



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Scienze Politiche e delle Relazioni Internazionali
ACADEMIC YEAR	2019/2020
BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BSC)	POLITICAL SCIENCES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SUBJECT	HISTORY OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	A
AMBIT	50199-formazione interdisciplinare
CODE	19761
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	SPS/02
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	GIURINTANO CLAUDIA Professore Ordinario Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	
CREDITS	9
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	162
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	63
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	
MUTUALIZATION	
YEAR	1
TERM (SEMESTER)	1° 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 civilization in the modern and contemporary age: the English Revolution, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, State and nation in the 19th century, World Wars, the war in Europe.
LEARNING OUTCOMES	<p>Knowledge and understanding: capacity of understanding the fundamental concepts of classical, modern and contemporary political thought (doctrine and political theory, civil society, State, forms of Government, sovereignty, natural law, legal positivism, constitutional liberalism, socialism, communism, etc.).</p> <p>Ability to apply knowledge and understanding: learning the most significant historical political theories.</p> <p>Autonomy of judgement: ability to analyse and place the moments of history of political thought and relating them with the political and institutional transformations of Western history.</p> <p>Communication skills: ability to address the debate about transformations of the State and sovereignty critically.</p> <p>Learning skills: ability to deepen the knowledge acquired by using the specialized literature, ability to analyze and evaluate the most significant ideological movements.</p>
ASSESSMENT METHODS	<p>Oral examination on the general and specialized course. Students can take, according to the University calendar, oral and written class tests. In case of oral exam, four questions will be asked on the subjects of the program covered by the previous lessons. In case of writing on-going verification, a questionnaire will contain four essay questions on the topics dealt with in the previous lessons. Class tests may be taken into account for the final evaluation. During the profit examination the candidate should answer at least five questions on the program orally, with reference to the recommended texts. The questions will range from the political thought of modern age to the political thought in contemporary age. Two more questions will cover the specialized course in order to verify the understanding of the specific issues addressed in this course.</p> <p>Students will be also required to present a group work with debate in plenary, in order to check the ability of the group and every single component to interact with the teacher in the classroom and with other students. The teamwork must be drawn up in accordance with the methodology indicated by the teacher and on a topic agreed upon with the teacher, who will indicate bibliographical sources. The final assessment evaluates the student's acquisition of knowledge and understanding of the topics covered by the curriculum, assesses the ability to operate a critical comparison between the thinkers or the theories of political thought dealt with. The level of sufficiency will be achieved when the student shows knowledge and understanding of the topics in general, is able to contextualize each thinker and knows the basic aspects of the program (eg. conception of the State, governance). Below this level, the examination is insufficient. Otherwise, the more the candidate shows argumentative and expository skills, manages to expose topics with mastery of language, interacts with the examiner, shows detailed knowledge of subjects, masters the political literature and program contents, the more positive evaluation will be, up to excellence receiving a grade of thirty cum laude.</p>
EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	<p>This course offers a study of the main political doctrines, in the classical, modern and contemporary ages, in order to guarantee students the essential cultural basis to understand current political issues.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Monographic course held in co-teaching with Prof. Jean-Yves Frégné, University of Rouen-Normandie (Call CORI - Action D1) want to offer a profound reflection on question of the organization of powers between XIX and XXI century in European countries with particular attention to France and Italy.</p>
TEACHING METHODS	Lectures, PowerPoint presentations. Practise tests, Class tests, seminars, teamwork.
SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>Parte generale. Uno dei seguenti manuali a scelta dello studente (da leggere integralmente, tuttavia saranno oggetto dell'esame solo i pensatori presenti nel dettaglio della scheda di trasparenza): Enrico Opocher - Franco Todescan, Compendio di Storia delle dottrine politiche, Padova, Cedam, 2012; Mario D'Addio, Storia delle dottrine politiche (volume unico), Genova, Ecig, 2002.</p> <p>Corso monografico tenuto in co-docenza con il Prof. Jean-Yves Fretigne' dell'Universite' de Rouen (Bando CORI - Azione D1) su: Società, istituzioni politiche e amministrative francesi e italiane a confronto (dal 1815 ai nostri giorni). Sul corso monografico sarà fornita la bibliografia di approfondimento e sul sito personale della docente sarà caricato il materiale didattico sui temi affrontati.</p>

	<p>La docente fornirà ulteriore materiale didattico che sarà caricato in pdf sul sito personale.</p> <p>Per approfondimenti sulla parte generale si consiglia: Raffaella Gherardi (a cura di), <i>La politica e gli Stati. Problemi e figure del pensiero occidentale</i>, Roma, Carocci, 2007.</p> <p>Si precisa che tutti i testi consigliati possono essere presi in prestito dagli studenti presso la Biblioteca del Dipartimento di Scienze politiche (Via Ugo Antonio Amico 4 - Palermo).</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; archives of texts online.
6	Political space from ancient Greece and Rome to the late Middle Ages.
2	Presentation of the monographic course on Societies, political and administrative institutions in France and Italy compared (from 1815 to the present day). The legacy of the Napoleonic model. "Les masses de granit": centralization and administrative law.
3	The Charter of 1814, the Constitutional Charter of 1830 and the Constitution of 1848. France of the early nineteenth century: a model for Italian patriots? Three examples: a) Pellegrino Rossi and the masterly interpretation of the French Constitutional Charter of 1830; b) Mazzini's rejection of the French political model; c) Cattaneo's critique of more Gallic centralization. Discussion in the classroom and bibliographical indications for further information.
5	The political and administrative organization of the Second Empire. Political and administrative system from the Third Republic to the Great War. The political cultures of the liberals and French republicans. Administration and military emergencies in France and Italy: one turning point in relations between administration and politics (from 1914 to 1945). France before the power of Mussolini. Discussion in the classroom and bibliographical indications for further information.
6	France from the Fourth to the Fifth Republic. The four French administrative and institutional developments since 1958: a) Birth and evolution of the Constitutional Council; b) The hard Decentralization; c) The end of the sovereignty of the Assembly in favor of a concentrated power in the hands of the President of the Republic? d) Social evolution and repercussions in the administrative, civil and criminal law. Diplomatic relations between France and Italy from 1945 to the birth of the EU (1993). France and Italy facing the European construction: two choices? The evolution of the models of the Parliamentary Republic and the semi-presidential Republic. Discussion in the classroom and bibliographical indications for further information.
5	From 1815 to our days. France: model and anti-model for Italy (some examples: from the Albertine Statute to the Republican Constitution: what place for the French experience?; The decentralization in Italy and in France; Vittorio E. Orlando and the anti-social change - French in administrative law; Mussolinian corporatism in French technocratic circles; Gaullism, a model of stability to imitate?; Relations between France and Italy from 1993 to present: models of populism compared. Concluding remarks: in 2019, can France still be an institutional model? Is Italy still a political laboratory?
2	General part: Humanism and the Renaissance: Europe "cultured." Cultural, moral and spiritual affinity with European criteria. The anti-European debate and the idealization of the new lands discovered: the political evangelism of Erasmus of Rotterdam and the Utopia of Thomas More. Erasmus' "Praise of Folly" and "Lament of downtrodden Peace".
4	The first formulation of Europe with secular character: Niccolò Machiavelli. The policy and the study of effectual truth. The relationship between morality and politics. Virtue and fortune. The Prince and the State-power. I Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio and the republican system.
2	Jean Bodin: the controversy with Machiavelli; the state and its elements. Sovereignty, forms of state and forms of government; the principle of justice.
1	Reason of State and tacitean studies.
1	The anti-European debate: Campanella and the ideal political order.
2	Thomas Hobbes: Leviathan and Behemoth
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.
1	G. B. Vico: right, law, history and politics.
2	Europe / Asia: freedom and despotism in Montesquieu. The Spirit of the Laws and Persian Letters.
2	Rousseau: against Europeanism, against the standardization of ideas and feelings.
1	The American Revolution and the formation of the United States of America: The Federalist (Jay, Hamilton, Madison).
2	Immanuel Kant: morality and law. The French Revolution and the issue of reform. For Perpetual Peace.
1	The roots of European unification ideals: the utopian socialism of Saint-Simon and the European reorganization.
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
2	The American model to understand the European society of the nineteenth century: Alexis de Tocqueville and the problem of democracy. The despotism of the majority and its corrective. The relationship between the Ancient Régime and Revolution.

Hrs	Practice
8	Practice tests, Class tests (oral or written), exposition in the classroom of the teamwork on modern and contemporary political thought. Screening of some documentaries which are useful to provide opportunity for discussion in the classroom (DVD on Machiavelli, Erasmus, Hobbes, Locke, Kant, Marx). Seminars.