 course work on the topics of the lectures.

## MODERN DEMOCRACY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VIII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Ivan Metodiev Petrov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Anotation:**

The lectures examine the emergence and development of modern democracy in the context of the universal historical development. The course emphasizes on democratic processes in Western Europe and North America. It analyzes the levels and means of national modernization and consolidation of the various countries and continents that precede or follow the onset and evolution of democracy yesterday and today.

**Syllabus:**

Religious Reformation - the first manifestation of civil nonconformist. Classical republicanism of Niccolo Machiavelli /1469-1527/ and the idea of "mixed" Government. Resisting legitimate power during the Dutch War of Independence as a violation of the principles of dynastic right political life and governance models of the Italian city- republics to the XVII century. "Universal European crisis in the XVII century - the restoration of old regimes and corrosion oligarchic principle of governance. Levelers and diggers in the English Revolution /1640 -1649/ - Beginning of the socio-political nonconformist in "commons". The republic Oceania in James Harrington and the idea of political equality. French Enlightenment as ideological premise of modern democracy. Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu as "fathers" of democracy. "English", "French", "American" way in democratic development. Jackson Guizot, Disraeli - reformation projects for the spread of democracy. The emergence of social democratic parties in the second half of the XIX century as acceleration and reserves against democracy. Republic as an institutional model of representative democracy. Rise and fall parliamentary government of the Convention to the First World War.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching Modern democracy is done through lectures. During the course students prepare 1 coursework in the subjects of the lectures.

## COMPARATIVE HISTORY

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VIII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Assoc. Professor Ivan Metodiev Petrov PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [ivan\\_m\\_petrov@yahoo.com](mailto:ivan_m_petrov@yahoo.com)

**Annotation:**

Comparative History studies the historical processes and the consequences of them nowadays. It reviews the division East and West that got deeper after XVIII century in the European history and culture. It studies the nationalistic phenomena and theories in the context of the common European history and various societies. It also reviews the balkanization and its integration in the European history, as well the wars from XVII – XX centuries and the demographic changes due to these wars.

**Syllabus:**

Rural economy in Western Europe in XVII-XVIII c. Industry and trade in Western and Central Europe in the first half of XVIII c. Religion and church in Western Europe XVII-XVIII c. European society 1780 – 1914. Revolutions and reforms in the Modern time of European and World History. Modern nationalism – common features and characteristics in Western and Eastern Europe. Intellectuals of Europe in XIX c. Human lost during the wars of XVII – XX c.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

The education of the “COMPARATIVE HISTORY” discipline is conducted through lectures. The students prepare 1 written thesis in accordance with the syllabus.

## **RESISTANCE AGAINST THE SOVIET SYSTEM IN EASTERN EUROPE**

**ECTS credits:** 3.0

**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise

**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian

**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam

**Type of exam:** written

**Semester:** VIII

**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Diana Veleva Ivanova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [velevad@swu.bg](mailto:velevad@swu.bg)

**Annotation:**

The course introduces students to the nature of the Soviet political and economic system imposed on the countries of Eastern Europe after World War II, and trying to resist this system undertaken by Eastern Europeans. It are distinguished periods of "people's democracy" and a one-party communist rule, focused on attempts national emancipation, to reject or reform the system of state socialism - Berlin Uprising (1953), Poznan events in June 1956, Hungarian Revolution in October 1956, the Prague spring in 1968, protests in Poland during the 70s and the establishment and operation of trade union "Solidarity" in the 80 years of the twentieth century. The course introduces students to the work of prominent politicians and intellectuals, provides working with articles, documents, photographic and video materials. It are using multimedia presentations.



**Syllabus:**

View of the historiography and the basic documents for the resistance against the Soviet system in Eastern Europe. "People's Democracy" in Eastern Europe. Imposition of Soviet political and economic system in Eastern Europe. Opportunities for change after the death of Stalin. The turning 1956. "Prague Spring" of 1968 - the last attempt to democratize the socialist system. Protests in Poland in the late 60s and early 70s of the twentieth century. Dissident movement in Eastern Europe. Creation and operation of trade union "Solidarity" in Poland. Dissident culture in Eastern Europe.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching should be organized in lectures and seminars. During the course students should prepare 1 theoretical scientific research. On the exam, the students develop a written question. The final mark is based on the assessment of the monitoring and evaluation of the exam in the ratio 1:1.

**JAPAN IN THE 20th CENTURY****ECTS credits:** 3.0**Weekly:** 2 lectures, 0 exercise**Language of instruction:** Bulgarian**Form of knowledge assessment:** exam**Type of exam:** written**Semester:** VIII**Methodic Guidelines:**

Department of History, Faculty of Law and History

**Lecturer:**

Chief Assistant Diana Veleva Ivanova PhD, Department of History

E-mail: [velevad@swu.bg](mailto:velevad@swu.bg)**Annotation:**

The course introduces students to the development of Japan during the XX century. For better introduction to the problems lecture course starts at the beginning of the Meiji era in the 60s of XIX century, when performing the consolidation of the restored imperial power and began the modernization of the state. The main periods of development of the country are addressed in chronological sequence. Emphasis is placed on the role and position of Japan in international relations, "economic miracle" in the 60s and 70s of last century, the economic crisis in 90 years. Special attention is paid to traditional Japanese culture. For better understanding of the events and as an illustration of the topics are used pictures, educational films and computer presentations.

**Syllabus:**

Meiji period in Japan (1868-1912). Japan Taishō period (1912-1926). Japan between the two world wars. Japan during World War II. Japan during the occupation of 1945-1951. The Japanese "economic miracle". Japan in the 80s of XX century. Japan in the years Heisei era. Emperor Akihito. Japan in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century. Traditional Japanese culture - striving for harmony. Culture and education in Japan in the second half of the twentieth century.

**Technology of training and assessment:**

Teaching should be organized in lectures and seminars. During the course students should prepare 1 theoretical scientific research. On the exam, the students develop a written question. The final mark is based on the assessment of the monitoring and evaluation of the exam in the ratio 1:1.