ERASMUS+ INCOMING STUDENTS
ACADEMIC OFFER - COURSES TAUGHT IN ENGLISH
POLITICAL STUDIES

WINTER SEMESTER 2025/2026

2nd year, 3th semester

POLITICAL STUDIES
BACHELOR

ZDW: Democracy, traditions and prospects / Legitimization of power- lecture

ECTS
1

The aim of the course is the gain knowledge of definitions and types of political power and political legitimacy, as well as present a methodological and axiological dilemma of legitimation. The students will familiarize the methods of implementing political power and its legitimation, as well as raise awareness of the problem of devaluation of the power in modern democracies.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Recognizes philosophical sources and current fundamental principles of democratic governance. Compares different definitions of democracy. Identifies the characteristics of democratic systems.
- **In the terms of skills:** Navigates contemporary democratic issues with ease. Applies conceptual apparatus. Critiques contemporary forms of democracy.
- **In the terms of social competencies:** Defends or critiques principles in a democratic rule-of-law state.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Principle of Separation of Powers and Political Pluralism
2. Descriptive and Normative Approaches to Democracy
3. Procedural Democracy
4. Liberal Democracy
5. Participatory Democracy
6. Associative Democracy
7. Deliberative Democracy

8. E-Democracy
9. Futurological Idea of Netarchy
10. Democratic Leadership

TEACHING METHODS:

- Didactic discussion
- Brainstorming
- Project method

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

ZDW: Democracy, traditions and prospects / Legitimization of power- project

ECTS
2

The aim of the course is the gain knowledge of definitions and types of political power and political legitimacy, as well as present a methodological and axiological dilemma of legitimation. The students will familiarize the methods of implementing political power and its legitimation, as well as raise awareness of the problem of devaluation of the power in modern democracies.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Recognizes philosophical sources and current fundamental principles of democratic governance. Compares different definitions of democracy. Identifies the characteristics of democratic systems.
- **In the terms of social skills:** Navigates contemporary democratic issues with ease. Applies conceptual apparatus. Critiques contemporary forms of democracy.
- **In the terms of social competencies:** Defends or critiques principles in a democratic rule-of-law state.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Principle of Separation of Powers and Political Pluralism
2. Descriptive and Normative Approaches to Democracy
3. Procedural Democracy
4. Liberal Democracy
5. Participatory Democracy
6. Associative Democracy
7. Deliberative Democracy
8. E-Democracy
9. Futurological Idea of Netarchy
10. Democratic Leadership

TEACHING METHODS:

- Didactic discussion
- Brainstorming
- Project method

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

Foreign policy of the Republic of Poland– lecture

**ECTS
2**

The aim of the course is to provide the knowledge about the conditions, goals and main directions of Polish/English foreign policy after 1989, as well as discuss Polish/English relations with major foreign partners.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Understands the functions of foreign policy, its conditions, and the main goals and means to achieve them. Knows and analyzes major international agreements signed by Polish/British governments since 1989 and the current National Security Strategy. Identifies new directions in Polish/British foreign policy post-1989 and analyzes the reasons for their emergence. Names key political partners of Poland/England and identifies major issues in bilateral relations.
- **In the terms of skills:** Utilizes knowledge about NATO membership and involvement in the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy to assess Polish/British security.
- **In the terms of social competencies:** Identifies major actions taken by Polish/British governments within the European Union since 2004 and uses this knowledge to assess Poland's/England's position in the EU. Analyzes Poland's/England's activity in a selected international organization since 1989.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Concepts, Goals, Functions, Conditions, and Instruments of Foreign Policy
2. Polish Foreign Policy Post-1989: Continuities and Breakthroughs
3. Polish Security Policy
4. Integration Policy of Poland/England with the EEC/EU
5. Poland/England in the European Union
6. Polish/English Policy Towards Germany
7. Poland's Eastern Policy Post-1989
8. Relations with Poland's/England's Southern Neighbors
9. Poland's Relations with Major Non-European Partners
10. Poland in International Organizations
11. Organization of Foreign Service and Decision-Making Mechanisms in Polish/British Foreign Policy

TEACHING METHODS:

- Lecture
- Conversational lecture
- Classical problem method
- Didactic discussion

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

Contemporary political systems and ideas – lecture

ECTS
4

The aim of the course is to gain knowledge about the role of political organizations and institutions in the life of contemporary societies, the difference between the specificity of political systems and factors determining their character. The students will learn the possibility to describe political systems from different points of view, as well as flexibly choose various interpretations, descriptions of political systems and how to use them freely in solving problems.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Understands the essence and specifics of contemporary political systems. Identifies and explains the mechanisms of political systems. Distinguishes between political regimes and electoral systems. Understands the functions of elections in democratic and authoritarian systems.
- **In the terms of skills:** Analyzes and interprets the structures of public institutions and evolutionary processes in modern political systems. Examines political systems as a sphere of social reality. Recognizes differences in electoral behaviors. Identifies the roles of parties, interest groups, and social movements in the political system.
- **In the terms of social competencies:** Appreciates the significance of democratic values. Recognizes the need for civic engagement. Collaborates and works effectively in a team, taking on various roles and performing different tasks.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Concept of the Political System and Its Environment – Main Approaches
2. Contemporary Theories of Democracy
3. Ideas, Values, and Norms in the Political System
4. Concept of Political Regime in Broad and Narrow Terms. Typology of Political Regimes
5. Territorial System and Form of the State
6. Regulatory Foundations of Contemporary Political Systems:
    - The Constitution and Its Importance for the Political System
    - Types and Characteristics of Constitutions
7. Institutions in the Political System:

- o   Structure and Functions of Parliament
- o   Position of the Head of State
- o   Position of Government and Prime Minister: Types and Principles of Coalition Formation
- o   Judicial Power in the Political System
8.   Functions of Elections in Democratic and Authoritarian Systems:
- o   Electoral Systems: Concepts, Elements, and Types
- o   Electoral Behaviors and Their Typology
- o   Continuity and Change in Electoral Behaviors
9.   Roles of Parties, Interest Groups, and Social Movements in the Political System
10. Political Systems of Selected Countries:
11. Origin and Characteristics of the System
12. Constitution
13. Basic Constitutional Principles
14. System of State Authorities: Head of State (President/Monarch), Government and Prime Minister, Parliament, Judicial Power, Party System, Parties, Electoral Law System, Pressure and Interest Groups
15. United States of America
16. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
17. French Republic
18. Federal Republic of Germany
19. Italian Republic
20. Swiss Confederation
21. Russian Federation

Contemporary political systems and ideas – project

ECTS 4

The aim of the course is to gain knowledge about the role of political organizations and institutions in the life of contemporary societies, the difference between the specificity of political systems and factors determining their character. The students will learn the possibility to describe political systems from different points of view, as well as flexibly choose various interpretations, descriptions of political systems and how to use them freely in solving problems.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Understands the essence and specifics of contemporary political systems. Identifies and explains the mechanisms of political systems. Distinguishes between political regimes and electoral systems. Understands the functions of elections in democratic and authoritarian systems.
- **In the terms of skills:** Analyzes and interprets the structures of public institutions and evolutionary processes in modern political systems. Examines political systems as a sphere of social reality. Recognizes differences in

electoral behaviors. Identifies the roles of parties, interest groups, and social movements in the political system.

- **In the terms of social competencies:** Appreciates the significance of democratic values. Recognizes the need for civic engagement. Collaborates and works effectively in a team, taking on various roles and performing different tasks.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Concept of the Political System and Its Environment – Main Approaches
2. Contemporary Theories of Democracy
3. Ideas, Values, and Norms in the Political System
4. Concept of Political Regime in Broad and Narrow Terms. Typology of Political Regimes
5. Territorial System and Form of the State
6. Regulatory Foundations of Contemporary Political Systems:
    - The Constitution and Its Importance for the Political System
    - Types and Characteristics of Constitutions
7. Institutions in the Political System:
    - Structure and Functions of Parliament
    - Position of the Head of State
    - Position of Government and Prime Minister: Types and Principles of Coalition Formation
    - Judicial Power in the Political System
8. Functions of Elections in Democratic and Authoritarian Systems:
    - Electoral Systems: Concepts, Elements, and Types
    - Electoral Behaviors and Their Typology
    - Continuity and Change in Electoral Behaviors
9. Roles of Parties, Interest Groups, and Social Movements in the Political System
10. Political Systems of Selected Countries:
    - Origin and Characteristics of the System
    - Constitution
    - Basic Constitutional Principles
    - System of State Authorities: Head of State (President/Monarch), Government and Prime Minister, Parliament, Judicial Power, Party System, Parties, Electoral Law System, Pressure and Interest Groups
    - United States of America
    - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
    - French Republic
    - Federal Republic of Germany
    - Italian Republic
    - Swiss Confederation
    - Russian Federation
    - Optional: Republics of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Canada, Australia, Kingdom of Sweden, Republic of Belarus

TEACHING METHODS:

- Lecture
- Conversational lecture
- Classical problem method
- Didactic discussion

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

History of Political Thought – lecture

ECTS 2

The aim of the course is to provide knowledge showing the transformations of concepts and ideas concerning the state, law and politics in a historical cross-section, from antiquity to nineteenth century, demonstrating the relationship between the elements of continuity and change, as well as inspire interests that allow the analysis of political practices and political institutions in terms of fundamental questions about meaning of human action, fundamental goals and values. The students will learn to recognize, analyze and compare ideas and concepts that form the backbone of the main currents of the political tradition of the West.

Objectives:

- Equip students with knowledge about the transformations of concepts and perceptions related to the state, law, and politics from antiquity to the 19th century.
- Show the relationships between elements of continuity and change.
- Develop students' ability to recognize, analyze, and compare ideas and concepts forming the basis of major Western political traditions.
- Inspire interests that allow the analysis of political practices and institutions in terms of fundamental questions regarding human action, essential goals, and values.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Describes the trends in political thought and models of political order. Recognizes significant dilemmas and controversies that reflect the history of political thought.
- **In the terms of skills:** Connects knowledge of political thought with the analysis of the practical side of politics, using a "dictionary" that facilitates discussions on current political processes. Places fundamental questions regarding the nature of political order in a historical perspective, showing significant transformations in concepts and perceptions that form the framework of distinct political discourses.
- **In the terms of social competencies:** Exhibits critical thinking skills that protect against dogmatism and ideological rigidity. Demonstrates communication competencies related to expanding the vocabulary needed to

understand and explain politics.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Greek Political Rationalism – Debates on Sources of Knowledge, Nature of Political Order, Scope of Human Freedom, Role and Nature of Virtues (Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Stoics)
2. Roman Rationalism – The Idea of the Republic
3. Birth of the Christian Worldview (St. Paul, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas)
4. Renaissance – Utopias and Political Realism of Machiavelli
5. Political Ideas of the Reformation
6. Political Rationalism of the 17th Century – New Model of Political Science and Political Order (Grotius and Hobbes)
7. Origins of Liberalism (Spinoza and Locke)
8. Enlightenment – Distinct Models of Political Rationality
9. Critique of Enlightenment – Conservatism and Romanticism
10. 19th Century Liberalism
11. Socialism – Trends and Concepts
12. Nietzsche – Erosion of Enlightenment Tradition and Nihilism

TEACHING METHODS

- Discussion
- Distance learning techniques

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

History of Political Thought – tutorials

ECTS
2

The aim of the course is to provide knowledge showing the transformations of concepts and ideas concerning the state, law and politics in a historical cross-section, from antiquity to nineteenth century, demonstrating the relationship between the elements of continuity and change, as well as inspire interests that allow the analysis of political practices and political institutions in terms of fundamental questions about meaning of human action, fundamental goals and values. The students will learn to recognize, analyze and compare ideas and concepts that form the backbone of the main currents of the political tradition of the West.

Objectives:

- Equip students with knowledge about the transformations of concepts and perceptions related to the state, law, and politics from antiquity to the 19th century.
- Show the relationships between elements of continuity and change.
- Develop students' ability to recognize, analyze, and compare ideas and concepts forming the basis of major Western political traditions.
- Inspire interests that allow the analysis of political practices and institutions in

terms of fundamental questions regarding human action, essential goals, and values.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Describes the trends in political thought and models of political order. Recognizes significant dilemmas and controversies that reflect the history of political thought.
- **In the terms of skills:** Connects knowledge of political thought with the analysis of the practical side of politics, using a "dictionary" that facilitates discussions on current political processes. Places fundamental questions regarding the nature of political order in a historical perspective, showing significant transformations in concepts and perceptions that form the framework of distinct political discourses.
- **In the terms of social competencies:** Exhibits critical thinking skills that protect against dogmatism and ideological rigidity. Demonstrates communication competencies related to expanding the vocabulary needed to understand and explain politics.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Greek Political Rationalism – Debates on Sources of Knowledge, Nature of Political Order, Scope of Human Freedom, Role and Nature of Virtues (Sophists, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Stoics)
2. Roman Rationalism – The Idea of the Republic
3. Birth of the Christian Worldview (St. Paul, St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas)
4. Renaissance – Utopias and Political Realism of Machiavelli
5. Political Ideas of the Reformation
6. Political Rationalism of the 17th Century – New Model of Political Science and Political Order (Grotius and Hobbes)
7. Origins of Liberalism (Spinoza and Locke)
8. Enlightenment – Distinct Models of Political Rationality
9. Critique of Enlightenment – Conservatism and Romanticism
10. 19th Century Liberalism
11. Socialism – Trends and Concepts
12. Nietzsche – Erosion of Enlightenment Tradition and Nihilism

TEACHING METHODS

- Discussion
- Distance learning techniques

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

Theory of international relations- lecture

ECTS
2

Course Objectives

- The student knows and understands the key theoretical issues related to emerging markets.
- The student can analyze the logic of functioning of emerging markets in international relations at a basic level.
- The student can analyze the factors influencing the development of emerging markets.

Learning Outcomes

- **In terms of knowledge:** The student acquires knowledge about the basic concepts related to emerging markets in international relations. The student gains knowledge about the list of emerging markets according to MSCI. The student gains knowledge about the list of emerging markets according to FTSE.
- **In terms of skills:** The student recognizes and distinguishes emerging markets. The student identifies and analyzes theories and mechanisms involved in the development of emerging markets. The student explains and illustrates the impact of geopolitical surroundings on emerging markets.
- **In terms of social competencies:** The student demonstrates critical thinking skills that allow for formulating their own assessments of the functioning of emerging markets. The student can argue their opinion and share it in a group setting. The student has the ability to confidently convey and defend their views while respecting and tolerating differing opinions.

Program Content

1. Emerging Markets – Introductory Issues
2. List of Emerging Markets According to MSCI
3. List of Emerging Markets According to FTSE
4. List of Emerging Markets According to BEM
5. Importance and Role of Emerging Markets in Shaping International Relations
6. Globalization and Emerging Markets

Teaching Methods

- Lecture
- Classical Problem-Based Method
- Project Method
- Brainstorming

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

Theory of international relations- tutorials
ECTS
2

Course Objectives

- The student knows and understands the key theoretical issues related to emerging markets.
- The student can analyze the logic of functioning of emerging markets in international relations at a basic level.
- The student can analyze the factors influencing the development of emerging markets.

Learning Outcomes

- **In terms of knowledge:** The student acquires knowledge about the basic concepts related to emerging markets in international relations. The student gains knowledge about the list of emerging markets according to MSCI. The student gains knowledge about the list of emerging markets according to FTSE.
- **In terms of skills:** The student recognizes and distinguishes emerging markets. The student identifies and analyzes theories and mechanisms involved in the development of emerging markets. The student explains and illustrates the impact of geopolitical surroundings on emerging markets.
- **In terms of social competencies:** The student demonstrates critical thinking skills that allow for formulating their own assessments of the functioning of emerging markets. The student can argue their opinion and share it in a group setting. The student has the ability to confidently convey and defend their views while respecting and tolerating differing opinions.

Program Content

1. Emerging Markets – Introductory Issues
2. List of Emerging Markets According to MSCI
3. List of Emerging Markets According to FTSE
4. List of Emerging Markets According to BEM
5. Importance and Role of Emerging Markets in Shaping International Relations
6. Globalization and Emerging Markets

Teaching Methods

- Lecture
- Classical Problem-Based Method
- Project Method
- Brainstorming

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

Monographic Lecture 3a

Objectives:

- Students should become familiar with the theoretical and practical principles of regional policy.
- Students should master the basics of preparing and developing regional development strategies.
- Students should be able to assess the state of regional diversity in Poland/England.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **In the terms of knowledge:** Understands the fundamental principles of regional policy in Poland since 1989. Knows the types of local and regional development plans and has knowledge about the creation of strategies, marketing, and territorial promotion for Polish/English municipalities, districts, and regions. Formulates judgments about the effectiveness of specific actions within promotional campaigns of local government units.
- **In the terms of skills:** Analyzes audiovisual advertisements of cities, identifies the sender's intentions, and assesses the content and form of messages from the perspective of their potential persuasive effectiveness. Understands and analyzes the complexity of relationships between media and politicians in contemporary states, in the context of the importance of both groups for the functioning of democracy.
- **In the terms of social Competencies:** Aware of the importance of effective regional policy conducted on the principles of promoting the specificity of cities and regions, and sustainable development. Recognizes the necessity of objectifying perceived reality.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1. Basics of Regional Development: Theoretical and Terminological Issues
2. Regional Policy of the EU and Poland: Regional Diversity in Europe, Evolution of Community Policies
3. Activities of the Ministry of Regional Development
4. Specifics of Regional Development in the Eastern Wall
5. Polish/English Regions of the So-Called Recovered Territories
6. Pomerania, Silesia, and Greater Poland: Leaders in Regional Development
7. Areas of the Former Congress Kingdom and Galicia: The Impact of Tradition on Regional Development
8. Leaders (Cities and Municipalities) in Regional Development in 2016

TEACHING METHODS: Traditional and conversational lectures, didactic discussion

Education verification method: exam, activity during classes

! Please note that in each case <u>AHE reserves the right not to open the subject due to low number of participants or internal issues</u>. At each time we will try to offer alternative subjects to meet the learning outcomes required by the sending institution.
The student has 30 days to make changes to his/ her Learning Agreement after the arrival at AHE.

CHANGES IN SUBJECTS, COURSE CONTENTS AND ECTS MAY OCCUR
UPON YOUR ARRIVAL.