

## ELC163 DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

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| Course Title                  | <b>DIPLOMATIC HISTORY</b>   |                 |      |                     |  |
| Course Code                   | <b>ELC163</b>   |                 |      |                     |  |
| Course Type                   | <b>Elective</b>   |                 |      |                     |  |
| Level                         | <b>Bachelor</b>   |                 |      |                     |  |
| Year / Semester               |   |                 |      |                     |  |
| Teacher's Name                | Dr Emilios Charalambides  |                 |      |                     |  |
| ECTS                          | 6   | Lectures / week | 3    | Laboratories / week |  |
| Course Purpose and Objectives | <p>The module examines the definition of diplomacy, the need to develop diplomatic relations, as well as the structure of the organization of the diplomatic services.</p> <p>The module analyses the functions of the diplomatic services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also talks in depth about the protocol, about the diplomatic privileges and about the diplomatic immunity.</p> <p>The regulation of the diplomatic relations of the European states in modern times within a historical framework is analysed and at the same time the module is focused to be useful to law students in order for them to gain a comprehensive and holistic education and to be able to evaluate the ideological origins of political and legal actions.</p> |                 |      |                     |  |
| Learning Outcomes             | <p>Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:</p> <p>Understand the development of the creation and founding of the modern states, understand their political positions, as a result of international agreements, conferences and other political exchanges, ideas and interests.</p> <p>Understand and explain the main stages of the development of diplomacy within history.</p> <p>Critically analyse these diplomatic relations of the states in relation to events and phenomena of our time.</p>   |                 |      |                     |  |
| Prerequisites                 | None  | Required        | None |                     |  |
| Course Content                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diplomacy as one of the most ancient arts of the world: in theology, in archaeology, in history. Diplomacy between states – nations, negotiations, the definition of the term diplomacy, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961).</li> <li>• The changing fieldwork of diplomacy today. The characteristics of the successful diplomat.</li> <li>• The causes of the French Revolution, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, the Reign of Terror, the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte.</li> </ul>   |                 |      |                     |  |

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|                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Congress of Vienna (the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna), the political state of Europe after the Congress, the Holy Alliance, the Quadruple Alliance – the Concert of Europe.</li> <li>• Congress diplomacy: the Congress of Aix – la – Chapelle, the Congress of Troppau and the Congress of Laibach, the Congress of Verona.</li> <li>• The revolutions of 1830: The July revolution in France.</li> <li>• The revolutions of 1848 – 1850: in France, in Italy, in Germany in Austria, in Hungary. The diplomatic reaction.</li> <li>• The establishment of the Prussian hegemony in Germany: the German problem and Bismarck’s policy, the rebirth of the Schleswig – Holstein question, the diplomatic isolation and the defeat of Austria, The diplomatic preparations before the war between France and Prussia, the founding of the German Empire.</li> <li>• Europe under Bismarck: economy and foreign policy, the League of the Three Emperors, the Balkan crisis of 1875, the Treaty of Berlin.</li> <li>• The alliances of Bismarck: the Dual Alliance, the Triple Alliance, Russian ‘Reinsurance’.</li> <li>• The Triple Entente.</li> <li>• The Balkan wars: the diplomatic network before the war, the Balkan League. The Treaty of London, the Treaty of Bucharest. The aftermath of the wars.</li> </ul>   |
| Teaching Methodology | This course is taught via lectures that encourage debate and critical thinking.   |
| Bibliography         | <p>1.Χριστοδουλίδη, Θ. ( 2004), <b>Διπλωματική Ιστορία Τριών Αιώνων. Από τη Βιέννη στις Βερσαλλίες 1815 – 1919</b>, εκδόσεις Ι. Σιδέρης, Αθήνα.</p> <p>2.Κολιόπουλος, Ι.Σ. (2001), <b>Νεώτερη Ευρωπαϊκή Ιστορία 1789 – 1945. Από τη Γαλλική Επανάσταση μέχρι τον Β’ Παγκόσμιο Πόλεμο</b>. Βάνιας, Θεσσαλονίκη.</p> <p>3. Φυρέ Φ., – Ρισέ Ν., (1997), <b>Η γαλλική επανάσταση</b>. Εστία, Αθήνα.</p> <p>4. Richards D., (2005), <b>Ιστορία της σύγχρονης Ευρώπης. Από τη γαλλική επανάσταση ως το τέλος του 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα</b>. Παπαδήμας, Αθήνα.</p> <p>5. Joll J., (2006), <b>Η Ευρώπη 1870 – 1970</b>. Βάνιας, Θεσσαλονίκη.</p> <p>6. Agulhon M., (2000), <b>1848 Η επανάσταση στη Γαλλία ή η μαθητεία στη δημοκρατία, 1848 – 1852</b>. ΠΟΛΙΣ, Αθήνα.</p> <p>7. Lefebvre G., (2004), <b>Η Γαλλική Επανάσταση</b>. Εκδόσεις Μορφωτικού Ιδρύματος Εθνικής Τραπέζης, Αθήνα.</p> <p>8. Bell P.M.H., (2004), <b>Τα αίτια του δευτέρου παγκοσμίου πολέμου στην Ευρώπη</b>. Πατάκης, Αθήνα.</p> <p>9. Gaillard J.M., Rowley A., (2003), <b>Ιστορία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ηπείρου. Από το 1850 έως το τέλος του 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα</b>. Σιδέρης, Αθήνα.</p> <p>10.Κουλουμπής, Θ. – Κώνστας, Δ. (1985), <b>Διεθνείς σχέσεις. Μια συνολική προσέγγιση</b>. Τόμος Α’. Παπαζήσης, Αθήνα.</p> <p>11. Κοραντής, Α. (1998), <b>Διπλωματική Ιστορία της Ευρώπης (1919 – 1945), Τόμος Γ’ Μέρος Δεύτερον. Ο δεύτερος παγκόσμιος πόλεμος: Μέρος Δεύτερον 1941 – 1943</b>, Ελεύθερη Σκέψις, Αθήνα.</p> |
| Assessment           | <p><b>Methods:</b> Students are assessed with coursework that involves homework assignments and class participation, a midterm and a final exam. Students are assessed continuously and their knowledge is checked through tests with their assessment weight, date and time being set at the beginning of the semester via the course syllabus. Students are prepared for final exam, by revision on the matter taught and are trained to be able to deal with time constraints and revision timetable. The final assessment of the students is formative and</p>  |

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|          | <p>cumulative and is assured to comply with the subject's expected learning outcomes and the quality of the course.</p> <p><b>Students are assessed on the following:</b></p> <p><b>Knowledge and understanding - 30%</b><br/> in – depth knowledge and understanding towards the relevant topics of interest.</p> <p><b>Research and Analytical Skills - 40%</b><br/> Competence in research methods and ability of evaluating the results. The possibility of using them in different ways.</p> <p><b>Presentation and Communication - 30%</b><br/> Able to explain and defend the solutions given by them in a way to transmit the knowledge achieved beforehand.</p> <p>Assessment criteria are available in each written assignment, midterm or in the final exam.</p> <p><b>Weights:</b><br/> Final Exam 50 %<br/> Mid-term 25 %<br/> Homework assignments and participation 25 %</p> |
| Language | Greek   |