COURSE DESCRIPTION

I. COURSE DATA

1. Code number: 7NK40NBK75M

2. Title of the course (in Hungarian): Magyarország külpolitikája, 1945–2004

3. Title of the course (in English): Foreign policy of Hungary, 1945–2004

4. Number of lessons: 28

5. Credit value: 5

6. Frequency the course is launched at: Autumn semester

7. Language of the course: English

8. Pre-study requirements: Possession of a Bachelor's or Master's degree in international relations or other social sciences.
Applicants are expected to have a sufficient knowledge of English to attend classes and write papers in English. TOEFL (with a minimum score of 80 (computer-based)) or IELTS (minimum score of 5.5 overall) or equivalent internationally recognised language certificate is required.

9. Type of the course: Compulsory

10. Person/Institute responsible: Institute of International Studies

11. Name of the person responsible: Csaba BÉKÉS

12. Course content: The aim of the lecture course is to present the history of Hungarian foreign policy during and following the Cold War era in a broad international context. The lectures, mostly based on archival research, will focus on the special role Hungary, as a loyal member of the Soviet Bloc played in fostering East–West rapprochement from the early nineteen-sixties on, aiming gradually at the country's virtual reintegration with the Western part of Europe.

13. Mid-term study requirements: None

14. End-term study requirements: Exam mark
Students also need to submit a 10–15 page long research-paper in connection with one of the lecture topics by the time of lecture 14.

15. Assessment method:
Assesment and grading is based on a research-paper (30%) and a final oral exam (50%). Grades are also shaped by in-class activities (20%).

16. Literature:
Mandatory readings will be made available on a CD-Rom for the students.

Week 1
Introductory lecture: The main trends in Hungarian foreign policy, 1918–1945

Pál Pritz: Hungary's foreign policy in the 20th century. *Foreign Policy Review*, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), pp. 10-32.

Week 2
The Sovietization of East Central Europe, 1944–1949

Norman Naimark: The Sovietization of Eastern Europe, 1944–1953. In: Melvyn Leffler–Odd Arne Westad (Eds.) *The Cambridge History of the Cold War. Vol. 1.* Cambridge University Press. (forthcoming: November, 2009)

Csaba Békés: Soviet plans to establish COMINFORM in early 1946. New evidence from Hungarian archives. *Bulletin,* Cold War International History Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington D.C., issue 10, March, 1998, 135–136. pp. [http://cwihp.si.edu]

Week 3
The European peace settlement following World War II and the Paris Peace Treaty

Mihály Fülöp: *The Unfinished Peace: The Council of Foreign Ministers and the Hungarian Peace Treaty of 1947.* Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, Inc. (East European Monographs), Boulder, Colorado, Wayne, New Jersey, (forthcoming: October 1, 2009). Chapters 2 and 3.

Csaba Békés: The Communist parties and the national issue in Central and Eastern Europe [1945–1947] An important factor facilitating Communist takeover in the region. In: 6. *Martie 1945: Incepturile communizarii Romaniei. Editure Enciclopedia*, Bucuresti, 1995, 245–253.

Week 4
The Emerging Cold War: Hungary's integration in the Soviet Bloc, 1944–1953

László Borhi: *Hungary in the Cold War, 1945–1956. Between the United States and the Soviet Union*. (Central European University Press, Budapest–New York, 2004). Chapters 2 and 3.

Week 5
The emerging détente and the doctrine of active foreign policy, 1953–1956

Csaba Békés: East-Central Europe from Stalin's death to the aftermath of the 1956 revolts**.** In: Melvyn Leffler–Odd Arne Westad (Eds.) *The Cambridge History of the Cold War. Vol. 1.* Cambridge University Press. (forthcoming: November, 2009)

Csaba Békés: Cold War, Détente and the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. In: Klaus Larres and Kenneth Osgood, (eds.) *The Cold War after Stalin's death: A missed opportunity for Peace?* Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2006. 213–233.

Week 6
The crisis year 1956: Poland –Hungary–Suez

Csaba Békés: *The 1956 Hungarian Revolution and World politics*. Cold War International History Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington D.C., September, 1996. Working Paper No. 16. [http://cwihp.si.edu]

Week 7
The beginning of János Kádár's foreign policy, 1956–1963

Csaba Békés: *Cold War, détente, revolution. Hungary, the Soviet Bloc and international politics, 1945–1963.* Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, Inc. (Social Science Monographs), Boulder, Colorado, Wayne, New Jersey, (forthcoming: 2010). Chapter 5: Hungary and international politics in the early Kádár era (1956–1963) (Manuscript)

Week 8
Hungary, European security and the German question, 1954–1969

Csaba Békés: The Warsaw Pact, the German question and the making of the CSCE process, 1961–1970. In: *The CSCE 1975 and the transformation of Europe*. Gottfried Niedhart & Oliver Bange Eds.) Berghahn Books, New York, 2008, 113–128.

Csaba Békés: The Warsaw Pact and the Helsinki process, 1965–1970**.** In: Wilfried Loth / Georges-Henri Soutou (eds.) *The making of détente: Eastern and Western Europe in the Cold War, 1965–75.* London and New York: Routledge, 2008. 201–220.

Week 9
Hungary and the Helsinki process, 1970–1975

Csaba Békés: Hungary, the German question and the CSCE process, 1965–1975. In: Oliver Bange–Gottfried Niedhart (Eds.) *Détente and CSCE in Europe. The states of the Warsaw Pact and the Federal Republic of Germany in their mutual perception and rapprochement, 1966–1975*. The Harvard Cold War Studies Book Series. (forthcoming: 2009)

Week 10
The road from Helsinki to IMF memberhip, 1975–1982

Csaba Békés: Hungarian foreign policy in the Soviet alliance system, 1968–1989. *Foreign Policy Review* [Budapest], Vol. 3, No. 1 (2004), 87–127.

Week 11
Hungary between East and West, 1982–1987

László Kiss J.: The restatement of Hungarian foreign policy – from Kádárism to EU membership. *Foreign Policy Review*, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), 33–86.

Week 12
The end of the Cold War and the international context of the political transition in Hungary, 1988–1991

Csaba Békés: Back to Europe. The international context of the political transition in Hungary, 1988–1990 In: András Bozóki [ed.] *The roundtable talks of 1989: The genesis of Hungarian democracy*. Budapest–New York: CEU Press, 2002. 237–272. (http://www.rev.hu/portal/page/portal/rev/tanulmanyok/rendszervaltas/roundtable_bekes

Week 13
The foreign policy of democratic Hungary, 1990–1999.

Ferenc Gazdag: From alliance to alliance: Hungary's path from the Warsaw Pact to NATO. *Foreign Policy Review*, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), 156–181.

Week 14
From NATO memberhip to joining the European Union, 1999–2004.

Pál Dunay: Hungarian foreign policy in the era of transition, 1990–2004. *Foreign Policy Review*, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), 196–216.

Recommended readings:

Ignác Romsics: *Hungary in the twentieth century*. Corvina–Osiris, Budapest, 1999.

Ignác Romsics (ed.): *Wartime American Plans for a New Hungary. Documents from the U.S Department of State, 1942–1944*. Boulder, Colo. : Social Science Monographs; Highland Lakes, N.J. : Atlantic Research and Publications ; New York: Distributed by Columbia University Press, 1992.

László Borhi, *Hungary in the Cold War, 1945–1956. Between the United States and the Soviet Union*. (Central European University Press, Budapest–New York, 2004).

Csaba Békés: *Hungary and the Warsaw Pact, 1954–1989: Documents on the impact of a small state within the Eastern Bloc.* Parallel History Project on NATO and the Warsaw Pact, web site: www.isn.ethz.ch/php , [250 p.] 2003.

Tamás Magyarics: The prospects and the scope for manouvre of Hungarian foreign policy at the start of the 21st century. *Foreign Policy Review*, Vol. 2. No. 1. (2004), 217–248.

17. Teacher(s): Csaba BÉKÉS

II. COURSE PROGRAMME (DETAILS ON CONTENT AND REQUIREMENTS)

18. Course description:
The course starts with an introductory lecture on the main trends in Hungarian foreign policy between the two World Wars and then analyses the still much debated process of Sovietization of the East Central European region, incuding Hungary. Due attention will be paid to the European peace settlement following Word War II and to the Paris Peace Treaty. After discussing Hungary's integration in the Soviet Bloc, presentation of the emerging détente process and the new doctrine of „active foreign policy" between 1953 and 1956 will follow. The crisis year 1956 will be dealt with in a broad international context, comparing great power politics towards the three crises of the time: Poland, Hungary and Suez.
Several classes will be devoted to the analysis of Hungarian foreign policy in the Kádár era focusing on key issues like the German question, European security, political cooperation within the Soviet Bloc and Hungary's role in fostering East–West rapproachment.
The last three lecures will analyze Hungarian foreign policy during and after the political transition in 1989–1990 up to the country's joining the European Union in 2004.

Week 1
Introductory lecture: The main trends in Hungarian foreign policy, 1918–1945

Week 2
The Sovietization of East Central Europe, 1944–1949

Week 3
The European peace settlement following World War II and the Paris Peace Treaty

Week 4
The Emerging Cold War: Hungary's integration in the Soviet Bloc, 1944–1953

Week 5
The emerging détente and the doctrine of active foreign policy, 1953–1956

Week 6
The crisis year 1956: Poland –Hungary–Suez

Week 7
The beginning of János Kádár's foreign policy, 1956–1963

Week 8
Hungary, European security and the German question, 1954–1969

Week 9
Hungary and the Helsinki process, 1970–1975

Week 10
The road from Helsinki to IMF memberhip, 1975–1982

Week 11
Hungary between East and West, 1982–1987

Week 12
The end of the Cold War and the international context of the political transition in Hungary, 1988–1991

Week 13
The foreign policy of democratic Hungary, 1990–1999.

Week 14
From NATO memberhip to joining the European Union, 1999–2004.

19. Competency description: Students will acquire a broad and up to date knowledge on the history of Hungarian foreign policy by studying both the determinations and the room for manouvre of a small East Central European state during and following the Cold War era. Hungarian foreign policy will be analysed in a regional comperative framework as well as in the general context of East–West relations. Studens will also get an insight on the development, dilemmas, determinations and challenges of democratic Hungary in the process of the Euro-Atlantic integration.

20. Individual student assignments:
Students need to submit a 10–15 page long research-paper in connection with one of the lecture topics by the time of lecture 14.

21. Course participation:
Attendance of the class is compulsory as English language literature on the topic is scarce and thus a successful final exam is possible only by the knowledge of the content of the lectures. Absence from a maximum of 3 classes is acceptable when a serious reason is proven.

22. Mid-term assessment: None