

COURSES FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

GERMAN LANGUAGE

| | code | credits | semester |
|---|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Slovak and Czech history after 1918 | 1IHI/SLCSDEJ/25 | 5 | WINTER |
| <i>Establishment of Czechoslovakia. The position of Slovakia in the interwar Czechoslovakia. Slovak Republic and Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia 1939 - 1945. Restoration of Czechoslovakia. People's Democratic Czechoslovakia (1948 - 1960). Czechoslovakia and socialism. August 1968 - Federation and normalization. The 1980s and the fall of communism in Czechoslovakia in 1989.</i> | | | |
| The history of Sub-Carpathian Russia 1918 – 1945 | 1IHI/HPODK/25 | 3 | WINTER |
| <i>Sub-carpathian Rus part of Czechoslovakia. Economy, politics and church in Sub-carpathian Russia. Jews in Sub-carpathian Russia as a specific phenomenon. The struggle for autonomy, irredentism and separatism in Sub-carpathian Russia. The annexation of Sub-carpathian Russia to Hungary (1938-39), to the Soviet Union (1944-45).</i> | | | |
| The history of Sub-Carpathian Russia 1918 – 1945 | 1IHI/UPOD/25 | 2 | SUMMER |
| <i>Sub-carpathian Rus part of Czechoslovakia. Economy, politics and church in Sub-carpathian Russia. Jews in Sub-carpathian Russia as a specific phenomenon. The struggle for autonomy, irredentism and separatism in Sub-carpathian Russia. The annexation of Sub-carpathian Russia to Hungary (1938-39), to the Soviet Union (1944-45).</i> | | | |

HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

| | code | credits | semester |
|---|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Historical geography | 1IHI/HISGE0/25 | 4 | WINTER |
| <i>Historical geography - subject, methods. The beginnings of mapping - antiquity, the Middle Ages. National cartography, specifics. The beginnings of cartography in Slovakia. Important representatives of European and Slovak cartography. A map of an important source of information for history.</i> | | | |
| The history of the Kingdom of Hungary | 1IHI/DEJUCHO/25 | 3 | WINTER |
| <i>Stages of development of the Hungarian state from its establishment to the final disintegration of 1918, the place and role of this state unit in European history in various historical periods.</i> | | | |
| Reform movements – historical and religious context | 1IHI/REFHEU/25 | 3 | SUMMER |
| <i>The process of reformation and reform movements in the Middle Ages and early modern times. Causes of reform movements, reformations and their representatives, territorial expansion - Martin Luther, John Calvin. The relation of the Catholic Church to the Reformation, the Councils of Trent and the description of the Reformation process and reform movements in Slovakia.</i> | | | |
| The Slovak history in the Middle Ages | 1IHI/SLDSTR/25 | 5 | SUMMER |
| <i>Establishment of the Kingdom of Hungary. Economic, demographic, social development. Origin of cities, the most important cities in the Middle Ages in Slovakia. Christianization and history of the church in Slovakia in the Middle Ages. Political system and territorial organization of the Kingdom of Hungary in the Middle Ages. Anju, Luxemburg, Hunyady, Turkish danger and Hungary, Jagiellonian.</i> | | | |
| The history of the Middle Ages | 1IHI/DSTRED/25 | 5 | SUMMER |
| <i>Migration of nations and barbarian states, constitution of medieval society, characteristics of economy, society and culture in the early Middle Ages. The role of Christianity, changes in economic and social development in the High Middle Ages, colonization, the creation and development of cities and an overview of the political development of major European states.</i> | | | |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

| | code | credits | semester |
|--|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| European enlightenment | 1IHI/UOSV/25 | 2 | WINTER |
| <i>The rise of the Enlightenment in England. French Enlightenment. Enlightenment in Central Europe. Enlightenment in the Habsburg Monarchy. Enlightenment in Slovakia. Freemasons as spreaders of the Enlightenment. Salons, discussion clubs and reading societies.</i> | | | |
| Paleography for historians | 1IHI/ERASMUS1/25 | 7 | WINTER/SUMMER |
| <i>History and development of Latin writing from antiquity to the present times. Reading of historical Slovak, Hungarian texts in Latin, Hungarian, German and Slovak.</i> | | | |
| Seminar on Paleography 1 | 1IHI/ERASMUS2/25 | 4 | WINTER/SUMMER |
| <i>History and development of Latin script. Paleographic analysis of historical documents. Reading documents from the Middle Ages (such as Hungarian royal documents up to 1526, etc.).</i> | | | |
| Paleography | 1IHI/ERASMUS3/25 | 7 | WINTER |
| <i>History and development of Latin script. Paleographic analysis and reading of historical documents (Hungarian royal writings, texts produced by ecclesiastical institutions, etc.) from the Middle Ages and early modern times in Latin and national languages.</i> | | | |
| Epigraphy and codicology | 1IHI/ERASMUS4/25 | 6 | SUMMER |
| <i>History, methodology and terminology of epigraphy and codicology. Selected problems of epigraphy. Development of epigraphic Latin script. Development of the history of book culture - manuscript collections, libraries.</i> | | | |
| Seminar on Paleography 2 | 1IHI/ERASMUS5/25 | 4 | SUMMER |
| <i>History and development of Latin script. Paleographic analysis and reading of historical documents (Hungarian royal writings, texts produced by ecclesiastical institutions, etc.) from the Middle Ages and early modern times in Latin and national languages.</i> | | | |

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

| | code | credits | semester |
|--|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Historical geography | 1IH1/HISGE0/25 | 4 | WINTER |
| <i>Historical geography - subject, methods. The beginnings of mapping - antiquity, the Middle Ages. National cartography, specifics. The beginnings of cartography in Slovakia. Important representatives of European and Slovak cartography. A map of an important source of information for history.</i> | | | |
| Seminar on Paleography 1 | 1IH1/ERASMUS2/25 | 4 | WINTER/SUMMER |
| <i>History and development of Latin script. Paleographic analysis of historical documents. Reading documents from the Middle Ages (such as Hungarian royal documents up to 1526, etc.).</i> | | | |
| Seminar on Paleography 2 | 1IH1/ERASMUS5/25 | 4 | SUMMER |
| <i>History and development of Latin script. Paleographic analysis and reading of historical documents (Hungarian royal writings, texts produced by ecclesiastical institutions, etc.) from the Middle Ages and early modern times in Latin and national languages.</i> | | | |
| The history of 20th-century Russia 1 | 1IH1/HRUS1/25 | 3 | WINTER |
| <i>The main stages of Russia 's development after the fall of Tsarism and the beginning of the Bolshevik government until the end of the Second World War.</i> | | | |
| World history after 1918 | 1IH1/SVEDEJ/25 | 5 | WINTER |
| <i>The main stages of the development of World History from 1918 to the 1990s and the end of the bipolar world - the most important historical events in that period, the main milestones in the development of European countries and central world powers, the main political representatives of the world in the 20th century.</i> | | | |
| The history of 20th century Russia 2 | 1IH1/HRUS2/25 | 3 | SUMMER |
| <i>The main stages of domestic political development and foreign policy of the Soviet Union after 1945 - Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Gorbachev, Yeltsin.</i> | | | |
| The history of international relations in the 20th century | 1IH1/HMED2/25 | 5 | SUMMER |
| <i>A new world order after the First World War. Bilateral relations between the world's major powers in the interwar period. Fascism and the politics of appeasement. World War II, Cold War and bipolar diplomacy. International relations in the postbilateral world.</i> | | | |
| Central Europe in the politics of the Soviet Union in the 20th cent. | 1IH1/ERASMUS6/25 | 4 | WINTER |
| <i>Since 1917, it is possible to define several stages in the application of Russian influence in Central Europe (the first stage: years 1917 - 1922, the next one: interwar period). The Soviet Union's interest in Central Europe took on a new dimension during the Second World War and especially after 1945, when the countries of Central Europe became part of the Eastern Bloc.</i> | | | |
| Political emigration from Russia in interwar Europe | 1IH1/ERASMUS7/25 | 3 | SUMMER |
| <i>The biggest centers of political emigration from Russia after 1917 were established in Berlin, Paris, Prague, Belgrade and other cities. Social, cultural and scientific activities of emigrants developed in these centers. All these centers have created together in interwar Europe a phenomenon called Foreign Russia.</i> | | | |