



Certificate of European Studies

2018-2019

Spring semester (January-June)

Course syllabus

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Prof Birte Wassenberg

I. INTRODUCTION: THE EUROPEAN IDEA AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY

1. The origin of the European idea at the end of the 19th century
2. European identity: cultural basis, values, diversity
3. The First World War and its repercussions on the conception of European civilization

II. THE RISE AND FALL OF EUROPEAN UNIFICATION CONCEPTS FROM 1919 TO 1945

1. **The situation of Europe after WWI**
2. Visions of European integration in the 1920s
3. Initiatives of European cooperation within and without the League of Nations (1920s and 1930s)
4. The decline of European civilization? Nazi Germany, WWII and European resistance (1940-1945)

III. THE REALIZATION OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (1945-1958)

1. The idea of a united Europe against the threat of communism (Winston Churchill)
2. The process towards the creation of a Council of Europe (1948-1949)
3. The functionalist approach of the Six within the ECSC and the EDC (1950-1952)
4. The setting-up of the European Communities (EC) (1955-1957)

IV. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EC OF THE SIX (1958-1973)

1. The realization of the Common Market and the Common Agricultural Policy (1958-1962)
2. Europe in crisis: Political Union projects and the Empty Chair Policy
3. The establishment of a Franco-German couple
4. The United Kingdom and its attitude to Europe until EC-membership

V. DEEPENING AND ENLARGMENT OF THE EC (1973-1989)

1. Economic crises and responses: towards a European Monetary System
2. The regional policy of the EEC/EU from 1975
3. The Mediterranean Enlargement (1981, 1987)
4. The path towards a European Single Market (1985-1987)

VI. FROM THE EC TOWARDS THE EU (1989-1995)

1. The consequences of the fall of the Berlin wall for European Integration in the EC and the Council of Europe (1989-1991)

2. The Maastricht Treaty: towards monetary and political union (1992)
3. The EU and the Balkan war (1991-1995)
4. The Northern Enlargement (1995)

VII. TOWARDS A (PAN)EUROPEAN EU (1995-2009)

- 1 From the Schengen agreement to the Amsterdam Treaty (1995-1997)
- 2 The path towards Eastern Enlargement
- 3 The path towards the Monetary Union (1992-2002)
- 4 The failure European Constitution and the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty (2001-2009)

VIII. EUROPEAN CRISES AND EUROSCEPTICISM

- 1 The origins of Euroscepticism in the 1980s and decreasing support of public opinion for Europe since the Treaty of Maastricht (1992)
- 2 The European Economic Crisis and its remedies (2008-2014)
- 3 The EU and international conflicts: A Common Defense and Security Policy?
4. The EU and the immigration crisis

IX. CHALLENGES FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY IN THE 21st CENTURY

- 1 The threat of globalization
- 2 The threat of capitalism : economic crisis and decline
- 3 The deficits of the institutional framework of European organizations
- 4 The decline of the European Idea?

CONCLUSIONS : WHICH FUTURE FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND IDENTITY?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

European Idea and integration

- BALME, Richard ; CHABANET, Didier, *European governance and democracy. Power and protest in the EU*, Lanham, Rowman & Littlefield, 2008.
- BARTOLINI, Stefano, *Restructuring Europe*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005.
- BITSCH, M.T., *Histoire de la construction européenne*, Bruxelles, 2004
- DADDOW, Olivier, J. (dir.), *Harold Wilson and European integration. Britain's second application to join the EEC*, London, 2003.
- DEIGHTON, Anne; MILWARD, Alan (dir.), *Widening, Deepening and Acceleration: the European Economic Community, 1957-1963*, vol. 7, Bruylant/Bruxelles; Giuffrè/Milano; LGDJ/Paris-Nomos; Verlag/Baden-Baden 1999.
- DEIGHTON, Anne, *Western European Union 1954-1997. Defense, Security, Integration*, Oxford, European Independence research unit, 1997.

- DIEZ MEDRANO, Juan, *Framing Europe : attitudes to European integration in Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2003.
- DUMOULIN, Michel (dir.), *Socio-economic governance and European identity*, Yuste, 2005.
- HARMSSEN, Robert ; SPIERING, Menno (dir.), *Euroscepticism : party politics, national identity and European integration*, Amsterdam, Rodopi, 2004.
- KOPECKY, Petr/MUDDE, Cas, « The two sides of Euroscepticism: party positions on European integration in East Central Europe », *European Union Politics*, 2002, vol. 3, n° 3, p. 297-326
- LINDBERG, Leon ; SCHEINGOLD, Stuart, *Europe's would be polity. Patterns of change in the European Community*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1970.
- LOTH, Wilfried (dir.), *Crises and compromises, the European project, 1963-1969*, vol. 8, Bruylant/Bruxelles; Giuffrè/Milano; LGDJ/Paris-Nomos; Verlag/Baden-Baden, 2001.
- LUDLOW, Piers N., *Dealing with Britain, the Six and the first UK application to the EEC*, Cambridge, 1997
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- MARKS, Gary; STEENBERGEN, Marco, R. (dir.), *European integration and political conflict*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- MILWARD, Alan, *The Reconstruction of Western Europe 1945-1971*, London, Methuen, 1984.
- MILWARD, Alan, *The European rescue of the Nation State*, London, Routledge, 1992.
- MILWARD, Alan, S., *The frontier of National sovereignty. History and theory (1945-1992)*, London, 1994
- PADGEN, Anthony, *The idea of Europe. From Antiquity to the European Union*, Cambridge, 2002.
- PARKER, Noel; ARMSTRONG, Bill (dir.), *Margins in European integration*. Basingtoke, Macmillan, 2000.
- PISTONE, Sergio, *The union of European federalists. From the foundation to the decision on direct election of the European parliament (1946-1974)*, Milan, Giuffrè, 2008.
- ROVNY, Jan, *Conceptualising party-based Euroscepticism: magnitude and motivations*, Bruges, Collège d'Europe, 2004.
- RUANE, Kevin, *the rise and fall of the European Defense Community. Anglo-American relations and the crisis of European defense (1950-1955)*, New York, 2000.
- TAGGART, Paul/SZCZERBIAK, Aleks (dir.), *Opposing Europe ? The Comparative Party Politics of Euroscepticism*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007.
- VARSORI, Antonio (dir.), *Inside the European Community. Actors and Policies in European Integration 1957-1972*, Baden-Baden, Nomos, 2006.

Council of Europe

- BOND, Martyn *The Council of Europe and human rights - An introduction to the European Convention on Human Rights*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2010
- COLEMAN, John, *The conscience of Europe*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1999

- HALLER, Bruno, *An Assembly for Europe - The Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly 1949-1989*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2006
- The Parliamentary Assembly - Practice and Procedure*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2009
- HUBER, Denis, *A decade which made History - The Council of Europe 1989-1999*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2009
- KICKER, Renate, *The Council of Europe - Pioneer and guarantor for human rights and democracy*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2010.
- ROYER, Aline, *The Council of Europe*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 2010
- The challenges of a greater Europe - the Council of Europe and democratic security*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1998
- WASSENBERG, Birte, *History of the Council of Europe*, Strasbourg, 2013.

EUROPEAN UNION LAW

Prof Patrick DOLLAT,
Senior Lecturer at the Institute for Political Sciences
Former Judge at the Administrative Tribunal of Paris

Patrick DOLLAT is Senior Lecturer at the University of Strasbourg as well as Invited Professor at West Virginia University & Georgia State University (USA), University of Okayama (Japan), University of Conakry (Guinea), Former Judge at the Administrative Tribunal of Paris and former French project leader for the Indian European Studies Centre (IESC) located on the Management Development Institute campus at Delhi – INDIA. He holds a Ph.D. in Law from the University of Paris V. Emile Bruylant, a prominent Belgian publisher in Brussels specializing in Law, Economics and Social Sciences, has published his thesis. Recently, Dr. Patrick DOLLAT has done research and publications on European citizenship, the European internal market and the enlargement of the European Union in collaboration with Belgian, Bulgarian, Polish, Maltese, French and Swiss professors, lawyers and researchers. He takes part regularly in European Congresses and he works as an International Expert for the Council of Europe. He has also worked at the ENA/CEES to define and to implement European programs intended for the Central and Eastern European countries. He directed a research entitled “The Economic and Social European Area in Front of the Enlargement” which has been published at La Documentation Française.

Content and Objectives:

This course focuses on the European integration process which is creating “an ever closer Union among the peoples of Europe”. The course will focus on three questions: Who are the main European actors? How is the European Union working? What is the European Union doing? In this perspective, the course will present the European Union compared to the Council of Europe and the Federal States. Then, the institutional system of the EU will be examined, that main: the interest of the treaty and the EU legal framework and the present decision-making process. Finally, the European citizenship will be studied and the difficulties of the last enlargement will be discussed. Throughout the course, the United States and the American International Organizations (NAFTA, AFTA and OAS...) will be used as comparative referents.

Availability:

You can send me an e.mail : patrick.dollat@unistra.fr and it'll be possible to arrange a appointment in my office.

Required Texts and Websites:

Mc Cormick, John, *Understanding the European Union: A Concise Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

Buonanno, Laurie & Nugent, Neill, *Policies and Policy Processes of the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

<http://europa.eu>

<http://www.coe.int>

Assessment:

Continuous written assessment 80%

Class attendance and participation 20%

Teaching Method:

On the basis the content described below, which will be, at first, presented by the professor with ppt presentations, the course will call for active participation of the student through readings and discussions on a selected topic.

Other information Supports:

Professor's course notes and slides; researches on institutional websites...

**I - WHO ARE THE ACTORS OF THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESS?
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Chapter 1 – WHAT ARE THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND THE EUROPEAN COURT FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS?**

1. THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

1.1 – General presentation

1.1.1 – Origins and Key dates

1.1.2 – Aims and Activities

1.1.3 – Member States, Candidates and Observers

1.1.4 – The European Symbols: Flag, Anthem and Prizes

1.2 – Institutional Framework

1.2.1 – The Committee of Ministers

1.2.2 – The Parliamentary Assembly

1.2.3 – The Secretary General

1.2.4 – The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

1.3 – Decision Making Process

1.3.1 – The Legislative Process

1.3.2 – The Advisory and Consultative Processes

2 THE EUROPEAN COURT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

2.1 – General Presentation

2.1.1 – The European Convention on the Human Rights of 1950

2.1.2 – Additional Protocols

2.2 – The European Court of Human Rights

2.2.1 – Organisation of the Court

2.2.2 – Procedure before the Court

- *General presentation*
- *Admissibility procedure*
- *Procedure on the merits*
- *Judgments*
- *Advisory opinions*

3.3 The Other Protections of Human Rights

3.1 – The European Social Charter

3.2 – The Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

3.3 – The Convention for the Prevention of Torture

3.4 – Other Actions: the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, the Commissioner for Human Rights...

Chapter 2 – WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION?

1. General Presentation

1.1 The Member States

1.2 Population

1.3 Trade and economy

1.4 Gross Domestic Product

1.5 Employment

1.6 Education and Research

1.7 EU Budget

1.8 European Public Opinion

2. Origin and Development of the European Union

2.1

The treaty of Paris, the Treaties of Rome and the 3 Communities

1950: French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman's Declaration

1951: Signing of the Treaty of Paris

1957: Signing of the Treaties of Rome

1968: Abolition of the remaining duties in intra-Community trade

1973, 1981, 1986: First Enlargements of the UE 2

2.2

The Single European Act

1987: The Single European Market

1993: The Implementation of the Single market

2.3

The European Union

1993: Enforcement of the Treaty on the European Union, the Treaty of Maastricht

1999: Enforcement of the Amsterdam Treaty

December 11, 2000: Adoption of the Nice Treaty – February 1st, 2003: Enforcement of the treaty of Nice

January 1st, 2002: Euro coins and notes come into circulation

October 29, 2004: Signing at Rome of the treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe

December 18, 2007: Signing at Lisbon of the treaty amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, entering into force

December 1st, 2009

2004, 2007 et 2013: New Enlargement of the European Union

II - HOW IS THE EUROPEAN UNION WORKING?

Chapter 1 - WHAT IS THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION?

1. The Launch Pad Role of the European Council

- Art 15 of the EU Treaty: *"1. The European Council shall provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and shall define the general political directions and priorities thereof. It shall not exercise legislative functions."*

- Art 288 of the TFEU: *"To exercise the Union's competences, the institutions shall adopt regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions."*

2. The Triangle of Decision-making

2.1 *The European Commission*

2.2 *The Council of the European Union*

2.3 *The European Parliament*

3. The Watchdog Role of Communitarian Acts by the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors

3.1 *The jurisdictional control of the Court of Justice and of the General Court*

3.2 *The Financial control of the Court of Auditor*

4. The other Institutions

4.1 *The Advisory Bodies: The Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions*

4.2 *The Communitarian Financial Organs: The European Invest bank and the European Central Bank*

5. THE CLARIFICATION OF THE EU'S COMPETENCES

5.1 *The Exclusive competences*

5.2 *The Shared Competences*

5.3 *Supporting, Coordinating and Complementary Actions*

5.4 *Specific competences: Economic and Employment Policies, CFSP*

6. THE EU'S LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

6.1 *The Legislative Instruments*

The 15 Current Instruments

The New Legislative Instruments

6.2 *The Qualified Majority Voting*

The Current System

The Reform

6.3 *Involvement of National Parliament*

The Principle of Subsidiarity

Reasoned Opinion

Procedure before the Court of Justice 3

Chapter 2 – WHAT IS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EU?

1. Fundamental Principles and Values of the EU

1.1 Guarantee of Peace and Security

1.2 Unity and Equality, Freedom and Solidarity, Respect of National Identity and Security

1.3 Protection of the Fundamental Rights in the EU

2. Legal Framework of the EU

2.1 The former “Three Pillars” of the EU

First Pillar: the European Communities

Second Pillar: Common Foreign and Security Policy

Third Pillar: Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters

2.2 The Lisbon Treaty and the Current Framework of EU

2.3 The different types of EU Legislation

The Primary Legislation: treaties establishing the EU and General Principles of Law

The UE’s International Agreements

Secondary Legislation: Regulations, Directives, General and Individual Decisions

Non-Binding Measures: Resolutions Opinions, Declarations and Action programs...

2.4 Characteristics of the EU Legal Order

Direct Applicability of Community Law

Primacy of community Law

3. The Legal Protection of the CJEU

3.1 Composition and Competencies of the CJEU

The Court of Justice

The General Court

3.2 Possibilities of Recourse

Treaty Infringement proceedings (art. 258 TFEU)

Actions for annulment (art. 263 TFEU)

Complaints for failure to act (art. 265 TFEU)

Action for Damages (art. 268 and 340 EC)

Preliminary rulings (art. 267EC)

3.3 Procedure

The Written Phase

The Oral Phase

Chapter 3 – WHAT IS THE CITIZENSHIP OF THE EU?

1. Fundamental Principles

1.1 The Principal of Non Discrimination

1.2 The Democratic Principal

1.3 The Charter of the Fundamental Rights

2. Obtaining the EU Citizenship

2.1 The Nationality of the EU Member

2.3 Obtaining the EU Citizenship

2.4 Consequences for the Foreigners

3. Civil Status of the EU Citizenship

3.1 The Right to Move & to Reside

3.2 Free Movement of Workers

3.3 Diplomatic Protection

4. Political Status of the EU Citizenship

4.1 Municipal Elections

4.2 European Elections

4.3 Petition & Ombudsman

4.4 Right of Initiative

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: POLITICAL ELITES AND THE EU

Bianca Polo del Vecchio

Objectives

Through this course students should gain an understanding of the important interplay between national politics and EU integration. We will begin by studying the consequences of EU membership for states' domestic institutions and policies, accounting for differences in states' experiences of membership, and the institutional means available to states to advance their preferences. We will then turn to focus on the impacts that EU membership has had on domestic politics, again accounting for inter-state differences. We will identify the factors key to determining a party's position on EU integration before considering the rise of Eurosceptic and anti-EU parties, and increasing popular Euroscepticism. The course will end with focused studies on the debate around the EU issue in both France and the UK. In doing so, we will seek to determine whether, and if so, why, it can be said that there is mainstream consensus on EU membership in France, while in the UK there is not.

Course Overview

1. The EU and the state

The Europeanization of member state institutions and policies

Accounting for variations in the impact of EU membership

The representation of member state preferences within the EU's institutions

2. The EU and national politics

The Europeanization of national politics

Accounting for variations in the importance of the EU issue on the domestic political agenda

Accounting for party positions on EU integration

The rise of Eurosceptic and anti-EU parties

Explaining popular Euroscepticism

3. The cases of France and the UK

Mainstream consensus in France

Mainstream discord in the UK

Assessment

50% of the final grade will be based on a research presentation given in class.

50% of the final grade will be based on a short written exam to take place at the end of the semester.

Bibliography

- Bulmer, S. and Lequesne, C. (eds), *The Member States of the European Union*, Oxford
- Featherstone, K. and Radaelli, C.M. (eds), *The Politics of Europeanization*, Oxford
- Ladrech, R., *Europeanization and National Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan
- Leconte, C., *Understanding Euroscepticism*, Palgrave Macmillan
- Harmsen, R. and Spiering, M. (eds), *Euroscepticism. Party Politics, National Identity and European Integration*, Rodopi
- Guyomarch, A., Machin, H. and Ritchie, E., *France in the European Union*, Palgrave Macmillan
- Geddes, A., *The European Union and British Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan

EUROPEAN POLICIES TOWARDS OLD AND NEW MINORITIES IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

Dr Samim Akgönül

6 Classes of 3 hours

Requisites:

English, European culture, European history, international law

Objectives and skills

This course will analyse the minority concept under three scientific perspectives: Sociology, Law and Political science.

Class 1:

Topic: Content of the course, explanation of the syllabus, overview on literature, organization of class

Basic concepts: minority, migrants, racism, discrimination

Class 2:

Nationalism and minorities

Typology of nationalisms

Nation-States and ethnic groups

European nation and regional identities

What is a national struggle?

Class 3:

International instruments on the protection of minorities

The League of Nations

The United Nations

The Council of Europe

The OSCE

What instruments for monitoring international engagements?

Class 4

Religious minorities

State-Religion relations in European Union

Religious infrastructures and minorities

Use of religious freedom

What is a minority Religion?

Class 5

Transnational communities, state policies and public opinion

Definition of a Diaspora

Differences between Diaspora and Minorities

Stateless Diaspora : what protection ?

Class 6

New Minorities: a new concept for a new European identity

Differences between migrants and groups resulting from migrations

Participation to political and social life

Specific policies for specific needs

New minorities and new diasporas in European countries

Class 7

Muslim Minorities in Europe

Legal treatment of Muslim groups in Europe

Ad hoc solutions to a European "problem"

Triangle of group/resident state/kin state

Class 8

Racism Theories

What is a race?

Differences between race and ethnic group

History of Racism

Class 9

Students' presentations

5/ Reference/reading Materials:

Required reading texts will be distributed during class. Students may refer to the following bibliography too :

Anderson Benedict, *Imagined communities*, London, Verso, 2000 (1983).

Barth Fredrick, *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*, Boston, Little Brown & Company, 1969.

Brubaker Rogers, *Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1992.

Cesari Jocelyne, McLoughlin Sean (eds.), *European Muslims and Secular State*, Adelshot, Ashgate, 2006.

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities- Collected Texts, Strasbourg, Council of Europe Publishing, 2005

Gellner Ernst, *Nations and Nationalism*, New York, Cornell University Press, 1983.

Habermas Jurgen, *Inclusion of the Other: Studies in Political Theory*, Cambridge, Blackwell, 2005.

Horowitz Donald, *Ethnic groups in conflict*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1985.

Kymlicka, Will, *Multicultural citizenship, a liberal theory of minority rights*, Oxford, Clarendon, 1996.

Thornberry Patrick, Estebanez Maria Amor, *Minority Rights in Europe*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe Publishing, 2004.

Wilson Thomas, Donnan Hastings (eds.) *Border Identities. Nation and State at international frontiers*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

6/ Assessment details

Each student will write a research paper and will present his/her work in class.

**APPROACHES OF EUROPEAN CULTURAL PLURALISM:
ARTISTIC TRANSFER AND TRANSNATIONAL HERITAGE**

Prof Alexandre Kostka

24-hour seminar

This seminar aims to give an understanding of how the European nations, and later on the European Union, try to develop a cultural identity in the period between 1850 and the present day. Special emphasis is given to the circulation and display of works of art, contributing to the social construction of memory (Eric Hobsbawm). The multicultural identity of Strasbourg provides ideal conditions to consider how visual identity building takes place. Currently, Strasbourg is aiming to extend its UNESCO heritage to the Neustadt, the urban extension area built during the "German" period (1870-1918) – an aspect that will be dealt with in close cooperation with the Direction de la culture of the City of Strasbourg, allowing an insight to the contemporaneous issues of cultural heritage management.

The seminar includes a day trip to Basel, Switzerland, to see the show on Monet at the Fondation Beyeler. Participants are requested to participate in the logistical preparation.

Lecturers:

Alexandre Kostka and associated academics, museum professionals.

Assessment:

Students are evaluated by a five page essay (70%), as well as by participation in class and during excursion (30%)

THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Prof Peggy Ducoulombier

This 18-hour course provides an introduction to the European Convention of Human Rights and to the European Court of Human Rights. In the aftermath of World War II and at the beginning of the cold War, Western European nations established the Council of Europe (1949). The ECHR is an international treaty that was created under the aegis of the Council of Europe and signed in Rome in 1950. The Convention entered into force in 1953. The ECHR is widely regarded as the most successful international mechanism for human rights protection. That is due to the fact that an efficient individual complaint mechanism was set up. The purpose of these lectures is to present the enforcement machinery of the ECHR and the rights guaranteed by the Convention.

Prospective lectures:

Lecture 1: Introduction to the ECHR

Lecture 2: The scope of the Convention

Lecture 3: The right of individual application

Lecture 4: The rights protected by the Convention

Lecture 5: The interpretation of the Convention

Lecture 6: The Right to life

Lecture 7: Prohibition of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment

Lecture 8: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Lecture 9: Freedom of expression

Recommended textbook:

Jacobs, White and Ovey, *The European Convention on Human Rights*, 7th edition, Oxford University Press, 2017.

Additional material will be placed on moodle. Register yourself to the course European Convention on Human Rights with the key ECHR.

Assessment will take the form of a one-hour written exam.

**UNDERSTANDING CONTEMPORARY AFRICA:
NATIONAL CONSTRUCTIONS, DEMOCRATIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Dr Virginie Roiron

Introduction

I- The state in Africa: an imported or hybrid concept?

- A) Colonialism and Independence
- B) Construction and formation of the African state: governance and sovereignty in the post-independence era.

II- Facilitating political change: democratic transitions and consolidation

- A) Democratisation processes: national conferences, multi-party politics, elections
- B) A return to authoritarian politics?

III- War and Conflict

- A) The intangibility of borders: the limits of self-determination
- B) Ethnicity and violence
- C) The privatisation of violence
- D) The expansion of Islamic fundamentalism

IV- Economic issues: poverty, development, emergence

- A) From post-independence developmentalism to structural adjustment policies
- B) Africa in the global economy: investment, aid and trade
- C) The limits of emergence: the case of South Africa
- D) The "commodity curse": the case of Nigeria and the DRC

V- Africa's international relations

- A) The limits of regional integration
- B) An "African renaissance"?: the African Union and NEPAD
- C) The regionalisation of conflicts and peace-brokering: "African solutions to African problems"
- D) China and Africa

Selected bibliography

- Chris Alden, *China in Africa*, Zed Books, 2007
- Daniel C. Bach, Mamoudou Gazibo (dirs.), *L'État néo-patrimonial : Genèse et Trajectoires Contemporaines*, Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 2011
- Bertrand Badie, *L'État importé : l'occidentalisation de l'ordre politique*, Fayard, 1992
- Jean-Pierre Bat, *Le syndrome Foccart: la politique française en Afrique de 1959 à nos jours*, Folio, 2012.
- Jean-François Bayart, *L'État en Afrique. La politique du ventre*, Paris, Fayard, (1989), 2006
- Jean-François Bayart, Achille Mbembe, Comi Toulabor, *Le Politique par le bas en Afrique noire*, Paris, Karthala, (1992) 2008
- Patrick Chabal, Jean-Pascal Daloz, *Africa works : Disorder as political instrument*, James Currey, 1999 / *L'Afrique est partie! Du désordre comme instrument politique*, Paris, Economica, 1999
- Frederick Cooper. *Africa since 1940: The past of the present*, Cambridge University Press, 2002 / *L'Afrique depuis 1940*, Payot/Rivages (2008) 2012.
- Frederick Cooper, *L'Afrique dans le monde : capitalisme, empire, Etat-nation*, Payot, 2015.
- Momar-Coumba Diop, Mamadou Diouf (dirs), *Les Figures du politique en Afrique. Des pouvoirs hérités aux pouvoirs élus*, CODESRIA/Karthala, 1999
- Jonathan Farley, *Southern Africa*, London, Routledge, 2008
- Jean-Pierre Gabas, Jean-Raphaël Chaponnière, *Le temps de la Chine en Afrique : enjeux et réalités au sud du Sahara*, GEMDEV-Khartala, 2012
- Mamoudou Gazibo, *Introduction à la politique africaine*, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 2010
- Göran Hydén, *African Politics in Comparative Perspective*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2006
- John Iliffe, *Les Africains : histoire d'un continent*, (1997) Flammarion, 2009
- Olivier Mbabia, *La Chine en Afrique*, Ellipses, 2012.
- Martin Meredith, *The State of Africa: a history of fifty years of independence*, Public Affairs, 2005.
- Mahmoud Mamdani, *Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the legacy of late colonialism*, Princeton University Press, 1996
- Nelson Mandela, *Long Walk to Freedom*, Hachette, 1995
- Paul Nugent, *Africa since Independence: A Comparative History*. 2d ed. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012.
- Terence Ranger, "The Invention of tradition in Colonial Africa", in Terence Ranger, Eric Hobsbawm (eds), *The Invention of Tradition*, Cambridge University Press (1983), 2012
- Crawford Young, *The Postcolonial State in Africa: Fifty Years of Independence, 1960–2010* Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2012.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS IN THE USA

Dr Melanie MEUNIER

This module examines the cultural, political and historical contexts of environmental protection in the United States. American environmentalism is a movement that grew out of concerns over wilderness and wildlife depletion evident in the late nineteenth century. Theodore Roosevelt initiated conservation measures designed to manage natural resources wisely to ensure their sustainability for the benefit of present and future generations. Preservation, another current of American ideas that stressed the esthetic and spiritual values of nature, existed concurrently. The two visions of humans' relationship to nature gave rise to conflicts over how the nation's natural resources should be used.

By the 1960s, rapid development had led to heightened resource use and pollution, as well as new threats posed by the chemical and atomic industries. Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, published in 1962, demonstrated the negative impact of pesticides that were imperiling not just wildlife but humans themselves. The immense success of her book is widely considered to have launched the modern environmental movement. The ethical dimension of preserving nature and human health came to rival economic interests. The success of the movement, canonized in a series of major environmental protection laws, made it the target of the conservative countermovement from the 1980s onward. Ecological values threaten the dominant values of the American creed, causing tensions that have characterized the debate since the advent of environmental protection in the United States.

Key events, developments, or periods will be highlighted during this course, including the creation of the first national parks, the epic battle over the Hetch Hetchy Dam project in Yosemite National Park (1908-1913), the Dust Bowl and federal conservation programs during the 1930s, growing citizen activism during the 1960s that led to the passage of major federal legislation regulating air and water pollution, which, in turn, became hotly contested by the growing conservative movement.

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THE POLITICS OF CULTURE IN DIVIDED SOCIETIES

Dr Caroline Lehni

This course examines the political uses of visual culture in divided and conflicting societies. It will mainly focus upon Northern Ireland, but other case studies will be approached. The first objective of this course is therefore to provide students with a sound understanding of the historical, political and social dimensions of the conflict in Northern Ireland as well as the peace process which finally led to devolution and power sharing between the catholic and protestant communities. This course also aims to introduce students to the study of visual culture and its political implications. A wide range of pictures will be considered, from stamps, posters and murals to press photographs, cartoons and films.

The course will start with a quick overview of English-Irish relations up to the Irish War of Independence, concentrating on the factors that explain sectarian tensions between protestants and catholics and the social and religious specificities of Ulster.

The Partition of Ireland into two autonomous territories, which was introduced by the Government of Ireland Act in 1920 and de facto confirmed by the Anglo-Irish Treaty of December 1921, opened up a long period during which Northern Ireland was governed as a Protestant and Unionist state, the triumphalism of which was expressed both in the architecture of the Parliament Houses in Stormont and in the murals which adorned the gable walls of loyalist districts. The situation of Northern Irish catholics, who were largely marginalised and discriminated against, will be compared to that of African-Americans in the southern United States following the Civil War and with that of Blacks in South Africa at the time of Apartheid.

Bloody Sunday and the early 1970s represented a watershed: the peaceful fight for civil rights, mainly conducted by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association and modelled after the struggle of African Americans, gave way to armed struggle between nationalist and loyalist paramilitaries. Analysing extracts from the film *Bloody Sunday* by Paul Greengrass will illustrate this transition and will lead us to examine the political implications of a film produced at the very moment when the commission headed by Lord Saville was reappraising responsibilities for the events of 30th January 1972.

Starting in the 1970s, the Troubles had a decisive impact upon Northern Irish, and indeed British, visual culture. As violence settled in the province, political posters and later murals invaded the walls of catholic and protestant districts alike, glorifying combatants and rallying both sections of the population through references to history and recent events in several parts of the world, including Palestine and South Africa.

The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 was a decisive step in the peace process, with the recognition of the principle of consent by all the major political actors involved. However, new outbursts of violence postponed the establishment of devolved institutions in Belfast. Cartoons published in the Republic of Ireland, in Northern Ireland and in the rest of the United Kingdom in the

years 2000 pinpoint the prevarications of politicians such as Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams and Unionist Ian Paisley, while press photographs insist on visual testimonies of the changes underway.

Although devolution and power-sharing were suspended on several occasions due to the difficult collaboration between Northern Ireland's main political parties, violence has progressively receded from the region and transition towards peace is now well under way. The visual culture of the province however still bears the signs of earlier tensions. Loyalist and Republican murals indeed did not suddenly disappear with the ceasefires; programmes have therefore been set up by a variety of often public-funded agencies to rebuild the image of Northern Ireland through the replacement of certain murals by new compositions. More generally, the question of the memorialisation and the musealization of the conflict is gaining prominence. Through a comparison with South Africa, we will therefore consider the political negotiations involved in cultural processes of reconciliation and reconstruction.

All chapters in the course will be backed up by powerpoint presentations that will be made available through the Moodle platform, along with other documents, including a selection of research papers.

OUTLINE OF THE COURSE

Lesson 1: From Divisions in Ireland to a Partitioned Island.

Lesson 2: "A Protestant State for a Protestant People": Northern Ireland from 1920 to 1963.

Lesson 3: From Civil Rights Protest to Insurrection: The Descent into the 'Troubles' (1963-1972).

Lesson 4: Picturing the 'Troubles': The Northern Ireland Conflict and its Visual Representations (1972-1998).

Lesson 5: Peace at last? Post-conflict Reconciliation and Reconstruction (1998-2007)

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INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW

Prof Syméon KARAGIANNIS

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

PART I

SOURCES OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

CHAPTER 1: INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

Section 1: The Concept of International Treaties

§1: Definition of international treaties

§2: International Instruments without legal effects

Section 2: Conclusion of international treaties

§1: Entities concluding international treaties

A. States

- a) Treaty making power of States
- b) Constitutional organs in charge of treaty making policy of States

B. International organisations

C. Other entities?

- a) The case of “pre-State” entities
- b) The case of private persons

§2: The process of international treaties making

A. Negotiating international treaties

- a) Methods of international negotiation
- b) Ending negotiations on treaties
- c) Formal aspects of treaties

B. Entry into force of international treaties

- a) General aspects concerning entry into force
- b) The consent to be internationally bound
- c) The *pactum de contrahendo*

C. Reservations to treaties

Section 2: Legal effects of international treaties

§1: Legal effects of treaties on States parties to a treaty

A. Implementing international treaties

- a) *Pacta sunt servanda*
- b) Contradictory engagements
- c) Guarantees concerning implementation of international treaties

2

d) Legal effects of treaties in national law

B. Interpreting international treaties

§2: Legal effects on non-parties to treaties

A. Rights of third parties

- a) A general rule in favour of third parties
- b) The particular case of the most favoured nation clause

B. Obligations of third parties

- a) The restrictive scope of obligations on third parties
- b) The particular case of objective regimes

Section 3: End of validity of international treaties

§1: Termination of international treaties

A. Ordinary causes of termination of treaties

- a) End of effects of treaties provided by treaties
- b) Denunciation of treaties

B) Extraordinary causes of termination of treaties

- a) General aspects
- b) The *rebus sic stantibus* clause
- c) The emergence of a new peremptory norm of international law

§2: Cases of invalidity of international treaties

- a) Problems with the consent to be bound
- b) Treaties contrary to existing peremptory norms

CHAPTER 2: THE OTHER SOURCES OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Section 1: International customary law

§1/ The constituent elements of international customs

A. International practice

B. *Opinio iuris sive necessitatis*

§2: International customs in their relations to international treaties

Section 2: Marginal sources of international law

§1: General principles of law recognized by civilised nations

§2: Judicial decisions and teaching of international publicists

Section 3: Controversial sources of international law

§1: Decisions of international organisations

§2: Unilateral acts of States

3

PART II:

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

CHAPTER 1: DIPLOMATIC MEANS FOR SETTLING INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Section 1: Political negotiations between parties to the dispute

Section 2: Third parties interventions

§1: Informal procedures

A. Good offices

B) Mediation

§2: Formalised procedures

A) International enquiry commissions

B) International conciliation commissions

CHAPTER 2: SETTLING INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY "COMPULSORY" MEANS

Section 1: International arbitration

§1: International arbitration in its historical evolution

§2: General characteristics of the international arbitration

A) The arbitration agreement (*compromis*)

B) "Compulsory" recourse to arbitration

§3: Arbitral tribunals

A) Composition of arbitral tribunals

B) Applicable law and legal effects of arbitral awards

Section 2: The international Court of Justice

§1: The Court's internal organization

§2: The Court's competence

A) The Court's contentious competence

B) The Courts' advisory competence

Section 3: Multiplication of international judicial and quasi-judicial bodies

§1: Reasons of the multiplication of these bodies

A) The challenge of the specialisation

B) The challenge of the regionalisation

§2: An assessment of the multiplication

4

CHAPTER 3: A NON-PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
DISPUTES?

Section 1: Resort to non-peaceful means before the UN Charter

Section 2: The prohibition of war according to the Charter

Section 3: Derogations to the principle of prohibition of resorting to force

THE ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC ISSUES

Prof. Eser Karakas

Course objectives : Understanding the meaning of public policy;

Understanding how public policy is related to economics and also to other disciplines like law and political science; enhancing the critical and analytical thinking skills; being able to analyse daily public policy issues in the light of economics and law.

Course Description: Application of the foundations of economic analysis to daily public issues; application of fundamental supply and demand analysis to social issues.

Educational Outcomes: To make the student more critical and analytical in analysing daily issues

Main Textbook:

The Economics of Public Issues

Roger LeRoy Miller, Daniel K. Benjamin, Douglas North (Nobel Prize in Economics)

Nineteenth Edition, Pearson Publication

Additional reading material will be suggested and given to the students.

Course Outline:

Theme 1: Public Policy and Innovation

Theme 2: The Mystery of Wealth

Theme 3: The economics of exclusion

Theme 4: The Economics of sex, booze and drugs

Theme 5: The Economics of organ transplantation: Kidneys for sale

Theme 6: (Why) are women paid less?

Theme 7: The effects of minimum wages

Theme 8: Coffee, Tea or Tuition fee?

Theme 9: The Economics of Global Climate Change

Theme 10: The Globalization and Economic Prosperity

Teaching Methodology	<table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="563 920 1007 1003">Lectures</td><td data-bbox="1007 920 1241 1003">9x 2 =18h</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="563 1003 1007 1099">Tutorials</td><td data-bbox="1007 1003 1241 1099">None</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2" data-bbox="563 1099 1241 1196">Total = 18 h</td></tr></table>	Lectures	9x 2 =18h	Tutorials	None	Total = 18 h			
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Evaluation	<table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="563 1346 1029 1429">Final Exam</td><td data-bbox="1029 1346 1270 1429">50%</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="563 1429 1029 1503">Course Participation</td><td data-bbox="1029 1429 1270 1503">30%</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="563 1503 1029 1576">Paper(s)</td><td data-bbox="1029 1503 1270 1576">20%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2" data-bbox="563 1576 1270 1659">100%</td></tr></table>	Final Exam	50%	Course Participation	30%	Paper(s)	20%	100%	
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Course Participation	30%								
Paper(s)	20%								
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General note	While the 'Course Objectives' and 'Educational Outcomes' above remain immutable, the 'Course Content' and 'Course Outline' may be altered in order to accommodate students' needs and individual professors' approaches. Bibliography and reading materials may vary accordingly.
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