

Detailed course description/Syllabus

Faculty of Economics and International Relations
Programme: **International Business**

I. General information

Name of the course	Euro-Atlantic Institutions and the European Security System	
Name of the course in English	Euro-Atlantic Institutions and the European Security System	
Language of instruction	English	
Code/Specialization	... International Business	
Profile of the course	General Academic	
Course category	Specialisation	
Type of studies	Master Studies	
Number of semesters/semester no.	1/...	
Number of hours	Full-time:	Lectures: 15 Tutorials: 15
	Part-time:	Lectures: 9 Tutorials: 9
Number of ECTS	5	

II. Preliminary requirements

No.	Description
1	There are no preliminary requirements for this course.

III. Objectives of the Course

Code	Description
------	-------------

C1	To provide knowledge of the 'Euro-Atlantic' system and the various actors/institutions that interact within it.
C2	To provide knowledge about the concept of security, and the various issues that are related to it.
C3	To develop the skills that students will need in order to analyze the Euro-Atlantic system and the concept of security, and make independent judgements based on different sources of information, including academic texts, newspaper reports, the websites of governments and international organisations, and official documents.

IV. Learning outcomes

Code	Category	Description	KEK
E1	W	After completing the course, the student will develop a broader knowledge of the process of globalization, the various actors (including economic institutions) involved in this process, and the consequences that this has for European and international security.	WE-ST2-MG-W02-12/13Z
E2	W	After completing the course, the student will have a deeper understanding of the nature of the 'Euro-American system', the actors involved in that system and the complex web of linkages between them, and the way the system has evolved historically. The student will also have an understanding of the theoretical views used to explain the system.	WE-ST2-MG-W09-12/13Z
E3	U	After completing the course, the student will be able to formulate logical conclusions and make judgements regarding various aspects of the Euro-American system on the basis of different information sources, including academic texts, newspaper articles, the websites of international organisations and official reports.	WE-ST2-MG-U03-12/13Z
E4	K	After completing the course, the student will have a thorough grounding in the subject of European security; this subject is interdisciplinary, drawing upon such subjects as international relations, political economy, environmental economics and other social sciences. The student will therefore be better equipped to broaden their knowledge and acquire new skills.	WE-ST2-MG-K05-12/13Z

V. Course contents

Lectures

Code	Description	D (15)	E (9)
w1	Introduction: The class will introduce some of the key topics of the course. In particular it will consider what the concept of security actually is, what 'Europe' is, and some of the most important institutions in Europe that contribute to the management of various European security issues.	2	1
w2	The US and European Integration: This class will consider the role that the United States has played in facilitating European integration. It will consider the various ways in which the US sought to promote European integration after the Second World War, and the reasons as to why US decision-makers thought the process of integration was so important. The class will discuss initiatives such as the Marshall Plan, President Kennedy's proposed Declaration of Interdependence, and the manner in which the US-EU relationship was transformed in the 1990s.	2	2
w3	The Euro-Atlantic System: The class will consider the key elements of what has been described as the Euro-Atlantic system. It will discuss the way in which relations between the US and the EU have become increasingly institutionalized since the 1980s, and how that has affected different areas of the relationship between the EU and the US. It will discuss the different actors in the system, and how relations between these actors are mediated. It will also consider the four images of the system that two authors have presented, and how they help us to analyse the nature of the contemporary system.	2	1
w4	Security in the 'New' Europe: The class will consider some of the main issues relating to European security. It will consider the ways in which the concept of security has come to be re-defined by some scholars in recent years; and it will also discuss the concept of a 'European security community', and some of the consequences of its enlargement into East Central Europe. It will also consider the attitudes towards the Community of two major powers that lie beyond it, Russia and Turkey.	2	1
w5	New Global Security Problems: The class will consider some of the major security issues that Europeans face today. It will discuss some of the new threats that have emerged in international politics since the end of the Cold War. These include: so-called 'new wars'; the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction; 'new' or 'religious' terrorism; 'soft security' issues, such as the spread of HIV or mass population movements; and American hegemony over the international system.	2	1
w6	The EU as a foreign policy and security actor: The class will consider in more detail the extent to which the EU has 'europeanized' the issue of security. It will examine some of the competing debates that have	2	1

	taken place among the Europeans themselves regarding their relationship with the United States. It will also consider the extent to which the European Union is now capable of influencing areas beyond its own borders, such as in its 'near neighbourhood' of Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, and further afield in areas such as peacekeeping.		
w7	NATO and Western European Stability in the 1990s: To the surprise of many observers, NATO was not dismantled after the Cold War ended. The class will consider the role that NATO continued to perform in the post-Cold War era. It will consider some of the ideas that Robert Art presents, when he argued in the 1990s that NATO – and the United States – still had an essential role to play in the Western European security system.	2	1
w8	Conclusion: The final class will discuss the relationships between the various European institutions, and how effective they are in managing the ever increasing number of security issues that the continent confronts. In particular, it will analyze the likely evolution of relations between some of the most important states on the continent (Russia, the United States, Germany), and how they are likely to interact with one another in a variety of Euro-Atlantic institutions in the twenty-first century.	1	1

Tutorials

Code	Description	D (15)	E (9)
c1	The Kosovo War: The class will examine NATO and the EU's performance during the Kosovo War of 1999. It will consider the extent to which the EU was able to formulate an effective policy towards the developing crisis in Kosovo and, after hostilities had broken out, how much influence the EU had over the war itself. It will also consider the relationship between the Europeans and the United States during the conflict itself, and the degree to which divisions emerged between the two sides.	2	1
c2	NATO and EU enlargement: the impact on European Security: The class will consider the dual enlargements of NATO and the EU in the late 1990s and the beginning of the twenty-first century. The class will examine the degree of influence that the US was able to wield in the enlargement of both organisations. Toje has made the case that, from the US perspective, the expansion of NATO and the EU were inextricably linked. By pushing for NATO enlargement in the late 1990s, the US was also pressing its European partners to set in motion EU expansion.	2	2
c3	Germany in the 'New Europe': The position of a united Germany in post-Cold War Europe has provoked a great deal of debate. Germany has long considered itself to be a 'civilian power', and at the beginning	2	1

	of the 1990s declined the offer of the United States to be a 'partner in leadership'. It has been noted in recent years, however, that Germany has begun to act like a 'normal' Great Power in the European security system. It was particularly noticeable that in 2003 Germany publicly opposed the US decision to go to war against Iraq. The class will consider some of the implications of Germany's new foreign and security policies.		
C4	Russia: A European Security Problem? Russia remains an 'outsider' in relation to the European security community. The changing relationship between, on the one hand the EU and NATO, and on the other Russia since the end of the Cold War will be considered. The class will consider the extent to which Russia still attempts to exercise influence in its 'near abroad'. It will also consider some of the more obvious weaknesses in post-Communist Russia's security.	2	1
C5	America, Europe and the War on Terror: 2002-03 witnessed the biggest crisis in Transatlantic relations since Suez in 1956. The divisions that opened up between the United States and its most important European partners, and also the divisions within Europe itself, took many observers by surprise. The crisis resulted in a great deal of literature being produced that analyzed the state of the transatlantic relationship. A few commentators went so far as to suggest that the United States was beginning to disengage from Europe. This class will examine the extent to which, since 2001, European and American views on the issue of security have diverged.	2	1
C6	The OSCE and the Council of Europe: The class will examine two of the less well-known (although relatively important) international institutions that, in different ways, play an influential role when it comes to European security. Both differ from NATO and the EU in that they are genuinely pan-European – i.e. virtually all European states are members of both organisations. This means that they are important forums for discussing European concerns. The class will examine the tasks of each respective organisation, and assess their overall contribution to stabilizing European security.	2	1
C7	Soft Security Issues: The class will consider so-called 'soft security' issues, such as international migration, international crime syndicates, etc. It will assess whether these kinds of issues should be securitized, and the extent to which the measures that organisations like the EU and NATO, as well as national governments, have taken have proven to be effective.	2	1
C8	Conclusion: The final class will discuss the relationships between the various European institutions, and how effective they are in managing the ever increasing number of security issues that the continent confronts. In particular, it will analyze the likely evolution of relations between some of the most important states on the continent (Russia, the United States, Germany), and how they are likely to interact with	1	1

	one another in a variety of Euro-Atlantic institutions in the twenty-first century.		
--	---	--	--

VI. Methods of teaching

Code	Description
N2	Seminar
N3	Presentation
N4	Discussion
N7	Case study
N12	Work with books

VII. Means of assessment

Tutorials' assessment

Code	Description
F1	Test
F4	Presentation
F7	Paper
F8	Effort in class

Lectures' assessment (final course grade)

Code	Description
P2	Written examination
P3	Test
P4	Weighted mean of constituent grades

VIII. Assessment criteria

Learning outcome **E1** weight: 30%

Not achieved required outcome (grade 2.0)	A student obtains less than 60% of the required possible points in the final exam
---	---

Achieved the outcome to a satisfactory degree (grade 3.0)	A student obtains 60-67% of the required points in the final exam
Achieved the outcome to a good degree (grade 4.0)	A student obtains 76-84% of the required points in the final exam.
Achieved the outcome to a very good degree (grade 5.0)	A student obtains 92-99% of the required points in the final exam
Achieved the outcome to an exceptional degree (grade 5.5)	A student obtains 100% of the required points from the final test.

Learning outcome **E2** weight: 30%

Not achieved required outcome (grade 2.0)	A student obtains less than 60% of the required possible points in the final exam
Achieved the outcome to a satisfactory degree (grade 3.0)	A student obtains 60-67% of the required points in the final exam
Achieved the outcome to a good degree (grade 4.0)	A student obtains 76-84% of the required points in the final exam.
Achieved the outcome to a very good degree (grade 5.0)	A student obtains 92-99% of the required points in the final exam
Achieved the outcome to an exceptional degree (grade 5.5)	A student obtains 100% of the required points from the final test.

Learning outcome **E3** weight: 25%

Not achieved required outcome (grade 2.0)	A student obtains less than 60% of the required points in their class assignments.
Achieved the outcome to a satisfactory degree (grade 3.0)	A student obtains 60-67% of the required points in their class assignments.
Achieved the outcome to a good degree (grade 4.0)	A student obtains 76-84% of the required points in their class assignments.
Achieved the outcome to a very good degree (grade 5.0)	A student obtains 92-99% of the required points in their class assignments.
Achieved the outcome to an exceptional degree (grade 5.5)	A student obtains 100% of the required points in their class

	assignments.
--	--------------

Learning outcome **E4** weight: 15%

Not achieved required outcome (grade 2.0)	The student fails to comprehend the inter-disciplinary nature of security studies, or develop the necessary skills to analyze security issues.
Achieved the outcome to a satisfactory degree (grade 3.0)	The student to a minimum degree comprehends the interdisciplinary nature of security studies, and to a minimum degree develops the necessary skills to analyze security issues.
Achieved the outcome to a good degree (grade 4.0)	The student to a limited extent comprehends the inter-disciplinary nature of security studies, and partially develops the necessary skills to analyze security issues.
Achieved the outcome to a very good degree (grade 5.0)	The student has a good understanding of the inter-disciplinary nature of security studies, and develops the necessary skills to analyze security issues.
Achieved the outcome to an exceptional degree (grade 5.5)	The student has an excellent understanding of the inter-disciplinary nature of security studies, and has fully developed the necessary skills to analyze security issues.

Student may be awarded a positive final grade from the course provided that they achieve all learning outcomes at least to a satisfactory degree. The final grade is calculated according to the following formula:

$30\% * \text{ocena z realizacji efektu E1} + 30\% * \text{ocena z realizacji efektu E2} + 25\% * \text{ocena z realizacji efektu E3} + 15\% * \text{ocena z realizacji efektu E4}$

IX. Student workload

Type of activity	Number of hours	
	full-time	part-time
Contact hours with the teacher as set in the programme of study	30	...
Contact hours with the teacher during office hours (e.g. presentations, projects)	5	...
Contact hours with the teacher during tests and examinations	5	...
Preparation for classes (reading, preparing homework etc.)	30	...
Information gathering, preparation of results		...
Preparation of a report, project, paper, presentation, discussion	30	...
Preparation for a test, examination	25	...
Total	125	...
Number of ECTS	125	

X. Course implementation matrix

Learning outcomes	KEK	Objectives of the course	Course contents	Methods of teaching	Means of assessment
E1	WE-ST2-MG-W02-12/13Z	C1 C2	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15	N2 N3 N4 N7 N12	F1 F4 F7 F8 P2 P3 P4
E2	WE-ST2-MG-W09-12/13Z	C1 C2	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15	N2 N3 N4 N7 N12	F1 F4 F7 F8 P2 P3 P4
E3	WE-ST2-MG-U03-12/13Z	C3	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15	N2 N3 N12	F1 F4 F7 F8 P2 P3
E4	WE-ST2-MG-K05-	C3	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11	N2 N3 N12	F1 F4 F7 F8 P2 P3

	12/13Z		C12 C13 C14 C15		
--	--------	--	-----------------	--	--

XI. References

Primary references

No.	Description
1	Andrew Cottey, <i>Security in the New Europe</i> (Basingstoke: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2007)
2	Steven McGuire and Michael Smith, <i>The European Union and the United States: Competition and Convergence in the Global Arena</i> (Basingstoke: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2008)

Further references

No.	Description
1	Asle Toje, <i>America, the EU and Strategic Culture: Renegotiating the Transatlantic Bargain</i> , (London: Routledge, 2008)
	Robert Art, 'Why Western Europe needs the United States and NATO', <i>Political Science Quarterly</i> , Vol. 111, No. 1 (1996)

XII. Information on teachers

Person responsible for the course

Dr Christopher Reeves

Teachers

No.	Teacher
1	<p>Dr Christopher Reeves</p> <p>Dr Reeves was awarded a PhD in International History from the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, in 2002. His current research interests include Transatlantic relations and Security in Central and Eastern Europe. He works for the Institute of American Studies and Transatlantic Relations of Jagiellonian University in Krakow as well as for the Institute of Political Science of Jesuit University Ignatianum in Krakow. He is a visiting lecturer at Cracow university of Economics – Faculty of Economics and International Relations.</p>