



## STUDY PROGRAMME

European Interdisciplinary Studies, Natolin campus (Advanced Academic Master)

## YEAR

2020-2021

## COURSE TITLE

**Totalitarian Ideologies and Dictatorships in Twentieth-Century Europe**

## SEMESTER

2

## COURSE PROFESSOR(S)

MOORHOUSE Roger

## ACADEMIC ASSISTANT(S)

PUJSZO Pawel

## COURSE TYPE

Optional Specialist Course

## MAJOR(S)

EPAP, EUW, EUN, EHC

## ECTS CREDITS

4

## CONTACT HOURS

20

## INDIVIDUAL STUDY TIME

80

## TUTORIAL(S)

## COEFFICIENT

1

## LANGUAGE(S)

EN

## COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will have an appreciation of the intellectual and historical circumstances that feed totalitarian political models;
- Students will understand how the main totalitarian regimes sustained themselves in power;
- Students will understand the similarities and differences among the main totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century;
- Students will understand the historiographical arguments surrounding the question of totalitarianism.

## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

**A2:** Students acquire a sound understanding of the history of the European construction within the longer context of the history of European Civilization, including Central and Eastern Europe, and its wider neighbourhood and global contexts. They are able critically to analyse and evaluate the changing idea of Europe, the changing aims of the European construction and changing social, political and economic realities in Europe and in the world.

**B4:** Students develop the ability to construct, present and defend a case clearly and coherently in writing as well as before their peers orally, and constructively to question and critique the cases made by others.

**EHC1:** Students master a significant body of historical literature on broad topics in European and global history, including Central and Eastern European History [develops A2].

**EHC2:** Students develop the ability to construct historical arguments in a variety of literary forms and to tackle questions of general historical significance, ranging widely across time and space, formulating appropriate questions and exemplifying their syntheses with detailed evidence [develops B4 and B5].

**EHC3:** Students develop the ability to design, research and present a sustained and independently conceived piece of historical writing in European and/or global history [develops B5].

**EHC4:** Students develop the ability to gather and sift relevant primary and secondary sources relating to specific historical problems, to assess sceptically the reliability of the evidence and the plausibility of different historiographical narratives relating to these problems, and to arrive at their own reasoned interpretations of them. [develops B6]

#### RECOMMENDED PREPARATION

None – though a knowledge of the basics of modern European history would be beneficial.

#### TEACHING METHOD(S)

Lectures and seminars with group discussion.

#### ASSESSMENT METHOD AND CRITERIA

24-hour, take-home, open-book, typed examination (100%): 1 out of 3 essay questions, max. 3,500 words, including footnotes, excluding bibliography.

The College of Europe reserves the right to change the delivery and assessment of the course in case of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the College (*force majeure*). Any communication from the campus administration in this regard takes precedence over the information provided in this ECTS card.

Retake examinations, i.e. exams passed in the second examination session, will have the same format as those taken during the first exam session. The only exception concerns oral exams, which are replaced in the second exam session by written exams. When a student takes an examination during the second session, the final mark for the course is based solely on the result of the retake examination. No other element of evaluation which would have been taken into consideration in the calculation of the final mark during the first examination session will be considered in the second session.

#### COURSE CONTENTS

This course will explore the ideological origins of totalitarianism, and examine its development in its primary exponents – Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. It will analyze the main pillars upon which the totalitarian state rested: propaganda, the primacy of “the Party”, the use of terror, the harnessed economy and the importance of the charismatic ‘leader’ – as well as its limitations. Additional themes will include the importance of positive appeals and the various responses evidenced. Comparative perspectives will be encouraged.

#### COURSE MATERIALS (readings and other learning resources/tools)

Visual presentations (PowerPoint); articles and chapters provided on the intranet; books available from the Natolin Library.