Tentative List of Courses in English

Semester 1

History and Culture of the US
Literature of the English Speaking Countries
Media
Cultural and Political Dynamics in the US
English Literature
History and Culture of the English Speaking Countries
Introduction to the Law of Intellectual Property
Legal English (lecture)
Legal English (tutorials)
Intermediate French
Advanced French
Urban and Regional Planning

Introduction to international relations (12h)
The course intends to introduce students to the main theoretical approaches of international relations (realism, liberalism, transnationalism, marxism, constructivism) in the objective to make them familiar with the main notions and concepts of the discipline (interest, value, norms, dependency, identity and so on). The course also considers the main actors and issues in international relations (state, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, war, peace, international justice, terrorism and so on).

Dynamics of International Exchanges (30h)
Economics of international Trade: Determinants and Impacts (22h)
This course introduces the different theories of international trade and how they contribute to our understanding of the determinants and impact of nowadays globalization. It starts with the traditional theory of trade based on comparative advantage, and then continues through more modern theories based on economies of scale, the love of varieties and transaction costs. Besides, we discuss the predictions of these theories on inequalities across skilled and unskilled labor within countries on one hand, and across similar skills in different countries on the other hand. Also, we end-up by looking at the impact of transactions costs, namely how their reduction (e.g. being part of the euro area) or their increase (e.g. taking part in a conflict) is affecting international trade.

Seminars (8h)

Introduction to Comparative Institutions and Constitutional Law: Political Systems in Europe (18h)
The purpose of this course of comparative politics is to describe the political systems in Europe (except the French system) through significant examples (Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Nordic countries, Spain) from three points of view: the institutions (mainly parliamentary systems), the political life (generally based on the change of government from left to right, or right to left), and the organization of the State (decentralization or federalism).

Seminar: The American Political System (6h)
This seminar is intended to overview the key and distinctive features of the American institutional and political system. It will start by outlining the distinctive traits of a Constitution meant to foster a system in which, in the words of James Madison, “ambition should be made to counteract ambition”. It will then examine the functions of the three co-equal branches of government (the Supreme Court, Congress, and the Presidency) and the evolutions they went through in the past two hundred years to create the current system of government.

International Issues for and in Europe (30h)
Europe and the World (16h)
Seminars:
The Balkans (12h)
The United Kingdom and the Euro: To Join or Not to Join? (2h)
History of the Long XXth Century (36h)
The Long XXth Century: The United Kingdom (18h)
In the 1870s Britain was the leading world power. But by 1997, when the territory of Hong Kong was formally returned to the People’s Republic of China, Britain had become, in some ways, a rather modest regional power. How did this transformation come about? The aim of this course is to attempt to give students both a narrative of this “long 20th century”, and to suggest some possible explanations for what many see as the relative decline of Great Britain. It may be, however, that “decline” is not the most appropriate term to use. Did Britain not find a new international role? From Empire and Commonwealth, through the difficulties of decolonization and the even greater challenge of becoming a part of “Europe”, Britain maintained a national self-image and a national presence in the world which enabled it to preserve a disproportionate degree of international influence.

The Long XXth Century: The United States (18h)
Why “the American Century”? The term coined in 1941 by Time publisher Henry Luce to describe U.S. de facto hegemony will be used as an implicit guideline for this course. It is intended to give the students an overview of American History since the end of the nineteen century, with a focus on the country’s rise to global world power.

After identifying the distinctive, enduring legacies that defined the United States at the dawn of the century, we will examine the key features and turning points in the construction of the U.S. dominance of the World, in political, economic, and cultural terms. Among other themes, we will explore America’s industrial, commercial, and financial ascendancy; the building of its diplomatic influence and military might; the impact of wars and crises; the making of an “American model” and its influence; the dividing lines in American society; the role of the federal government; etc.

National and International Security Issues (30h)
Understanding Contemporary Conflicts (18h)
This course is intended to introduce students to the dynamics of contemporary conflicts. It will start by briefly laying out the different and competing theoretical understandings of conflicts and wars (realist, liberal, marxist, constructivist, etc.). A second part will give an overview of the types of existing conflicts through a wide variety of examples and a simple analytical framework (intensity, scale, length, actors, and means). The last part will be dedicated to the role played by the major underlying factors that arguably account for contemporary crisis (territory, resources, and identity).

Regional Issues (30h)
From Development to Capacity Building: Powers, Poverty Reduction and International Relations in Sub-Saharan Africa (24h)
Sub-Saharan Africa is a region of mixed messages. If several countries have registered annual average economic growth of between 5-8% during the last two decades, at the same time more than half of the population still lives in poverty. Despite visible improvements in political stability and the quality of governance, linked to the efforts to enhance institutional capacities at every scale, resource-rich countries are often fragile and instable, unable to manage their precious resources. Even if development strategy has almost always shown its limitations and has driven to dramatic failures, many positive experiences of capacity building can be found in several parts of the continent. This data hides complex and changing realities and factors: political choices, actors and leadership, economic environments and international relations at the global scales. The consequences of these interactions are visible at every level and in different situations and contexts. This class will analyze some examples, insisting on political and economic factors and the actors involved.
Master 1 - Semester 1

English-Speaking World Today: The Age of Revolutions
English-Speaking Societies 1: Institutions, classes and conflicts
Literary Genres and Movements 1
Works and Documents 1
Language Structure
English-Speaking Societies
Text Commentary (civilisation)
Text Analysis (literature)
Research Literature B. The American Renaissance: the Invention of a National Literature
Research Civilisation: The Enlightenment
Urban and Regional Planning

Master 1 - Semester 2

English-Speaking World Today
Literary Genres and Movements 2
Works and Documents 2
Language Structure
Research - Area Studies
Research - Literature A
Research - Literature B: African American Literature
Urban and Regional Planning