

Content

| Course Code | Course Name | Semester | Theory | Practice | Lab | Credit | ECTS |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|-----|--------|------|
| RI201 | History of Political Thought 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |

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| Prerequisites | |
| Admission Requirements | |

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| Language of Instruction | French |
| Course Type | Compulsory |
| Course Level | Bachelor Degree |
| Objective | The aim of this course is to understand the development of political thought from Antiquity to the 19th century and major political concepts. |
| Content | The first part of the History of Political Thought course aims to retrace the stages of political thought from Antiquity to liberalism. Thus will be discussed the notions of reason, participation, freedom in the Greek and Roman cities, the different forms of government, the role of the leader, the spiritual and the temporal, the citizenship, the republic, the sovereignty and this, from of Platonic thought, Aristotelian but also medieval thinkers. The Machiavellian rupture focuses on the issues of power and government, the separation of the spiritual and the temporal, and introduces reflections on the social contract. Finally, the study of humanists and Enlightenment will lead to the liberalism. |
| References | |

Theory Topics

| Week | Weekly Contents |
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| 1 | Introduction |
| 2 | Ancient Political Thought : Greek Political Thought: Hérodote, Thucydide, Sophistes (Protagoras, Gorgias), |
| 3 | Ancient Political Thought : Greek Political Thought: Socrate, Aristote, Platon |
| 4 | Ancient Political Thought : Roman Political Thought: Cicéron, Sénèque, Marcus Aurelius |
| 5 | Medieval Political Thought : Christianity: St. Paul, St. Augustin, St. Thomas d'Aquin |
| 6 | Medieval Political Thought : Islam and Judaïsme : Avicenna, Ibn Khaldun, Al-Farabi and Moïse Maimonide |
| 7 | Mid-term Exam |
| 8 | The Political Thought of Modernity Times: Machiavelli |
| 9 | The Political Thought of Modernity: Erasmus and Thomas More |
| 10 | The Political Thought of Modernity: Hobbes and Bodin |
| 11 | Enlightenment: The precursors of political liberalism : John Locke, David Hume and Montesquieu |
| 12 | Enlightenment: Rousseau or democratic utopy |
| 13 | The end of History : Emmanuel Kant |
| 14 | G. W. F. Hegel |