|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Course Syllabus**  |  |
| Course Code and Title | **Code: 55649**Migration Crisis During the Ottoman Threat |  |
| Name(s) of Lecturer(s) (with website link) | prof. Ivan Jurković, PhDhttps://ffpu.unipu.hr/ffpu/ivan.jurkovic |  |
| Study programme | Single major and double major bachelor’s degree in history  |  |
| Course status | Elective | Study level | Undergraduate |  |
| Semester | Summer | Study year | III |  |
| Classroom location | Faculty of Humanities | Teaching language(s) | English/Croatian |  |
| ECTS credits | 5 | Number of hours per semester | L – S – T30-0-15 |  |
| Prerequisites  | Courses in Module 3 of the bachelor’s program in history cannot be enrolled into before passing the following exams: “Introduction into the Croatian Middle Ages” and “Introduction into the Middle Ages”  |  |
| Correlativity | With all other modules in the history program, as well as with related disciplines (sociology, anthropology, economy, demography, ethnology, archaeology, art history and so on, enabling greater mobility and fluctuation of students during their studies and transfers from bachelor’s to masters’ programs. At the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula the course correlates with bachelor’s programs in Croatian, Italian and Latin languages, especially with courses on the history of language and Dialect Studies |  |
| Objective of the course  | The goal of the course is to familiarize the students with demographic problems of the Croatian Middle Ages, and more specifically, with those caused by the Ottoman threat. Based on the fates of individual families students will be learn how to compare the problem of forced migrations at the end of the 15th and in the 16th century with those in other eras of Croatian and World History. The main goal of the course is to develop an interdisciplinary approach to the topic of forced migrations.  |  |
| Learning outcomes  | 1. Define and use the basic terminology related to the history of migrations;
2. Develop the skills of recognizing, analyzing, and interpreting the Displacement crises, the Croatian demographic collapse of in the 16th century, the vertical and horizontal mobility of a society engulfed in constant warfare, the survival and adaptation strategies in destination territories of refugees and exiles at the threshold between medieval and early modern times;
3. Creatively combine (synthesize) the acquired knowledge and skills in order to evaluate the behavior among migrant groups and to propose the framework within which these groups operated in destination countries in Croatia and abroad;
4. Critically evaluate not only the quantitative, but also the qualitative data relevant for the comparison between Croatian refugees and those from other countries in Central and Western Europe – regardless of the exact date of onset of migration crises in those countries.
 |  |
| Course content (syllabus) | 1. Introduction
2. Sixteenth Century Refugees and the Modern Sociological Terminology;
3. The Question of Status of Croatian Noble Refugees;
4. Individual Examples of Displaced Croatian Noble Families as Case Studies of the Displacement Crisis;
5. Relationship Between Natives and Immigrants.
 |  |
| Course activities, teaching and learning methods and assessment criteria (alternative modes should be listed in course requirements) | Student responsibilities (delete the excessive) | Learning outcomes | Hours | ECTS credits | Grade ratio (%) |  |
| Attendance of L, S (lab), T | 1-4 | 30 | 1 | 0%  |  |
| Individual Tasks (Reading and Preparation for Classes)  | 1-4 | 15 | 0.5 | 20% |  |
| Individual Tasks (Written Homework) | 1-4 | 12 | 0.4 | 18% (3x6%) |  |
| 2 Midterms (Written) | 1-4 | 48 | 1.6 | 32% (2x16%) |  |
| Final Exam (Oral) | 1-4 | 45 | 1.5 | 30% |  |
| Total | 150 | 5 | 100% |  |
| Additional information (assessment criteria):In accordance with the **Examination Ordinance** the final grade is as follows:A = 90 − 100% 5 (excellent) = 89 − 100% B = 80 − 89,9% 4 (very good) = 76 − 88,9% C = 70 − 79,9% 3 (good) = 63 − 75,9% D = 60 − 69,9% 2 (sufficient) = 50 − 62,9% E = 50 − 59,9% |  |
| Course requirements | For successful completion of the course, the student must: 1. **Attend Courses Regularly**
2. **Prepare for Classes**
3. **Submit all Four Homework Assignments**
4. **Pass Both Written Midterm Exams**
5. **Pass the Oral Final Exam**
 |  |
| Mid-term and final exam term | Exam terms are assigned at the beginning of the academic year and are published on university web pages and the ISVU system. Midterms dates will be determined at the beginning of the Semester in Class. |  |
| Additional information on the course | 1. Class attendance is mandatory. A maximum of 30% of absences are tolerated (so 4 absences). In order to take the final exam, it is necessary to reach the minimum number of points (greater than 1) or percentages (higher than 20%) in each segment of the course by the end of regular classes, which is why attending classes is also important in the final sum of points/percentages.2. Research and preparation for classes are directly related to the work at the seminar and on the material in regular classes, so the preparation is mandatory.3. Students are required to write homework and submit all of it to the teacher by the end of the semester. Homework is a requirement for taking the final exam in all exam periods.4. During the semester, 2 written knowledge tests/midterms will take place in mid-April and in the last term of May. In the last term of the semester (which most often falls in the second week of June) there is an additional date for knowledge testing for those who did not take the tests in the regular deadlines or did not achieve the minimum passing percentage. This additional midterm is graded cumulatively according to a proportional percentage. Students will receive an example of a midterm at the beginning of the lecture.5. The final exam at the end of the semester can be taken a maximum of 4 times on exam dates specified at the beginning of the academic year. Students may take these exams only if more than 20% of the grade was achieved during the semester.6. If the obligation to write a seminar paper is taken, then that paper becomes part of the final exam, which is worth 20%, and the second part of the final exam is an oral examination and is worth 10%. In such a case, the seminar work is a condition for taking the oral part of the final exam in all exam periods. For the oral exam in that case, material from the list of "Required reading" will have to be prepared.7. If the obligation to write a seminar paper is not taken, then the final exam will be conducted with an oral examination worth 30% of the grade. For this exam, you will have to prepare material (in total no shorter than 300 pages) from the list of "Compulsory literature" and one or more titles of your own choosing from the list of "Elective literature", at least one of which must be in a foreign language.The results of all the mentioned evaluation segments within the European point transfer system are included in the final evaluation. |  |
| Bibliography | Mandatory: 1. Ivan Jurković, Klasifikacija raseljenika u Hrvata za trajanja osmanske ugroze (od 1463. do 1593.), *Migracijske i etničke teme* 19, br. 2-3, Zagreb 2003., str. 147-174.
2. –––––––––––, Šesnaestostoljetna hrvatska raseljenička kriza i moderna sociološka terminologija, *Društvena istraživanja*, god. 14, br. 4-5 (78-79), Zagreb 2005., str. 759-782.
3. –––––––––––, Socijalni status i prisilni raseljenici podrijetlom iz hrvatskih plemićkih obitelji u zemljama njihovih doseoba za trajanja osmanske ugroze, *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti HAZU*, vol. 23, Zagreb 2005., str. 63-85.
4. –––––––––––, Osmanska ugroza, plemeniti raseljenici i hrvatski identitet, *Povijesni prilozi*, god. 25, br. 31, Zagreb 2006., str. 39-69.
5. 5. Milan Mesić, *Međunarodne migracije: tokovi i teorije*, Societas: Biblioteka Zavoda za sociologiju, Zagreb: Filozofski fakultet, 2002., str. 239-313.

Optional: Stjepan Antoljak, Izumiranje i nestanak hrvatskog plemstva u okolici Zadra, *Radovi Instituta JAZU u Zadru* 9, Zadar 1962., str. 55-115.2. Robert Bartlett – Angus MacKay (ur.), *Medieval Frontier Societies*, Oxford – New York – Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1989.3. Miroslav Bertoša, *Mletačka Istra u XVI i XVII stoljeću*, vol. 1-2, Pula: Istarska naklada, 1986.4. Ante Birin, Pravni položaj stranaca u statutima dalmatinskih komuna, *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti HAZU*, vol. 20, Zagreb 2002., str. 59-94.5. Mile Bogović, Pomicanje sjedišta Krbavske biskupije od Mateja Marute do Šimuna Kožičića Benje, u: Mile Bogović (ur.), *Krbavska biskupija u srednjem vijeku*, Rijeka – Zagreb: KS – Visoka bogoslovska škola, 1988., str. 41-82.6. Ján Botík, *Slovenskí Chorváti* [Slovački Hrvati], Bratislava: Lúč – Slovenské národné múzeum, 2001.7. James W. Brodman, *Ransoming Captives in Crusader Spain: The Order of Merced on the Christian-Islamic Frontier*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1986.8. Andrej Čebotarev, Martolozi kao trgovci robljem od 15. do 18. st., u: Aleksandar Buczynski – Stjepan Matković (ur.), *Hereditas rerum Croaticarvm ad honorem Mirko Valentić*, Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2003., str. 75-84.9. Lovorka Čoralić, *U gradu svetoga Marka. Povijest hrvatske zajednice u Mlecima*, Zagreb: Golden marketing, 2001.10. Géza Dávid – Pál Fodor (ur.), *Ransom Slavery along the Ottoman Border*, Leiden – Boston: Brill, 2007.11. Bernardin Frankapan Modruški, *Oratio pro Croatia – Govor za Hrvatsku (1522.)*, prir. Ivan Jurković – Violeta Moretti, Modruš: Katedra Čakavskog sabora Modruše, 2010.12. Yvonne Friedman, Women in Captivity and Their Ransom During the Crusader Period, u: M. Goodich – S. Menache – S. Schein (ur.), *Cross Cultural Convergences in the Crusader Period*, New York: Peter Lang Publishing, Inc., 1995., str. 75-87.13. Ferdo Gestrin, *Slovanske migracije v Italijo*, Ljubljana: Slovenska matica, 1998.14. Siegfried Gruber, Good Luck for Pioneers and Bad Luck for Latecomers: Different Settlement Patterns in Resettling Lika around 1700, u: Drago Roksandić – Nataša Štefanec (ur.), *Constructing Border Societies on the Triplex Confinium*. Budapest: CEU, 2000., str. 141-155.15. Jonathan Harris, *Greek Emigres in the West 1400–1520*, Camberley, Surrey: Porphyrogenitus Ltd., 1995.16. Emil Heršak (ur.), *Leksikon migracijskoga i etničkoga nazivlja*, Zagreb: Institut za migracije i narodnosti – ŠK, 1998.17. Laura Hunt Yungblut, *Strangers settled Here Amongst Us: Policies, Perceptions and the Presence of Aliens in Elizabethan England*, London – New York: Routledge, 1996.18. Zdenka Janeković Römer, Stranac u srednjovjekovnom Dubrovniku: Između prihvaćenosti i odbačenosti, *Radovi* 26, Zagreb 1993., str. 27-38.19. Ivan Jurković, Turska opasnost i hrvatski velikaši – knez Bernardin Frankapan i njegovo doba, *Zbornik OPZ HAZU*, vol. 17, Zagreb 1999., str. 61-83.20. –––––––––––, Diplomatska aktivnost hrvatskog plemstva u vrijeme turskog pritiska na Hrvatsku, u: Mladen Andrlić – Mirko Valentić (ur.), *Hrvatska srednjovjekovna diplomacija*, Zbornik Diplomatske akademije, br. 2, Zagreb 1999., str. 243-256.21. –––––––––––, Raseljena plemićka obitelj za osmanske ugroze: primjer Berislavića *de Werhreka de Mala Mlaka* (Dio prvi – Stjepan Berislavić Vrhrički i Malomlački), *Zbornik OPZ HAZU*, vol. 20, Zagreb 2002., str. 125-164.22. –––––––––––, Das Schickals des kroatischen Kleinadels unter dem Druck des Osmanenreichs, *East Central Europe/ECE*, vol. 29, part 1-2, Budapest 2002., str. 235-248.23. –––––––––––, Raseljena plemićka obitelj za osmanske ugroze: primjer Berislavića *de Werhreka de Mala Mlaka* (Dio drugi – Nasljednici Stjepana Berislavića tijekom 16. st.), *Zbornik OPZ HAZU*, vol. 21, Zagreb 2003., str. 119-180.24. –––––––––––, Prozopografska analiza “teštamenta” *gospe Jeleni, sestri pokojnoga kneza Petra Kružića*, u: Neven Budak (ur.), *Raukarov zbornik: Zbornik u čast Tomislava Raukara*, Zagreb: FF Press, 2005., str. 381-419.25. –––––––––––, Hrvatski identitet plemstva austrijskog dijela Istre krajem XV. i tijekom XVI. stoljeća, u: Marino Manin – Ljiljana Dobrovšak – Gordan Črpić – Robert Blagoni (ur.), *Identitet Istre – ishodišta i perspektive*, Biblioteka Zbornici, knj. 26, Zagreb: Institut društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar, 2006., str. 47-65.26. –––––––––––, “Veliki i osobit razbojnik” u službi pape. Petar Kružić, kapetan najjužnijeg dijela protuosmanskoga obrambenog sustava Hrvatske, *Zbornik OPZ HAZU*, vol. 25, Zagreb 2007., str. 153-181.27. –––––––––––, Vertikalna mobilnost hrvatskog plemstva na granici s Osmanskim Carstvom – primjer Berislavića od Vrhrike i Male Mlake, u: Suzana Miljan – Marko Jerković (ur.), *Izabrane teme iz hrvatske povijesti; Zbornik radova sa znanstvenih kolokvija Dies historiae 2004.-2006.*, Zagreb: Društvo studenata povijesti “Ivan Lučić-Lucius” – Hrvatski studiji Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, 2007., str. 183-197.28. ––––––––––, Ugrinovići od Roga – Raseljena obitelj plemenitog roda Šubića Bribirskih za trajanja osmanske ugroze, *Zbornik OPZ HAZU*, vol. 26, 2008., str. 71-85.29. Ivan Kampuš (ur.), *Povijest i kultura gradišćanskih Hrvata*, Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Globus, 1995.30. Vjekoslav Klaić, Županija Pset (Pesenta) i pleme Kolunić. Prilog za historiju diaspore hrvatskih plemena, *Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, n. s. XV, Zagreb 1928., str. 1-12. |  |