



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Scienze Politiche e delle Relazioni Internazionali
ACADEMIC YEAR	2016/2017
BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BSC)	ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION SCIENCE AND LABOUR CONSULTANCY
SUBJECT	HISTORY OF POLITICAL DOCTRINES
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	A
AMBIT	50046-storico, politico-sociale
CODE	06999
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	SPS/02
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	GIURINTANO CLAUDIA Professore Ordinario Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	
CREDITS	12
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	216
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	84
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	
MUTUALIZATION	
YEAR	1
TERM (SEMESTER)	2° semester
ATTENDANCE	Not mandatory
EVALUATION	Out of 30
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	GIURINTANO CLAUDIA Tuesday 08:30 12:30 Dipartimento di Scienze politiche e delle relazioni internazionali - Collegio San Rocco - Primo piano -

DOCENTE: Prof.ssa CLAUDIA GIURINTANO

PREREQUISITES	Basic knowledge of the historical evolution of the political and institutional phenomena of European civilization in the modern and contemporary age: English revolutions, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, State and nation in the 19th century, the two world wars, the war in Europe.
LEARNING OUTCOMES	Knowledge and understanding: capacity of the fundamental concepts of the modern and contemporary political thought (doctrine and political theory, civil society, State, forms of Government, sovereignty, natural law, legal positivism, Absolute State, constitutional liberalism, socialism, communism, etc.). Ability to apply knowledge and understanding: learning the most significant historical political theories. Autonomy of judgment: ability to analyze and place the moments of the history of political thought and relating them with the political and institutional transformations of Western history. Communication skills: ability to critically address the debate about transformations of the State and sovereignty. Learning skills: ability to deepen the knowledge gained using the specialized literature, ability to analyze and evaluate the most significant ideological movements..
ASSESSMENT METHODS	Oral examination on the general and specialized course. Students can take, according to the University calendar, both oral and written class tests. In case of oral exams, four questions will be asked on the program carried out during the previous lessons. In case of written class test, a questionnaire will contain four questions on the program. Class tests may be taken into account for the final evaluation. During the oral part, the candidate should be able to answer to at least five questions on the program, with reference to the recommended texts. The questions will range from the political thought of fairly modern age to the political thought in contemporary age. Two more questions will be about the specialized course and the classic political text. The question on the specialized course aims to verify the understanding of the specific issues addressed in this course. With regard to the classic political text, candidates will be invited to read, interpret and comment some passages of it. Final assessment evaluates the acquisition by the student of knowledge and understanding of the topics covered by the curriculum, assesses the ability to operate a critical comparison between the thinkers or the currents study of political thought. The level of sufficiency will be achieved when the student is able to show his knowledge and understanding of the topics in general, when he is able to contextualize each thinker and to discuss on the basic aspects covered by the program (eg. concept of State, governance). Below this level, the examination will be insufficient. Differently, if the candidate shows argumentative and expository skills, manages to expose topics with mastery in language, interacts with the examiner, demonstrates to have operated insights, to master the literature and program contents, the assessment will go up to excellence, i.e. thirty cum laude.
EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	The course offers a study of the main political doctrines of modern and contemporary thought, in order to ensure a cultural basis to students which is essential for the understanding of today's political problems. Particular emphasis will be given to the analysis and the theories concerning the origin of the society and the State, forms of Government and their degeneration, ideal projects the problem of Justice, the modern conception of the law, passive and active resistance problem, the relationship between religion and politics, the concept of sovereignty, the modern State, the relationship between power-authority-freedom, relationship between civil society and State, the relationship between politics and history. The great texts anthology of political thought (from Machiavelli to Hannah Arendt) will offer a series of texts by classical authors of the history of political thought in modern and contemporary era and well document the lines of development in the history of political thought. The specialized course, finally, taking into account the Specific training targets of the degree course, will allow an insight into the Italian political institutions by the Administration in the Kingdom of Savoy to construction of the unitary State, by the Administration during the twenty years fascist to the constitutional process, the birth of the Italian Republic. The course will try, also, to offer to the students an organic framework of political and social theories in Europe in the 20th century.
TEACHING METHODS	Lectures assisted by PowerPoint. Practice tests, Class tests (written or oral); Seminars.
SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	Parte generale: Mario D'Addio, Storia delle dottrine politiche, I-II, Genova, Ecig, 1992 (vol. I, dal cap. 13 Umanesimo e Politica, con esclusione delle pp. 306-343, 363-375, 453-464; e vol. II escluse le pp. 37-56, 71-89, 104-130, 183-220, 243-251, 271-291, 333-361); Corso monografico: Giuseppe Astuto, Le

	<p>istituzioni politiche italiane. Da Cavour al dibattito contemporaneo, Roma, Carocci, 2016 (escluse le pagine 215-297). Classico politico: I grandi testi del pensiero politico. antologia, a cura di Carlo Galli, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2011 (leggere e commentare i brani di 6 pensatori, a scelta dello studente, tra: Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Kant, Constant, Tocqueville, Stuart Mill, Marx, Arendt). Altro materiale didattico sarà caricato dalla docente nella propria pagina personale e consultabile intranet da tutti gli studenti iscritti al corso. Per una sintesi sul processo di integrazione europea: Leonardo Rapone, Storia dell'integrazione europea, Roma, Carocci, 2002 oppure Sergio Pistone, L'integrazione europea. Uno schizzo storico, Torino, Utet, 1999.</p>
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SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
1	Introduction to the history of political thought: teaching tools and methodological issues. Telematic resources, electronic libraries.
1	Explanation of the course program: general part; specialized part and political classic part
6	Introduction to the course: perception of political space in ancient Greece and Rome. Christianity and politics: from its origins to the late Middle Ages.
1	Birth and development of the National State.
1	Introduction to Humanism and the Renaissance. Girolamo Savonarola and the Trattato circa il reggimento civile della città di Firenze.
3	The political evangelism of Erasmus of Rotterdam. Thomas More: ideal as an instance of reform.
5	Niccolò Machiavelli and the Italian political crisis. The policy and the study of effectual truth. The relationship between morality and politics. Virtue and fortune. The Prince and the State-power. The precepts and army problem. Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio and the republican system.
2	The monarchomachs and the party of the Politiques in France. Jean Bodin: the controversy with Machiavelli; the state and its elements. Sovereignty, forms of state and forms of government; the principle of justice.
1	The reason of state and the problem of the relationship between morality and politics (Botero, Admired, Zuccolo, Boccacini). The tacitean studies.
1	Campanella and the ideal political order. The structure primalitaria community and the foundation of power; the urban structure of the city of the Sun, the solar communism.
1	Introduction to the English political thought in the first half of the seventeenth century: Levellers and Diggers.
2	Thomas Hobbes: the Leviathan state, the anthropological pessimism, the law of nature and the natural society.
2	The "glorious revolution" and the birth of the constitutional monarchy in England. John Locke: the law of nature and the autonomy of reason. Contractualism. The controversy with Filmer. The problem of tolerance.
2	G. B. Vico: right, law, history and politics. The New Science: philosophy and philology. The theory courses and resorts.
1	The Enlightenment and the order of the Ancien Regime political reform.
2	Montesquieu: The Spirit of the laws and the Persian Letters. Forms of government and territory. The intermediate powers.
2	Rousseau: from the natural society to the civil one. The property. The social contract: freedom and obligations in the contract; the legislature and the laws; forms of government.
1	The American Revolution and the United States of America: The Federalist (Jay, Hamilton, Madison).
3	Immanuel Kant: morality and law. The French Revolution and the issue of reform. Perpetual Peace.
2	Examination of the French constitutions from 1791 to 1814 (Study on the constitutions of the eighteenth century. Documents provided by the teacher).
2	Utopian Socialism: Saint-Simon, Owen, Fourier.
2	Scientific socialism. Marx and Engels historical materialism; the controversy with Proudhon. Capitalist production and alienation; the socialization of the productive system through the dictatorship of the proletariat.
3	Alexis de Tocqueville and the problem of democracy. The despotism of the majority and its corrective. The relationship between the Ancient Régime and Revolution.
2	Antonio Rosmini: the most general idea of being. Economism and perfectionism. Person, right, property. Family, Theocratic Society and State.
2	Giuseppe Mazzini and Carlo Cattaneo: two different solutions of the Italian Question
3	Specialized course. The Albertine Statute, the construction of the unitary state, the advent of the Liberal Left and Crispi's age; the Giolitti's age, constitution and administration under Fascism.
3	The Republican age and the administration of political parties.
5	The "voices" on Europe: Ortega y Gasset, Briand, Einaudi, Coudenhove Kalergi,
5	De Gasperi, Martino, Schuman, Monnet, Adenauer.
2	Luigi Sturzo and the idea of EurAfrica,
4	The debate between democracy and autocracy. Altiero Spinelli - Ernesto Rossi: Europeanism antifascist. The Manifesto of Ventotene

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	Europe to be discussed: by the coal to the strengthening of democratic legitimacy of the Union enlarged. The lack of a concrete strategy. Europe after Brexit.
Hrs	Practice
5	Class tests about the first part of the Syllabus.
5	Class tests about the second part of the Syllabus.