



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

## Center for Middle Eastern Studies

### **Weaving Balkan Exemplars into the Tapestry of World History by Rachael Henry**

#### Outline

##### Religions Unit

“What should a Muslim look like?” Intro Activity have students examine their preexisting notions of what people from specific religions appear outwardly, their specific behaviors, etc.

Include pictures of people from Bosnia or Albania.

##### Greco-Roman Unit

Greeks – discuss colonies/spread of culture show on map spread including Balkans, include pictures from museum in Durres pictures of vases and column from museum in Durres.

Romans – spread of empire, again map spread into Balkans

Include pictures of Amphitheatre in Durres

Empire split beginning of east vs. west, including Christianity

##### Medieval World Unit

Byzantine empire – influence in religion, architecture, writing system

Catholic and Orthodox split competition in Balkans & treatment of Bogomils. When discussing Great Schism include the Croats and Serbs as distinctive groups to this day.

Ottomans spread into Europe: establishment of empire & devshirme system Battle of Kosovo

Crusades – weakening of Byzantine empire and Ottomans eventual taking of Constantinople

Sometime during first semester have students practice document evaluation using summary from Durres Museum. Analysis tool utilized for this activity comes from SHEG, specifically their Reading Like a Historian curriculum. Can also have students create a timeline from document of History of Durres to Ottoman times.

## Late 1800s

Nationalism – compare it as a unifier in places like France and Germany and as a challenge to authority in Austria–Hungary and Ottoman empires

## WWI Unit

Prior review nationalism, introduce Young Bosnia

Map new nations, kingdoms created

## Interwar Years Unit

New Governments Struggle - compare Weimar Republic and Kingdom of Yugoslavia

## WWII Unit

Map regions invaded by whom

Resistance: Partisans & Tito

Holocaust: victims and collaborators, across Europe including Balkans. Albania & refugees

Introduce concept of international response to war crimes, Nuremberg Trials

## Cold War Unit

Compare daily life in and policies, especially international relations, of critical communist leaders: Mao, Khrushchev, Tito, and Hoxha

Examine impact of the disintegration of USSR, how does it compare to communism ending in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Albania

## Modern Issues Unit


International Community (UN, NATO, etc.) and its responses to crimes against humanity: Siege of Sarajevo/ Srebrenica <http://www.history.com/topics/bosnian-genocide> and Rwanda - <http://www.history.com/topics/rwandan-genocide> Subsequent Hague cases



<http://www.paradoxplace.com/Perspectives/Maps/Images/Greek-Colonies-500BC-R.jpg>





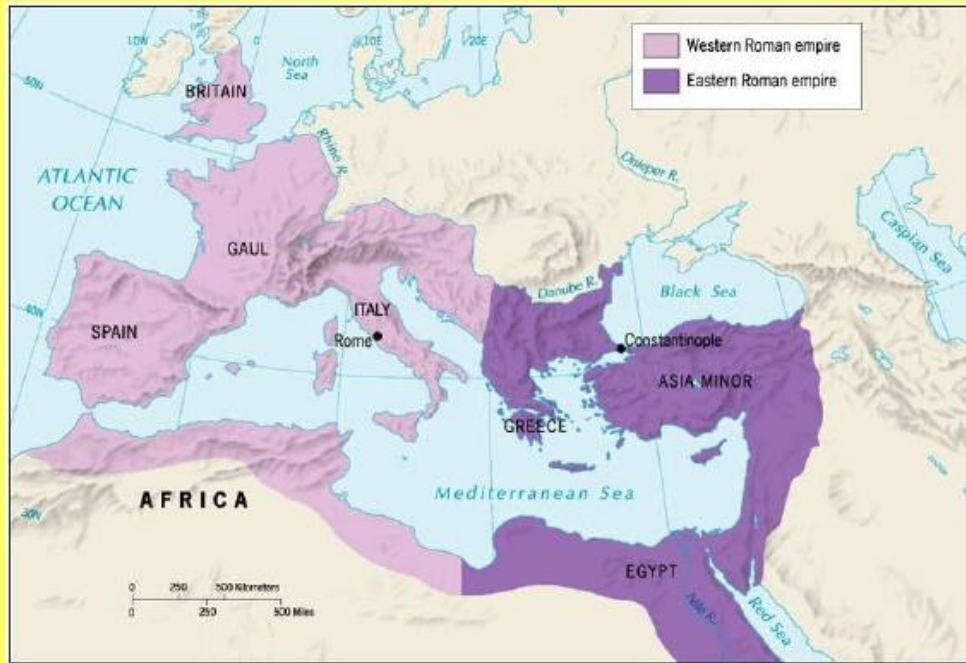
 The Byzantine Empire Under Justinian. Justinian's reconquests of North Africa, Italy, and the coast of Spain severely strained the empire's resources.

<https://whsapworld.wikispaces.com/Countries+%26+Regions+to+Memorize>

# First Split in Christianity, 1054 CE

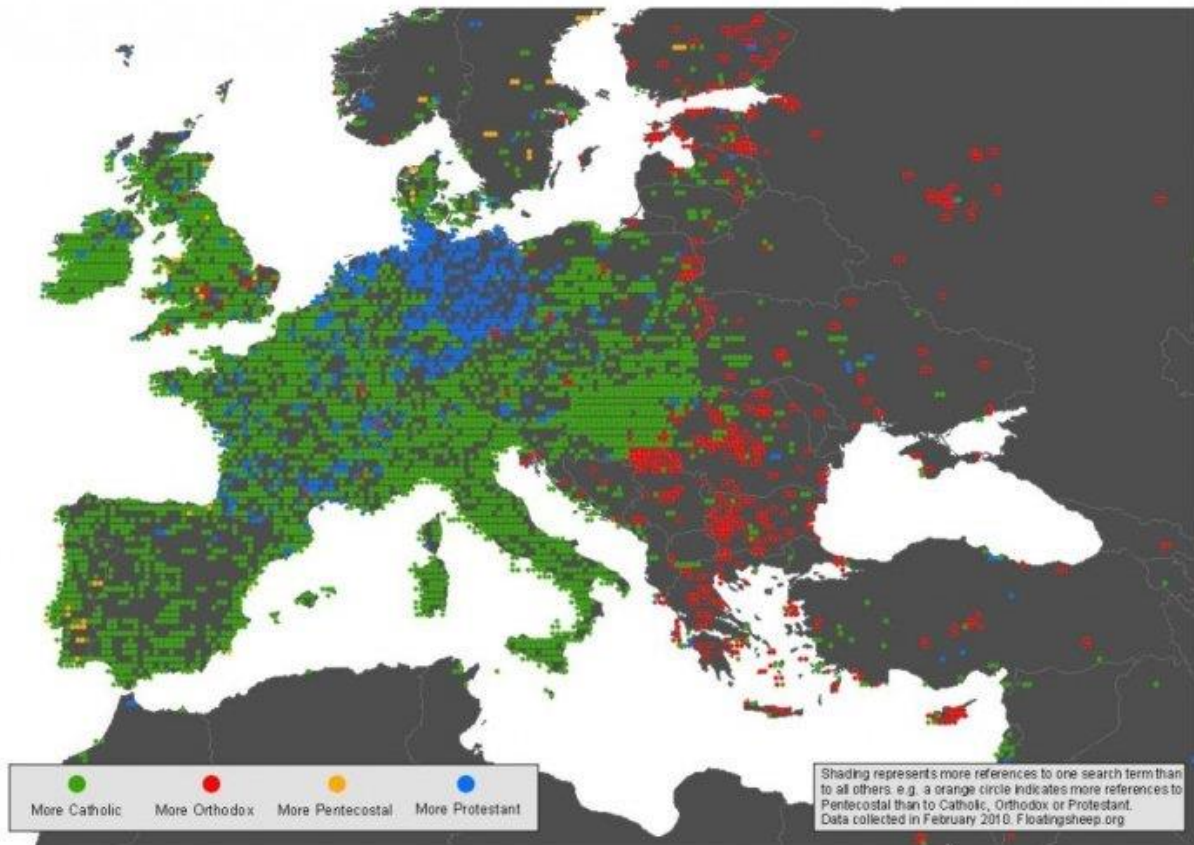
Western Roman empire = Roman Catholicism

Eastern Roman empire = Eastern Orthodox



<https://sites.google.com/site/easternorthodoxchrista12/diffusion>





[http://www.creativeclass.com/\\_v3/creative\\_class/2010/03/18/the-christianity-map/](http://www.creativeclass.com/_v3/creative_class/2010/03/18/the-christianity-map/)

From Archaeological Museum Durres- visited June 19, 2017 TITLE: Epidamn Dyrrachium Durres

Durres is one the most ancient cities in the Mediterranean area. According to tradition it was initially an Illyrian settlement.

In 327 BCE Greek colonists settled in the city. Ancient sources refer to the city both as Epidamn and Dyrrachium. During the Archaic Period (627 – 480 BCE) Epidamn spread over an area of 100 hectares and was furnished with various temples dedicated to the Greek gods.

In the Classical Period (480 – 355 BCE) Dyrrachium was city-state(polis) and its government institutions resembled the Athenian. The insurrection of 435 BCE in Dyrrachium played a significant role in the first phases of the Peloponnesian war.

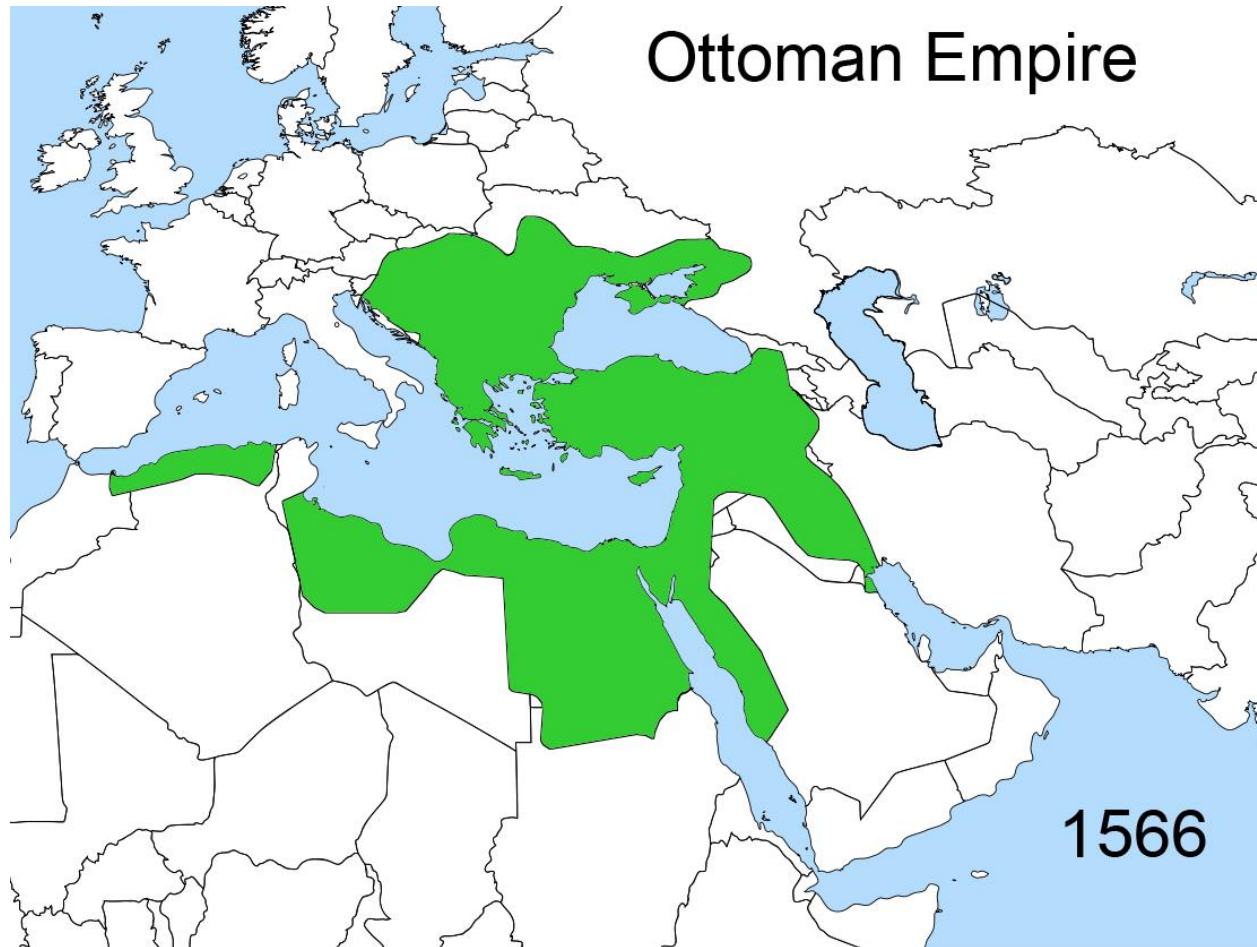
During the Hellenistic Period (355 – 30 BCE), aside from its fortification walls, Dyrrachium was renowned for its stoa, its temples and a number of luxurious buildings. During the years 317 – 307 BCE, Dyrrachium was under the domination of the Illyrian kingdom. The Illyrians played an important role in the political and economic life of the city. After the first Illyrian-Roman war in the year 228 BCE Dyrrachium became a Roman Protectorate. Enjoying the status of *civitas libera* it turned very quickly into a noisy, cosmopolitan Mediterranean city. During the years 46 – 43 BCE the territory around the city was transformed into a centre of military operations in the war between Julius Caesar and Gnaeus Pompeius (Pompey the Great). From the year 30 BCE until 395 CE Dyrrachium is referred to in historical sources (such) as “COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA, COLONIA JULIA VENERIA, and COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA VENERIA DYRRACHIUM.” It was the most important of colony of the Roman province of Macedonia and one of the most renowned (renowned) harbors of the Mediterranean, an *admirabilis urbs*. The “Via Egnatia,” which started in Durres, linked the west with the east of the Roman Empire. During the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries CE, broad avenues, the amphitheatre, temples, libraries, luxurious villas and two aqueducts were built. Dyrrachium was one of the first places where Christianity was propagated. The Christian community of Dyrrachium was established in 58 CE under the leadership of Caesar. During the reign of Trajan (98 – 117 CE) the bishop of Dyrrachium, Astius was martyred by order of the emperor.

Under Byzantine jurisdiction (395 – 1371 CE) Dyrrachium was the main center of the province Epirus Nova. During the ruled of the emperors Anastasius (491—518 CE) and Justinian I (527 – 565 CE), the forum, the castle, the water and sewer system , and a number of Christian churches were built in Dyrrachium. At the beginning of (the) 7<sup>th</sup> century CE the Archontia of Dyrrachion was established and after that( 815 – 816 CE) a Theme of with the same name. At the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century Durres was larger than the bishoprics in Illyria (among them, Stephanina, Kroia, Kunavia and Elisoni). In 998 CE Durres was invaded by the Bulgarians of Tsar Samuel (997 – 1004 CE). In 1005 CE the city was liberated by the Byzantine emperor Basil II. During the 11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries CE Durres was attacked, invaded, and burnt down several times by the Angevins, the Serbs and the armies of Venice.

In the year 1341 CE during the rule of emperor Andronicus III Palaeologus ( 1328 – 1341 CE) the city was definitively separated from the Byzantine Empire. In the last decades of the 15<sup>th</sup> century Durres was under the political jurisdiction of Venice, and then on 15 August 1501 CE, it was invaded by the Ottomans.



Video on Battle of Kosovo: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=txygS5yuw30>



<http://imgarcade.com/ottoman-empire-map-1500.html>



<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/ot-history-4.htm>



[http://www.worldology.com/Europe/Europe\\_Nations/Serbia/index.htm](http://www.worldology.com/Europe/Europe_Nations/Serbia/index.htm)



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Ottoman\\_Empire\\_1914\\_h.PNG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/16/Ottoman_Empire_1914_h.PNG)

Video on Prelude to WWI: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZmHxq28440c>

Compare Maps of Europe 1914 & 1918

[http://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/EU\\_BeforeWW1.pdf](http://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/EU_BeforeWW1.pdf)

[http://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/EU\\_AfterWW1.pdf](http://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/EU_AfterWW1.pdf)

Interwar Years: <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007886>

After reading article create a flow chart of events that were occurring in Yugoslavia.

[illegible]

Video on Partisans in WWII: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMbnMtGmCms>

Video on Albanians who saved Jews: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zsrzbvm6C64>



From Jewish Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina Visited June 1, 2017

Zayneba and Mustafa Hardaga were long-time residents of Sarajevo. Their family observed all the religious laws and rites (of their Islamic faith). In the garden of the Hardagas' home, Joseph Kabilio started a pipe factory which, over the years, developed into the largest of its type on all Yugoslavia. The Kabilio family observed all the Jewish laws and rites. The two families had excellent neighborly relations and each maintained a high level of respect for the other's customs. During the bombardment of Sarajevo, the Kabilio family lost their home. Where her husband and his brother Izet and his wife Bachriya welcomed their friends with outstretched arms into their home. "Whatever is ours will be yours. We'll share everything like family – feel as if you are in your own home," they said. With their help Joseph managed to move to the Italian occupied zone, where he found his family and joined the partisans. In the wake of the war in Bosnia in 1994 Zayneba Hardaga and her family were invited by the Israeli authorities to come to Israel. There the Kabilio family warmly received them and took measures to ease their stay in Israel.

AFTER READING:

1) How did the Hardaga family help the Kabilio family during World War II?

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2) How did the Kabilio family help Zayneba Hardaga during the Siege of Sarajevo?

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On the back of this page: Using the internet find 4 other examples of people who assisted would be victims during the Holocaust.

## Helpers not Bystanders

Names of those involved:	Names of those involved:
Source of Information:	Source of Information:
Description of Assistance:	Description of Assistance:
Names of those involved:	Names of those involved:
Source of Information:	Source of Information:
Description of Assistance:	Description of Assistance:

### Cold War Communist Leaders

DIRECTIONS: Create an infographic in which you detail the key events, the policies and international relations of critical the following communist leaders: Mao Zedong, Nikita Khrushchev, Tito(Josip Broz), and Enver Halil Hoxha. You can use words and pictures. You can work by yourself or with a partner.

GRADE:

Accurate complete information on Leaders \_\_\_\_\_/60 points

Visually Pleasing Display \_\_\_\_\_/20 points

Reliable Sources Cited \_\_\_\_\_/ 20 points

TOTAL \_\_\_\_\_/ 100 points

## Class Presentation on *The Siege of Sarajevo*

Spahić, Muamer, Amir Telibećirović, and Sabaha Čolaković. *The siege of Sarajevo 1992-1996*. Zenica: Vrijeme, 2014. Print.

- Groups formed.
- Each group is given a section of the book.
- Read your assigned section and take notes.
- Within your group discuss what you learned for the portion you read. Form a consensus on how to summarize your section.
- Create a slide in Google slides for your section. Remember it must be ONE slide that is easily read and understood.
- Email slide to Ms. Henry [rachaeldhenry@gmail.com](mailto:rachaeldhenry@gmail.com) . Be sure the invitation allows me to edit slide.
- On hand out of slides take notes on slides.
- Write a paragraph in which you explain what you think the city of Sarajevo remember and commemorate about this time.

NOTES while reading

## How Should the International Community Respond to Crimes Against Humanity?

DIRECTIONS: Read the provided summaries of the genocides during the 1990s in Rwanda and Srebrenica. While you read take notes on the events and how the International Community (UN, NATO, etc.) responded. Rwanda - <http://www.history.com/topics/rwandan-genocide> and Srebrenica- <http://www.history.com/topics/bosnian-genocide>. After learning of these events prepare to write an essay in which you answer the question: How Should the International Community Respond to Crimes Against Humanity? Conduct additional research as needed. Your essay should summarize your opinion of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the international community in responding to these two specific incidents and recommendations of how similar events can be addressed by the international community now. Be sure you formulate a thesis with strong support from the sources you studied. Final product should include a title page and a works cited page.