

Faculty of International Economics and Administration
Department of International Economics and Politics
Professional Area: 3.3 Political Science
Major: International relations
Educational-and-qualification degree: Bachelor

COURSE DESCRIPTION

1. Course unit title: History of political Ideas part II
2. Course unit code: POL 1086
3. Type of course: compulsory
4. Level of course unit: Bachelor
5. Year of study: second
6. Semester when the course unit is delivered: third
7. Number of ECTS credits allocated: 4.5
8. Name of lecturer(s): Assoc Prof. Kaloyan Smilkov, PhD
9. Learning outcomes of the course unit: Students are offered key points of political thought, schools and tendencies of political ideas. The nature and stages of politics and more specifically in the field of political norms. Acquisition of knowledge by students on basic theoretical issues related to political ideas. Developing knowledge and skills to select and analyze a certain amount of information, and also the formation of habits for research work and public appearances.
10. Mode of delivery: face-to-face.
 11. Prerequisites and co-requisites: Philosophy
 12. Course contents: The period covers the political ideas of modern times or the Modern Epoch. The founder of the English statism Thomas Hobbes is taught in two directions - the idea of social contract and the functions of the state as an artificially created body. Conceptually are discussed the "Two Treatises of Government" by John Locke - the founder of English liberalism. The aristocratic liberalism of Montesquieu and the idea of social contract of Jean-Jacques Rousseau are considered. The French liberalism is represented by the works of Francois Voltaire and Cl. A. Helvetius.

The main target in the above matter are the new forms of political ideas that are genetically associated with scientific knowledge, culturological forms and art. The periods, which refer to the fourth part, have a hypothetical threshold after "the revaluation of all values", especially after the principle formulated by Nietzsche's "will to power" as a fundamental category of human being. Numerous scientific paradigms follow, which fully or partially resuscitate the sometimes positivistic, sometimes nihilistic concepts of past political theories. The value dimension of politics from Spengler to Max Weber is thoroughly unfolded.
 13. Bibliography (recommended or required reading):

Смилков, К. Властта и Човекът. С., 2011
Фуко, М. Генеалогия на модерността. С., 1992
Шатле, Ф., О.Дюамел, Е.Пизие. История на политическите идеи. С., 1998
Милър, Д., Джанет Колман, Уйлям Кокъли, Алън Райън. Енциклопедия на политическата мисъл–Блекуел. С., 1997
14. Planned learning activities and teaching methods: visualization of the learning process.
15. Assessment methods and criteria: through tests.
 16. Language of instruction: Bulgarian
 17. Work placement(s): none.

