



PÁZMÁNY *1635*
— alapítva

Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem

Bölcsészet- és Társadalomtudományi Kar

Doktori és Habilitációs Iroda

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TÖRTÉNELEMTUDOMÁNYI DOKTORI ISKOLA

angolul hirdetendő témák, tantárgyak

FRÖHLICH IDA

Reserach field: Second Temple period, history of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods; texts of the Dead Sea Scrolls (Qumran)

Disciplines: History, Religious History

Doctoral themes

Science and knowledge transfer in the Jewish Aramaic texts of the Second Temple period (6th c. BCE – 1st c. CE)

Self-definition of socio-religious groups in Second Temple Judaism (6th c. BCE – 1st c. CE)

The attitude to history and historical memory in the sources of Second Temple Judaism (6th c. BCE – 1st c. CE)

Magic and demonology in Second Temple Judaism (6th c. BCE – 1st c. CE)

The themes can also be conducted in French.

HÖRCHER FERENC:

Early Modern and Enlightenment Political Thought in Britain

One can choose either one or more authors (like Locke, Shaftesbury or Burke), periods (Glorious revolution, American independence, Scottish Enlightenment) or key concepts (including moderation, republicanism, manners, commerce etc.).

History of British Conservative Political thought

An overview of the main trends of British conservatism is just as much possible as a detailed study of a single author, or even a single volume of an author. One can look into the relationship of thought and action, politics and ideology, or compare British and Continental authors. Possible research topics can include the work of Burke, Maine, Eliot, Oakeshott, Hayek and Scruton).

MEZEI BALÁZS:

Introduction to Philosophy (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of philosophy.

The History and Problems of Phenomenology (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of phenomenology.

The History and Problems of Political Philosophy (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of political philosophy.

The History and Problems of Ethics (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of ethics.

The History and Problems of Philosophy of Religion (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of philosophy of religion.

The Idea of Revelation in Philosophy (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of the philosophical problem of revelation.

Contemporary Hungarian Philosophy (seminar or lecture) -- The course offers an outline of the main problems and developments of Hungarian philosophy.

KOVÁCS BÁLINT:

Armenians in Central and Eastern Europe (historical developments, formation in the early-modern and modern period)

The Armenians in Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary, Romania, Poland, Ukraine) are outside the research focus despite their categorical and effective resemblance to the better explored allochthonous Jews and Germans in East Central Europe. The landscapes and especially the towns of Transylvania, Pannonia and Galicia have been culturally and architecturally shaped by Armenians. This adds to the economic dimension of Armenian presence – and also for “internal” Armenian affairs East Central Europe plays a vital role in culture and the fine arts.

CSÁKI ÉVA:

Early Hungarian – Turkic Contacts

The Migration and Landtaking of the Magyars

800-500 B.C. the ancestors of Hungarians separated from the other Ugric speaking peoples

5th-6th c. A.D. Hungarians turned gradually to nomadism (Old Bulg. Emp. - 675)

Hungarians occupied the area vacated by Bulgars (between the Kuban, the Don and the Sea of Azov i.e. the Maeotis), came in contacts with the Khazars

End of 7th c. Hungarians moved westwards

In 895-6 the Hungarians moved from Etelköz into the Carpathian Basin.

BÁCSKAY ANDRÁS

Religion and magic in ancient Mesopotamia

Religion and magic in ancient Mesopotamia

The Mesopotamian religion is one of the oldest religious systems in the Ancient Near East and it flourished from the fourth millennium B.C. at least until the Hellenistic period. The

abundance of the cuneiform sources allows us to examine various components of this system.

The course aims to give an overview of the Mesopotamian religion including the various

forms of divination and magical rites. The seminar will focus on the main elements of the

Mesopotamian religion namely the mythology, the temple cult, the divination and the

prophylactic and apotropaic rituals. The students are required to read the weekly background

literature and ancient sources (from a textbook in English) and take part in class discussions.

Topics of the course

1. Introduction to the Mesopotamian religion: the sources and the elements of the religious system.

Literature

A. L. Oppenheim, *Ancient Mesopotamia: Portrait of a Dead Civilization*. Chicago 1977, 171-83.

J. Bottéro, *Mesopotamia. Writing, Reasoning and the Gods*. Chicago 1992, 201-231.

2. Mythology: cosmologies and philosophy in the ancient Mesopotamia; the creation of the world and the man.

Literature

S. Dalley, S. *Myths from Mesopotamia*. Oxford 1989, 228-277.

S. Andrea, "The fifty names of Marduk in *Enuma eliš*." *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 126 (2006): 507–20.

3. The gods and goddesses

Literature

R. L. Litke, *A Reconstruction of the Assyro-Babylonian God-Lists*, An : ^da-nu-um and An : anu šá amēli. New Hawen 1998.

W. G. Lambert, "Götterlisten." In *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* 3 (1971): 473–479.

4. Temple cult 1.

Literature

C. Amboss, *Mesopotamische Baurituale*. Dresden, 2004, 47-52.

A. Berlejung, "Washing the Mouth: The Consecration of Divine Images in Mesopotamia." In K. van der Toorn (ed.): *The Image and the Book*. Leuven 1997, 45-72.

M. B. Dick – Ch. Walker, "The Induction of the Cult Image in Ancient Mesopotamia." In M. B. Dick (ed.): *Born in Heaven, Made on Earth: The Creation of the Cult Image*. Winona Lake 1999, 55-121.

5. Temple cult 2.

Literature

W. Sallaberger – F. H. Vulliet, "Priester A." In *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* 10 (2005): 617-640.

F. A. M. Wiggerman, "Theologies, Priests, and Worship in Ancient Mesopotamia." In J. M. Sasson (ed.): *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*. Volume III. New York 1995, 1857-1870.

C. Waerzeggers– M. Jursa, "On the initiation of Babylonian priests." *Zeitschrift für Altorientalische und Biblische Rechtsgeschichte* 14 (2008): 1–38.

6. Divination 1.

Literature

A. L. Oppenheim: "A Babylonian Diviner's Manual." *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 33 (1974) 197-220.

S. M. Maul, "Omina and Orakel A." In *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* 10 (2003): 45-88.

E. Leichty: "Ritual, 'Sacrifice' and Divination in Mesopotamia" In J. Quaegebeur (ed.): *Ritual and Sacrifice in the Ancient Near East*. Leuven 1993, 237-242.

7. Divination 2.

Literature

F. Rochberg, "'If P, then Q': Form and Reasoning in Babylonian Divination." In A. Annus (ed.): *Divination and Interpretation of Signs in the Ancient World*. Chicago 2010, 19-27.

U. S. Koch, "Sheep and Sky: Systems of Divinatory Interpretation." In K. Radner – E. Robson: *The Oxford Handbook of Cuneiform Culture*. Oxford-New York 2011, 447-469.

8. Magic and healing rites 1.

C. Jean, *Le magie néo-assyrienne en contexte. Recherches sur le métier d'exorciste et la concept d'āšipūtu*. Helsinki 2006, 62-82.

W. Farber: "Witchcraft, Magic, and Divination in Ancient Mesopotamia" In J. M. Sasson (ed.): *Civilisation of the Ancient Near East III*. New York 1995, 1895-1909.

9. Magic and healing rites 2.

T. Abusch, "Some Reflections on Mesopotamian Witchcraft." In A. Berlin (ed.): *Religion and Politics in the Ancient Near East*. Bethesda, MD 1996, 21-33.

T. Abusch, *Mesopotamian Witchcraft*. Leiden-Boston-Köln 2002, 3-27.

S. M. Maul, "Namburbi." In *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* 9 (1998): 92-94.

F. A. M. Wiggermann: *Mesopotamian Prospective Spirits: the Ritual Texts*. Groningen 1992, 1-25

10. Magic and healing rites 3.

A. Green, "Mischwesen B." In *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie* 8 (1994): 246-64.

N. Heeßel, *Pazuzu*. Leiden-Boston-Köln 2002, 2-6.

F. A. M. Wiggermann, *Mesopotamian Prospective Spirits: the Ritual Texts*. Groningen 1992, 143-64.

M. J. Geller, "The Faceless Udug-Demon." *Studi e Materiali di Storia delle Religioni* 77/2 (2011): 333-341.

TUSOR PÉTER

Latin and Italian paleography of the Habsburg Diplomacy in the early modern Ages

The course is based on a two-decade-long archival research in Vienna (*Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv*) and Rom (*Archivio Segreto Vaticano, Archivio di Stato di Roma*). It aims to introduce the types of documents that were generated by the relationship between the Roman and the Imperial Courts during the 16th and the 17th century. The course will enable students to read original documents, to understand and analyze them. The course runs for two terms, and attendance will facilitate the student to obtain the skills to do researches regarding the history of early modern diplomacy. We will proceed from the calligraphed, original papal, imperial-royal documents to public (*in piano*) and secret (*in cifra*) *dispaccios*, manu propria letters, and drafts which represents the biggest challenge. On the paleographical seminars the current international literature is also elaborated. The literature is also available in Hungary due to the preparation work.

Requirements: at least medium-level Latin and Italian. The course can also be held in Italian or in German.

The History and Material Culture of the Middle East in the Late Antique and Medieval Periods

One of the most defining and –from various aspects – scantily researched areas is the age of Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages – especially the Age of the Crusades - contrary to the fact that this period has carried and currently still carries a considerable cultural, historical and political significance both for the eastern and the western cultural sphere in our era too.

Due to the above mentioned reasons the field is heavily politicized, consequently a more objective research attitude and understanding would be greatly enhanced if the historical sources were evaluated in the light of the material culture of the period, which carry an immensely rich amount of information about the historical, economic and cultural interactions of the period.

A considerable role could be played by the extensive range of architectural finds, and the amount of objects that were unearthed by the Syro-Hungarian Archeological Mission of the PPCU, which is a research program initiated in 2000 in the Syrian Coast and from 2007 al-Marqab castle and the surrounding settlements. The artefacts found in the area of the most important fortress and civil settlement of the region if placed in a wider context based on the support of historical resources may serve as a significant and objective basis for the study of the lifestyle, interaction of cultures and religions in the period concerned. The material collected in the past 15 years in the Syrian Coast with special regard to al-Marqab offers several subject of PhD research work worthy of international interest.

The Syrian finds are organically supplemented by the material originating from the joint archaeological mission with the University of the Holy Spirit at Kaslik in Lebanon, and also by the material retrieved and collected through archaeological research done in Iraqi Kurdistan and other fieldworks under development in various countries of the region. Based on the specialized library established in line with the research program of the past decade and on our network with the international research community, our students are sufficiently qualified for an internationally acclaimed research level also in the field focusing on military architecture, settlement network or the lifestyle of the late antique and medieval Middle East.

Topics announced

1. Economic and cultural interactions in the Middle East at the time of the Crusades.
2. Military architecture and military technology in the Levant in the 11-13th centuries.

3. Late antique and medieval settlement networks in the Middle East.

Required qualifications

1993-2000 ELTE BTK (School of Humanities) Department of Semitic Philology and Arabic Studies – Arabist/ Orientalist Degree

1996-2003 ELTE BTK Institute of Archaeology – Department of Medieval Archaeology – Archaeology degree

1993-2004 ELTE BTK Institute of History – Degree in History

1999-2000 University of Damascus - Department of Archaeology

2003-2008 Cardiff University, School of History and Archaeology - PhD

MOLNÁR PÉTER

German palaeography

At the classes we work with manuscripts written with German script (incorrectly: gothic script) and we practice their reading. We learn about its origin in the Middle Age and about its appearance in the various types of scripts from the 16th to the 20th century. The knowledge of the German script is necessary for the research in archives, because not only the documents of the central administrative offices, but the economic notes of the individual lordships were written in German, as well the private correspondence. Beside the handwritten sources we come to know the printed version of this writing art, the *fraktur*, which was also used till the middle of the 20th century. The participation in the lesson requires a good working knowledge of German.

PINTÉR KÁROLY

Political and social history of the United States after 1945

This course provides a survey of the main trends of development in the United States of American following the end of the Second World War. Besides the main events of its political history, special attention is given to major social and cultural changes which affected the rest of the world too, given the widespread influence of American popular culture.

The development of the US political system since World War II

The federal government of the United States underwent thorough changes in the 70 years since the end of the Second World War. Presidents have become far more active and dominant figures in policy making than they had been before, challenging both the federal Congress and state governments in a number of crucial issues. The two-party system has been transformed tremendously in the direction of ideological polarization. These trends would be examined in more detail during the course.