WARS & TRAUMA
Archives

NARRATING THE HOLOCAUST Interviews

TRANSNATIONAL HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

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MEMORY *Monuments*

READING

Closely read or listen to the compulsory source and choose their second reading (a) or (b) based on the synopsis of AI (ChatGPT, Copilot, etc.)

- Becker et al. 2024. "Forum." Journal of Modern European History, 22(2): 130-150.
- (a) Clark. 2013. "Introduction". In The Sleepwalkers. London: Penguin. XXI- XXIX.
- (b) Bourke. 2014. "Pain and Emotion in Modern History." In *Phantom Suffering*. London: Palgrave Macmillan. 66-89.

THE AIM OF THE SOURCES

PERSPECTIVES

- Macro perspective
- Comparative perspective
- Micro perspective:
 case study

PREPARATION FOR FINAL PAPER

- State of the art
- Research question
- Structure
- Sources

ARCHIVES

What do you mean by an archive?

Place to gather firsthand facts, data, and evidence from letters, reports, notes, memos, photographs, and other primary sources (NA).

Who runs an archive?

Archivists. Special university training in preserving the original material and helping people obtain it.

What is the difference between archives and records?

Archives = repository of the permanently valuable records Records = documents

TYPES OF ARCHIVES

- Government archives
- City archives
- Corporate archives
- Museums

DECLASSIFICATION:

20/25/30/50/100-year rule

- College and university archives
- Historical societies
- Religious archives
- Medical archives
- Special collections

ABBREVIATIONS

AMAE – Archive Ministère des Affaires Ètrangères, Paris

AN - Archives Nationales, Paris

AS - Arkhiv Srbije, Belgrade

AVPRI – Arkhiv Vneshnei Politiki Rossiiskoi Imperii (Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Empire), Moscow

BD - G. P. Gooch and H. Temperley (eds.), British Documents on the Origins of the War: 1898–1914 (II vols, London, 1926–38)

BNF - Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris

DD - Karl Kautsky, Count Max Montgelas and Walter Schücking (eds.), Deutsche Dokumente zum Kriegsausbruch (4 vols., Berlin, 1919)

DDF – Commission de publication de documents relatifs aux origines de la guerre de 1914 (ed.), Documents diplomatiques français relatifs aux origines de la guerre de 1914 (41 vols., Paris, 1929–59)

DSP – Vladimir Dedijer and Života Anić (eds.), Dokumenti o Spoljnoj Politici Kraljevine Srbije (7 vols., Belgrade, 1980)

GARF – Gosudarstvennyi Arkhiv Rossiiskoi Federatsii (State Archive of the Russian Federation), Moscow

GP – Johannes Lepsius, Albrecht Mendelssohn-Bartholdy and Friedrich Wilhelm Thimme (eds.), Grosse Politik der europäischen Kabinette, 1871–1914 (40 vols., Berlin 1922–7)

HHStA - Haus- Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Vienna

HSA - Hauptstaatsarchiv, Stuttgart

IBZI - Kommission beim Zentralexekutivkomitee der Sowjetregierung under dem Vorsitz von M. N. Pokrowski (ed.,) Die internationalen Beziehungen im Zeitalter des Imperialismus. Dokumente aus den Archiven der zarischen und der provisorischen Regierung, trans. Otto Hoetzsch (9 vols., Berlin, 1931-9)

KA – Krasnyi Arkhiv

MAEB AD – Ministère des Affaires Étrangères Belgique – Archives Diplomatiques, Brussels

Clarks: Sleepwalkers

MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MID-PO – Ministerstvo Inostrannikh Del – Politicko Odelenje (Serbian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Political Department)

NA - Nationaal Archief, The Hague

NMM - National Maritime Museum, Greenwich

ÖUAP – Ludwig Bittner and Hans Uebersberger (eds.), Österreichs-Ungarns Aussenpolitik von der bosnischen Krise bis zum Kriegsausbruch 1914

PA-AA - Das Politische Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes, Berlin

PA-AP - Papiers d'Agents - Archives Privées

RGIA – Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennyi Istoricheskii Arkhiv (Russian State Historical Archive), St Petersburg

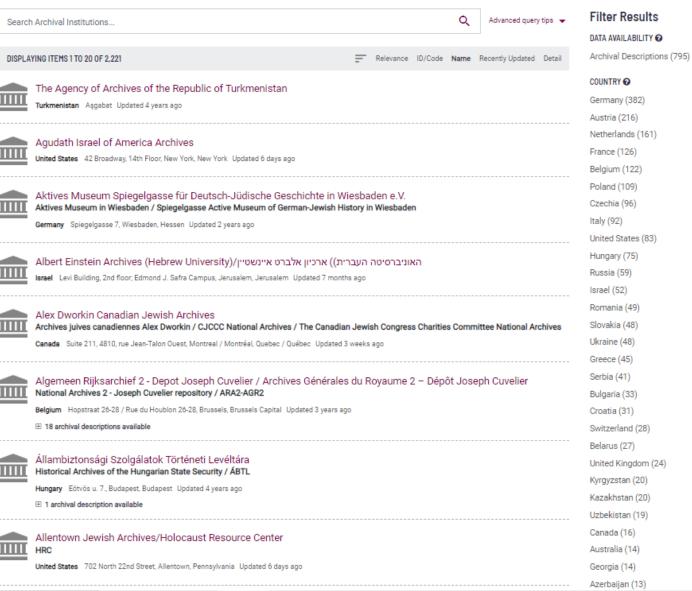
RGVIA – Rossiiskii Gosudarstvennyi Voenno-istoricheskii Arkhiv (Russian State Military History Archive), Moscow

TNA - The National Archives, Kew

Site search...



Archival Institutions



"The soldier above all others prays for peace, for it is the soldier who must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war."

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR (1880-1964)

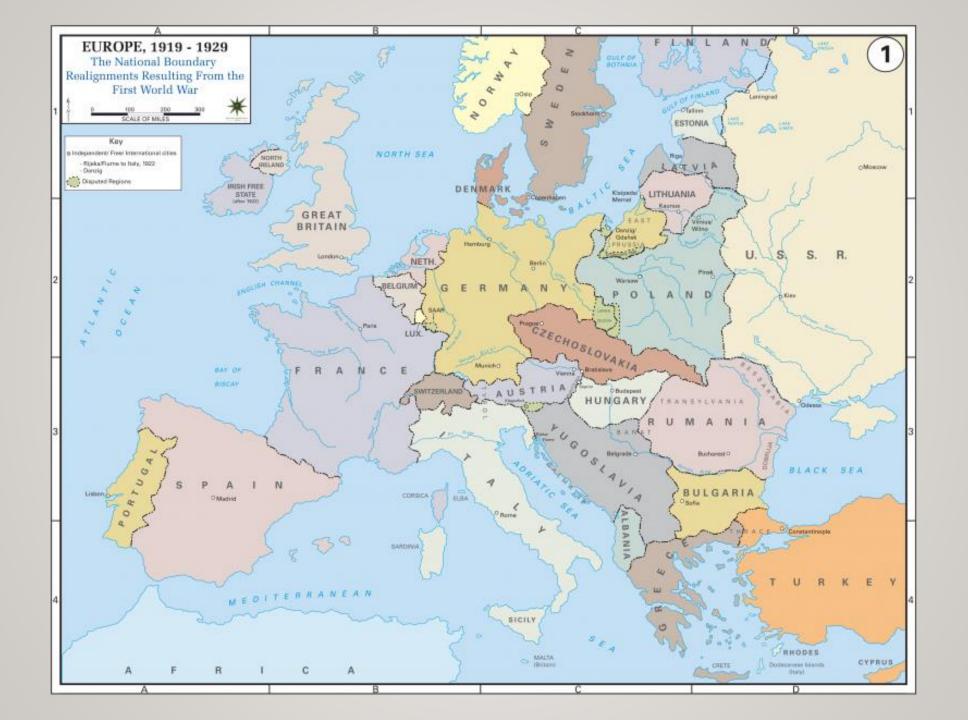
WWI AND TRAUMA

CONTEXT

- Intransparent policy making
- July crisis 1914
- Complex event of raw modernity
- Ethno-national concepts & national self-determination
- Subsequent violence
- Collective security
- Appeacement

FACTS

- WWI: 28 July 1914 11 Nov. 1918
- Entante/Allied Powers vs. Central Powers
 - Three empires
 - 65 million troops
 - 20 million deaths
 - 21 million wounded





POSTWAR AND TRAUMA

CONTEXT

- Pain of experience // experience of pain
- Social & health care
- Long-term war effects
- Stigma of war
- National events vs. transnational experience

FACTS

- min. 20 % soldiers shell shocked
- 1.3 million people victims of CW
- 3 to 4 million widows
- 360,000 children fatherless
- I to 2 million dead Armenians
- \$32 billion, or 52 percent of US GNP

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907

Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 (1959)

Geneve Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of 1925

Charter of the United Nations of 1945

Nuremberg Charter of 1945 / Tokyo Charter of 1946

Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 (Paris)

Geneva Conventions of 1949

Paris Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1951

NY Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967

NY United Nations Convention Against Torture of 1985

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998

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QUESTIONS?