



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
- LUDLOW, Piers, N., *The European Community and the crises of the 1960s: negotiating the Gaullist challenge*, Routledge, London, 2006.
- 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 Frédérique Berrod

The course will focus on the legal concepts necessary to understand the content and methods of EU integration. It must be recalled that EU integration is based on law ; judges have therefore a special role in the interpretation of the treaties and a specific responsibility in the protection of integration of national Member States.

Elements of EU institutional law

- The division of competences between the EU and its Member States
- The main EU institutions
- The decision-making process
- The acts adopted by the institutions and their legal effect

General principles of Internal market law

- The four freedoms
- The elimination of national internal borders
- The protection of national interest
- A Union respecting and protecting diversity

Competition rules

- Prohibition of cartels
- Prohibition of abuses of dominant position
- Control of mergers
- Limits of competition policy

Elements of Energy Law

- EU policy / role of the Member States
- Promotion of renewable energy
- Security of supplies
- Opening of external frontiers

Data protection Policy in the digital internal market

Selective Bibliography

Klaus-Dieter Borchardt, The ABC of European Union law, published on the website of the

Commission, http://europa.eu/documentation/legislation/pdf/oa8107147_en.pdf

T. C. Hartley, The Foundations of European Community Law, Oxford University Press, 2010

N. Reich, A. Nordhausen Scholes, J. Scholes, Understanding EU Internal Market Law, Intersentia 2015

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 Mbatia, *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.

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)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Books, articles and websites

Reference

BRENNAN, Paul, DEUTSCH, Richard. L'Irlande du Nord, chronologie : 1968-1991. Paris: Presses de la Sorbonne nouvelle, 1993.

LOZES, Jean. Lexique d'histoire et de civilisation irlandaises. Paris: Ellipses, 2001.

Conflict Archive on the Internet: <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/index.html>

History of Ireland and Northern Ireland

BARTLETT, Thomas. Ireland: A History. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011.

BEW, Paul. Ireland: The Politics of Enmity 1789-2006 (2007). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009.

COOHILL, Joseph. Ireland: A Short History (2000). Oxford: Oneworld, 3rd revised ed., 2008.

FOSTER, R. F. (ed.). *The Oxford History of Ireland* (1989). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001.

GUIFFAN, Jean. *La question d'Irlande* (1988). Bruxelles: Complexe, 2006.

HUTCHINSON, Wesley. *La question irlandaise* (1997). Paris: Ellipses, 2001.

JACKSON, Alvin. *Ireland, 1798-1998: Politics and War*. Malden (Mass.): Blackwell, 1999.

LOUGHLIN, James. *The Ulster Question since 1945*. Basingstoke, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.

MULHOLLAND, Marc. *Northern Ireland: A Very Short Introduction* (2002). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003.

History and Politics of the Northern Ireland Conflict

COULTER, Colin, MURRAY, Michael (eds). *Northern Ireland after the Troubles. A Society in Transition*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008.

DEUTSCH, Richard, RAFROIDI, Patrick. *La question d'Irlande du Nord : 1968-1988*. Lille: Presses de l'A.N.R.T, 1988.

DIXON, Paul. *Northern Ireland: The Politics of War and Peace* (2001). New York: Palgrave, 2008.

DIXON, Paul, O'KANE, Eamonn. *Northern Ireland Since 1969*. Harlow: Pearson Education, 2011.

McEVOY, Joanne. *The Politics of Northern Ireland*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2008.

McGARRY, John, O'LEARY, Brendan. *Explaining Northern Ireland*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1995.

McKITTRICK, David. *Making Sense of the Troubles*. Belfast: Blackstaff Press, 2000.

TONGE, Jonathan. *Northern Ireland: Conflict and Change* (1998). Harlow: Pearson, 2002.

----. *Northern Ireland*. Cambridge, Malden (Mass.): Polity, 2006.

Visual Representations of (Northern) Ireland

Cinema:

CACQUERAY, E. de. "Between Formula and National Imaginary: Michael Collins (Ireland/USA, 1995)". In Melvyn Stokes, Gilles Menegaldo (eds.), *Cinéma et histoire / Film and History*. Paris: Michel Houdiard, 2008.

HILL, John. *Cinema and Northern Ireland: Film, Culture and Politics*. London: BFI, 2006.

McILROY, Brian. *Shooting to Kill: Filmmaking and the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland*. Richmond, B.C.: Steveston Press, 2001.

SAVARIC, Michel. "Le cinéma d'Irlande du Nord : un regard interne sur une société en conflit". *Revue française de civilisation britannique*, 11 (2), June 2001: 53-63.

WILLETTE, Stéphanie. *Le cinéma irlandais*. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004.

Murals:

JARMAN, Neil. *Material Conflicts: Parades and Visual Displays in Northern Ireland*. Oxford: Berg, 1997.

----. "Painting Landscapes: The Place of Murals in the Symbolic Construction of Urban Space". In Anthony Buckley, *Symbols in Northern Ireland*. Belfast: The Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University, 1998.

ROLSTON, Bill. *Politics and Painting: Murals and Conflict in Northern Ireland*. Rutherford (NC): Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1991.

WOODS, Oona. *Seeing is Believing: Murals in Derry*. Derry: Guildhall Press, 1995.

Posters:

GILLEPSIE, Gordon. *Troubled Images: The Northern Ireland Troubles and Peace Process, 1968-2007*. Belfast: Linen Hall Library, Newtownards: Colourpoint Books, 2007.

MURPHY, Yvonne, et al. (ed.). *Troubled Images: Posters and Images of the Northern Ireland Conflict from the Linen Hall Library, Belfast*. Belfast: The Linen Hall Library, 2001.

Methodology of Visual Analysis

Picture Analysis:

AUMONT, Jacques. *L'image* (1990). Paris: Armand Colin, 2004.

JOLY, Martine. *Introduction à l'analyse de l'image* (1993). Paris : Nathan Université, 2009.

----. *L'image et les signes : Approche sémiologique de l'image fixe* (1994). Paris : Nathan, 2005.

ROSE, Gillian. *Visual Methodologies: An Introduction to the Interpretation of Visual Materials*. London: Sage, 2001.

Film Analysis:

AUMONT, Jacques. *L'analyse des films* (1988). Paris: Armand Colin, 2004.

BORDWELL, David, THOMPSON, Kristin. *Film Art: An Introduction* (1986). Boston: McGraw Hill, 8th ed., 2008.

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~writing/materials/student/humanities/film.shtml#glossary>

2. Filmography

GREENGRASS, Paul. *Bloody Sunday*. United Kingdom, 2001.

HARRISON, Phil. *The Good Man*, 2012

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PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL 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="558 920 1007 1003">Lectures</td><td data-bbox="1007 920 1241 1003">9x 2 =18h</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="558 1003 1007 1099">Tutorials</td><td data-bbox="1007 1003 1241 1099">None</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2" data-bbox="558 1099 1241 1196">Total = 18 h</td></tr></table>	Lectures	9x 2 =18h	Tutorials	None	Total = 18 h			
Lectures	9x 2 =18h								
Tutorials	None								
Total = 18 h									
Evaluation	<table border="1"><tr><td data-bbox="558 1346 1029 1420">Final Exam</td><td data-bbox="1029 1346 1268 1420">50%</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="558 1420 1029 1494">Course Participation</td><td data-bbox="1029 1420 1268 1494">30%</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="558 1494 1029 1568">Paper(s)</td><td data-bbox="1029 1494 1268 1568">20%</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2" data-bbox="558 1568 1268 1641">100%</td></tr></table>	Final Exam	50%	Course Participation	30%	Paper(s)	20%	100%	
Final Exam	50%								
Course Participation	30%								
Paper(s)	20%								
100%									

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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The Evolution of the Media in the 21st Century

Mélanie MEUNIER

The media industry today, like most sectors, is forced to adapt to changing circumstances brought about, and accelerated, by the fourth industrial revolution. Not so long ago, the vast majority of people received the news by watching television or reading the written press. In the space of a few decades, the ways of accessing the news have exploded from broadcast news (CBS, NBC and ABC) to cable news (CNN, Fox News) to online media (including Youtube) and social networks. New technologies have revolutionized what is considered news, who reports the news, how newscasts are produced, and how ordinary people get the news. News outlets have had to adapt their offer to a faster-paced world of shorter attention spans (Twitter is the ultimate example), and they have had to compete with ordinary citizens who post videos and publish pieces on personal blogs. It is estimated that more than 60% of Americans obtain the news through Facebook, which is a platform for friends and family to communicate. Posting links to articles and "liking" them allows people to read only the news that reinforces their pre-existing personal opinions.

In addition, the free access to much of this information on the Internet has reduced subscriptions to traditional media, like newspapers, which in turn, have had to change their business plans and find ways to remain profitable. One response has been to offer much of their material on the Internet at reduced cost. Another has been to increase the entertainment component to the detriment of more in-depth analysis of major issues. "Infotainment" has blurred the distinction between what is worthy of being considered news. For example, Donald Trump's constant insults of his competitors and less than factual statements during the 2016 election campaign caused major networks to accord him a great deal of air time rather than to cover serious issues, such as health policy, infrastructure and foreign policy. All of this has had a major impact on both society and people's trust in government.

The freedom of the press was enshrined in the First Amendment of the US Constitution and Thomas Jefferson, amongst others, repeatedly defended it as the foundational freedom upon which all other freedoms depend. In a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette in 1823, he wrote: "the only security of all is in a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted, when permitted freely to be expressed." In the aftermath of the 2016 presidential election, Margaret Sullivan, journalist at the Washington Post, wrote: "... journalists must write and report aggressively and fearlessly and be willing to fight for access, getting involved with civil and media rights and backing officials that champion free expression."

This course will take the United States as an example, but comparisons with other countries will be encouraged. Numerous issues pertaining to the media will be explored, such as:

- Freedom of the press vs security issues
- Media failures (example of the 2016 US presidential campaign or other)

- The new age of reporting (how journalists' jobs are evolving)
- Impact of new technology on the media
 - Democratization vs professional production of the news
 - Citizen reporters and the authenticity of information
 - Role and responsibility of social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter)
 - Ethics: Whistleblowing vs leaking (Wikileaks, Snowden, Chelsea Manning, Panama Papers)
 - Net neutrality: pros and cons
- Spinning the news (stretching the facts, cherrypicking the facts, fake news, lying)
- The line between news and entertainment
- Limits to the freedom of expression? (hate speech publications)
- Media as elite organization: Disconnection with large swaths of the population; journalists: highly educated, based mostly in big cities on the coasts
- Post-text future? (Rise of audio and video -casts)