



All Classes Offered and Projected at Present

A. History

1. German History and Constitution
2. German History in the 19th and 20th
3. The German “Bundestag”: Its History and Tasks
4. German Monuments reflecting State History
5. German History: A concise View onto its first Millennium
6. The German Culture of Remembrance – Examples and Problems
7. Röntgen, Einstein, and 105 Others: Würzburg, Germany, and the Nobel Prize

B. Art

8. German Art History: A Course Using Local Examples
9. Baroque and Rococo Art in Germany
10. Spotlights on German Music History
11. Germany: A Landscape of Organs – A Course Using Local Examples
12. Film Highlights of the 20th Century – an Introduction to the History of German Film

C. Culture

13. Culture and Life in Germany: An applied Geography
14. German World Cultural Heritage
15. German Scientists and Inventors
16. Folklike Germany: Customs and Traditions
17. Medical Ethics in Germany
18. German Newspapers and their History
19. German Idealism and the Development of Life Sciences
20. The History of German Food

D. Literature

21. An Introduction to the History of German Literature
22. Cross Cultural Impressions: Germans in America – Americans in Germany
23. Transcultural and Transnational Aspects of Modern Literature

E. Economics/Law

24. European Macropolitics
25. An Introduction to German Law
26. State and Religion – Religion and State: the German System
27. From Rome to Maastricht and beyond: The History of the European Union

If no other lecturer is mentioned, the classes will be taught by the programme responsible.

A. History:

1. German History and Constitution

In a first section, the projected lecture will deal with the basics of State theory. The definition of “State” as such will be commented on as well as different types of theories explaining the existence of states. The lecture will exemplify some forms of government and will point out the importance of the separation of powers.

In a second chronological section, the lecture will outline Germany’s historical development starting with some short hints about the “Holy Roman Empire of German Nation” since the Early Middle Ages. The main emphasis of this section will be placed on the development within the last 200 years since the end of the “*Old Empire*” in 1806 until the contemporary situation of the reunified “Federal Republic of Germany”. Thus it will deal with many different aspects of German history starting with the “*German Federation*” in the 19th century, the foundation of a new “*German Empire*” in 1871 and the First World War. Then the lecture will describe situation of Germany during the “*Weimar Republic*”, the “*Third Reich*”/the Second World War and the German post-war development, when our nation was divided into two states both being integrated in totally different

political and ideological systems – the western world respectively the communist bloc. Recent problems and political changes of the last two decades are also intended for discussion.

In a third section, the lecture elucidates the current German constitutional system, based on the so called “*Basic Law*” or “*Grundgesetz*”. The students will learn about our elements of constitution as the Federal President, the “*Bundestag*”, i.e. the first chamber of our parliament, the “*Bundesrat*”, i.e. the second parliamentary chamber, the Federal Chancellor and the Federal Constitutional Court. The structural principles of our state which are democracy, rule of law, social welfare and federalism will be subject of the lecture as well as the influences of the party system now predominant in Germany.

The main ideas of the lecture are:

- in the end of the term, the students will possess a fundamental knowledge of German history that lead to the current political situation and
- the students will understand the rationales of German constitution and the German democracy’s way of functioning.

2. German History in the 19th and 20th Centuries

2.1. On the Track towards Unity: Germany in the 19th Century

2.2. Through Disaster to Democracy: Germany 1900 to 1970

The historical development of Germany during the last two hundred years possesses a great impact on the actual situation of our state. Thus, the lecture that is subdivided into two sections taught in subsequent semesters will cover the past 200 years of German history since the epoch-making French Revolution with all its consequences. On one hand its contents will concern the main conditions, i.e. the essential preconditions for the development of our present governmental, societal and economic system as well as the most important forces, ideas and basic decisions which have facilitated its development. In this context the movement towards a liberal parliamentary democracy, which was repeatedly interrupted and which suffered many setbacks, is of central importance. On the other hand, it also concerns the respective decision-making processes as such, and that with the intention of investigating the conditions which render political action possible and at the same time limit it.

So one of the central points of interest is namely the history of parliamentary democracy in Germany. Another focal point has to be the sweeping changes resulting from the development of modern industrial society. It is not only a matter

of illustrating this development and of giving a clear idea of its driving forces but of demonstrating the respective political and social consequences of this process and, in doing so, to give a more exact survey of the contemporary situation, its special problems and immediate tasks, its contradictions and political challenges.

Against this background the causes, the basic factors and the short- and long-term consequences of the decisions made in the various stages of Germany's historical development in the 19th and 20th centuries will be analysed: the radical change in the period from 1806 to 1815, the revolution of 1848, the great constitutional conflict in Prussia and the foundation of the German Reich in 1871, the revolution in 1918 and the creation of the Weimar Republic, its decline and the assumption of power by the National Socialists, the deadly enemies of the liberal parliamentary-democratic system and of all its governmental, societal and economic roots, and the successful attempt to restore and develop this system in accordance with modern requirements after 1945 until, finally, a reunification of the German nation became possible in 1990. This emphasis on the turning points of the historical process is embedded in certain factors that decisively influenced the character and the intellectual atmosphere of an epoch in the field of art, literature and science, in brief, of the cultural life in the widest sense of the word.

3. The German “Bundestag”: Its History and Tasks

3.1. The German “Bundestag”: Its History (Winter Semester)

3.2. The German “Bundestag”: Its Tasks (Summer Semester)

This two-semester lecture will take the students on an interesting and informative trip through the German parliamentary history and the structure and functions of the German parliament, the “*Bundestag*”. In the first semester the parliamentary history will be dealt with, whereas the second term informs about structure and functions. It will furthermore show you round its most symbolic edifice, the “*Reichstag*” Building. So the intention is to give the students the opportunity to learn about the development of parliamentarism in Germany through the last two hundred years as well as about the procedures and tasks of the German “*Bundestag*” today. We will also take a tour of its buildings, and undoubtedly discover a few surprises about Parliament of which most people were previously unaware, such as its remarkable art collection. The students will gain insights into the parliamentarians' working week and how they negotiate the various, and occasionally arduous, stages in the passage of legislation.

The glass dome of the “*Reichstag*” Building, designed by British architect Norman Foster at the “*Bundestag's*” specific request, has not only rapidly become the new emblem of Berlin. It is also a tangible symbol of parliamentary reform,

of greater transparency and openness. Norman Foster's renovation now shows, in terms of both outer appearance and interior design, the extent of the transformation in Parliament's self-image. When the "*Reichstag*" was built, at the time of the German Empire, the seat of Parliament had to be as imposing as possible to allow the young Parliament to demonstrate its self-confidence with regard to the Imperial Palace, the seat of the monarchy. Today, the renovated "*Reichstag*" exudes confidence with a note of self-irony; it is a building fittingly characterised by dramatic openings, clear perspectives and transparent structures – which phenomena are the signature features of contemporary parliamentary life in a modern democracy of the 21st century, too.

4. German Monuments reflecting State History

4.1. German Monuments reflecting State History: From the Middle Ages to Early Modern Times

4.2. German Monuments reflecting State History: From Early Modern Times to the 20th Century

It is a commonplace around the globe: every nation possesses buildings of outstanding importance for its history. Churches, castles, palaces, houses, memorials that have played a more or less important role in the state's development feature the materialised past of a people, and are – if not appreciated – at least recognised or known by all fellow countrymen. Sometimes such buildings even have an iconic value and are highly esteemed by every native as utterances of a nation's sovereignty plus its ups and downs.

Therein Germany likewise makes no difference from the rest of the world. Many famous buildings encompass the chequered history of the German state through the centuries. From Middle Ages through early modern times up to the recent period: always events, decisions and developments are closely linked to monuments that hence remain in our people's memory, be it – just to mention a few – Charlemagne's palatine chapel in Aachen (800), Speyer Cathedral built by Emperor Konrad IInd (1025), Nuremberg Castle mentioned in the "*Golden Bull*" of 1356, Wittenberg's palace chapel at whose door Martin Luther is said to have published his 95 thesis in 1517, town halls of Münster and Osnabrück where the Thirty Years' War finally came to an end in 1648, Regensburg City Hall which for over a century was the place of assembly for the German Imperial Diet (until 1806), Wartburg and Hambach Castles which both mark the steps towards democracy (1817/1832) as St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt does as well (1848), Berlin Reichstag Building where the country turned into a republic in 1918, Feldherrnhalle in Munich where a first National Socialist attempt to seize power

was stopped (1923), the Museum Koenig in Bonn where the fathers of the actual German Constitution met in 1948, or iconic Brandenburg Gate in our capital where Germany's reunification was celebrated in 1990.

This short survey cannot claim to be complete but might already underline how manifold the possibilities are to combine German history with its stone remnants in a lesson. In short, the projected class will help provide a concise synopsis of German history as well as an overview of the most important artefact testimonies of its past.

5. German History: A concise View onto its first Millennium

For many contemporaries German history is overwhelmingly coined by German people's striving for national unity in the 19th century, which subsequently led to the catastrophes of two World Wars and a dictatorship in the first half of the 20th century. However, the question arises whether it is truthful, honest and fair to reduce the entire history of a people possessing a past of at least more than a millennium to a period of just 150 years?

Therefore, the lecture attempts to provide a concise view onto the first thousand years of Germany's historical development. This will emphasize that many of the present day structures and mentalities in German political and cultural life actually possess a backdrop of longevity, partly persistent already since the Middle Ages or the period of Early Modern History. So, beginning with the Roman days in Germany over the creation of Charlemagne's European empire and the impact of feudalism as well as the development of German states the lecture will also cover topics like Martin Luther's Reform and the successive religious conflicts. Moreover, the class encompasses information about the organisational and structural progress in Germany, its interference in European questions as well as the final decay of the "*Holy Roman Empire of German Nation*" in the 18th century, not least because of the emerging Prussian-Austrian Dualism.

Research fields like the development of German statehood, the special relationship of state and church in Germany, the influence of religious disputes, the European system of balance of powers and interferences of foreign powers in Germany together with the structural frailty of the "*Old Empire*" will shape the main focus of the lecture. At best, in the end of the term students will have improved their fundamental knowledge of German history and possess a much better understanding of Germany's tedious way towards its current political situation.

6. The German Culture of Remembrance – Examples and Problems

Lecturer: Johannes Schellakowsky M.A.

In his remarkable essay “Between Memory and History”, which has become a classic in the field of memory studies, Pierre Nora viewed memory as “*life [...] in permanent evolution [...], affective and magical.*” Our sense of individual and collective identity requires a serious interest in the past – not only individually as an interest in personal sentiments but also as an interest in the public representation of memory. The projected course deals with different forms of the German culture of remembrance (“*Erinnerungskultur*”). By means of various examples from antiquity to the present, the complex process of creating a certain culture of remembrance will be illustrated. Starting with the key facts, the course then provides insights into the complex ways that history was dealt with over the years. The culture of remembrance is, therefore, finally a collective negotiation and exchange between history and society. Both experts and laypersons use the notion of memory also as a tool to understand the past and to explain the present. The German culture of remembrance includes dealing with people and events as well as with places and constructions of remembrance. Moreover, historical monuments or the presentation of history in museums will be discussed.

7. Röntgen, Einstein, and 105 Others: Würzburg, Germany, and the Nobel Prize

Lecturer: Lisa Stolz B.A.

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen received the first Nobel Prize in Physics on 10 December 1901. Six years prior to that, as a professor at the University of Würzburg, he discovered the Röntgen rays (also known as X-rays). In the same year, the entrepreneur and inventor Alfred Nobel signed his will which contained instructions to endow yearly prizes for exceptional scholars in the fields of physiology or medicine, literature, chemistry, and physics; additionally, he wanted to fund a prize for peace activism. One year later, on December 10, 1896, Nobel died, yet it took five more years until his plan could be realized and unfold an unprecedented impact. Indeed, today, the Nobel Prize is arguably the most prestigious award a person can receive. The Archive of the University of Würzburg even applied for UNESCO’s Memory of the World Programme with Röntgen’s Nobel Prize certificate last year. Only American and British scholars won more Nobel Prizes than German scholars. 14 of these 107 German Nobel

Laureates have conducted their research, lived, and/or taught in Würzburg. So, how did this come about and who are the people behind the awards? In this class, we will investigate the lives and times of some of the German Nobel Laureates in each field – with an emphasis on the Nobel Laureates who have a connection to Würzburg. Hence, because of the focus on history prior knowledge of e.g. quantum mechanics is certainly not necessary (albeit always welcome). Rather, we will discuss and contextualize the biographies of illustrious historical figures such as Robert Koch, Hermann Hesse, Thomas Mann, Otto Hahn, Gustav Stresemann, Willy Brandt, Werner Heisenberg, Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, and, of course, Albert Einstein.

B. Art:

8. German Art History – A Course Using Local Examples

The projected lecture (incorporating photos and excursions with respect to special examples) will outline the artistic development in the heart of Central Europe from the late post-antique period to the 19th and 20th centuries. In the last 1300 years, art has witnessed the most important changes in architecture as well as in painting and sculpture. The main examples of all periods and branches of art in Germany will be explained and illustrated using photos.

In a short first section, the lecture will deal with the basics of Art History: the students will not only be taught the necessary definitions and technical terms but also the history of the discipline with its precursors and great scholars. Finally, the subsequent epochs of art are mentioned and differentiated. With respect to chronology, step by step, the lessons will illustrate Carolingian, Romanesque and Gothic art, followed by the Renaissance, Baroque and Neoclassical styles. Towards the end of the term, some recent influences of art in Germany, during the last two centuries are intended for discussion.

As there are local examples of high quality to be found in Würzburg's historical buildings and museums for many of these periods and branches of art, the students will be expected to develop their own insights, at first hand, in front of these Franconian works of art. Thus the course consists out of theoretical meetings in the lecture room and practical ones in front of the actual sights or objects.

The aim of the course is to give the students the opportunity to become acquainted with and to experience the best examples of German art. By means of instructive lessons and extensive familiarity of regional and nevertheless impressive examples, the students should possess in the end a rather thorough basis and

knowledge in German art history and its local highlights in Würzburg. If, in surplus, the students participate in the several excursions provided by the International Office of Würzburg University, there will be plenty of opportunities to enlarge their knowledge acquired during the course to encompass a spectrum of the whole of Franconia and further to examples to be seen in the German capital.

9. Baroque and Rococo Art in Germany

The stylistic period between Renaissance and Neoclassicism is called Baroque and lasted from 1575 to 1770. In art history this era is divided in Early Baroque (ca. 1600–1650), High Baroque (ca. 1650–1720) and Late Baroque or Rococo (ca. 1720–1770). Baroque art can be defined as the typical kind of artistic development in the period of Absolutism and Catholic (Counter-) Reform, which started its existence in Italy and, then, spread first over the catholic countries of Europe before finally establishing itself in a modified way in protestant regions, too. Thus, still today we find many examples of baroque art in Würzburg, its vicinity and all of southern Germany – a situation, which provides the best opportunities to become acquainted with this style during one’s studies at Würzburg University.

The most important tasks architects, painters and sculptors had to fulfil in that epoch were to explain the Christian belief to the faithful and allow them, with their artistic means, a first “*glimpse into heaven*” or, on the other side, to express and emphasise the power and importance of the absolute princes. In consequence the artists had to build and decorate a plethora of beautiful churches and sumptuous palaces; they also had to project huge symmetrical gardens and to design new geometrical planning for cities recently founded to glorify the princes.

As the greatest achievement of this period might be mentioned its trial to unify the three main branches of fine art – architecture, painting and sculpture – in order to create a unity of the genres. This very impressive fact – called “*Gesamtkunstwerk*” – evokes a complexity in art that has never been achieved before or after that era. In many cases a kind of melting procedure happens between the artistic branches bringing illusion, imagination and reality to a close contextual situation which is often breathtaking.

The projected lecture will exemplify baroque art in all its periodical subdivisions as well as in architecture, painting and sculpture using the vast repertory provided in southern Germany. Thus architects like Balthasar Neumann (1687–1753), Johann Dientzenhofer (1665–1726) and Dominikus Zimmermann (1685–1766), painters like Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1696–1770), Cosmas Damian Asam (1686–1739) and Johannes Zick (1702–1762) or sculptors like Balthasar

Permoser (1651–1732), Ignaz Günther (1725–1775) and Egid Quirin Asam (1692–1750) with all their masterpieces will be in the focus of our interest.

10. Spotlights on German Music History

Lecturer: Lisa Herrmann M.A.

Germany was not only the country of many poets but also the homeland of world famous composers and musicians. Until today music in all his aspects – theory and practice – plays an important role in German cultural life. Dealing with German Music History and its content can be a life-long scholarly work and experience. So the lecture will focus in the way of spotlights on 1000 years of German Music Tradition dealing with sacred and secular music and its composers and intellectual background. In a chronological way, it will illustrate step by step the periods from “*Minnesang*” to twelve-tone composition (“*dodecaphonism*”). The course wants to give to the student an overview and a basic knowledge in German Music History and at the end maybe the ability to attend concerts more open minded.

11. Germany: A Landscape of Organs – A Course Using Local Examples

Lecturer: Lisa Herrmann M.A.

„Orgeln sind Wunderbauten, Tempel, von Gottes Hauch beseelt.“ (Johann Gottfried von Herder, 1744–1803)

In Germany, you can see and hear hundreds of organs worth seeing, worth hearing and lovable. Würzburg is known for its high number of churches and other sacred buildings. In several of them, there are impressive organs – regarding the sound, the architecture or the interaction with the whole building.

Dealing with Germany as a Landscape of Organs, we will first work on information concerning the history of the instrument in this country, its construction, characteristics, and possibilities.

In a second step, we will visit a selection of different organs in Würzburg – Mariannahill, St. Stephan, Augustinerkirche, Neubaukirche, Dom St. Kilian, St. Adalbero and the Käppele (Wallfahrtskirche Mariä Heimsuchung) – in a weekly study trip. There we will not only have the opportunity to receive information about the current instrument and the church but also to experience its sound. The

main organists of the churches will therefore present their instrument by playing selected pieces of music and by seizing the features of the organs. We will also visit the *Studiensammlung Musikinstrumente & Medien* of Würzburg University for receiving information about musical instruments of the present, the past, and from various parts of the world.

12. Film Highlights of the 20th Century – An Introduction to the History of German Film

Lecturer: Lisa Herrmann M.A.

Cinema in Germany started with the very beginning of the medium itself at the end of the 19th century. Thus, the history of German film is as long as the history of film itself. We are going to discover that history through a selection of cinematic highlights – mostly Oscar winners presented by some of Germany's most famous directors starring the country's most glamorous actors and actresses.

Starting with the first German sound film, the era of the Roaring Twenties comes alive. We will be watching the unforgettable Marlene Dietrich in '*Der blaue Engel*' based on a novel by Heinrich Mann. Technical and aesthetic perfection can be discussed around Leni Riefenstahl's '*Olympia*', as well as the dark sides of her work idealizing the National Socialist state and the cult of the athletic human body.

A monumental film, '*Die Blechtrommel*', based on the famous novel by Günter Grass, won the first Oscar for Germany. It's a drastic critical discussion of the Nazi era starring the best of the best – actors like Mario Adorf and Katharina Thalbach under the great director Volker Schlöndorff. '*Schtonk*' shows a rather humoristic yet unveiling intelligent approach to the Nazi era and the phenomenon of the political die-hards during the 1980's. This one will make you smile and then freeze your laughter. Director Helmut Dietl brings out the best of prominent actors like Uwe Ochsenknecht, Götz George, Christiane Hörbiger and Harald Juhnke. '*Run Lola run*' offers refreshingly new and experimental approaches to the medium of film itself, the phenomena of time and causality as well as a breath-taking run at highest speed. This film was the breakthrough for both director Tom Tykwer and actors Franka Potente and Moritz Bleibtreu.

After the reunification of East and West Germany, '*Good Bye Lenin*' gives a sensitive portrait of the sudden changes during the first year after the fall of the wall – both around and inside the family. Germany's next young star was born – Daniel Brühl as the thoughtful son. '*Das Leben der anderen*' finally takes us back to the GDR and the perfidious destructive system behind the inner secret service

– showing on the other hand that humanity survived even there. The film was overshadowed by the sudden death of main actor Ulrich Mühe soon after the success of the debut by director Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck.

Presenting the films, the novels they are based on, the directors and actors as well as the music in them and the historical context is one part of the seminar in which we also want to discuss our ways of consuming films and try to move towards a critical analytical approach.

C. Culture:

13. Culture and Life in Germany – An applied Geography

The projected lecture wants to provide a wide range of information about Germany's regions and their specific geographic, natural, historic, cultural, economic and ethnological situation. The underlying idea is that students from abroad living for a certain time in the Federal Republic of Germany should have the opportunity to gain a thorough basic knowledge about their guest state, its people and all non-political factors influencing everyday life in Germany.

The framework for the disposition of the course is provided by the German federal system, i.e. "*die 16 Bundesländer*", the 16 federal states: Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, the Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thüringen. Every German federal state will be dealt with not only in featuring statistics about the state (number of population, size of the state etc.) but also in explaining its geographical position and morphological characteristics.

Important towns, rivers and mountains will be mentioned as well as famous natural or historical sites (a special emphasis will be laid on the 37 German UNESCO-World Heritage sites). After a short survey of the "*Land*" history, main industries and crafts of the respective part of Germany are presented to the students and some hints are given about tribal background and dialectal peculiarities of the local population. Famous music festivals (e.g. Mozart Festival Würzburg) and performances of the leading theatres (e.g. Weimar National Theatre) in that "*Land*" will be commented on as they are indicators of cultural life. Information will also be given about typical popular feasts (fun fairs, trade fairs, religious ceremonies etc.), special beverages (wine, beer etc.) or local dishes (types of meat, vegetables, fruit etc.).

In order to facilitate understanding, the use of different media will be helpful and useful for the purpose of the lecture. Geographical maps, photographs and slides are together with music or language recordings the mediating means to communicate the knowledge to the students. If, in surplus, the students participate in the several excursions provided by the International Office of Würzburg University, there will be plenty of opportunities to enlarge their skills acquired during the course to encompass a spectrum of everyday life in Germany.

14. German World Cultural Heritage

The protection of the most important human cultural achievements and natural phenomena is a responsibility for the international community as their disappearance would be an irreplaceable loss for humanity as a whole. Thus, the protection of unique objects like the Great Wall of China, the Pyramids of Giza, the Taj Mahal, the archaeological site of Olympia in Greece, Ayers Rock or the Grand Canyon is the aim of the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention) of 1972. UNESCO's World Heritage List, which has been growing steadily over the last thirty years, is considered by many to be the first example of a modern international cultural policy. Here, as a basic principle, cultures have equal rights. Meanwhile 1.121 cultural and natural sites from 167 states are listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

To date, 46 German sites have been included on the UNESCO World Heritage List: Buildings, urban areas and archaeological sites, monuments to industrial history and cultural landscapes in Germany have become part of the world cultural heritage. World natural heritage covers important ecosystems, testaments to evolutionary history, natural paradises and protected reserves for animals and plants. As UNESCO World Heritage Sites are places of cultural encounter and understanding between peoples they provide the opportunity to enhance the knowledge about oneself by exploring one's own and other cultures. Therefore the lecture wants to inform the students about the different German sites and their outstanding importance.

In particular we shall have to deal with the following objects: Aachen Cathedral (World Heritage site since 1978), Speyer Cathedral (1981), Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981), Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983), Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984), St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985), Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986), Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987), Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990), Abbey of Lorsch

(1991), Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992), Town of Bamberg (1993), Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993), Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994), Völklingen Ironworks (1994), Messel Pit Fossil Site (1995), Cologne Cathedral (1996), Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996), Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996), Classical Weimar (1998), Wartburg Castle (1999), Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999), Garden Realm of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000), Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000), Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001), Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002), Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002), Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004), Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004), Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Upper German-Raetian Limes (2005), Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof (2006), Housing Estates in the Berlin Modern Style (2008), The Wadden Sea (2009), Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (2011), Fagus Factory in Alfeld (2011), Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps (2011), Margravia Opera House in Bayreuth (2012)), Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe at Kassel (2013), Carolingian Westwork and Civitas Corvey (2014), Hamburg Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus District with Chilehaus (2015), The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier in Stuttgart-Weißenhof (2016), Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura (2017), Archaeological Border complex of Hedeby and the Danevirke (2018), Naumburg Cathedral (2018), Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge)/Krušnohoří Mining Region (2019), Water Management System of Augsburg (2019).

15. German Scientists and Inventors

Lecturer: Dr. Marcus Holtz M.A.

Germany is popularly regarded as nation of practical people, so it is hardly surprising that the history books abound with the names of Germans who have made important contributions to technological progress and development of science. In terms of Nobel Prize winners alone and not counting those who received the prize for achievements in other fields, there is currently a total of 96 Germans. One of the most illustrious of these is physicist Albert Einstein (1879–1955).

The lecture will present a wide range of inventions and discoveries, for example the printing press which started the age of mass media or the discovery of nuclear fission. These discoveries will be examined and put into context. The inventor's biographies will show very different characters and *curricula vitae* like the one of Johann Friedrich Böttger (1685–1719). Böttger was an alchemist who was required to turn base metal into gold. Under threats to his life he finally discovered

the formula for European porcelain (white gold) but was kept imprisoned by the elector of Saxony for the rest of his life to keep the formula a secret.

16. Folklike Germany: Customs and Traditions

Lecturer: Lisa Herrmann M.A.

In the last decades and in the course of worldwide cultural but also economic linking-up, events like Halloween or Valentine's Day arrived in Germany and Europe. Formally, those originally American festivities were not known in Germany and the rest of Europe. However, this does not mean that these countries did not have their own customs and traditions.

Actually, each of them looks back on a huge amount of different local, regional and even nationwide customs for any kind of event: practices for annually repeating feasts like Christmas and Easter or saints' days, e.g. processions or parish fairs, as well as modes for special and individual festivities as weddings, baptisms and funerals. Many of them have medieval or even pre-Christian, viz. pagan, origins, as e.g. midsummer, the so called 'Johannisfeuer' in Germany. The course will give an overview over different German regions and their churchly and worldly customs as well as a pass through the ecclesiastical year with its most important rites and traditions. It can help students from abroad, but also students from different German regions to understand the different practices they might see during their stay in Germany and maybe even participate in them to experience centuries-old traditions in different locations.

17. Medical Ethics in Germany

Lecturer: Dr. Alexander Pyrges

Contemporary Germany can aptly be described as a medicalized society. Medical opinions not only influence individuals to view and treat their bodies in certain ways. They are also pervasive in social discourse and political debates. In turn, non-medical concerns regarding, for example, financial matters or the law, bias the decisions of physicians and public health officials. As a result, the ethical foundations of medicine have gained relevance far beyond their original realm. At the same time, these foundations are constantly challenged to adapt to interests and expectations supposedly foreign to both medicine and ethics.

In this course, we will address an array of medical ethical questions relevant in contemporary Germany. Both experts and the public argue controversially over medical interventions at the beginning of life as well as at its end. Reproductive medicine and abortion, life prolonging technology, palliative care, and assisted suicide continue to provoke heated debates. Sometimes medical research can be just as controversial; stem cell studies and pharmaceutical trials conducted in underdeveloped countries have demonstrated this. A number of medical ethical debates within Germany and beyond cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of the past. Especially questions of euthanasia and human experimentation continue to be discussed with reference to medicalized killing and human trials during the Third Reich (1933–1945).

Medical ethics furthermore addresses questions of social justice. How should resources be distributed within the German health care system? Which share for which demographic? Should money be used to prolong rather than save lives? Finally, we will investigate what medical ethics has to say about day-to-day medical care. How to warrant patient dignity in the face of medical expertise? Moreover, how confidential should individual medical data really be? Discussing medical ethics will inevitably lead us to more general questions such as shifting values or the role of the state in Germany, the influence of the past on decisions in the present, and the meaning of life, death, and much else in between. Since medical ethics thus ultimately affects us all, the course will provide ample opportunity to engage in informed discussions.

18. German Newspapers and their History

Lecturer: Dr. Christina Schäfer M.A.

In this lecture, we will follow the history of German newspapers, starting with the very first newspaper, published in 1605, the “*Relation aller Fuernemmen und gedenckwuerdigen Historien*” with weekly issues containing news from correspondents all over Germany. A daily newspaper did not appear until 1650. In the 18th century, the first editorials were published and journalists had the chance to express their opinions. Since the 19th century, the freedom of the press has been a highly discussed topic. At the same time, new technologies enabled publishers to print papers cheaper and faster. The invention of the telegraph drastically reduced the transmission time for new content. However, the history of newspapers also had its dark chapters like the censorship in Nazi Germany. As the 20th century brought new competitors like radio, television and the internet,

the traditional newspapers had to find new ways to survive on a competitive market.

In this course, we will ask ourselves what the future will be for newspapers in times of sunken sales and “fake news”. Additionally, we will take a look at major historical media events, the founding (and downfall of) newspapers and the people behind them.

19. German Idealism and the Development of Life Sciences

Lecturer: Dr. Fabrizio Bigotti

In the attempt to overcome Kant’s dualism between phaenomenic and noumenic world, German Idealists drew inspiration from the life sciences of the time and especially from the concept of *organism*. Most notably, they conceived their philosophy as a system of knowledge in which each part plays at the same time the role of instrument and end in view of the preservation of the whole. This conception ultimately prompted a fruitful conversation between philosophy and biology, which is still vital today and shaped new ways and methodologies to look at the dynamic interaction between human/non-human animals and their environment.

The module proposes a thematic study of some of the major figures of German Idealism, from the standpoint of their borrowing from and contributing to the nineteenth-century life sciences. In particular, the module features the reading of excerpts from Kant’s *Critique of Judgment* („Kritik der Urteilkraft“) and Goethe’s *The Metamorphosis of Plants* („Versuch, die Metamorphose der Pflanzen zu erklären“), in addition to chapters from Schelling’s and Hegel’s *Philosophies of Nature*. Each class will be integrated with powerpoint presentations, illustrating the development of nineteenth-century botany, medicine, and biology, an outline of the basic terminology of German idealism as well as a schematic presentation of the secondary literature available on each topic.

20. The History of German Food

Lecturer: Dr. Christina Schäfer M.A.

What food is typically German? Everybody could name some traditional dishes like Sauerkraut, sausages, pretzels or Schweinebraten. But why are these dishes

the traditional dishes of Germany? How and when were they created? And does really every German eat them? In this course, we will follow the history of German food. Our journey will start with the first inhabitants of the country we call Germany today and will follow the food through the markets of the Middle Ages to our supermarkets today. The German cuisine is rich in regional variations, which are not only due to geographical and climatic reasons but also influenced by the special German history. Besides the history of some German dishes and typical ingredients, you will also learn a good bit about German's history and its (food-)culture. This course will also take a look at the ways food is prepared and how and when food is eaten in Germany.

D. Literature:

21. An Introduction to the History of German Literature

Lecturer: Dr. Christina Schäfer M.A.

Germany is dotted with historical monuments of all decades – and so is Würzburg. The big mystic fortresses built during the Middle Ages that survived the centuries still haven't ceased to fascinate contemporary visitors. Their stones may impress, but can they talk? Can they tell us how their inhabitants lived, what they thought and cared about? Places and buildings may take our bodies and eyes on an imaginary time travel, but only scripts and books of those times can take our minds back into the past and bring them close to the minds of former authors and poets.

We are going to set out on that journey, will dive into medieval literature and discover the oldest written testimonies about knights and heroes, courtly love and wild adventures. On our way we are going to get to know the historical background, the social structures and some of the stages of development of the German language used back then – Old and Middle High German.

After the Renaissance and Reformation the next important step of the Early Modern Period is the Baroque era. The traumatic experience of the Thirty Years' War is reflected in very profound and lively prose and in poetry full of symbols worth explanation and interpretation.

The Latin language plays an important role in didactic poetry. The modern period starts with the great authors of the Enlightenment, among them Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, or Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the founder of humanitarianism.

The second half of the 18th century is coined by the Sensibility, – its ultimate bestseller Goethe's '*Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*' – and by the movement of

the highly emotional ‘*Sturm and Drang*’ as an opposition to the rationalism imposed by the Enlightenment. The protagonists – Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich von Schiller both moved on to the Weimar Classicism, one of the most fertile and famous epochs in German literature.

In the late 18th and early 19th century, the pendulum swung back towards the idea of an idealized world of the Middle Ages and towards the rather irrational and supernatural facets of the human mind during the Age of Romanticism. Biedermeier and Vormärz, Poetic Realism and Naturalism close the 19th century. The 20th opens with fresh ideas in Symbolism, Expressionism or Dada. During the National Socialist regime there were several movements in literature: the official propaganda, the literature of the ‘*internal emigration*’ and the works of authors who went into exile to write against the war and the Nazi regime, men like Bertold Brecht or Thomas Mann.

Post-war literature dominates the decades after the end of 2nd World War. The situation in East Germany is an important factor in both history and literature. Postmodern and contemporary literature finally bring us back to the days of our lifetime.

22. Cross-Cultural Impressions: Germans in America – Americans in Germany

Lecturer: Molina Klingler M.A.

Being part of the Summer School Programme for students from our American partner universities, this seminar is intended to give both European and American students an opportunity to meet and interact within an academic framework.

Investigating the idea of “*America*” as an invention of the European mind and the subsequent re-invention of Germany and other European countries of the Atlantic structure our expectations and perceptions of the “*Other*”, and trace the cultural strategies according to which they are utilized in the making of fiction.

Literature texts will include a variety of journalistic articles, excerpts from Mark Twain’s *A Tramp Abroad* and Henry Adams’ *The Education of Henry Adams*, and a selection of novels: Henry James, *The American*; Franz Kafka, *Amerika*; Christopher Isherwood, *Goodbye to Berlin*; Peter Handke, *Der kurze Brief zum langen Abschied*. – Participants will be expected to give an in-class presentation on one of the texts: Additional requirement for a certificate: term paper (10–15 pages).

23. Transcultural and Transnational Aspects of Modern Literature

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Jochen Achilles

This course will explore transcultural and transnational aspects of modern literature. We will concentrate on the ways in which intercultural and international relationships are being reflected in modern drama from the United States, England, Ireland, and possibly Germany. Both the political positions with regard to multiculturalism or nationalism, inherent in these plays, and the performative techniques as well as aesthetic principles governing their dramatic presentation will be discussed. This may lead to a debate of the question whether and, if so, how art works can intervene in political debates – in between ivory tower and agitprop, as it were.

We will begin by an analysis of William Butler Yeats's *Cathleen ni Houlihan* (1903), a cultural monument to Irish nationalism around the turn of the twentieth century (a political movement which strongly influenced African American emancipation efforts) and then discuss Englishman Israel Zangwill's play *The Melting Pot* (1908), the *locus classicus* of American multiculturalism. This problematic is also controversially addressed in seminal essays, such as Horace Kallen's "Democracy versus the Melting Pot: A Study of American Nationality" (1915) and Randolph Bourne's "Trans-National America" (1916).

Yeats's and Zangwill's plays mark extreme poles of the debate of exclusiveness, exceptionalism, and nationalism on the one hand and cosmopolitanism, integrationism, and multicultural coexistence on the other. Variants of, and mediations between, these positions can be discussed in an array of plays. Examples comprise but are not restricted to: Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* (1959) and Bruce Norris's sequel *Clybourne Park* (2010) about interracial relationships in the United States; David Henry Hwang's *M. Butterfly* (1988) about gendered cultural identities in Asia, Europe, and the US; Tom Stoppard's *Indian Ink* (1995) about Anglo-Indian relationships; Athol Fugard's *Playland* (1993) about the South African post-apartheid constellation; and a number of Irish plays which highlight both the conflict between Celtic and Anglo-Irish identities and the position of Ireland within Europe and in popular culture. Among these latter plays are Brian Friel's *Translations* (1981), Dermot Bolger's *In High Germany* (1990) and its sequel *The Parting Glass* (2010), as well as Anglo-Hungarian playwright Elizabeth Kuti's *The Sugar Wife* (2005). Botho Strauss's *Schlußchor* (1991) on the historical moment of German unification may provide an apt German perspective on the problematic discussed in the course.

E. Economics / Law:

24. European Macropolitics

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Peter Bofinger, former main governmental consultant economist

As the current financial crisis has shown, the future of European integration depends to a very large degree on the sustainability of European Monetary Union (EMU). This will require very difficult consolidation efforts especially by the member countries in Southern Europe. Thus, an understanding of the main features of the European macroeconomic policy framework is essential for all discussions on the future of European Integration.

The lecture starts with a presentation of the history of European integration with a special focus on economic integration and monetary integration. It discusses the institutional framework of the European Monetary System (1979–1998) which laid the ground for the single currency. It presents the procedures and criteria for membership in EMU and the framework of the European Central Bank and the main elements of its monetary policy strategy. On this basis the pros and cons of monetary union are analyzed in detail. This includes the traditional debate on “*optimum currency areas*”, the Stability and Growth Pact as the framework for fiscal policy co-ordination and discipline in EMU.

25. An Introduction to German Law

Lecturer: Dr. Karin Linhart, LL.M. (Duke)

The lecture “An Introduction to German Law” will provide an overview of the German legal system and its most important areas of law. Beginning with the German Constitution (Grundgesetz – Basic Law) it will outline the governmental institutions as well as fundamental constitutional principles such as the rule of law (Rechtsstaatsprinzip) or the social state principle (Sozialstaatsprinzip). This is followed by an introduction to the fundamental civil rights embedded in the German Constitution.

The second part of the lecture will deal with German private law, in particular the areas covered by the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch), its general part, the law of obligations, property law, family law and the law of inheritance. Briefly, the lecture will address typical questions of employment law and commercial law, focusing on legal concepts that distinguish German law from other

legal systems. In the third and last part the lecture will describe the German court system, with its highly specialized courts (the constitutional court system, the courts for civil and commercial matters, family courts, employment courts, administrative courts, social courts, fiscal courts etc.).

26. State and Religion – Religion and State: the German System

Lecturer: Dr. Dr. Jürgen Buchner M.A.

Religion is a reality in every society since its existence was formed. As well every political system tried to find a way to handle its contact with religion. In our days, this varies from massive pressure to a complete integration into State Authority. The German system is very particular and reflects a long development. Although the German State is denominationally unaffiliated and State and Churches are separated there exist nevertheless a special kind of cordial cooperation between them and a friendly relationship in certain fields. But what does that mean in detail? The lecture wants to give an overview of historical aspects which formed the basis of today's German State-Church Law laid down in the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz, i.e. German Constitution) and explains how it is practiced in particular legislation and jurisprudence.

27. From Rome to Maastricht and beyond: The History of the European Union

Lecturer: Sabrina Hüttner M.A.

The lecture deals with the structure and the functioning of the European Union. It aims at enabling the students to better understand European policy-making. The starting point of the lecture will be the history of the European integration and the various treaties that culminated in the Lisbon Treaty of 2009. Subsequently, the most important European institutions (i.e. Commission, Council, European Council, Parliament and Courts) will be presented in their composition and their powers. In the following the lecture will provide an overview of the legislative acts as well as the procedure of the EU. Moreover, the relationship between EU and national law will be discussed. The second part of the lecture will deepen some of the core achievements of the European Union. Firstly, the single market with its free movement of goods, services, workers and capital will be presented. Secondly, the monetary union and the euro crisis will be analysed. Thirdly, it will

be shown how the EU addresses human rights topics. Finally, a brief outline of European competition law will be offered.

(Updated: Sept. 2019)