

515 EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, 1815-1919

TUTOR: E. SIRIGOS

The course examines the diplomatic history of Europe from the Congress of Vienna (1815) to the end of the First World War. The Congress of Vienna was the first of a series of international summits of the 19th century (labeled as the "Congress System") aiming at preserving the balance of power in Europe, so as no Great Power could dominate the continent. The course also examines the impact of the European revolutions on the course of international relations, the processes leading to the Italian and German unification, the foreign policy of Napoleon III as well as Bismarck's system of alliances. The Eastern Question and the Great Powers rivalry related to the status of the Turkish Straits are also examined. Furthermore, the course deals with the multiple theories and interpretations concerning the origins of the First World War: imperial rivalry; the arms race; the Alliance system; and the rise of nationalism. Furthermore, the course investigates the war aims of the belligerents and the reasons for the Allied Victory/Central Powers' defeat. Finally, the policy of the victorious Allied Powers at the Paris Peace Conference and the peace treaties that brought the First World War to an end are also investigated.

345. THE COURSE EXAMINES DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE WORLD FROM THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR UP TO THE END OF THE COLD WAR AND MORE SPECIFICALLY:

- The new balance of power created by the Paris Peace Treaties which ended the WWI.
- The main features of the international system during the interwar period (new distribution of power, League of Nations, revisionist powers) which led to gradual disintegration in the 1930s primarily due the policy of Nazi Germany
- The circumstances that led to WWII and the main developments during its course, as well as the Peace Treaties signed with the defeated states.
- The global power reassignment that followed the Cold War
- The decolonization and the rise of the Third World
- The developments in the Middle East.
- The efforts across Europe to avoid a major new war, which finally led to European integration.
- The collapse of the Warsaw Pact, the reasons we led there and the end of the Cold War.

343 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

TUTORS: E. XEILA, K. IGANTIS

This is an introduction to the study of international politics and international institutions in the modern era. It aims at familiarizing students with the basic concepts and discussions in the international relations discipline. We discuss the concepts of sovereignty, anarchy, interdependence, security, power, national

interest, order and justice, the role of state and nonstate actors, decision-making, the nature of globalization as well as the contemporary causes of conflict and cooperation.

514 POLITICAL ECONOMY

Instructor: Yorgos Stassinopoulos

3 Credit Hours

This introductory course has been designed to provide an overview of Political Economy, assuming no previous background in Political Economy or in Microeconomic or Macroeconomic theory. It integrates a microeconomic analysis of firm behavior --presenting the functioning of markets through supply and demand forces, along with the rules by which resources are allocated and activities are coordinated-- with a macroeconomic analysis through the profit rate.

It uses elements of conventional introductory microeconomic theory, such as supply and demand and profit-maximizing under perfect and imperfect competition, along with the main essentials of conventional macroeconomic theory, such as aggregate demand and supply, IS-LM analysis of fiscal and monetary policy, the circular flow of income, the measurement of national income and output, short-term economic growth and the business cycle and Long-term economic growth.

This general approach remains general and non-mathematical and is set in historical and institutional perspectives elaborating the notion of evolving economic and social structures of investment and growth and emphasizing the role of power in economic interactions by analyzing the relationship between the government and markets and exploring the ways in which wealth is used to get political power and influence over government decisions and the ways in which government decisions affect the behavior of markets and, hence, the business expectations and their effect on investment.

Suggesting Readings:

1. Bowles, Samuel, Richard Edwards & Frank Roosevelt (2005), *Understanding Capitalism: Competition, Command, and Change*, 3rd edition. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Sloman, John & Alison Wride (2009), *Economics*, 7th edition. Essex: Pearson.
3. Goodwin, Neva, Jonathan Harris, Julie Nelson, Brian Roach & Mariano Torras (2015), *Principles of Economics in Context*. London & New York: Routledge.
4. Fine, Ben & Ourania Dimakou (2016), *Macroeconomics: A Critical Companion*. London: Pluto Press.
5. Heyne, Paul, Peter J. Boettke, & David L. Prychitko (2013), *The Economic Way of Thinking*, 13th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2013.
6. Cohen, Daniel (1995), *The Misfortunes of Prosperity: An Introduction to Modern Political Economy*. Cambridge, Mass. & London: MIT Press.
7. Stanford, Jim (2008), *Economics for Everyone: A Short Guide to the Economics of Capitalism*. London & Ann Arbor, MI: Pluto Press.

**308 HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND STRATEGY I:
ANTIQUITY AND MIDDLE AGES
TUTORS: H. PAPASOTIRIOU - C. KOLIOPOULOS**

1. Analysis of the evolution of the international system and strategy during the Antiquity and the Middle Ages, with emphasis on the interaction thereof. Analysis of the ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine thought on International Relations and Strategy.
2. Lectures.
3. Written or oral exams.

302 INTRODUCTION TO LAW

Teachers: M. N. Kanellopoulou, O. Tsolka

The objective of the course is a first familiarization of students with the “law” phenomenon so that they can understand the legal dimension of International and European Studies. The students are introduced to the classical theory of law, but also to its transformation in the context of globalization and regional integration mechanisms. At the same time, the students are taught basic concepts and basic elements of national law as well of European and International law, in order to gain an overall first understanding of the organization and functioning of the legal order. Particularly emphasis is placed on Public Law, including Criminal Law.

Lectures. Written exams.

309 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY

This course provides an introduction to international relations theory and to the historical evolution of the field. Particular emphasis is given on contending theoretical perspectives and some of the key empirical findings. The material includes classics in the field as well as more recent approaches.

K.M. 303 INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Prof. K. A. Lavdas, contribution Dr. N. Papanastasopoulos

A comprehensive introduction to politics and political analysis as a field critical for political scientists, policy analysts, and international relations experts. The course explores the interaction between political institutions and political action, the various regime typologies, the roles of parties and party systems and the various dimensions of interest politics (interest groups, pressure groups, lobbies) and policy networks. Main topics include: the state and the political system; state and sovereignty in European modernity; political systems analysis; policy analysis; an introduction to comparative politics; types of regimes; parliamentary, presidential and semi-presidential government; parties and party

systems; interest politics, interest groups and forms of interest mediation; domestic politics and the internal - external *problematique*; politics and democracy in an era of accelerated globalization.

Lectures

Final exams.