

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY****Crisis and Reconstruction in European Cities 1914–1945*****1. Introduction: Aims and objectives***

This module aims to introduce students to the various responses of European cities to the ‘crisis’ they perceived after the end of World War I and to the approaches which were developed to handle this crisis, to overcome and assuage dangerous social tensions. The module is part of a linked module and will be followed in 2003 by a module on the European cities after World War II.

Over the ‘short’ 20<sup>th</sup> century – between World War I and the breakdown of communism – inhabitants of European cities lived through very difficult but also – at least in some parts of Europe – very good times. This module will concentrate on the interwar-period which was marked by sharp social tensions and antagonisms, but also by first advances towards a rather comprehensive welfare state in some European states. However the experience of the great depression and mass unemployment of the 1930s in many instances undermined such advances and promoted authoritarian and dictatorial solutions.

We will enquire, how urban experiences have been influenced by general conditions of the times and how city dwellers managed to survive in times of crisis, destruction and reconstruction. The module will be led by the general question if and to what extent urban experiences in European cities have been affected by similar problems and challenges, if there are common perceptions and comparable approaches and solutions to urban problems, irrespective or only coloured by national and cultural traditions.

This wide field will be approached by highlighting cities in special situations where local and overarching social and national conflicts intertwine. Examples will be Munich, Vienna, Berlin, Barcelona, Stockholm and other cities. From these ‘spot-light’ scenarios we will probe deeper into the history and texture of these cities, bring to light their specific profile as well as the general tendencies and forces at work in that particular city at that time.

Learning outcomes

## a) Subject-specific skills

By the end of the module students should have:

- Acquired a sound knowledge and informed understanding of how major European cities coped with the crisis after World War I, with reconstruction and tackling the housing shortage and other social problems to avert social revolution.
- Understood key concepts, theories, and historiographical debates as they apply to the study of European urban change and modernization during the period 1914 to 1945.
- Related historical social and economic processes with spatial changes in the structure and functioning of cities as reflected in urban planning as well as in spontaneous processes of urban development.
- Gained an understanding of significant cultural and architectural reform movements of the interwar period, their manifestations in the cities and countries covered and the way these movements impacted on politics of space and domesticity, the reshaping of urban landscapes, the revising of ways people lived in cities.

- Analysed and discussed critically a wide range of source materials.
- Constructed extended written and oral arguments supported by relevant historical evidence.

b) Key skills

By the end of the module students should have:

- Developed further their written and oral communication skills.
- Developed further their IT skills.

Development and Assessment

This module develops and assesses the following subject-specific skills in the manner set out below:

Skill	How developed	How Assessed
To read, analyse, and reflect critically and contextually upon historical texts and other sources materials	Through preparation for seminars, minor assignment, and essay (s).	Minor assignment Essay(s) Examination
To develop an understanding of the varieties of approaches to understanding, constructing and interpreting the past, and of comparative perspectives on the past	In seminars, and through preparation for seminars and essay(s)	Essay(s) Examination
Gather and deploy appropriate evidence and data to develop and sustain historical arguments	In preparation for, and delivery of, seminar presentations, minor assignment, and essay(s)	Minor assignment Essay(s) Examination

This module develops and assesses the following skills outlined in the University's learning and teaching strategy in the manner set out below:

Skill	How developed	How Assessed
IT	Minor assignment and essay(s)	Minor assignment and essay(s)
Written communication	Minor assignment, essay(s)	Minor assignment, essay(s), examination
Oral communication	Seminars, oral presentations	

Teaching and Learning:

Teaching will be by seminar with lecture elements, two hours seminar each week. Each seminar will contain an introduction to key topics, themes, debates and the historical context of the respective city/cities.

Learning is based upon preparation for, attendance at, and participation in 10 weekly seminars. Each student will be required to prepare one brief oral presentation (5 min.). In most sessions students will be asked to prepare and interpret primary sources or secondary texts. Each session will, in a practical sense, also be devoted to the development of different historical skills. Every student will be required to undertake background reading and/or detailed analysis of source material by way of preparation for each seminar.

**2. Assessment**

Assessment will be by coursework and examination. The coursework consists of a minor assignment and essays.

The minor assignment can take the form of a brief written paper on the oral presentation or on a selected piece of reading (max. 1500 words). The minor assignment has to be handed in to the Department Office within **one week** of the oral presentation. It must be written on a **different topic** from the coursework essay.

Essay(s) should be of 2500-3000 words. All 15 credit students will be required to submit one essay, 20 credit students will submit two essays. There will be a 2-hour, 2-question examination in January.

**3. General Reading**

These recommendations cover only a fraction of textbooks and general overviews of interwar Europe. You may also use other books if they take into account social processes and conflicts.

General European history of interwar period:

Berman, Sheri, *The social democratic moment: ideas and politics in the making of interwar Europe* (Cambridge/ Mass., London, 1998)

Blinkhorn, Martin, *Fascism and the right in Europe, 1919-1945* (Harlow: Longman, 2000)

Gilbert, Felix & Large, David C., *The end of the European era: 1890 to the present* (New York/London, 4th ed., 1991)

Golby, John, *War, peace and social change: Europe 1900-1955* Book 3: *Between two wars* (Milton Keynes, 1990)

Kaes, Anton (ed.), *The Weimar Republic Sourcebook* (Berkeley/London: Univ. of California Press, 1994)

Luebbert, Gregory M., *Liberalism, fascism, or social democracy: social classes and the political origins of regimes in interwar Europe* (New York/Oxford, 1991)

Munting, Roger, *Crisis, recovery and war: an economic history of continental Europe, 1918-1945* (New York/London, 1991)

Overy, Robert J., *The inter-war crisis 1919-1939* (London: Longman, 1994)

Peukert, Detlef, *The Weimar Republic: the crisis of classical modernity* (Harmondsworth, 1993)

Pugh, Martin (ed.), *A Companion to Modern European History 1871-1945* (Oxford, 1997)

Silverman, Dan P., *Reconstructing Europe after the Great War* (Cambridge, Mass., 1982)

Kitchen, Martin, *Europe between the wars: a political history* (London, 1988)

Winter, Jay (ed.), *The upheaval of war: family, work and welfare in Europe 1914-1918* (Cambridge 1988)

City – Architecture – Urban Planning

- Arts Council of Great Britain, *Le Corbusier: architect of the century* (London, 1987)
- Bosma, K. and Hellinga, H. (eds), *Mastering the City: North-European city planning 1900-2000* Vols I and II (Rotterdam: NAI Publishers, 1997)
- Benevolo, Leonardo, *The European city* (Oxford, 1993)
- Benevolo, Leonardo, *The history of the city* (London, 1980)
- Benevolo, Leonardo, *History of modern architecture* (London, 1971)
- Burtenshaw, David, *The European city: a Western perspective* (London, 1995)
- Collins, C.C. and Swenarton, M., 'CIAM, Teige and the Housing Problem in the 1920s', *Habitat International* 11, 1987, 153-9
- Dethier, J. and Guilieux, A. (eds), *La Ville, art et architecture en Europe 1870-1993* (Paris. Centre Georges Pompidou, 1994)
- Forgacs, Eva, *The Bauhaus Idea and Bauhaus Politics* (Budapest/London, 1991)
- Hall, Peter, *Cities in Civilization* (New York, 1998)
- Hall, Peter, *Cities of Tomorrow: an Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century* (Oxford, 1988)
- Hall, Thomas, *Planning Europe's Capital Cities: Aspects of Nineteenth Century Urban Development* (London: Spon, 1997)
- Jaffé, Hans. L., *De Stijl, 1917-1931: the Dutch contribution to modern art* (Cambridge, Mass., 1986)
- Lees, Andrew, *Cities perceived: urban society in European and American thought, 1820-1940* (Manchester, 1985)
- Meller, Helen, *European Cities 1890-1930s. History, Culture and the Built Environment* (Chichester: John Wiley, 2001)
- McElligott, Anthony, *The German Urban Experience 1900-1945. Modernity and Crisis* (London: Routledge, 2001)
- Olsen, Donald J., *The city as a work of art: London, Paris, Vienna* (New Haven; London, 1986)
- Pooley, Colin (ed.), *Housing strategies in Europe, 1800-1930* (Leicester/London, 1992)
- Ward, Stephen, *The Garden City: past, present and future* (London: Spon, 1994)
- Ward, Stephen, *Planning the Twentieth-Century City. The Advanced Capitalist World* (Chichester: John Wiley, 2002)
- Wingler, Hans M., *The Bauhaus - Weimar, Dessau, Berlin, Chicago* (Cambridge, Mass. 1978)
- Wynn, Martin (ed.), *Housing in Europe* (London: Croom Helm, 1984)

Internet Resources

The overhead sheets and chronologies used in this course will be available on the department homepage; some might be updated in the course of the seminar so please check for the latest version - <http://www.le.ac.uk/esh/teach>

There is a series of valuable links for urban history on the Homepage of the Centre for Urban History University of Leicester - <http://www.le.ac.uk/urbanhist/resources.html>

H-Urban is an internet forum on urban history with international participation. You can address their homepage on - <http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~urban/>

and browse for special queries in the mail-archives deposited there. Quite user-friendly!

On the Garden-city movement and Letchworth you can find information on -

<http://letchworthgardencity.net/index.htm>

Links on urban history mainly in Germany are presented on the homepage of the "Institut fuer Stadtgeschichte, Uni Muenster" - <http://www.uni-muenster.de/Staedtegeschichte/links.htm>

For Berlin - <http://www.berlin.de/english/pastpresent.html> (History section on the official Berlin webpage)

On the urban history of Vienna you can browse at - <http://www.magwien.gv.at/english/history/>

On the urban history of Barcelona you can browse at - <http://www.bcn.es/english/ihome.htm> (The official website of the City of Barcelona with abundant information)

Also - <http://www.bcn.es/english/laciutat/barcelona/welcome.htm>  
(The history section on the city's website)

On urban history in Sweden you can find information on the homepage of the Stockholm Institute for urban History - <http://www.urbanhistory.su.se/engelska/infoe.htm>

If you look around in the net you will of course find many more sites. Most cities dealt with during the course will entertain at least some rudimentary information about their history on their homepages. But remember: Surfing is not knowing and it is even further from understanding. There is a lot of crap out in the net and it is up to you to judge critically your information wherever you get it from whether it is reliable and which bias it might have.

If you want to gain a real and deeper understanding of the historical processes we focus upon you must do a fair amount of traditional, old-fashioned reading and not just on the limited subject you have chosen for your essay.

#### ***4. Seminar programme***

##### **Outline**

1. Introduction: Lessons from the 'Great War': The Crisis of 'Old Europe'
2. New Cities – New Houses - New Society: Reform movements in art, architecture and urbanism
3. Reconstruction after the Great War: Expectations and Realities
4. Munich 1923: Inflation and ultra-nationalism
5. Vienna 1927: Civil War Suspended – integration by workers housing
6. Berlin 1932: Democracy in tatters
7. Barcelona 1936/7: Revolution in the City
8. Stockholm 1938: 'Folkhem' – the construction of a welfare state
9. Blitz in the City: Coventry 1940 – Dresden 1945
10. Warsaw 1943/44: Ghetto – Uprising - Annihilation

##### ***Seminar 1. Introduction: Lessons from the 'Great War': The Crisis of 'Old Europe'***

During the first session you are given an introduction into the general situation after the first World War and the overall structure of the module.

##### **Reading**

View under 'General reading', esp. Gilbert/ Large or Golby.

### ***Seminar 2. New Cities – New Houses - New Society: Reform movements in art, architecture and urbanism***

This session will provide an overview of major reform movements in art, architecture and urbanism as they had developed since the end of the 19th century and how they presented themselves after 1918. The focus will be on the urban dimension of these rather comprehensive reform movements, on the issue how living in the city should be changed, what kind of houses, what kind of cities and settlements were to be constructed for the ‘new society’ these reformers envisaged.

#### Reading

View under ‘General reading’, esp. Peter Hall, *Cities of Tomorrow*, and Helen Meller, *European Cities*

### ***Seminar 3. Reconstruction after the Great War: Expectations and Realities***

The end of the ‘Great War’ induced a sense of far-reaching changes to society in many war-faring countries. ‘Reconstruction’ became a short-hand term for the rebuilding not just of houses and public buildings, but also for the regeneration of the social, economic and political system in general which the war had shown to be deficient in many aspects. Due to the military history of World War I and the state of armament technology damages from military action were basically restricted to the zone of actual ground fighting, especially those regions in France and Eastern Europe where protracted trench warfare had taken place. This session will take account of the general expectations connected with ‘reconstruction’ in a comprehensive sense and then look in more detail at actual physical reconstruction as it was to take place in Belgium and Northern France in the period immediately after the war.

#### Reading

- Abercrombie, Patrick (P. A.), Pinon, *Town Planning Review* 9 (1921), 12-14.  
 Direction des Archives en France & Ministère de la Culture, ‘Reconstructions et Modernisation’. *La France après les ruines*, (Paris, Archives Nationales, 1991)  
 Great Britain: Ministry of Reconstruction, *Housing in England and Wales* (London, HMSO, 1918)  
 Great Britain: Min. of Reconstruction, *The aims of reconstruction* (London, HMSO, 1918)  
 Johnson, Paul B., *Land fit for Heroes. The Planning of British Reconstruction 1916-1919* (Chicago & London: Chicago Univ. Press, 1968)  
 Holliday, A.C., ‘The Rebuilding of Chauny’, *Town Planning Review* 9 (1921), 101-4  
 Holliday, A.C., ‘The Rebuilding of Reims’, *Town Planning Review* 9 (1921), 5-11.  
 International Labour Office, *European housing problems since the war: 1914-1923* (Geneva: ILO, 1924)  
 Konvitz Josef, ‘Représentations Urbaines Et Bombardements Stratégiques, 1914-1945 [Urban representations and strategic bombing, 1914-45]’, *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations*. 44(4): 1989, 823-847.  
 Lebas, E., Magri, S. and Topalov, C., ‘Reconstruction and Popular Housing after the First World War: a comparative study of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States’, *Planning Perspectives* 6, 1991, 249-67.  
 McMillan, James F., *Twentieth-Century France. Politics and Society 1898-1991* (London: Arnold, 1992)  
 Lafontaine, H.P. Cart de, ‘The work of “La Renaissance des Cites”’, *Town Planning Review* 9 (1921), 1-4.  
 Lescure, Michel, ‘France’, in M. Wynn (ed.), *Housing in Europe* (London: Croom Helm, 1984), 221-39.  
 Smets, Marcel, ‘Belgian Reconstruction after World War I: a transition from civic art to urban planning’, *Planning Perspectives*, 2 (1987) 1-26  
 Smets, M.(ed.), *Resurgam: La reconstruction en Belgique après 1914* (Brussels: Credit Communal de Belgique, 1985)

**Seminar 4. Munich 1923: Inflation and ultra-nationalism**

This session will look into major causes of social and political unrest in Munich as an important regional capital in Germany and centre of ultra-nationalist activism. We will try to gain a general understanding of the contemporary problems of German cities in a period of hyper-inflation as well as explore the specific political culture of Munich as a breeding ground for right-wing radicalism.

Reading

- Dornberg, John, *The Putsch that failed. Munich 1923: Hitler's Rehearsal for Power* (London: Weidenfeld, 1983)
- Feldman, Gerald D., *The great disorder: politics, economics, and society in the German inflation, 1914-1924* (New York, 1993).
- Geyer, Martin, 'Munich in Turmoil: social protest and the revolutionary movement 1918-19', in Wrigley, C. J. (ed.), *Challenges of Labour: Central and Western Europe 1917-1920* (London: Routledge 1993), 51-71
- Geyer, Martin, '<Die Mark als Schicksal> Inflation, Society and Politics after the Great War.' *Central European History*, 11, 1996, 145-256
- Gordon, Harold J., *Hitler and the Beer Hall Putsch* (Princeton, N.J., 1971)
- Large, David C., *Where ghosts walked: Munich's road to the Third Reich* (New York, 1997)
- Holtfrerich, Carl-Ludwig, *The German inflation, 1914-1923: causes and effects in international perspective* (Berlin; New York, 1986)
- Hughes, Michael L., *Paying for the German inflation* (Chapel Hill, N.C.; London, 1988)
- Kershaw, Ian, *Hitler* (Harlow: Longman, 1991)[ch. on Munich]
- Kolb, Eberhard, *The Weimar Republic* (London, 1988).
- Klemperer, Klemens von, *German incertitudes, 1914-1945: the stones and the cathedral* (Westport, Conn.; London: Praeger, 2001)
- Meller, Helen, 'Barcelona and Munich, 1890-1930: City Planning, Modernisation and Civic Identities', in Meller, H., *European Cities 1890-1930s. History, Culture and the Built Environment*. (Chichester: John Wiley, 2001), 27-76
- Peukert, Detlef, *The Weimar Republic: the crisis of classical modernity* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1993)
- Rowley, Eric E., *Hyperinflation in Germany: perceptions of a process* (Aldershot, 1994)
- Sackett, Robert E., *Popular Entertainment, Class and Politics in Munich, 1900-1923* (Cambridge, Mass.: HUP, 1982)

**Seminar 5. Vienna 1927: Civil War Suspended – integration by workers housing**

This session will start off from violent demonstrations in Vienna in 1927 and enlarge from there to analyse the situation of 'red Vienna' as a city governed by a strong socialist majority. We will look into the core elements of the socialists' strategy to turn Vienna into a 'workers city' which were focussed around the issue of public housing.

Reading

- Bronner, Eric and F. Peter Wagner (eds), *Vienna: the world of yesterday, 1889-1914* (Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1997)
- Canetti, Elias, *Crowds and power* (Gollancz, 1962)
- Carsten, Francis L., *The first Austrian Republic, 1918-1938* (Aldershot, 1986)
- Crankshaw, Edward, *Vienna: the image of a culture in decline* (London: Macmillan, 1938)
- Jelavich, Barbara, *Modern Austria: Empire and republic, 1815-1986* (Cambridge, 1987)
- Lewis, Jill, *Fascism and the working class in Austria 1918-1934* (New York; Oxford, 1991)
- Lichtenberger, Elisabeth, *Vienna: bridge between cultures* (London, 1993).
- Melinz, Gerhard, 'Red and Catholic Social Integration and Exclusion: municipal welfare policy and social reality in Vienna (1918-1938)', in Zimmermann, S. (ed.), *Urban Space and identity in the European City 1890-1930s* (Budapest: Central European University, 1995)

- Melinz, Gerhard, 'Coping with social and economic crisis: the Viennese experience, 1929-1933' in Gee, Malcolm, Tim Kirk and Jill Steward (eds), *The City in Central Europe. Culture and Society from 1800 to the Present* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999) 197-208.
- Meller, Helen, 'Planning, Society and the Urban Environment: Vienna, Budapest and Prague in the 1920s', in Meller, H., *European Cities 1890-1930s. History, Culture and the Built Environment* (Chichester: John Wiley, 2001) 77-116
- Rabinbach, Anson, *The crisis of Austrian socialism: from Red Vienna to civil war 1927-1934* (Chicago; London, 1983)
- Weinzierl, Erika & Kurt Skalnik (eds), *Österreich, 1918-1938: Geschichte der Ersten Republik* (Graz, 1983)

### **Seminar 6. Berlin 1932: Democracy in Tatters**

This session will explore the situation of the German capital on the height of economic and political crisis: Mass unemployment, general social disintegration, massive political unrest and violent manifestations ruled the day. At the same time we will look in comparative perspective at the way the city had tried to cope with social problems in the interwar period and had been looking for urbanistic solutions to the typical problems of large metropolises.

#### Reading:

- Berger, Stefan, *Social Democracy and the Working Class in Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Germany* (Harlow: Longman, 1999)
- Clingan, C. Edmund, 'More construction, more Crisis. The housing problem of Weimar Germany' *Journal of Urban History* 26 (2000), 630-44
- Feldman, Gerald D., *The great disorder: politics, economics, and society in the German inflation, 1914-1924* (New York, 1993).
- Gee, Malcolm, 'The Berlin art world, 1918-1933' in Gee, Malcolm, Tim Kirk and Jill Steward (eds) *The City in Central Europe. Culture and Society from 1800 to the Present* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999) 63-84.
- Gill, Anton, *A dance between flames: Berlin between the wars* (London, 1993)
- Glass, Derek, Dietmar Rösler & John J. White (eds), *Berlin: literary images of a city* (Berlin, 1989)
- Hall, Peter, 'The Invention of the Twentieth Century. Berlin 1918-1933', and 'The Pioneer Technopolis. Berlin 1840-1930', both in Hall, P., *Cities in Civilization* (New York, 1998)
- Hüter, Karl-Heinz, *Architektur in Berlin, 1900-1933* (Stuttgart, 1988)
- James, Harold, 'Municipal Finance in the Weimar Republic', in Lee, W. R. and Eve Rosenhaft (eds), *State, Social Policy and Social Change in Germany, 1880-1994* (Oxford: Berg, 1997)
- Large, David C., *Berlin* (London: Allen Lane, 2001)
- Lees, Andrew, Berlin and Urban Modernity in German Discourse, 1845-1945, *Journal of Urban History* 17 (1991), 153-78
- Lane, Barbara Miller, *Architecture and politics in Germany, 1918-194* (Cambridge, Mass., 1968)
- Lieberman, Ben, *From recovery to catastrophe: municipal stabilization and political crisis in Weimar, Germany* (New York: Berghan, 1998)
- McElligott, Anthony, 'Walter Ruttmann's Berlin: Symphony of a City: traffic-mindedness and the city in interwar Germany' in Gee, Malcolm, Tim Kirk and Jill Steward (eds), *The City in Central Europe. Culture and Society from 1800 to the Present* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999) 209-230.
- Peukert, Detlef, *The Weimar Republic: the crisis of classical modernity* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1993)
- Richie, Alexandra, *Faust's metropolis: a history of Berlin* (London, 1998)
- Silverman, Dan P., 'A Pledge Unredeemed: The Housing Crisis in Weimar Germany', *Central European History* 3 (1970), 113-39
- Simmons, Michael, *Berlin: the dispossessed city* (London, 1988)
- Taylor, Ronald, *Berlin and its culture: a historical portrait* (New Haven, Conn.; London, 1997)
- Trends of the twenties*, [an exhibition held in Berlin, 14 August-16 October, 1977/catalogue by Dieter Honisch and others] (Berlin, 1977)

Wiedenhoef, Ronald, *Berlin's Housing Revolution: German Reform in the 1920s* (Ann Arbor, 1985)

### **Seminar 7. Barcelona 1936/7: Revolution in the City**

Spain was shaken by violent social and political unrest in the 1930s which eventually led to the outbreak of a civil war in 1936. This was to become a battle ground for the different ideologies and political movements of the whole of Europe and a testing case for the new armaments of expansionist states like Germany and Italy. In Barcelona, the most industrialised and most progressive city of Spain, at the same time a stronghold of Catalan nationalism, tensions came to a high point with anarcho-syndicalist tendencies temporarily transforming the social structure of the city.

#### Reading

- Arts Council of Gr. Britain (ed.), *Homage to Barcelona: the city and its art, 1888-1936* (London, 1985)
- Blinkhorn, Martin, *Democracy and civil war in Spain, 1931-1939* (London, 1988)
- Broué, Pierre & E. Témime, *The revolution and the civil war in Spain* (London, 1972)
- Contemporary Barcelona 1856-1999*. Catalogue for Exhibition. Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona, (1996)
- Espuche, A.G., M. Guardia, et al., 'Modernization and urban beautification: the 1888 Barcelona World's Fair', *Planning Perspectives*, 6 (1991) 139-159
- Fernández-Armesto, Felipe, *Barcelona: a thousand years of the city's past* (Oxford, 1992)
- Forrest, Andrew, *The Spanish Civil war* (London, 2000)
- Fraser, Ronald, *Blood of Spain: the experience of civil war, 1936-1939* (London, 1979)
- Hughes, Robert, *Barcelona* (London: Panther, 2001)
- Kaplan, Temma, *Red city, blue period: social movements in Picasso's Barcelona* (Berkeley, Calif.; Oxford, 1992)
- Mackay, David, *Modern architecture in Barcelona 1854-1939* (Oxford, 1989)
- Martorell Portas, V., *Historia del urbanismo en Barcelona: del plan Cerdà al área metropolitana* (Barcelona, 1970)
- Mendoza, Eduardo, *City of marvels* (London: Collins Harvill, 1986)
- Meller, Helen, 'Barcelona and Munich, 1890-1930: City Planning, Modernisation and Civic Identities', in Meller, H., *European Cities 1890-1930s. History, Culture and the Built Environment* (Chichester: John Wiley, 2001), 27-76
- Orwell, George, *Homage to Catalonia* (Harmondsworth, 1989)
- Shubert, Adrian, *A social history of modern Spain* (London 1990)
- Souchy, Augustin et al., *The May Days, Barcelona 1937* (London, 1987)
- Torres I Capell, Manuel de 'Barcelona: planning problems and practices in the Jaussely era, 1900-1930', *Planning Perspectives*, 7 (1992), 211-33
- Wynn, Martin, 'Spain', in Wynn, M. (ed.), *Planning and Urban Growth in Southern Europe*, (London/New York: Mansell, 1984), 111-63
- Wynn, Martin and Taylor, John L., 'Barcelona, planning and change 1860-1977', *Town Planning Review*, 1979

### **Seminar 8. Stockholm 1938: 'Folkhem' – the construction of a welfare state/city**

In the 1930s Sweden embarked on the road towards the construction of a welfare state after the Social Democrats had become the largest party and dominated the government. This session will explore the basic concept of this venture which came to be much admired in the postwar era. We will especially focus on the housing policies and the regional planning and transit policies by which the Swedish government sought to achieve its goals in spatial terms.

- Childs, Marquis, *Sweden: The middle way on Trial*, (New Haven 1980)
- Cole, Margaret (ed.), *Democratic Sweden* (orig. 1939, Repr. Freeport 1970)
- Hall, Peter, *Cities in Civilization* (New York, 1998) ch. on Stockholm.
- Hall, Thomas (ed.), *Planning and urban growth in Nordic countries* (London: Spon, 1991)

- Hammarström, Ingrid & Thomas Hall (eds), *Growth and transformation of the modern city* (Stockholm, 1979)
- Magnusson, Lars, *An Economic History of Sweden* (Routledge, 2000)
- Montgomery, Arthur, *How Sweden overcame the depression: 1930-1933* (New York, 1972)
- Olsson, Sven E., *Social policy and welfare state in Sweden* (Lund, 1990)
- Pred, Allan, *Recognising European modernities: a montage of the present* (London, 1995)
- Samuelsson, Kurt, *From Great Power to Welfare State* (London, 1968)
- Wilson, Dorothy, *The welfare state in Sweden: a study in comparative social administration* (London, 1979)

### **Seminar 9. War and Destruction: Blitz in the City: Coventry 1940 – Dresden 1945**

This session will enquire into the experience of unprecedented wartime destruction wrought on cities and urban populations by the new dimensions of air warfare. Air warfare and the ability of bombing aircrafts to reach distant targets tended to involve the civilian population to a far greater extent into war and military considerations than had been the case since city fortifications had been demolished. The vulnerability of urban population to air-raids and the experience of the bombed and burning city as a death-trap accelerated and facilitated radical restructuring of cityscapes after the war.

#### Reading:

- Beyme, Klaus von (ed.), *Neue Städte aus Ruinen: deutscher Städtebau der Nachkriegszeit* (München, 1992)
- Diefendorf, Jeffry M.(ed.), *Rebuilding Europe's Bombed Cities* (1987 Bellagio conference paper; published New York, 1990) [chapters on Coventry and Dresden]
- Diefendorf, Jeffry M., *In the wake of war. The reconstruction of German cities after World War II*, (New York/ Oxford, 1993)
- Durth, Werner, *Träume in Trümmern: Stadtplanung 1940-1950* (München, 1993)
- Esher, Lionel Brett, *A broken wave: the rebuilding of England 1940-1980* (London, 1981)
- Hasegawa, Junichi, *Replanning the blitzed city centre: a comparative study of Bristol, Coventry and Southampton, 1941-1950* (Buckingham: Open University Press, 1992)
- Hasegawa, Junichi, 'The rise and fall of radical reconstruction in 1940s Britain', *20th Century British History*, 10:2 (1999), 137-61.
- Hasegawa, Junichi, 'The reconstruction of Portsmouth in the 1940s', *Contemporary British History*, 14:1 (1999), 45-62.
- Johnson-Marshall, Percy, *Rebuilding cities* (Edinburgh, 1966)
- Irving, David *The destruction of Dresden* (London, 1963)
- Lancaster, Bill & Tony Mason (eds), *Life and labour in a twentieth century city: the experience of Coventry* (Coventry, 1986)
- Martin, Geoffrey, 'Restoration and Reconstruction: Debate and Practice in Britain during and after World War II' in *Destruction and Reconstruction of Towns*. Vol. 2, ed by Martin Koerner (Bern/Stuttgart/Wien: Paul Haupt, 2000), 410-422.
- McGrory, David, *Coventry at war* (Stroud: Sutton, 1997)
- Smith, Albert and Fry, D., *The Coventry we have lost* (Berkswell: Simanda Press, 1991)
- Tiratsoo, Nick, *Reconstruction, affluence and Labour politics: Coventry, 1945-1960* (London, 1990)
- Tiratsoo, Nick, 'The reconstruction of blitzed British cities, 1945-55: myths and reality', *Contemporary British History*, 14:1 (1999), 27-44.
- Tiratsoo, Nick, 'Labour and the reconstruction of Hull, 1945-1951', in Tiratsoo (ed.), *The Attlee years*, (1991), 126-46.
- Tiratsoo, Nick, J. Hasegawa et.al. (eds), *Urban Reconstruction in Britain and Japan, 1945-1955* (Luton: University of Luton Press, 2002)

**Seminar 10. The city as a battlefield: Warsaw 1943/44: Ghetto – Uprising - Annihilation**

This session will focus on an Eastern European city during World War II, the Polish capital of Warsaw. In the war experience of Warsaw we can observe how the city became a battlefield in cultural as well as real terms. This dual struggle which took dramatic forms in the Warsaw uprising and the Ghetto uprising will be analysed in this session.

Reading:

- Bartoszewski, Wladyslaw T. & Antony Polonsky, *The Jews in Warsaw* (Oxford, 1991)  
 Borowiec, Andrew, *Destroy Warsaw! Hitler's punishment, Stalin's revenge* (Westport/London: Praeger, 2001)  
 Ciborowski, Adolf, *Warsaw: A City Destroyed and Rebuilt* (Warsaw, 1964)  
 Ciechanowski, Jan M., *The Warsaw Rising of 1944* (Cambridge, 1974)  
 Garlinski, Jozef, *Poland in the Second World War* (Houndsmill: Macmillan, 1985)  
 Gutman, Israel, *Resistance: the Warsaw Ghetto uprising* (Boston, Mass., 1994)  
 Hanson, Joanna K. M., *The civilian population and the Warsaw Uprising of 1944* (Cambridge, 1982)  
 Jankowski, Stanislaw, 'Warsaw: Destruction, Secret Town Planning, 1939-1944, and Postwar Reconstruction', in Diefendorf (ed.), *Rebuilding Europe's Bombed Cities*, 77-93  
 Roland, Charles G., *Courage under siege: starvation, disease, and death in the Warsaw ghetto* (New York; Oxford, 1992)  
 Korczak, Janusz, *Ghetto diary* (New York, 1978)  
 Wynot, Edward P., *Warsaw between the World Wars: Profile of a Capital City in a Developing Land, 1918-1939* (New York, 1983)  
 Zawodny, J. K., *Nothing but honour: the story of the Warsaw Uprising, 1944* (London, 1978)  
 Zuckerman, Yitzhak, *A surplus of Memory: Chronicle of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising* (Berkeley, 1993)

## 5. *Essays*

EH3110 (15 credit value)

You are required to submit one essay of 2,500 words ( $\pm 10\%$ ) before midday (12 noon) on Friday 13 December 2002.

EH3610 (20 credit value)

You are required to submit two essays of 2,500 words ( $\pm 10\%$ ) before midday (12 noon), the first on Friday 13 December 2002, the second on Friday 17 January 2003.

### *Essay topics*

1. Which problems were most urgent for European cities after the First World War? Explain how these were addressed, using examples from at least two different countries.
2. Compare and contrast any two major reform movements in art and architecture in the period 1900-30. What were their effects on cities and urban planning?
3. What were the aims of 'Reconstruction' in Britain and France? Compare their post-war experiences and explain the outcome of reconstruction in both countries.
4. What was the impact of post-war inflation and of the Great Depression on interwar urban development and reconstruction? Give examples from different European countries.
5. Assess the importance of the 'Bauhaus' for the development of German culture and society in the Weimar Republic.
6. Why did Munich become the hot-bed of right-wing radicalism in the early 1920s? Identify general factors favouring right-wing radicalism as well as specific local circumstances.
7. Why was Vienna called 'red Vienna' in the period 1919-1934? Explain the political structure and the special conditions enabling such development and identify the major fields where this claim was substantiated.
8. How did the social housing projects of Vienna differ in terms of architectural style, design of apartments and political thrust to those of German cities such as Berlin or Frankfurt in the period 1925-1933?
9. In what sense and how far was the crisis of the Weimar Republic also an urban crisis, a crisis of local government?
10. What was at stake in Barcelona in spring 1937? Briefly present the major local social and political forces, their goals and their relation to each other.
11. Why did Barcelona become such a vibrant cultural centre in the late 19th and early 20th century?
12. Briefly sketch the general conditions for the rise of the welfare state in Sweden in the 1930s and show how the idea of 'folkhem' took shape in urban planning, urban development and housing projects around Stockholm.
13. Explain strategic intentions of large-scale aerial bombing of major cities in World War II and how city dwellers experienced them. In which way did this influence expectations about the future of cities?
14. Which concepts did the German occupation force and the Polish underground develop for the fate of Warsaw after the war?