

1. GENERAL INFORMATION			
1.1. Course teacher	Zoran Kurelić	1.6. Year of the study programme	5 (4+1)
1.2. Name of the course	European Political Thought: Liberalism and Nationalism	1.7. Credits (ECTS)	7
1.3. Associate teachers	none	1.8. Type of instruction (number of hours L + S + E + e-learning)	L (28hours) + S (28 hours)
1.4. Study programme (undergraduate, graduate, integrated)	Graduate	1.9. Expected enrolment in the course	20
1.5. Status of the course	Elective	1.10. Level of application of e-learning (level 1, 2, 3), percentage of online instruction (max. 20%)	0
2. COUSE DESCRIPTION			
2.1. Course objectives	<p>Objectives of this course are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to present the relationship between liberalism and nationalism, especially the liberal criticism of nationalism</li> <li>- to familiarize course participants with the phenomenon of nationalism</li> <li>- to delineate the ideas of national sovereignty and national self-determination</li> <li>- to give theoretical (and sometimes political) information which is necessary for understanding the revival of nationalism in Europe</li> <li>- to enable students to creatively think about the phenomenon of nationalism</li> </ul>		
2.2. Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course	<p>This course is designed for students educated in social sciences and humanities who have educational level 6 according to Croatian and European qualification framework. The course does not presuppose a sophisticated knowledge of political theory and political philosophy, but allows students to familiarize with the topic through the reading of classic texts.</p>		
2.3. Learning outcomes at the level of the programme to which the course contributes	<p>In this course students will „get in touch“ with a philosophical and theoretical aspect of the phenomenon we research within our programme. The programme consists of three groups of courses: political science, economics and law. The only course in political science dealing with a number of fundamental abstract concepts is this one, so the most important learning outcome of this course is the ability of students to understand, creatively interpret and discuss a number of fundamental concepts of European political thought related to liberalism and nationalism.</p>		

<p>2.4. Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)</p>	<p>Upon the successful completion of this course students will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- informed about a few fundamental concepts in the history of European politics</li> <li>- able to discuss their importance in our modern world</li> <li>- familiar with the meaning of terms - nation, nationalism, imperialism, liberalism, multiculturalism</li> <li>- able to independently understand the relationships between liberal individualism and nationalism, nationalism and democracy and liberalism and multiculturalism and problems of self-determination and the international protection of human rights</li> <li>- able to creatively and shortly present and interpret theoretical texts</li> <li>- able to participate in argued discussion in small study groups</li> <li>- able to present complex theoretical concepts in English language.</li> </ul>		
<p>2.5. Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)</p>	<p>We will have 12 classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is the relationship between liberalism and nationalism interesting nowadays?</li> <li>- What are liberal institutions? Brian Barry <i>How not to Defend Liberal Institutions?</i></li> <li>- On toleration, Locke - <i>Letter Concerning Toleration</i>, Milton – <i>Areopagitica</i></li> <li>- J. S. Mill's liberalism, J. S. Mill, <i>Considerations on Representative Government</i> (Chapter XVI), Renan, <i>What is a Nation?</i></li> <li>- What is liberal nationalism? Lord Acton, <i>Nationality</i></li> <li>- Is nationalism anti-liberal? Kedourie, <i>Nationalism</i>, Chapters I-VI</li> <li>- Nationalism and imperialism, H. Arendt, <i>The Origins of Totalitarianism</i>, 'Imperialism' pp. 123-222.</li> <li>- Arendt v. Kedourie 'Imperialism' pp.223-302.</li> <li>- Nationalism and liberty, Plamenatz, <i>Two Types of Nationalism</i></li> <li>- Liberalism, nationalism and multiculturalism, Taylor, <i>Politics of Recognition</i></li> <li>- Nation and culture, Barry, <i>Culture and Equality</i> PART III (chapter 8)</li> <li>- Beyond liberalism and nationalism?</li> </ul>		
<p>2.6. Format of instruction:</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lectures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshops <input type="checkbox"/> exercises <input type="checkbox"/> on line in entirety <input type="checkbox"/> partial e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> field work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> independent assignments <input type="checkbox"/> multimedia and the internet <input type="checkbox"/> laboratory <input type="checkbox"/> work with mentor <input type="checkbox"/> (other)	<p>2.7. Comments:</p>
<p>2.8. Student responsibilities</p>	<p>18 hours of lectures and 18 hours of seminars, four response papers, one 15-20 minute presentation</p>		

2.9. Screening student work ( <i>name the proportion of ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course</i> )	Class attendance	2	Research		Practical training	
	Experimental work		Report	2	(other)	
	Essay	3	Seminar essay		(other)	
	Tests		Oral exam		(other)	
	Written exam		Project		(other)	
2.10. Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam	There is no exam in this course. Students are expected to write four 1000 word papers (4 pages), and to give one 15-20 minute presentation.					
2.11. Required literature (available in the library and via other media)	<b>Title</b>			<b>Number of copies in the library</b>		<b>Availability via other media</b>
	J. Locke – <i>Letter Concerning Toleration</i> J. Milton – <i>Areopagitica</i>			2		studomat
	J. S. Mill – <i>Considerations on Representative Government, On Liberty</i> E. Renan – <i>What is a Nation?</i>			10+10		studomat
	Lord Acton – <i>Nationality</i>			10		studomat
	E. Kedourie – <i>Nationalism</i>			2		studomat
	H. Arendt – <i>The Origins of totalitarianism, On Revolution</i>			10+5		studomat
	J. Plamenatz – <i>Two Types of Nationalism</i>			10		studomat
	Ch. Taylor – <i>Politics of Recognition</i>			10		studomat
	B. Barry – <i>Culture and Equality</i>			20		studomat
	* All literature is available at "studomat"					
2.12. Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme)	K. Schmitt – <i>The Concept of the Political</i> K. Popper – <i>Open Society and its Enemies</i>					

proposal)	<p>B. Anderson – <i>Imagined Communities</i>  I. Berlin – <i>Four Essays on Liberty</i>  E. Gellner – <i>Nations and Nationalism</i></p>
2.13. Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	<p>The way in which students take the exam in this course represents the permanent control of their learning. Essays they are required to write examine whether they are able to understand, creatively interpret and present sophisticated thoughts and arguments. Presentations have the purpose of putting students in a situation in which they have to explain in English language, in 15 minutes their understanding of classic texts in political theory. Furthermore, constant discussions in small study groups encourage and improve techniques of argumentation and persuasion. Quality assurance in accordance with requirements of the University of Zagreb. All written submissions will be kept on file for 12 months after the course for purpose of peer review. Self-evaluation will be performed.</p>
2.14. Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	