

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Российский университет дружбы народов»

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ НАУК

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА

Наименование дисциплины: History of International Relations and Foreign Policy

Рекомендуется для послевузовского образования (аспирантура)

по направлению 46.06.01 – «Исторические науки и археология»

Специальность: 07.00.15 – История международных отношений и внешней политики

(History of International Relations and Foreign Policy)

Квалификация (степень) выпускника:

Исследователь. Преподаватель-исследователь

1. Цели и задачи дисциплины

The aim of this course is to help post-graduate students form a holistic view of the history of international relations and foreign policy, understanding the logic and the laws of the process of formation and development of the global system of international relations.

Course targets:

- introduce graduate students to the classic documentary sources and research on the history of international relations;
- contribute to the development of prognostic professional competencies, competences in the field of strategic analysis in the formation of an international environmental processes;
- to acquire the skills of the independent expert studies and presentations, as well as the preparation of analytical materials.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре ОП ВО:

The discipline “History of International Relations and Foreign Policy: International Affairs” refers to block 1 of the curriculum.

3. Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:

Education process under this program is focused on the formation of the following competences:

<i>General professional competences</i>	
the ability to independently carry out research and development in respective professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies	GPC-1
<i>Professional competences</i>	
The ability to isolate and analyze, using the methods of the system, comparative and interdisciplinary analysis, the basic laws of the world historical process, the development of civilizations and historical eras, regions, countries	PC-1
the capacity for isolation and study of modern problems of historical research in general and national history, the history and theory of international relations	PC-4
possession of skills and of finding new thinking and rethinking of previously known facts, processes, phenomena, trends in the historical processes	PC-5
knowledge of methods of formation of skills of independent work, professional thinking and the development of creative abilities; the ability to formulate and solve advanced research and applied problems; possession of the techniques and methods of conducting scientific debate	PC-7
ability to navigate the current trends of world development, global geopolitical processes, understanding their perspectives and possible consequences for Russia	PC-8

As a result of studying under current program graduate student should:

Know:

- The main lines of research in the field of international relations;
- The main stages of formation and development of the system of international relations;
- Key issues and features of contemporary international relations and world politics;
- The main priorities of foreign policy of different countries.

Be able to:

- Put the issue to develop the project (structure, methodology, etc.) the holistic scientific research;
- Critically analyze, to evaluate and to be prepared for the synthesis of new complex ideas;
- Communicate in a dialogue format with their colleagues, the scientific community and society in general on issues related to the scope of its specialization;
- To locate, evaluate and use information from different sources, necessary for solving scientific and professional problems;
- Freely navigate the sources and scientific literature on the history of international relations and foreign policy;
- To conduct analytical processing of the collected factual material;
- With the help of modern information technologies to use new evidence to analyze the situation in the various regions of the world;
- Be able to conduct research, including the analysis of the problems, setting goals and objectives, the selection of the object and subject of the study, the choice of method and research methods, as well as an assessment of its quality; be able to use specific concepts, methods, techniques and tools in the study of international relations;
- To be able to summarize and draw conclusions from the work done, including in the form of presenting scientific reports;

Master:

- Methods of systemic analysis applied to international problems;
- Skills to work with the media materials, compilation of press reports on the subject of research,
- Methods of work with sources and scientific literature;
- The basics of the application of computer and information technologies in the scientific work;
- Independent work skills;
- The skills of the comparative analysis of international processes;
- Skills for further learning and self-study.

4. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

The course total workload is 2 credit hours.

Varieties of study	Total hours	course
		2
Class hours (total)	40	40
Including:		
Lectures	16	16
Practicum (P)	-	-
Seminars (S)	24	24
Laboratory work (LW)	-	-
Independent work (total)	26	26
control	6	6
Course project (work)	-	-
Calculative and graphics work	-	-
Structural abstract	-	-

<i>Other types of independent work</i>		-	-
Types of midterm attestation (attestation, examination)		Attestation	Attestation
Total labor intensity	Hours	72	72
Credits		2	2

5. Содержание дисциплины

5.1. Содержание разделов дисциплины

No	Units	Content
1.	Formation of International relations as a system. The concept of international relations.	International relations as an integral part of the historical process. Periodization and regional International Relations subsystem. Evolution of principles and the concept of IR. Features and chronological framework of IR.
2.	Establishment of the main stages and the main directions of development of international relations in the world and Europe в XVII-XVIII centuries.	The main factors of development of international relations in the XVII century. Thirty Years' War and its outcome. Peace of Westphalia. Westphalian sovereignty. The mechanism of formation of the Westphalian system of Defense. Formation of a new balance of forces in Europe. Russia in international relations in XVII - first half of the XVIII century. Historiography of the problem.
3.	International relations of the French Revolution era and the Napoleonic wars. "Concert of Europe" as a system of international relations	The development of international relations in Europe in the second half of the XVIII century. The French Revolution and its importance for the system of international relations. The work of the Vienna Congress and its decisions. Formation of a new system of international relations. Goals, objectives and character of the Holy Alliance. Congresses of the Holy Alliance. US foreign policy at the beginning of the XIX century. J. Monroe Doctrine of 1823: The principles, nature and significance. Scientific debate on the formation of the Vienna system of international relations.
4.	The Crimean War 1853-1856 and the collapse of the Vienna International relations system. International relations in the 2nd half of XIX century.	The diplomatic struggle during the Crimean War (1853-1856). Paris and the collapse of the world order of the Vienna IR system. Unification of Italy and Germany and the change in the composition of the great powers. East crisis 1875-1877. Russian-Turkish war of 1877-1878 and its results. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 and the problem of colonialism in the world order.
5.	The division of Europe into two opposing blocs. Formation of the bloc system in the late XIX - early XX century. International relations	Triple Alliance and the Russian-French alliance: search for balance. The military alert in 1875 and the position of Russia. Austro-German alliance in 1879 acceding to Italy and the formation of

	before the First World War. Regional wars and conflicts of the late XIX – early XX century.	the Triple Alliance (1882). The concept of foreign policy of the late XIX century Germany. Strengthening of German influence in Turkey, Moroccan crises of the early twentieth century. The growth of contradictions between the great powers in the Balkans, in the Middle East. The struggle for the division of spheres of influence in the Far East. Activation of Russian policy in the Far East, the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905. Portsmouth and the world. The expansion of the UK, Germany, US and France in the Far East. The annexation of Bosnia by Austria-Hungary, the Balkan War 1912-1913 and 1913. International relations before the First World War - the historiography of the problem.
6.	World War I and the Versailles-Washington system of post-war world order.	International relations in the period of the First World War. The October Revolution of 1917 and its international significance. Versailles-Washington system of the post-war world order. The reasons for the instability of the Versailles order. The impact of the global economic crisis on international relations. The emergence of tensions in the world. The problem of the post-war world order in modern Russian historiography.
7.	Crisis of Versailles-Washington system of international relations in the 1930s.	The impact of the global economic crisis on international relations. The emergence of tensions in the world. The foreign policy of Nazi Germany. The foreign policy of the USSR. Italy Aggression against Ethiopia. The League of Nations in the 1930s. Influence of the Spanish Civil War on the political situation in Europe. Formation of the axis Berlin - Rome - Tokyo. Anschluss of Austria. US isolationist policy. Munich Conference and the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Changes in the policy of the West in 1939. Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations in Moscow in August 1939, the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.
8.	International relations during the Second World War.	Diplomacy before World War II. "Strange War". The foreign policy of the USSR and the Soviet-German relations in 1939-1940. German expansion in Europe. Germany attacked the USSR. Formation of the anti-Hitler coalition. US-Japanese relations and entry into the US war. Declaration of the United Nations. Relations within the coalition, the second front problem. Conference of the Second World War. War. Approaches "Big Three" in the post-war world order Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Creation of the United Nations. The surrender of Japan. UN. The growth of the irreconcilable

		contradictions in the anti-Hitler coalition. Start of nuclear arms race.
9.	Features of the Yalta-Potsdam international relations system	New trends in international relations after the Second World War. The elements of cooperation and confrontation between the former allies of the anti-Hitler coalition in the early postwar years. Peaceful settlement in Europe. Political developments in Eastern Europe and its impact on the relations between the USSR and the West. "Truman Doctrine" and "Marshall Plan." The German Question in International Relations, the Berlin crisis, the formation of the FRG and the GDR. Formation of the block system.
10.	Formation of the bipolar system of international relations, its contradictions and confrontation. The collapse of the bipolar world order.	The ideological confrontation of the Cold War. The national liberation movement. The collapse of the colonial system. The conflicts of the Cold War. Nuclear factor in the international relations of the twentieth century. International relations in the 1960s. The problem of disarmament and prohibition of atomic weapons. The problem of international relations in the 1970s, and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. International relations in the 1980's and the restructuring of the Soviet Union. The collapse of the bipolar system of international relations.
11.	International relations of the twentieth century. - The way in the global world of the XXI century.	Globalization and regionalization of the modern world: the interconnection and interdependence of the modern world. Globalization of the economy. The interdependence of national economies and the crisis in the global economy. Transnational corporations. Developed and developing countries in the context of globalization. The role of information in a globalized world. Increasing the number of participants in international relations. Integration Processes (Europe, the post-Soviet space, the Asia-Pacific, America). The growth of nationalism and the problem of preservation of identity. Migratory processes in the modern world. Local conflicts. Global problems of our day features interpretations by Russian and foreign authors.
12.	Russia between East and West. Russia's place in the globalized world.	Evolution of the Russian Federation's foreign policy. Modern Russian diplomacy.
13.	The evolution of the US position in the modern world order.	American strategy of "regime change" and change the situation in the Persian Gulf as a result of the destruction of Saddam Hussein, Gaddafi, "color revolutions" and their implications for the development of international relations.

14.	Regional IR subsystem: European IR subsystem; Southeast Asia in the IR system; Latin America in the IR; Africa in the modern world; Middle East IR subsystem; International relations in the Asia-Pacific region.	US foreign policy strategy after the Cold War. Formation of a new system of international relations in Europe. International relations in East Asia. International Relations in South Asia. International relations in the Middle East. Latin America in modern international relations. Africa in contemporary international relations.
15.	Features of the development of modern international relations.	Religious extremism and transnational terrorism. The growth of nationalism and the problem of preservation of identity. Migratory processes in the modern world. Local conflicts. Megatrends of the modern world.

5.2. Разделы дисциплин и виды занятий

№ п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Лекц.	Практ. зан.	Лаб. зан.	Семина	СРС	Всего час.
1.	Formation of International relations as a system. The concept of international relations.	2	-	-		1	
2.	Establishment of the main stages and the main directions of development of international relations in the world and Europe в XVII-XVIII centuries.	-	-	-	2	1	
3.	International relations of the French Revolution era and the Napoleonic wars. "Concert of Europe" as a system of international relations	2	-	-	2	1	
4.	The Crimean War 1853-1856 and the collapse of the Vienna International relations system. International relations in the 2nd half of XIX century.	-	-	-	2	1	
5.	The division of Europe into two opposing blocs. Formation of the bloc system in the late XIX - early XX century. International relations before the First World War. Regional wars and conflicts of the late XIX – early XX century.	2	-	-	2	2	
6.	World War I and the Versailles-Washington system of post-war world order.	2	-	-	2	2	
7.	Crisis of Versailles-Washington system of international relations in the 1930s.	-	-	-	2	2	
8.	International relations during the Second World War.	-	-	-	2	2	
9.	Features of the Yalta-Potsdam international relations system	2	-	-	2	2	
10.	Formation of the bipolar system of	-	-	-	2	2	

	international relations, its contradictions and confrontation. The collapse of the bipolar world order.						
11.	International relations of the twentieth century. - The way in the global world of the XXI century.	-	-	-	2	2	
12.	Russia between East and West. Russia's place in the globalized world.	2	-	-	2	2	
13.	The evolution of the US position in the modern world order.	-	-	-		2	
14.	Regional IR subsystem: European IR subsystem; Southeast Asia in the IR system; Latin America in the IR; Africa in the modern world; Middle East IR subsystem; International relations in the Asia-Pacific region.	2	-	-		2	
15.	Features of the development of modern international relations.	2	-	-	2	2	

6. Лабораторный практикум (при наличии)

Не предусмотрен.

7. Практические занятия (семинары) (при наличии)

1. The formation of the Entente.
2. Russian-German Union of 1904
3. Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905
4. Moroccan crisis of 1905-1906
5. The Balkan Wars of 1912-1914
6. Objectives of Germany in the First World War.
7. The post-war structure of the world according to "14 points" of W. Wilson.
8. The collapse of the three empires (Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman) and a change in the political and geopolitical maps of the world.
9. Goals of the League of Nations.
10. Contradictions in the Statute of the League of Nations.
11. Issues of reparations and disarmament of Germany.
12. Mandates system of the League of Nations.
13. The role of the United States in the post-war settlement. Return to isolationism
14. "The Polish Question" in the 1920s
15. The problem of disarmament in the 1920s and 1930s.
16. "Band of recognition" of the USSR
17. Fascism and National Socialism: similarities and differences.
18. Features of the perception of fascism and national socialism in Europe in the first half of the 1930s.
19. Convention on the Definition of Aggression in 1933 and its international political significance.
20. The policy of "appeasing the aggressor": the nature, stages of implementation and results.
21. "Munich Agreement" in 1938 and its international implications.
22. Soviet-German non-aggression pact of 1939
23. Soviet-Finnish war.
24. Deepening the crisis of the Washington system.
25. The Anti-Comintern Pact.

26. Sino-Japanese War.
27. USSR in international relations in the APR in the 1930s.
28. The problem of opening the second front.
29. Tehran Conference of 1943
30. Yalta Conference 1945
31. Anti-Hitler coalition: the process of formation, points of convergence and contradictions.
32. The American concept of the containment of communism.
33. The fall and reform of the British, French and Dutch colonial empires.
34. "Marshall Plan": goals and objectives.
35. The main theses of the "long telegram" by J. Kennan.
36. The formation of two germanium.
37. Types and forms of colonialism. Features of the colonial empires (British, French, Portuguese, etc.).
38. Trends in the development of the national liberation movement in Asia.
39. Trends in the development of the national liberation movement in Africa.
40. Features of the decolonization process in various countries. The ideologies of Gandhism, Pan-Africanism, etc.
41. The war in Korea.
42. The Arab-Israeli conflict.
43. The Caribbean Crisis of 1962
44. "Afghan node" in international relations.
45. The Islamic Revolution in Iran. The emergence of the Islamic factor in world politics.
46. The Iran-Iraq war of 1980-1988.
47. The non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the concept of an international regime.
48. The NPT as the basis of the international non-proliferation regime.
49. International organizations in the field of nuclear energy and non-proliferation.
50. Export control system for nuclear non-proliferation.
51. The consequences of the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War.
52. Unipolar world and US hegemony.
53. Globalization: the nature and contradictions.
54. The outstanding figures who had the greatest influence on the world politics of the twentieth century.
55. Scientific and technological revolutions and their role in the world economy and international relations.
56. International and regional organizations.
57. Migration processes as a consequence of conflicts.
58. Global problems of the present and ways to solve them.

8. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины:

- wall maps (physical, political, etc.)
- flash card
- media projector
- screen
- plasma panel (from 50 inches)
- board

9. Информационное обеспечение дисциплины

- a) software: MS Word, Power Point, Windows Media Player
- b) databases, information and reference and search engines: RUDN Library

10. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины:

- a) **Main readings**

1. Chernenko E.F. New risks in international relations. М.: Изд-во РУДН, 2013.
2. Regional Autonomy and International Relations. New Dimensions of Multilateral Governance. Paris : L'Harmattan, 2011. 324 p.
3. Савичева Е.М. International conflict of new generation and its settlement. М.: PFUR, 2013.

b) Additional readings

1. Askari H. Conflicts in the Persian Gulf: Origins and Evolution. Palgrave Macmillan, 2013. URL: <http://esystem.pfur.ru/mod/data/view.php?id=429>
2. Hinnebusch R. The International Politics of the Middle East. Manchester University Press, 2003. URL: <http://esystem.pfur.ru/mod/data/view.php?id=431&mode=single>
3. Saikal A. The Arab World and Iran: A Turbulent Region in Transition. Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. URL: <http://esystem.pfur.ru/mod/data/view.php?id=431&rid=699>
4. Tsakanyan, V.T. The role of cybersecurity in world politics. Vestnik RUDN. International Relations, 17(2), 339—348. URL: <http://journals.rudn.ru/international-relations/article/view/16068/14549>

11. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины (модуля) Preparation and active seminar work.

The ability to lead a discussion is evaluated on the following criteria:

- The degree of correctness with respect to the opponent, respect of scientific ethics;
- The ability to clearly and successfully express thoughts in writing and by oral response;
- Justified representation of the proper position, the ability to analyze, compare, generalize, make own conclusions;
- Creativity, originality of thought;
- Material ownership level, the volume and depth of knowledge of the problems that go beyond their own research concerning patterns of world history, the characteristics of the evolution of the modern system of international relations, topical issues of world politics.

Independent work of post-graduate students

One of the urgent problems of modern methods of teaching undergraduate and graduate students - the orientation of the entire educational process on an active independent work of students, creation of conditions for their self-expression and self-development.

The purpose of individual work is to develop the capacity for self-training and raising the professional level of a graduate student.

With the development of the discipline used combinations of various types of educational work with the methods and forms of activation of digital activity of graduate students to achieve the learning outcomes and form respective competences. It is assumed independent study of graduate students theoretical material discipline using Internet resources, information databases, teaching materials, special educational and scientific literature. Independent work of a graduate student, aimed at deepening and reinforcement of knowledge and the development of practical skills, suggests:

- Post-graduate work with historical and historiographical material, search and analysis of literature and electronic sources of information on a given issue;
- Homework, involving materials of thematic information resources;
- The study made by an independent elaboration;
- Study of theoretical material to prepare for the competition.

Basic requirements for creative work or an abstract:

Contemporary theme, its scientific novelty, consistency, coherence and consistency of presentation, scientific style and language, self-study material (validation of the electronic version of the work in the system "Anti-plagiarism").

Abstract structure:

- Theme of the essay and its choice. The subject should be properly formulated, it is necessary to determine the chronological framework of the study, which should not be too wide or too narrow in the abstract title. It should, if possible, refrain from using the title in controversial from a scientific point of view, the terms of value judgment.
- Table of Contents. Immediately after the title page table of contents should proceed. The abstract shall consist of four parts: introduction, main body (it can consist of several chapters), conclusions, list of sources and literature.
- Essential requirements for the introduction. The introduction should include a brief justification for the relevance of the essay topics that can be related to the underdevelopment of the question in science, as well as numerous discussions and debates on the issues under consideration. In this part of the work must include an assessment of the degree of scrutiny and the problems of development are highlighted object and subject of research, set goals and objectives that characterize the state of the sources and historiographical research base. The volume of administration is typically 2-3 pages of text.
- Requirements for the main body of the essay. The main part of the essay contains material disclosing the subject of the study. It is necessary to pay attention to the validity of the distribution of the material into chapters and paragraphs, the ability to formulate their names, by observing the logic of the material. The author should reflect his own opinion on the issues studied and formulate their own conclusions,
- Requirements for the conclusion. Conclusion – part of the work, where general conclusions are formed, attention is drawn to the fulfillment of the introduction goals and objectives, here it is appropriate to give a forecast for the studied problem. Total volume for the conclusion - 2-3 pages.
- The main requirements to the list of sources and literature. It is advised to divide it into 2 parts: the sources and literature. The list is built in alphabetical order, are separate publications in foreign languages. You must specify the place of publication, publisher name, year of publication, number of pages.

The abstract should contain a sufficient number of footnotes. The text of the abstract should be typed font Times New Roman, 14, single or one and a half line spacing. A4 page settings should be standard. The total volume of the abstract shall not be less than 20 or more than 30 pages.

Academic honesty

Plagiarism and copy right violation are not permitted. It is necessary to provide all references for all quotations used in the course paper and presentation. This also includes all internet sources which should be cited.

12. *Materials for assessment of the level of the discipline mastery “History of international relations and foreign policy” (estimated materials), their formations including the list of competences with the indication of stages, the description of indicators and criteria of estimation of competences at various stages of their formation, the description of scales of estimation, standard control tasks or other materials necessary for assessment of knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) experience of activity, competences of process of development of the educational program characterizing stages of formation, the methodical materials defining procedures of estimation of knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) experience of activities characterizing the stages of competence formation are developed in full and are available for trainees on the discipline page in TUIS RUDN.*

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ВО РУДН/ФГОС.

Разработчиком является К.и.н., старший преподаватель кафедры теории и истории международных отношений О.С. Чикризова

Зав.кафедрой теории и истории международных отношений



Дегтерев Д.А.