

Christopher Snively – Orals Reading List – Transnational History Major Field

Transnational Themes: Defining the Field

What is transnational history? What are its theoretical foundations? Why study transnational history? What are the frameworks in which it has been studied? What are some of the potential ways it can be studied in the future? What language base does one need to study transnational history?

General Theory

Gould, Peter and Rodney White, *Mental Maps*. Routledge Press, 1974 and 1986.
 Said, Edward W., *Orientalism*, Vintage Books, 1979.
 AHR Conversation: "On Transnational History," *American Historical Review* 111, 5 (December 2006): 1440-1464.

Institutional

Fink, Carole, *Defending the Rights of Others: The Great Powers, the Jews, and International Minority Protection, 1878-1938*. Cambridge University Press, 2006.
 Mazower, Mark, *No Enchanted Palace: The End of Empire and the Ideological Origins of the United Nations*. Princeton University Press, 2009.
 Connelly, Matthew, *Fatal Misconception: The Struggle to Control World Population*. Belknap Press of Harvard University, 2010.
 Moyn, Samuel, *The Last Utopia: Human Rights in History*. Belknap Press of Harvard University, 2010.

Regions

Wolff, Larry, *Inventing Eastern Europe: Inventing Eastern Europe: The Map of Civilization on the Mind of the Enlightenment*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994.
 Smith, Helmut Walser, "For a Differently Centered Central European History: Reflections on Jürgen Osterhammel, *Geschichtswissenschaft jenseits des Nationalstaats*," *Central European History* 37, 1 (March 2004): 115-136.
 von Hagen, Mark, "Empires, Borderlands, Diasporas: Eurasia as Anti-Paradigm in the Post-Soviet Era," *American Historical Review*, April 2004, 445-468.
 Janowski, Maciej, Constantin Iordachi, and Trencsényi Balázs, "Why Bother about Regions: Debates over Symbolic Geography in Poland, Hungary and Romania," *East-Central Europe*, 1 (2005) 1-2, pp. 5-58.
 King, Charles, *The Black Sea: A History*. Oxford University Press, 2005.
 Kasianov, Georgiy and Philipp Ther, eds., *A Laboratory of Transnational History: Ukraine and Recent Ukrainian Historiography*. CEU Press, 2009.
 Wolff, Larry, *The Idea of Galicia: History and Fantasy in Habsburg Political Culture*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2010.

Nationalism

What role did forces such as the legacy of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic era, or the industrial revolution have in fostering it? What are nationalism's cultural, political, and economic origins? Why have the problems of nationalism been especially acute in Central and East-Central Europe? Can a transnational approach to nationalism further complicate and/or elucidate the subject in general?

...in East-Central Europe? How? What are the pitfalls?

General Theory

Habermas, Jürgen, *The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a Category of Bourgeois Society*. MIT Press, 1991 edition.

Anderson, Benedict, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. Verso, 2006 (new edition).

Gellner, Ernest, *Nations and Nationalism*. Cornell University Press, 2nd Edition, 2009.

Smith, Anthony D., *Nationalism: Theory, Ideology, History*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2nd Edition, 2010.

East-Central Europe

Brubaker, Rogers, *Nationalism Reframed: Nationhood and the National Question in the New Europe*. Cambridge University Press, 1996.

Snyder, Timothy, *The Reconstruction of Nations: Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, 1569-1999*. Yale University Press, 2004.

Judson, Pieter M. and Marsha L. Rozenblit, eds., *Constructing Nationalities in East Central Europe*. Berghahn Books, 2005.

King, Jeremy, *Budweisers into Czechs and Germans: A Local History of Bohemian Politics, 1848- 1948*. Princeton University Press, 2005.

Transnational Themes: Migration and Diaspora

Why study migration and diaspora? What sort of source base must one use to study migration and diaspora? How does this differ from other types of transnational history? Why did migrants travel to the places in which they traveled? How have diasporas affected the politics, economies, and cultures of their original homelands?

Movement

Green, Nancy L. and Francois Weil, eds., *Citizenship and Those Who Leave: The Politics of Emigration and Expatriation*. University of Illinois Press, 2007.

Migdal, Joel S., *Boundaries and Belonging: States and Societies in the Struggle to Shape Identities and Local Practices*. Cambridge University Press, 2008.

Dufoix, Stephane, *Diasporas*. University of California Press, 2008 (originally 2003).

Migration Case Studies

Polian, Pavel, *Against Their Will: The History and Geography of Forced Migrations in the USSR*. CEU Press, 2004.

Meyer, James H., "Immigration, Return, and the Politics of Citizenship: Russian Muslims in the Ottoman Empire, 1860-1914." *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, No. 39, (2007), 15-32.

McKeown, Adam M., *Melancholy Order: Asian Migration and the Globalization of Borders*. Columbia University Press, 2008.

Colic-Peisker, Val, *Migration, Class, and Transnational Identities: Croatians in Australia and America*. University of Illinois Press, 2008.

Diaspora Case Studies

- Ristaino, Marcia, *Port of Last Resort: The Diaspora Communities of Shanghai*. Stanford University Press, 2002.
- Münz, Rainer and Rainer Ohliger, *Diasporas and Ethnic Migrants: Germany, Israel, and Post-Soviet Successor States in Comparative Perspectives*. Frank Cass Publishers, 2003.
- Kaplan, Marion, *Dominican Haven: The Jewish Refugee Settlement in Sosúa, 1940-1945*. Museum of Jewish Heritage, 2008.
- Kobrin, Rebecca, *Jewish Bialystok and Its Diaspora*. Indiana University Press, 2010.

East-Central Europe and the World in the Twentieth-Century

Empire into Nation-State, Part I: Nationality, Belonging, and Political Radicalization: 1900-1939

What caused the demise of the Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and Ottoman empires? What changed in politics, economics, and cultures with the onset of post-WWI nation-states? What remained the same? What caused the rise of authoritarian regimes?

- Siklós, Andras, *Revolution in Hungary and the Dissolution of the Multinational State, 1918*. Akadémiai Kiado, 1988.
- Gatrell, Peter, *A Whole Empire Walking: Refugees in Russia During World War I*. Indiana University Press, 1999.
- Berend, Ivan T., *Decades of Crisis: Central and Eastern Europe before World War II*. University of California Press, 2001.
- Roshwald, Aviel, *Ethnic Nationalism and the Fall of Empires: Central Europe, the Middle East, and Russia: 1914-23*. Routledge, 2001.
- Turda, Marius and Paul J. Weindling, eds., *Blood and Homeland: Eugenics and Racial Nationalism in Central and Southeast Europe, 1900-1940*. CEU Press, 2007.
- Iordachi, Constantin, ed., *Comparative Fascist Studies: New Perspectives*. Routledge, 2009.

WWII: Occupation and Genocide

What were the causes of WWII? What are the roots of Nazi racial policies? Why were the Jews the primary focus of Nazi policy and propaganda? Why did the Nazis view the Slavs seen as an “inferior” people? Why did “ordinary” Germans and their allies to support Nazi policies? Why did many Eastern Europeans scapegoat the Jews among them?

- Crowe, David, *The History of the Gypsies in Eastern Europe and Russia*. New York: Palgrave MacMillian, 1995.
- Gros, Jan, *Neighbors: The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland*. Penguin, 2002.
- Jolluck, Katherine R., *Exile and Identity: Polish Women in the Soviet Union during World War II*. University of Pittsburgh Press, 2002.
- Case, Holly, *Between States: The Transylvanian Question and the European Idea during World War II*. Stanford University Press, 2009.
- Snyder, Timothy, “Holocaust: The Ignored Reality,” *The New York Review of Books*, July 16, 2009.
- Katyn* (Film). Koch Lorber Films, 2009.
- Snyder, Timothy, *Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin*. Basic Books, 2010.

WWII: Survival and Resistance

What tactics did persecuted minorities use to survive and resist Nazi persecution? How and why did some people survive extermination while others did not? What affects has the legacy of Nazi rule left

on Central and East-Central Europe?

Wiesel, Elie, *Night*. First English version, 1972 (originally 1958).
 Levi, Primo, *Survival in Auschwitz*. Touchstone Books, 1993 (originally 1958).
 Kertész, Imre, *Fatelessness*. Vintage Books, 2004.

WWII: Retribution

How and why were German minorities purged from East-Central Europe after WWII? How were Nazi collaborators treated in post-WWII Europe? How did the Soviets and Western allies handle the situation of post-WWII Europe?

Deák, István, Jan T. Gross, and Tony Judt, eds., *The Politics of Retribution in Europe: World War II and its Aftermath*. Princeton University Press, 2000.
 Glassheim, Eagle, "National Mythologies and Ethnic Cleansing: The Expulsion of Czechoslovak Germans in 1945," *Central European History* (2000), 33: 463-486.
 Rieber, Alfred J., *Forced Migration in Central and Eastern Europe, 1939-1950*. Frank Cass Books, 2000.
 Ther, Philipp and Ana Siljak, *Redrawing Nations: Ethnic Cleansing in East-Central Europe, 1944- 1948*. Rowman & Littlefield Publisher, 2001.
 Grossmann, Atina, *Jews, Germans, and Allies: Close Encounters in Occupied Germany*. Princeton University Press, 2009.

The Return of Empire: 1945-1989

How and why were Western and Eastern European spheres of influence created in the wake of WWII? Why did Western European nations attempt to recreate their imperial influence after WWII? Why did most of these attempts fail? Why were the Soviets and Americans successful in creating a bipolar world order after WWII? What remained of the Jewish heritage in Europe after WWII? How did the creation of a divided Europe after WWII affect the different nationalities of Europe?

Gross, Jan, *Fear: Anti-Semitism in Poland after Auschwitz*. Random House, 2007.
 Heitlinger, Alena, *In the Shadows of the Holocaust and Communism: Czech and Slovak Jews Since 1945*. Transaction Publishers, 2006.
 Mazower, Mark, *Dark Continent: Europe's Twentieth Century*. Vintage Books, 2000.
 Shepard, Todd, *The Invention of Decolonization: The Algerian War and the Remaking of France*. Cornell University Press, 2006.
 Shore, Marci, *Caviar and Ashes: A Warsaw Generation's Life and Death in Marxism, 1918-1968*. Yale University Press, 2006.
 Felak, James Ramon, *After Hitler, Before Stalin: Catholics, Communists, and Democrats in Slovakia, 1945-1948*. University Pittsburgh Press (2009).

Empire into Nation-State, Part II: 1989 and Beyond

Historiographical Origins

How and why did Soviet control of Eastern Europe collapse? What has caused the rise of nationalism in the newly independent nation-states? How did the end of the Iron Curtain change the way Europe was viewed spatially, geographically, and demographically?

Ost, David., *Solidarity and the Politics of Anti-Politics: Opposition and Reform in Poland Since*

1968. Temple University Press, 1990.

Tismaneanu, Vladimir, *Reinventing Politics: Eastern Europe from Stalin to Havel*. The Free Press, 1992.

Melegh, Attila, *On the East-West Slope: Globalization, Nationalism, Racism and Discourses on Eastern Europe*. CEU Press, 2006.

The Revolutions of 1989

What were similarities/differences between the revolutions throughout the Eastern Bloc? Were the revolutions due mostly grass-roots movements or the workings of disaffected elites?

Antohi, Sorin and Vladimir Tismaneanu, *Between Past and Future: The Revolution of 1989 and Their Aftermath*. CEU Press, 2000.

Kenney, Padraic, *A Carnival of Revolution*. Princeton University Press, 2002.

Pfaff, Steven and Hyoung Kim, "Exit-Voice Dynamics in Collective Action: An Analysis of Emigration and Protest in the East German Revolution," *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 109, No. 2, Sep. 2003, 401-444.

Aftermath

What continuities remained after the collapse? How did the notion of civil society change with the changing of political regimes? How were the revolutions viewed in the immediate aftermath of the 1990s? Do we have more historical perspective now that more time has passed? How has the Generation of '89 approached the revolutions in terms of memory?

Dædalus, Eastern Europe...Central Europe...Europe, Vol. 119, No. 1, Winter 1990.

Goldfarb, Jeffery, *After the Fall: The Pursuit of Democracy in Central Europe*. Basic Books, 1992.

Dædalus, After Communism What?, Vol. 123, No. 3, Summer 1994.

Verdery, Katherine, *What Was Socialism, and What Comes Next?* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996.

Antohi, Sorin, Balázs Trencsényi and Péter Apor, eds., *Narratives Unbound: Historical Studies in Post-Communist Europe*. CEU Press, 2007.

Kopeček, Michal, *Past in the Making: Historical Revisionism in Central Europe After 1989*. CEU Press, 2007.

Kanet, Roger E., ed., *Identities, Nations and Politics after Communism*. Routledge Press, 2008.

Shore, Marci, "(The End of) Communism as a Generational Study: Some Thoughts on Czechoslovakia and Poland." *Contemporary European History*, Vol. 18, 2009, 303-329.