Curriculum Vitae

Mario Šain

mario.sain@geschichte.uni-giessen.de

Projektmiterarbeiter "Dynamiken der Sicherheit" – Teilprojekt B03 Konfesionelle Minderheiten, Historisches Institut, Osteuropäische Geschichte, JLU Gießen

Wissenschaftliche Biographie

| 2011 - 2014 | Bachelor of History, Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, University |
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| | of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| 2014 - 2017 | Master of History Science, Faculty of Humanities and Social |
| | Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia |
| 04.09. – 31. 12. 2017. | The Advanced Certificate in Religious Studies - One Year MA |
| | Program on the Department of Comparative History and Center for |
| | Religious Studies, Central European University in Budapest, |
| | Hungary. |
| 20. 04. – 20. 10. 2016. | Research Associate on the Specialist workshop "German |
| | Paleography", within the project "Military Life and Warrior Images |
| | in Croatian Borderlands from the 16th Century until 1918", under |
| | the leadership of prof. Dr. Aleksander Buczynski, Institute of |
| | History in Zagreb, Croatia. |
| 31. 10. – 02. 12. 2016. | Research Associate on the Educational Workshop of Latin |
| | Paleography "Ad fontes", Centre for Intercultural and Comparative |
| | Historical Studies at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, |
| | University of Zagreb, Croatia. |
| 2016 - 2017 | Program for Acquisition of Pedagogic and Teaching Competencies, |
| | Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia. |
| Seit Februar 2018. | Research Assistant in the Department of Eastern European History, |
| | Project "Dynamics of Security", Subproject B03 Confessional |
| | Minorities, (prof. dr. Stefan Rohdewald), JLU Gießen. |

Publikationen

- Group of Authors, *Libro od mnozijeh razloga*, one of co-authors of transliteration,
 Zagreb 2017. (Issuing ongoing)
- 2. Rijeka Sava kao linija razgraničenja Habsburške Monarhije i Osmanskog Carstva na mirovnom kongresu u Sremskim Karlovcima 1699., Anali Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke, Knjiga XXXVII, Sarajevo 2016. (The river Sava as demarcation line between Habsburgh Monarchy and Ottoman Empire in the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699).
- 3. Asian Environments. Conection across borders, landscapes and times, RCC perspectives 2013/14, Book review, Economic and ecohistory: scientific research journal for economic and environmental history, Vol. 10. No. 1. December 2014., Zagreb.
- 4. *Energy (and) colonialism*, *energy (in)dependence*, *Africa*, *Europe*, *Greenland*, *North America*, edited by Clapperton Chakanetsa Mavhunga and Helmuth Trischler, Book review, Economic and ecohistory: scientific research journal for economic and environmental history, Vol. 10. No. 1. December 2014., Zagreb.

Personal interests

- ➤ Political, cultural and law history of Ottoman Empire and Habsburg Monarchy in Southeastern Europe
- ➤ History of religion and religious minorities in Early Modern Period
- ➤ History of "Ordo Fratrum Minorum" and Catholics in Ottoman Bosnia in Early Modern Period
- ➤ History of Serbian Orthodox Church and people in Habsburgh Monarchy
- **Ecohistory**

Doctoral Disertation - "Securitization of Serbian orthodox minority in Habsburg Monarchy from 1690 until 1740."

The main goal of the thesis is to examine and analyze the questions of securitization, regarding Serbian minority under territory of Habsburg Monarchy. Concerning the beginning of the new war between the Ottoman Empire and Habsburg Monarchy, almost 40 000 Serbians, led by their patriarch and leader Arsenije Carnojevic, fled from Southern Serbia, what was

under the Ottoman rule, to territories under control of Habsburgs, north of the river Sava and Dunav. This is what historians call the First Great Migration of Serbs, which took place in 1689/90. Under the new state Serbians were facing different menaces and risks, as well as certain security and care. Austrian government promised them security of life and property, as long as they are obedient and loyal to the new state. Many laws of privileges for Serbian people and church were made, but never entirely inforced and determined. Their fight for rightful status and privileges (the first time given by Leopold I. in 1690), lasted for a long time, but most intensive in the first three decades of 18th century, when they were trying to establish a certain autonomy in civil and religious matters. At the very end of 30ties, the Second Great Migration of Serbs took place, although many researchers have doubts about was this really a migration at that range that we can call it "great", or was there any migrations at all. However, with Maria Theresia, many new reforms were launched, influencing and imperilling status of all religious minorities, including Serbians, so my thesis is dealing with the time before Maria Theresia coming to power.

The whole thesis is to be strained in two directions. The first is securitization of life and property of Serbian Orthodox Minority in the terms of military organization. Research questions are: Who are the main factors of their securitization? Who were the main obstructors of security at the time, and what was the role of Serbians in it? To which extent and in which ways Austrian local and state authorities were trying to secure the life of Serbian Orthodox minority in military affairs? Were Serbians just an object of military securitization, or an active segment of the Military border? The second direction of the thesis is to prove, analyze and examine the process of securitization of Serbian orthodox minority, regarding religious status. Securitization as a process is something exclusively secular, but my goal here is to analyze the role of religion in process of securitization of the Serbian minority in Habsburg Monarchy. Who were the main elements endangering religious freedom and security of Serbian people under the Austrian rule? Why are they considered as threatening element of Roman Catholic Church and her followers? The state of affairs regarding building churches, establishing civil and religious assemblies and their role in the process of securitization, the process of "unification" of Serbian Orthodox with Roman Catholic Church, and to what extent it influenced their security, etc.?