

<i>Team work</i> <i>Working in an international environment</i> <i>Working in an interdisciplinary environment</i> <i>Production of new research ideas</i>	<i>Criticism and self-criticism</i> <i>Production of free, creative and inductive thinking</i> <i>.....</i> <i>Others...</i> <i>.....</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working independently, • Team Work, • Production of free, creative and inductive thinking, • Criticism and self-criticism. 	

(3) SYLLABUS

In this seminar, we are to examine the social and historical factors that gave prominence to Fascism, rendering it a dominant political force in Germany and Italy among other countries, during the Inter-war years. The course will be focused on the socio-economic conditions that set the stage for the ascendancy of fascist movements, such as the concentration of production, disproportionate development and so on. It will also pinpoint the ideological and political factors that fostered this turn, such as the crisis of neoliberalism and the fiscal crisis. By means of studying the anatomy of the fascist effect, mostly based on a comparative approach to Fascism, we will attempt a methodological differentiation among Fascism, the far-right and authoritative regimes, as well as the establishment of a genealogical relation among pre-fascist, fascist and post(neo)fascist arrangements.

1. Fascism: Theories and definition
2. Historical-ideological origins and precursors of fascism
3. The social basis of fascism
4. The aesthetics of Fascism
5. The relationship of industrial cartels with Fascism. The case of I. G. Farben
6. Fascism, the masses, the elites
7. Fascism as a "revolutionary" movement
8. Fascism as a "modernizing" movement
9. Fascism and the labor movement
10. Fascism in Italy
11. Fascism (National Socialism) in Germany
12. Comparative approaches to Fascism
 - 12.1. Fascism in Spain
 12. 3. Fascism in France
 - 12.4. Fascism in Japan
13. Fascism in Greece
 - 13.1. Far Right and Neofascism
 - 13.2. Far Right and Neofascism in Greece

TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

DELIVERY <i>Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.</i>	Face-to-face	
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY <i>Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students</i>		
TEACHING METHODS <i>The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail.</i> <i>Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc.</i> <i>The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS</i>	Activity	Semester workload
	Lectures	39 hours
	Study and analysis of the existing literature	61 hours
	Progress report	10 hours
	Essay Supervision	20 hours
	Essay Write-up	40 hours
	Essay Presentation	10 hours
	Course total	180 hours
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION <i>Description of the evaluation procedure</i> <i>Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other</i> <i>Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active presence and participation in the Seminar based on the literature prescribed for the Seminar (20% of final grade). • Seminar assignment (undertook by groups of three students) in collaboration with the tutor. Presentation of the assignment during the Seminar after three meetings with the tutor (30% of final grade). • Seminar assignment submission in written form at the end of the semester (30% of final grade). The assignment is to be 7,000 words in length, that is 15 A4 pages, Calibri, 11-point font size, 1.15 line spacing. 	

(4) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A) Writings

- Ν. Πουλαντζάς (2006), *Φασισμός και Δικτατορία. Η Τρίτη Διεθνής αντιμέτωπη με τον Φασισμό*, Αθήνα:Θεμέλιο.
- Ε.Τραβέρσο (2013), *Οι ρίζες της ναζιστικής βίας. Μια ευρωπαϊκή γενεαλογία*, Αθήνα: Εικοστός Πρώτος.

- Gentile, E. (2011), *Φασισμός. Ιστορία και ερμηνεία*, Αθήνα:Ασίνη.

B) Indicative Bibliography

- Z. Sterhell, M. Sznajder & M. Asheri (1994), *The Birth of Fascist Ideology: From Cultural Rebellion to Political Revolution*, Princeton: Princeton UP.
- M. Mann (2004), *Fascists*, Cambridge: Cambridge UP.
- T. Masson (1996), *Nazism, Fascism and the Working Class*, Cambridge: Cambridge UP.
- Gregor, A. J. (2009), *Marxism. Fascism and Totalitarianism*, Stanford-California: Stanford UP.
- K. Priester (1972), *Der italienische Faschismus. Ökonomische und ideologische Grundlagen*, Köln: Rahl-Rugestein Verlag.
- Π. Γκαίου (2010), *Η πνευματική ζωή στη Δημοκρατία της Βαϊμάρης (Γερμανία 1919-1933)*, Αθήνα: Νησίδες.
- I. Kershaw (1985), *The Nazi Dictatorship and Perspectives of Interpretation*, M. Mazower (2009), *Η αυτοκρατορία του Χίτλερ. Η ναζιστική εξουσία στην κατοχική Ευρώπη*, Αθήνα: Αλεξάνδρεια.
- R. Griffin (1995), *Fascism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- W. Wippermann (1983), *Europäischer Faschismus im Vergleich 1922-1982*, Frankfurt: Suhrkamp Verlag.
- D. Mühlberg (ed.), (1987), *The Social Basis Fascist Movements*, New York: Croom Helm.

C) Relevant scientific journals

European Journal of Political Research
 American Journal of Sociology
 The American Historical Review
 Journal of Contemporary History
 The Journal of Modern History
 Sociological Theory
 Journal of Historical
 Sociology German Studies Review