

Dr Przemysław Krzywożyński

Chair of History of Political and Legal Doctrines and of Philosophy

LEARNING MODULE DESCRIPTION (SYLLABUS)

I. General information

1. Module title:
Political and Legal Doctrines
2. Module code
DP(10-DP-a1-s; 10-DP-a1-n)
3. Module type – compulsory or optional
Compulsory
4. Programme title
Administration
5. Cycle of studies (1st or 2nd cycle of studies or full master's programme)
1st cycle of studies
6. Year of studies (where relevant)
First
7. Terms in which taught (summer/winter term)
Winter term
8. Type of classes and the number of contact hours (e.g. lectures: 15 hours; practical classes: 30 hours)
**Full-time studies – lecture: 24 hours;
Extramural studies: 12 hours of lectures and 12 hours of e-learning classes**
9. Number of ECTS credits
4 ECTS
10. Name, surname, academic degree/title of the module lecturer/other teaching staff
a) Dr Przemysław Krzywożyński (drpk@wp.pl)
11. Language of classes
Polish

II. Detailed information

1. Module aim (aims)
Profound acquisition of knowledge on history of political and legal doctrines.
2. Pre-requisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences (where relevant)
a) Basic knowledge on universal history and social studies
No specific pre-requisites concerning social skills and competences.
3. Module learning outcomes in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences and their reference to programme learning outcomes

Learning outcomes symbol*	Upon completion of the course, the student will:	Reference to programme learning outcomes [#]
DP_01	Define basic notions of political: idea, doctrine, ideology and program. Characterize main political positions, describe their formation and their variants.	K_W01-04, K_U01
DP_02	Characterize main political and legal doctrines, ideas and political programs with reference to current debates and explain the foundations of functioning of political and legal institutions.	K_W03, K_U06, S2A_W08 S2A_W04, K_W013, K_U01, K_U05
DP_03	Describe the historical, philosophical and constitutional law foundations and explain the principles and methods of lawmaking	K_W05-09, K_U07 S2A_W09
DP_04	Characterize the source of law from the perspective of doctrinal presuppositions.	S2A_W0,1K_W011, K_U01, K_U03, K_W012, K_U01, K_U04 K_U06
DP_05	Present and substantiate a written or oral critical view on the subject.	K_W01-15, K_U08

* module code, e.g. KHT_01 (KHT – module code in USOS; stands for Polish “Kataliza Heterogeniczna” /Heterogeneous Catalysis/)

[#] programme learning outcomes (e.g. K_W01, K_U01, ...); first K stands for programme title symbol in Polish, W for “wiedza” (knowledge) in Polish, U – for “umiejętności” (skills) in Polish, K – for “kompetencje społeczne” (social competences) in Polish
01, 02... - learning outcome number

4. Learning content

Module title		
Learning content symbol*	Learning content description	Reference to module learning outcomes [#]
TK_01	Introduction: subject and methodology. Basic concepts: political idea, doctrine, ideology. Political spectrum: left-right, revolutionary- evolutionary, etc.	DP_01-03
TK_02	Presentation of ideological substantiation of political, legal, administrative and economical institutions.	DP_02-05
TK_03	Ancient thought on democracy, ideal state and common good: Plato, Aristotle, the Sophists and Stoics. The ideas of Athenian democracy. Early Christian doctrine: Saint Augustine	DP_02-05
TK_04	Medieval doctrines : disputes on the scope and subject of political power. St. Thomas Aquinas on freedom, property, government and law.	DP_02-05

TK_05	Political Realism and the problem of sovereignty in the doctrines of the Renaissance. Absolutism and utopia. Poland's "Golden Age": the beginning of the modern state.	DP_02-05
TK_06	The importance of natural law structures and the conception of social contract of the 17th and 18th centuries in the theory of state, law and individual rights. The development of the theory of individual rights in Grotius, Hobbes and Locke. The individual freedom in Locke, Rousseau, in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789), the American tradition of republicanism.	DP_02-05
TK_07	Modern approaches to state, law and the rights of individuals in the main political doctrines: liberalism, conservatism, socialism, social democracy and social doctrine of the Catholic Church.	DP_02-05
TK_08	Liberal doctrine. Classics of liberalism: Locke, Montesquieu, Constant, J.S. Mill. The primacy of the individual in liberal doctrine. Positive and negative freedom. The free market and property. The principle of separation of powers. Utilitarian variant of liberalism - J. Bentham. Social Liberalism. Libertarianism. Conservative doctrine: Classical conservatism by E. Burke. The foundations of conservatism: organicism, tradition, hierarchy and power, property. Variants of conservatism: authoritarian, paternalistic, Christian Democratic, New Right.	DP_02-05
TK_09	Socialist doctrine: the individual, the society, the state and the law within the doctrine of utopian socialists, Marxists and communists. Socialism and Communism. The doctrine of anarchism: a project of social justice and equality without a state. From the social-democratic to socialist welfare state. Nationalism, Fascism, Nazism as holistic and anti-individualistic doctrines. Totalitarianism.	DP_01-05
TK_10	Social doctrine of the Catholic Church and its development in the 19th and 20th century: an individual, ownership, human dignity, the state and law. New challenges for democracy. State vs Church.	DP_02-05
TK_11	Basic differences in the understanding of the law in the European tradition: natural law, positive law: John Austin, C. Schmitt, H.Kelsen. Legal realism. Criticism of positivism (Radbruch, Fuller and Finnis). Positivism by H.L.Hart Justice theory: J.Rawls, J.Habermas, F.A. Hayek.	DP_02-05

* e.g. TK_01, TK_02, ... (TK stands for "treści kształcenia" /learning content/ in Polish)

e.g. KHT_01 – module code as in Table in II.3

5. Reading list
6. Information on the use of blended-learning (if relevant)

7. Information on where to find course materials

Possible information concerning learning materials and their availability shall be presented at the beginning of the academic year.

Additional information

1. Reference of learning outcomes and learning content to teaching and learning methods and assessment methods

Module title			
Symbol of module learning outcome*	Symbol of module learning content [#]	Methods of teaching and learning	Assessment methods of LO achievement ^{&}
DP_01	TK_01-02	Lecture	Oral exam
DP_02	TK_03-11	Multimedia lecture and practical classes resting on solving cases associated with criminal liability	Oral exam and pass based on student's activity
DP_03	TK_03-11	The same as written above	The same as written above
DP_04	TK_03-11	The same as written above	The same as written above
DP_05	TK_03-11	The same as written above	The same as written above

* e.g. KHT_01 – module code as in Table in II.3 and II.4

e.g. TK_01 – learning content symbol as in II.4

& Please include both formative (F) and summative (S) assessment

It is advisable to include assessment tasks (questions).

Assessment tasks include questions concerning topics presented above as the learning content.

2. Student workload (ECTS credits)

Module title:	
Activity types	Mean number of hours* spent on each activity type
Contact hours with the teacher as specified in the programme	Full-time studies: 24 hours of lecture Extramural studies: 12 hours of lecture, 12 hours of <i>e-learning</i>
Independent study	Extramural studies: 12 hours (24 hours resulting from 4 ECTS credits minus 12 hours from a schedule)
Total hours	24/24
Total ECTS credits for the module	4 ECTS

* Class hours – 1 hour means 45 minutes

Independent study – examples of activity types: (1) preparation for classes, (2) data analysis, (3) library-based work, (4) writing a class report, (5) exam preparation, etc.

3. Assessment criteria

Assessment criteria are as follows:

- a) correctness of language and its culture,**
- b) an ability to formulate ideas and thoughts properly and present their justification,**
- c) a level of specific skills listed above as the learning outcomes (see: the table 2.3).**