

Basic course information	
Academic unit:	Faculty of Philosophy – Department of History
Course title:	Albanian Modern History II
Level:	Bachelor
Course status:	Obligatory
Year of study:	Third year (III), Semester VI
Number of hours per week:	3+2
ECTS credits:	6
Time / location:	According to the schedule in the beginning of the
Course instructor:	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Bujar Dugolli
Course details:	bujar.dugolli@uni-pr.edu
Course Description	<p>The course, Albanian Modern History II, offers basic knowledge about events, phenomena and historical processes that marked the beginnings of Albanian National State.</p> <p>Attention will be primarily on the phenomena in the field of political thought, social, cultural, educational, religion, political regulation, diplomacy, economy, etc. that occurred during this historical period. The XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, for Albanians marked a new era, the creation of the Albanian state. Centuries XIX and XX have entered the modern history of the Balkans countries as centuries of national revolutions and movements that led to the liberation of majority of people in this peninsula from the rule of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>This movement took place in conditions of decadence of the Ottoman Empire, the disintegration of the old feudal relations and the birth of the market economy (capitalism), the further awakening of the national consciousness of the people from this peninsula and the expansion of the interventions of the Great Powers in this empire, but also in several Balkan countries.</p> <p>Albanian modern history 1878-1912 was an all national movement with a new ideological content, political, cultural, economic, social and organizational that culminated with the creation of the Albanian state. It aimed to solve tasks related to national causes, to liberate the country from the foreign ottoman rulers, to join Albanian lands in a single independent state, to stop the ambitions of its Balkan neighbors to the occupation of Albanian lands, to open the way to the development and social, economic, politic and social progress of Albania, etc.</p>

<p>Course aims:</p>	<p>The aim of this course, is that through lectures and exercises, students will not only gather relevant information, but they will also be encouraged for discussions and independent analysis about the topic being discussed in the lecture.</p> <p>Through this methodology, students will understand political and cultural development in the time of the consolidation of the Albanian nation, difficulties that faced Albanian National Movement in relation to Ottoman Empire, but also the response that the Albanian National Movement gave to invading aspiration of some Balkan nations.</p> <p>After completing this course, students will have a better understanding of the national history, during the above mentioned periods of time, will be able to do analysis and critics, in order to give correct historical evaluations, will have better understanding of politics, but also diplomacy of Great Powers and of the Albanian neighboring countries.</p> <p>This is the goal, but also the objective of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Prishtina. for education and advancement of higher education in Kosova</p>
<p>Learning outcomes:</p>	<p><i>From this course, students will be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand correctly why is this period called Albanian Modern History in definitions 1878 – 1912 and what happened after this period; • Understand and learn to interpret the phenomena of the rise of the <i>Albanian cause</i> in the Balkan, in relation to the circumstances of the time (disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and birth of new countries in the Balkan, especially of the state Albania). • Understand the relation and approximation of social, cultural, political and religious phenomena of Albanians. • Discuss the basic concepts of modern sciences, by considering monumental work of our renaissance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and discuss different social phenomena and the position of Albanian intellectuals of that time. • Understand the reports of Albanians in the Ottoman Empire and Balkan neighbors. . • Analyze and compare reports of national diplomacy regarding the <i>Albanian cause</i> in the Balkans. • Analyze the circumstances in which the Albanian state was created, etc. 		
Student workload (should correspond to the student learning results)			
Activity	Hours	Days/weeks	Total
Lecture	3	15 weeks	45
Theory / lab work	2	15 weeks	30
Practical work	-	-	-
Contact / consultation with the teacher	0.30	10 weeks	3
Field work	-	-	-
Test, seminar paper	2	4 weeks	8
Homework	1	1 weeks	1
Self – study (library / home)	2	15 days	30
Final preparation for exam	2	15 days	30
Assessment time (test, quiz, final exam)	2	1 weeks	2
Projects, presentations, etc.	1	1 days	1
Total			150:25= 6 ECTS
Teaching methodology:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lectures (<i>combined form - interactive</i>) - Exercises (<i>writing scientific papers, discussing them in groups and interactive communication regarding student works</i>) - Communication via internet and consultations provided in certain days. - - Verification of knowledge through tests and oral and written exams. 		

Assessment methods:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular participation in lectures ----- 10 % - Active participation in discussion during lectures --- ----- 15 % - Involvement in research projects, seminar work with presentations ----- 20 % - Final exam – written and oral ---- 55 % Total -----100 %
Literature	
Primary literature:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Akademia e Shkencave e Shqipërisë. <i>Historia e popullit shqiptar. Vëllimi II. Rilindja Kombëtare. Vitet 30- të shek. XIX- 1912.</i> Tiranë: Toena 2002 - <i>Akte të Rilindjes Kombëtare.</i> Tiranë: 1978 - Frashëri, Sami. <i>Shqipëria ç'ka qenë, ç'është e ç'do të bëhet.</i> Bukuresht 1899 dhe ribotim, Prishtinë:1978 - Dugolli, Bujar. <i>Marrëdhëniet shqiptaro- serbe 1878-1912.</i> Prishtinë: 2011 - Skendi, Stavro. <i>Zgjimi kombëtar shqiptar 1878-1912.</i> Tiranë: 2000 - Shpuza, Gazmend. <i>Gjurmime në epokën e Rilindjes Kombëtare.</i> Tiranë: 1980 -Frashëri, Kristo. <i>Lidhja Shqiptare e Prizrenit 1878-1881.</i> Tiranë: 1997 - Braha, Shaban. <i>Gjenocidi serbomadhi dhe qëndresa shqiptare 1844-1990.</i> Tiranë: 1991 - Cana, Zekeria. <i>Populli shqiptar në kapërcyell të shekullit XX.</i> Prishtinë: 1990 - Prishtina, Hasan. <i>Një shkurtim kujtimesh mbi kryengritjen e vitit 1912.</i> Shkodër: 1921 - Puto, Arben. <i>Çështja shqiptare në aktet ndërkombëtare II.</i> Tiranë: 1987 - Puto, Arben. <i>Historia diplomatike e çështjes shqiptare.</i> Tiranë: 2003 - Vlora, Eqrem Bej. <i>Kujtime, vëllimi i parë 1885-1912.</i> Tiranë: 2001 - Myzyri, Hysni. <i>Arsimi Kombëtar Shqiptar 1908-1912.</i> Tiranë: 1996 Rizaj, S. Gazmend. <i>Shqipëria e Sipërme 1800-1913.</i> Instituti Albanologjik, Prishtinë: 2011 - Dugolli, Bujar. <i>Drenica në kthesat historike të Ballkanit 1908-1912.</i> Prishtinë:
Secondary literature:	<p>a. Foreign literature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malkolm, Noel. <i>Kosova- një histori e shkurtë.</i> Prishtinë: 1998 - Bartle, Peter. <i>Shqipëria nga mesjeta deri</i>

	<p><i>më sot</i>. Prizren: 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biagini, Antonella. <i>Historia e Shqipërisë nga zanafilla deri në ditët e tona</i>. Tiranë: 2000 - Durham, Edith. <i>Brenga e Ballkanit</i>, Tiranë: 2000 - Durham, Edith. <i>The struggle for Scutary</i>. London:1913 - Durham, Edith. <i>Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle</i>. London: 1920 - Hrabak, Bogumil. <i>Arbanski upadi i pobune na Kosovo i u Makedoniji od kraja 1912 do kraja 1915</i>. Vranje: 1988 -Metais, Serge. <i>Historia e shqiptarëve nga ilirët deri te pavarësia e Kosovës</i>. Tiranë: 2006 - Glenny, Misha. <i>Histori e Ballkanit 1804-1999, Nacionalizmi, luftërat dhe Fuqitë e Mëdha</i>, Tiranë: 2007 - Jacques, Edwin. <i>Shqiptarët: Historia e popullit shqiptar nga lashtësia deri në ditët e sotme</i>, Kartë e Pendë, Fondacioni Abraham Linkoln, Tiranë (Titulli i origjinalit: <i>The Albanians: An Ethnic History from Pre-Historic Times to the Present</i>. Copyright: 1995 - Karpat, H. Kemal. <i>The Politicization of Islam. Reconstructing Identity, State, Faith, and Community in the Late Ottoman State</i>. 2002 - Aref, Mathieu. <i>Shqipëria (Historia dhe Gjuha) Odiseja e pabesueshme e një populli parahelen</i>. Tiranë: 2007 - Stanford J. Shaw. <i>Historia e Perandorisë Osmane dhe e Turqisë moderne</i>, Tiranë: 2006 <p>b. Scientific journals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VJETARI. Kosovo Archive. Prishtinë. - Albanological Research. Series of Sciences Historic. Prishtinë. - BULETINI. Faculty of Philosophy. Prishtinë. - Historical Studies. Institute of History Tirana and Pristina. <p>c. Credible sources from the Internet.</p>
Course content:	
Week	Course syllabus
First week:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the course; general resources about

	<p>period which characterizes the Modern Albanian History 1878 – 1912. Decisions of the Congress of Berlin and the partition of the Albanian territories.</p>
Week two:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of southern borders. Protection of Plava and Gusia (December 1879 – January 1880). Protection of Hoti and Gruda (April 1880). War for the protection of Ulqin.
Week three:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly of Gjirokastra (July 1880) and that of Diber (20 October 1880). The formation of Provisional Government of Albania and its activity.
Week four:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War of the League of Prizren against the Ottoman army. The importance of the League of Prizren.
Week five:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and culture in the years 1882-1908. The influence of the League of Prizren in educational and cultural movement. The Istanbul alphabet. Society of the Print Albanian letters. The opening of national schools in Albania. The school of Prizren.
Week six:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League of Peja. New risks of partitioning of Albanian lands. Requests for the autonomy of Albania (1896-1898). The League of Peja and the Assembly of Dibra.
Week seven:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Albanian movement and <i>young Turks</i>. Assistance of Albanians and Young Turks revolution.
Week eight:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of educational and cultural activities inside the country. Congress of Manastir and of Elbasan.
Week nine:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kosovo uprisings in 1910. Congress of Diber and its national political demands. Facing Young Turks reaction. Beginnings and the size of Kosovo uprisings. Young Turks terror blast in Kosova, upper and middle Albania.
Week ten:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uprising of Malesi e Madhe in 1911. The outbreak of the uprising in 1911. Memorandum of Greça. Albanian - Turkish talks in Podgorica and Tepelena.
Week eleven:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outbreak of general uprising in 1912.

Week twelve:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly of Junik and demands for autonomy. Albanian – Turkish talks.
Week thirteen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of Albanian uprisings in 1910-1912 in the Balkans.
Week fourteen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balkan Alliance and Albanians. The First Balkan war and Albania.
Week fifteen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly of Vlora and the Declaration of Independence. The historical importance of the Declaration of Independence of Albania on 28 November 1912

Academic policies and Code of Conduct*:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance in time in the lectures – necessary. • Delay over 10 minutes is not justified; • Mobile phones should be turned off before the start of the learning process; • Copying during the final exam is forbidden and will be punished; • Improper use of resources (plagiarism, etc.) during the writing of essays, seminar work, etc. is forbidden and will be punished; <p>Any contact with the course instructor, regarding issues related to the course – through email addresses, during the foreseen days for consultations, but in case of emergencies also by phone.</p> <p><i>* The Statue of the University of Prishtina, which is in force, provides code of conduct and the mission of the University.</i></p> <p><i>We shall abide to this statue, also will require that students are committed to respect the highest normative act of the University of Prishtina.</i></p>

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