

History of European Identity

History of European Identity
7.5 credits

Single subject course

733G40

Valid from: 2015 Spring semester

Determined by	Main field of study	
The Quality Board at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences	Political Science	
Date determined	Course level	Progressive specialisation
2015-09-11	First cycle	G1F
Revised by	Disciplinary domain	
	Social sciences	
Revision date	Subject group	
	Political Science	
Offered first time	Offered for the last time	
Autumn semester 2015		
Department	Replaced by	
Institutionen för ekonomisk och industriell utveckling		

Entry requirements

- 60 ECTS credits passed in relevant subjects, e.g. politics, economics, law, history, where at least 30 ECTS credits in politics
- English corresponding to the level of English in Swedish upper secondary education (Engelska 6)
Exemption from Swedish

Intended learning outcomes

After completion of the course the student should be able to:

- describe how the European Identity has developed politically, economically, socially and culturally
- discuss European identity, internationalism and nationalism.

Course content

This course deals with the question of "European Identity". Does it exist, how did it develop, what is the role played by geographical conditions, economy, religion, tradition, culture and politics? A guiding thought is that the history of Europe can be seen as a constantly changing system of networks that enables people to exchange ideas, trade, and culture. An important question is what can unite and what can split people in Europe? The concepts of internationalism and nationalism are also discussed.

Teaching and working methods

This course will be delivered by means of lectures and seminars. Language of instructions: English

Examination

The course is concluded with a written examination. Examination also includes active participation in seminars. Detailed information about the examination can be found in the course's study guide.

If special circumstances prevail, and if it is possible with consideration of the nature of the compulsory component, the examiner may decide to replace the compulsory component with another equivalent component.

If the LiU coordinator for students with disabilities has granted a student the right to an adapted examination for a written examination in an examination hall, the student has the right to it.

If the coordinator has recommended for the student an adapted examination or alternative form of examination, the examiner may grant this if the examiner assesses that it is possible, based on consideration of the course objectives.

An examiner may also decide that an adapted examination or alternative form of examination if the examiner assessed that special circumstances prevail, and the examiner assesses that it is possible while maintaining the objectives of the course.

Students failing an exam covering either the entire course or part of the course twice are entitled to have a new examiner appointed for the reexamination.

Students who have passed an examination may not retake it in order to improve their grades.

Grades

ECTS, EC

Other information

Planning and implementation of a course must take its starting point in the wording of the syllabus. The course evaluation included in each course must therefore take up the question how well the course agrees with the syllabus.

The course is carried out in such a way that both men's and women's experience and knowledge is made visible and developed.

If special circumstances prevail, the vice-chancellor may in a special decision specify the preconditions for temporary deviations from this course syllabus, and delegate the right to take such decisions.