



## International Relations Study Abroad Course List

**Tuition fee/credit:** 105 USD

*For course syllabi, please contact the Study Abroad Office!*

Code	Course title	Semester	Credits (ECTS)
PONTS1030	<a href="#">Modern Social Philosophy</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1005	<a href="#">Democracy Theories</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1043	World History in the 20th Century II.	Spring	8
PONTS1014	Hungarian Foreign Policy in the 20th Century	Spring	8
PONTS1025	Introduction to Political Culture	Spring	8
PONTS1024	<a href="#">Introduction to Migration Policy</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1013	History of EU Integration II.	Spring	8
PONTS1036	<a href="#">The History of IR I.</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1026	<a href="#">Introduction to Security Policy</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1038	Theories and Practices of International Conflict Resolution	Spring	8
PONTS1022	<a href="#">Introduction to Diplomacy</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1021	<a href="#">International Political Economy II</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1004	<a href="#">Decentralisation and Autonomies</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1040	Theory and Practice of Diplomacy in a Global Context	Spring	8
PONTS1002	Comparative Politics	Spring	8
PONTS1015	<a href="#">Hungarian Foreign Policy</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1029	Migration Policy in the EU	Spring	8
PONTS1016	<a href="#">Hungary and its Neighbours</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1018	India, Japan and China in the Global World	Spring	8
PONTS1003	<a href="#">Conflict Zones, Fragile States and Monarchies in the Middle East</a>	Spring	8
PONTS1041	USA Foreign Policy	Spring	8

**Detailed information about the courses:**

**Modern Social Philosophy**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	<p>In the 21th Century we are confronted with an increasingly disoriented public. Ideologies once were the landmarks for political commitments. But the language of ideologies became confused. Since the French Revolution and the Enlightenment that prepared it, we got used to rely on ideologies, and the 19th Century obviously was the heyday of liberal ideology. In the first half of the 20th Century, totalitarianisms like Fascism, Nazism, and Communism claimed that the rule should be based exclusively on some ideology. After 1989, for a short period of time it seemed that we have reached once again the end of ideologies, as the liberal democracy emerged as the only triumphant ideology. But very soon it turned out, that this is not the case. The revival of fundamentalisms (conservative among them), nationalisms, Islamism strongly suggests that we must reconsider the “end of ideologies” thesis.</p>
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, final oral exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Democracy Theories**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	<p>As a form of government, in the history of mankind, most of the time, democracy was an accident rather than the rule for human societies and even in those times when it existed, its critics (Plato, Aristotle, to name just the most influential) were more to be heard than its enthusiasts. This brief statement suggests that democracy is something unnatural, while we live in an era in which democracy seems for us the most natural form of government, and even autocratic regimes try to get democratic legitimacy. We will follow the historical path of democracy from 5th Century B.C. Athens to the Italian city states of the 15th Century, from the first description of democracy as found on the ground by Alexis de Tocqueville and in the meantime rendering the first thorough critique of it, from its takeoff in the liberal 19th Century and its collapse at the beginning of the 20th (think of Nazism and Communism), from the heyday of democracy in the second half of the 20th Century to its limits experienced today when populism takes the stage. While embarking on this historical journey, we will try to disclose the inner contradictions of democracy as well.</p>
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, final exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Introduction to Migration Policy**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	The course provides a theoretical background to international migration. It tackles migration policy while understanding the complexities of development, the role of the diasporas, together with the questions of integration. It addresses a number of case studies connected with the current refugee crisis in Europe.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, final oral exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**The History of IR I.**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	The course examines the history of international relations between 1945 and the turn of 1970/1980s. Within this course we will focus on the most important events, places and actors. The following topics will be discussed: the Yalta system, the beginning of the Cold War, the détente period in Europe, the process of decolonization, the crisis in CEE countries, the birth of the Brezhnev Doctrine and the analysis and the consequence of the Helsinki summit. Skills and abilities: Students completed this course will be able to explain the process and the challenges of the bipolar system, the consequences of the changes in orientation among the great powers after 1945, the threatens of the bipolar system and the frames of the independency within the socialist countries.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, final exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Introduction to Security Policy**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	The course examines security from a global perspective and discusses security issues that transcend borders and which can only be adequately addressed through global security cooperation. Most of the actual global security issues are non-traditional in the sense that they are not directly related to traditional nation state competition and interstate war. The course introduces the concept of security and discusses the key theories, concepts, and issues that are under its domain, such as realism, liberalism, great power politics, regional issues, and asymmetric conflict. The course also gives a special focus on Hungarian issues.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, final exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**International Political Economy II.**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	This course provides an introduction into the political economy. It examines the different actors and their influence in economy. It gives a description of the development of international markets, the role of international trade, the importance of MNCs in the international context. It also examines the international monetary and financial system.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Presentation, oral exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Introduction to Diplomacy**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	<p>The course attempts to discuss the evolution and development of diplomacy, 'the management of relations between independent states by the process of negotiation' (the elegant way), as well as 'the art of saying nice "doggie" until you can find a rock' (the inelegant way). First, we will look at its roots, the first theoreticians/theories and the different types of diplomacy in detail. Then, attention will be paid to bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, together with how the traditional practice of diplomacy has been broadened and what public diplomacy means in our global world today. Guest lecturers will bring other intriguing topics such as how diplomats work, or what trade diplomacy means. We will get acquainted with the basis of the diplomatic protocol as well. At the end of the course, students will be required to present briefly their countries' diplomacy.</p>
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, presentation, final test
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Decentralisation and Autonomies**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	The course is an overview of the principles of the territorial and horizontal share of public power, discussing also the political, economic and social preconditions of public autonomies. The main institutions and actors will be introduced at the field of territorial and non-territorial autonomies (local, regional self-governments, ethnic minorities, non-governmental organisations like churches, trade unions, universities, chambers, associations etc.). In form of case studies the second half of the course will deal with the territorial entities, autonomous regions having special public status, like Basqueland, Catalonia, Scotland, Aland, South-Tirol, Hungarian minorities in Romania, the problem of kurds. The students will get competences, approaches and methods in comparative analysis of territorial and non-territorial, non-governmental autonomies.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Active participation, final exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Hungarian Foreign Policy**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	The aim of the course is to introduce the history of contemporary Hungarian foreign policy to the students. It will follow Hungary's diplomatic steps, bi-and multilateral relations and international margin of action from the end of the First World War until today. Special emphasis will be oriented on the presentation of the instruments of independent Hungarian foreign policy, of the decision-making and executive process and of the participating officials and institutions.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Oral/written exam
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester

**Hungary and its Neighbours**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	<p>This is a course on comparative politics concentrating on the transition from communism since 1989. More narrowly defined this is an exercise in comparative “transitology”. But to the transition, there is a long way to go. As a starting point, we will make an overview of the circumstances of the WWI and its outcome, when the dissolution of the Austrian-Hungarian dual Monarchy left the ground for nation states to set up their own political framework, along the lines of the Wilsonian self-determination principle. We will move to the period in which different combinations of authoritarianism and democracy characterized the countries of East-Central Europe. We will discuss in some detail the enduring tradition of nationalism in these countries and cultural trauma as a concept that might be used for an analysis. Our historical trail will lead us to the communisms of the region and later to the differences in transition from it to democracy. Approaching our present day, through empirical research data and several studies that evaluate them, we will attempt to describe the state of the Hungarian society as we'll find it today.</p>
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Essays, presentation, final essay
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester



**Conflict Zones, Fragile States and Monarchies in the Middle East**

<b>Language of instruction:</b>	English
<b>Form of teaching:</b>	lecture
<b>Class hours per week:</b>	2
<b>Credits (ECTS):</b>	8
<b>Course description:</b>	The course is designed to introduce students to the complex political, economic, ethnical and religious problems of the Middle East. During the semester, the course explains the historical roots of state establishments, the controversial role of outside powers and the domestic and international challenges of contemporary fragile states. Beside, describing the historical roots, the course focuses mainly on contemporary issues: it discusses the region's ethnic and religious characteristics, underlines the geopolitical and global importance of energy sources, as well as highlights the developmental differences among the regional actors. It details the evolution and milestones of Arab-Israeli conflict, describes the complexity of civil wars in the region, illustrates dilemmas of Iranian-Saudi disputes. The course also deals with the domestic issues of Lebanon, Jordan and the so-called oil monarchies.
<b>Assessment methods:</b>	Mid-term and end-term test
<b>Teaching period:</b>	Spring Semester